

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## (English Version)

**Fourth Session**  
**(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)**



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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

*Friday, March 05, 2010/Phalgun 14, 1931(Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

*[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]*

### OBITUARY REFERENCES

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House about the sad demise of two of our former colleagues, Shri Khagapati Pradhani and Shri Ashok Singh.

Shri Khagapati Pradhani was a member of the Fourth to Twelfth Lok Sabhas from 1967 to 1999, representing Nowrangpur Parliamentary Constituency of Orissa.

During his long and illustrious tenure spanning over a period of more than three decades, Shri Pradhani ably served as a member of various parliamentary committees. He was the Chairman of the Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the Seventh and Eleventh Lok Sabhas. He served as a member in the Panel of Chairmen, Lok Sabha during the Twelfth Lok Sabha.

Shri Pradhani worked for the welfare of the poor and backward classes of the society. He was the Chairman, Panchayat Samiti, Tentulikhunti, Orissa from 1963 to 1966. Shri Pradhani served as a member of the Gantantra Parishad from 1956 to 1957 and the South Eastern Zonal Railway Users' Committee from 1974 to 1976. He also served as a member of the State Planning Board, Orissa from 1973 to 1976.

Shri Khagapati Pradhani passed away on 3 February, 2010 at the age of 87.

Shri Ashok Singh was a member of the Eleventh and Twelfth Lok Sabhas from 1996 to 1999 representing the Raebareli Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh.

Earlier, he was a member of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly from 1989 to 1992 for two terms.

Shri Singh was a member of the Committee on Urban and Rural Development during the Eleventh Lok Sabha. He was also a member of the Committee on Human Resource Development and the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas during the Twelfth Lok Sabha.

A committed social and political worker, Shri Singh was the Block Pramukh, Amawa, Raebareli in the year 1987. He was also the Chairman, District Co-operative Bank Ltd., Raebareli from May, 1994 to July, 1995 and from February to May, 1999. Shri Singh also served as the President of the District Panchayat, Raebareli from January, 2006 to February, 2010.

Shri Ashok Singh passed away on 23 February, 2010 at the age of 55.

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

Hon. Members, as you are aware, on 4th March, 2010, sixty-three people including women and children are reported to have been killed and hundreds other injured in a stampede in an ashram in Pratapgarh, Uttar Pradesh.

The House expresses its profound sorrow on this tragedy which has brought pain and suffering to the families of the bereaved and injured.

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

11.02 hrs

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

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. It is not proper to disturb the Question Hour in this way every time.

[English]

It is not a nice thing; not nice. Raise it in the Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: No, Question Hour is not going to be a casualty everyday. Everyday it is becoming a practice. Please sit down. Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Rakesh Singh, you please speak.

SHRI RAKESH SINGH (Jabalpur): Madam, this is a very serious question and a very serious subject. If Questions on this issue are asked in this way in the House, how the purpose will be served ...(Interruptions)

Hon'ble Member, this is a very serious issue. This issue is related to the whole country....(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Rakesh Singh Ji, you please ask your question.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You should raise your issue during Zero Hour. First you give notice. What is the issue?

[English]

Question Hour is now being disturbed everyday. Sit down, please.

[Translation]

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Prices are on the rise constantly. ...(Interruptions)

†Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh Yadav Ji, please sit down. Discussion has already taken place on this subject.

11.06 hrs.

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 121, Shri Rakesh Singh

[Translation]

### New Medical Degree Course

†  
\*121. SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

SHRI SHARAD YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a new degree course, viz., "Bachelor of Rural Medicine and Surgery" (BRMS);

(b) if so, the objectives and the salient features thereof;

(c) the differences in the proposed course as compared to the existing regular course being pursued across the country;

(d) the time by which the new degree course is likely to be introduced;

(e) whether there has been opposition to this move; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI):

(a) to (f) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

The Government has received from the Medical Council of India, a scheme of the course titled "Bachelor

of Rural Health Care" and not "Bachelor of Rural Medical and Surgery (BRMS)" on 26th February, 2010, which is yet to be examined.

In order to provide trained manpower in sub-centres only for treating ailments except surgery, Government in consultation with the Medical Council of India, is in the process of considering the introduction of a short-term rural medical course. The objectives are to provide trained persons in rural villages to provide treatment for ailments, early diagnosis, stabilisation and referral and promoting public health activities and to reduce dependence of rural population on unqualified persons.

[Translation]

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Madam, I think that the entire House is concerned that better medical facilities should be provided in rural areas. The entire House is aware that the people living in urban as well as rural areas suffer from same diseases and there is no difference in diseases in the rural and urban areas. Therefore, when Bhore Committee in the year 1946, had considered the issue of degree college, they found it impractical. As per my information, the students and doctors will be permitted to treat only common diseases and not the serious diseases after completing the bachelor of Rural Health Medicine and Surgery Course. It means that the course will be a substandard course in comparison to the MBBS course. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

SOME HON. MEMBERS: English translation is not coming.

MADAM SPEAKER: We are checking. It is being checked.

[Translation]

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: If it is not a substandard course then as to why doctors completing this course will be allowed to treat serious diseases. The second point is, whether the Government will consider giving any Government Job or making any other arrangements for the students completing this course or they will be left to do private practice.

[English]

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: The House also appreciates that we need to strengthen the medical facilities in the rural areas. This entire programme is, I personally feel, a revolutionary one. Why is it going to be a revolutionary? The hon. Member has just asked as to how it is going to help the poor. Every sub-centre today has an ANM. ANMs are not really anywhere near doctors. Today what has happened is that sub-centres do not have qualified people. We want to make sure that doctors or somebody is available who is very well trained to diagnose and treat the disease which otherwise goes unnoticed and villagers become prey to quacks. In order to ensure that there is somebody at all points in time which is in between an MBBS and ANM, is the reason why the Government has come up with this programme. This programme has been read by experts, Vice-Chancellors of Medical Universities, expert doctors, expert committees and this is going to revolutionise the entire medicare in rural areas.

I am sure the entire House would want that our poorest of the poor who live in villages, who do not even have the means to come to the cities, will get medical treatment 24X7 at their doorstep at sub-centres, and this is only limited, as of now, to the sub-centres.

[Translation]

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Madam Speaker, I am happy that the Government is considering this issue but I would like to draw kind attention of the Hon'ble Minister towards the most important aspect of this subject. In this country, the Ayurvedic and Unani and Homeopathic systems of medicines have been in vogue for thousands of years. We should not forget Shushrut and Charak who were great scholars in the field of Anatomy. In this country treatment is being done by following the methods founded by them for thousands of years. But it is really an unfortunate situation that the students of BAMS or BHMS Course have no future after studying for four years and getting the degree whereas we are recognizing these courses as equivalent to MBBS. Therefore, why not we motivate them to go to the rural areas after completing the course? If we think that they are not even capable of treating the common diseases, then why we are giving them the degree. My

question is that if we recognize them as equivalent to MBBS and we also admit that they can treat the common diseases, then why not the Government arrange to send them in rural areas and provide them sufficient facilities there so that they could start their practice and wander no more from pillar to post.

[English]

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Madam, I appreciate the question of the hon. Member. But, I am afraid, this question, at this point in time, is limited to this 'Bachelor of Rural Healthcare' scheme. ...*(Interruptions)* I fully agree with you that this also needs to be examined. ...*(Interruptions)* I totally agree. I am in total agreement that this also needs to be examined. India has thousands of years of experience in what is known as native medicine, now which has been formalized whether it is Ayurveda, whether it is Unani. That is why we have a separate Department which everybody knows as AYUSH. This definitely needs to be considered and if the hon. Member has any scheme which he would like to suggest, you are most welcome and we will be happy to examine the same.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Speaker, you are well aware about the condition of health services in the country. Education and health sector is constantly going into the hands of private sector. The plan formulated by you in this regard is appropriate and I welcome that. Through you Madam, I would like to ask the Minister, by when this plan will be materialized? In addition, I would like to state I am well aware of the condition of health services in the country and its state of affairs cannot be described in Question Hour. As the Cabinet Minister is not present in the House I would like to tell Minister of State that 'AIIMS' used to be a proper place for treatment of the poor. The Government has constituted Valiathan Committee to pave the way for its privatization. Through you Madam, I would like to tell the Minister that I welcome the plan formulated by him. The health facilities in rural areas of India are in very pathetic condition. There is widespread superstition there and the treatment is still done there by exorcist through magical charm. Rakesh Singh ji was just talking about it but probably he don't

know that every person of this country is half doctor, and no research has been conducted in Ayurveda.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to when this plan is likely to be materialized and after its implementation by when the Government Medical Colleges and health institutes which are lagging behind, will come forward to provide health services and what is being done to provide help to health services in private sector as Shri Mulayam Singh ji has opened a medical college in his area. What steps are being taken to strengthen the institutes being opened to provide services to the people in rural areas and to ensure that 'AIIMS' does not go in private sector and to expand such facilities to the poor across the country.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Madam, we have come forward with this scheme just to provide the facilities, described by the hon'ble Member. It will benefit in such a manner that the children at district level will progress. Presently, country is progressing more rapidly due to rural areas and if the medical facilities are not available there then it will be an injustice to them. This plan is just for rural children. This course will give priority to the children at the district level. The children who have passed 12 standard will get training in nearby district hospital and priority will be given to the local children. This problem exists in rural areas and we plan to sort it out by giving priority at local level. If the rural people do not get medical facility in villages, they come to cities and urban people come to AIIMS. As it was a dream of Mahatma Gandhi that every village should be self reliant and this scheme is a revolutionary scheme in itself which will not only provide hospital facilities to the rural people but will make the local children doctors also.

As regards privatization, Hon'ble Gulam Nabi Azad has already stated that the question of privatization of 'AIIMS' does not arise at all, but, PPP model is being followed everywhere but, this does not mean that we are going to privatize 'AIIMS'.

[English]

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Madam, while disagreeing with

the opinion expressed by the hon. Minister and sharing the concerns of Shri Rakesh Singh, I would like to ask this to the hon. Minister. He has said that it is a revolutionary step. I want to say that it is a retrograde step. The whole world looks at India. Our Indian doctors are qualified doctors. Is it the opinion of the Government of India that the rural people want only half baked doctors? ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, you know what ten-plus-two qualification is. How can ten-plus-two qualification followed by three-year training prepare a doctor? Human anatomy is the same and diseases are the same. If it is the opinion of the Government that the rural people want only half baked doctors, then this is a very dangerous thing.

He said that all are consulted, but the Indian Medical Association, the official agency of the doctors in India, disagreed with that. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, what is your question? You ask your question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will assure this House that they will not proceed with this half baked idea and that this idea will be thoroughly examined. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, this system was introduced in some States and later it was dispensed with also. So, the House needs an explanation and an assurance from the hon. Minister.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Madam, whether the idea is half baked or fully cooked, only an expert chief can know or somebody who is consuming the food can know.

Madam, as far as this scheme is concerned, let me assure the House that there has been a very wide consultation. I am very happy to mention that almost all the Chief Ministers, majority of them, cutting across party lines, irrespective of whether it was a Congress Chief Minister or a BJP Chief Minister, have welcomed it. Most of the Chief Ministers have been personally spoken to by my senior Minister, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad and I am very

happy to inform the House that all the Chief Ministers he has spoken to, including those of BJP-ruled States, have welcomed the scheme. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Madam Speaker; hon'ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare does not attend the House.

MADAM SPEAKER: First you listen to him.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Secondly, the experts have welcomed the scheme. Thirdly, a wide-range consultation is on. The MCI has welcomed it. Even in the Parliamentary Consultative Committee, which I also attended, most of the Members have welcomed this scheme. There was a two-day Workshop on the 5th & 6th February where all the experts not only welcomed it but gave a standing ovation to my senior Minister Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. This is a revolutionary step. Either we be satisfied with the quacks as the hon. Shri Yadav mentioned कि वहां भूत-प्रेत, क्वेक्स हैं। I want to assure the hon. Member to ensure that the common villagers do not go and become prey to the quacks. ...*(Interruptions)* Hence, this is the first step in that direction to have 1,47,000 such qualified technicians and doctors at the sub-centres. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat and let Dr. Ratna De ask her question.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

DR. RATNA DE: Thank you, Madam. After passing through this course, these persons will serve the rural people whereas the regular course passed MBBS doctors will serve the urban and semi-urban people. So, it is obvious that the rural people will get poorer grade of medical facilities. ...*(Interruptions)* Is it also not a fact that



the MBBS doctors are unwilling to join the rural health centres? This is not good. Even after 62 years of Independence, the health of the rural people will be in the hands of such type of doctors. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, my question to the hon. Minister is this. Why has the Government opted to have this type of short course instead of making more MBBS doctors, which will definitely deprive the rural people? As we are dreaming of making our country evolve from a developing country to a developed one, then compromising with health is unwarranted. Thank you, Madam.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Madam, this entire question is of capacity building, and we all know that capacity cannot be built in a day. It takes time. ...*(Interruptions)* We have to examine schemes after schemes. Who are ANM the world-over? They are also qualified medical technician or whatever term you want to use. This is going to be an arrangement—as Shri Yadav just now mentioned—that if you do not have proper qualified doctors, then the villagers will have no choice but to go to such magicians and quacks. ...*(Interruptions)* I again repeat that this is going to revolutionize it.

There is no question of compromising because they will have to go on merit, and they will have to be registered under the State Medical Council. They are not going to be allowed into the sub-centres unless and until they pass the examination and unless and until they go through the registration process. I am very confident, and I want to assure this House that let us give this scheme a chance because the villagers also require medicare. At the moment, it is up to the States Governments whether to accept this scheme or not to accept this scheme.

Hence, I mentioned that most of the Chief Minister has not only accepted this, but have welcomed this scheme.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you so much, Q. No. 122, Shri Inder Singh Namdhari.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam, I want to ask a question. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You take your seat.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: We have come to the next question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Madam, we want a half-an-hour discussion on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You kindly send a notice, and we will have discussion.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam, Why are you not allowing me to ask the question?

MADAM SPEAKER: This question is over. Now, next question is being asked.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: This question is over. Now allow the next question to be asked.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: This question is over. We will discuss this point next time.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Why are you not allowing me to ask a question? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You cannot argue like this.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam, permit a discussion in this regard.

MADAM SPEAKER: You give notice, then I will permit a discussion in this regard.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Namdhari, please ask your supplementary.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Madam, the House is not in order. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: You do not allow us to ask the question. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You give notice and a discussion will be held on this issue.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The discussion will be held. You give a notice.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: This is not the way.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: I think, most of the Members are concerned about this. You give notice, a detailed discussion will be held in this regard.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Madam, we also welcome the discussion. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam, This scheme has been unsuccessful since the period of Raj Narayan ji. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

### Decline in Sex-ratio

†

\*122. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI:

SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

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

(a) whether there has been a decline in the sex ratio in the country during the last three years;

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

(c) whether the incidents of female foeticide are on the rise;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to save girls from this menace in the country?

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) and (b) Data on sex ratio is obtained through the Census, which is conducted after every 10 years. During the 1991 Census, sex ratio in the country was 927 females per 1000 males, which increased to 933 females per 1000 males during the 2001 Census. State-wise data on sex ratio as per 1991 and 2001 census rounds is given in the enclosed Annexure-I.

Data on sex ratio at birth based on the three-yearly moving average is available from the Sample Registration System (SRS) data. The sex ratio at birth for India for the periods 2004-06, 2005-07 and 2006-08 is 892, 901 and 904 respectively. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Annexure-II.

\*Not recorded.

(c) and (d) No specific data on the exact number of female foeticide cases in the country is available as these are conducted illegally with the active connivance of the service providers and the persons seeking such services.

(e) Government of India has enacted the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 (PC&PNDT Act, 1994), under which stringent punishments have been prescribed for using pre-conception and pre-natal diagnostic techniques to illegally determine sex of the foetus. The Appropriate Authorities at District and State levels are empowered to search, seize and seal the machines, equipments and records of the violators. Sale of certain diagnostic equipment is restricted only to the bodies registered under the Act.

#### Annexure-I

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	1991	2001
1	2	3	4
	India	927	933
1	Chandigarh	896	900
2	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	976	970
3	Delhi	882	874
4	Arunachal Pradesh	790	773
5	Haryana	936	964
6	Uttar Pradesh	865	861
7	Sikkim	827	821
8	Punjab	910	922
9	Nagaland	876	898
10	Jammu and Kashmir	907	921
11	Bihar	878	875
12	Rajasthan	859	901
13	Madhya Pradesh	886	909
14	West Bengal	958	978

1	2	3	4
15	Mizoram	921	938
16	Jharkhand	945	950
17	Assam	955	975
18	Gujarat	923	932
19	Maharashtra	917	934
20	Uttaranchal	922	941
21	Lakshadweep	971	972
22	Tripura	985	990
23	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	912	920
24	Meghalaya	934	921
25	Manipur	969	709
26	Karnataka	952	811
27	Goa	934	922
28	Daman & Diu	972	978
29	Orissa	960	964
30	Andhra Pradesh	967	960
31	Tamil Nadu	943	947
32	Himachal Pradesh	1036	1058
33	Pondicherry	974	986
34	Chhattisgarh	979	1001
35	Kerala	818	846

#### Annexure-II

##### Sex Ratio at Birth in India

(Female Births per 1000 Male Births)

As per SRS Data

India & bigger States	2004-06	2005-07	2006-08
1	2	3	4
India	892	901	904
Andhra Pradesh	917	915	917

1	2	3	4
Assam	920	939	933
Bihar	881	909	914
Chhattisgarh	961	969	975
Delhi	847	871	877
Gujarat	865	891	898
Haryana	837	843	847
Himachal Pradesh	872	831	938
Jammu & Kashmir	838	854	862
Jharkhand	888	927	922
Karnataka	917	926	935
Kerala	922	958	964
Madhya Pradesh	913	913	919
Maharashtra	879	871	884
Orissa	934	933	937
Punjab	808	837	836
Rajasthan	855	865	870
Tamil Nadu	955	944	936
Uttar Pradesh	874	881	877
West Bengal	931	936	941

SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: As we know it well, we belong to a country known as India in which our scriptures say, "Yatra Naryastu Pujiyante Ramante tatra Devta" The women folk are worshipped in India. But the rampant feticide going on in the country is a stigma on the name of the country. The figures show that the girl ratio is dwindling day by day. The hon. Minister referred to the PC&PNDT Act, and I have read the PC&PNDT Act. There is a provision for constituting monitoring committee at the district level. Therefore, I want to ask the Minister whether those committees are functioning or not.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Madam, these committees are functioning, and as the hon. Member rightly mentioned, this is a monitoring committee. As far as its constitution at the district levels are concerned, the State Governments have to decide that, but as far as the Central Monitoring Committee is concerned, I can assure the House that it is functioning and it is supervising. That is why from time to time, advisory notices are sent, and that is also why the amendments in PC&PNDT Act has also been made.

SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: If the committees are functioning, and if there are stringent laws or provisions, then why do the Census figures for 1991 and 2001 show that the girl ratio is 927 and 933 respectively. Why is there such a meagre difference in ten years? How do you say that the stringent laws have been enacted and are being implemented?

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Madam, there are two sides to this particular problem. It is a kalank on our society. But I am sure the entire House will agree that everything cannot be tackled by law alone. A law has to be there, enforcement agencies have to be there, but the entire black-spot has to do with the system of dowry. I am sure the House will agree with this. We need today a Tilak, today we need a Raja Rammohan Roy, to ensure that there are social reforms. I am telling you with full responsibility that the social reforms have to come into being. We are very happy that India is looking at that social reform. We are so happy to have a woman as our First Citizen; another woman as our hon. Speaker; the UPA Chairperson is a woman; the Leader of the Opposition is a woman, and my own leader is a woman too. That is why we are in the right direction. We have today the electronic media also and they are also helping us in ensuring that these reforms take place.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please maintain some order in the House.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: So, law has to be there; implementing agency has to be there, but there has to be a social reform and that social reform can only come through all the Members sitting here, the NGOs and the social workers at the grass-root level. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Namdharl, please sit down. You have already asked two supplementary questions.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I have called the name of Shrimati J. Shantha. The lady is on her leg. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat, please keep silence. Shrimati J. Shantha: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, a news item under caption "Sex Selection just a Mouse Click Away" was published on November, 21 2009 in English daily Hindustan Times. This was published in Hindustan Times. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: What kind of conversation is going on?

SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: It means gender can be determined by clicking mouse on computer. In this way, violating the rules "Yahoo" and "Google" had given advertisements related to determination of sex. It was mentioned in the report that one can determine the sex of one's issue by three simple steps and its success rate is 94 percent.

Madam, violating the Indian legislation, popular internet service providers "Google" and "Yahoo" are showing advertisement of clinics providing sex determination service.

Therefore, keeping the above facts in view, I would like to ask hon'ble Minister whether the Central Government is aware of these things? If so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Central Government against "Yahoo" and "Google" internet service providers in this regard?

MADAM SPEAKER: Please keep your point in brief.

SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: I want to know about the

steps being taken by the Central Government so that in future such kind of advertisements are not shown by the internet service providers.

[English]

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Madam, I am very happy to inform you that we have taken up this matter with Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and we are awaiting their remarks on this.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Hon'ble Madam, with your permission I would like to say that hon'ble Minister is saying that there are several laws. I would like to say that it is not a difficult task. Sonography is very common in the entire country and wherever sonography machines are installed without any purpose, they should be asked as to in what capacity they use this machine and if some of the doctors using such sonography machines are put behind the bar in the country, the condition would improve.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: It is just a suggestions.

[Translation]

You have not asked question, you have just given suggestion.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker, it is a very serious problem. In this way, the number of girls will keep on declining and number of boys will continue to increase and imagine the situation of society if boys will not get girls to marry with? ...(Interruptions) What would be the situation of the society? Youth will remain unmarried.

[English]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Now Section 377 is no offence. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh Ji, please ask your question.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: In my opinion we will have to think how to prevent it. These days a television serial "Na Aana is Desh Meri Lado" is being telecast on a TV channel and foeticide is being shown everyday in the serial and it is encouraging people to do so. Girls are shown being killed in the said serial. My suggestion is that this should be banned and hon'ble Minister is requested to inform about the action likely to be taken by the Government against the said serial by imposing immediate ban on it.

[English]-

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: You will appreciate that this question relates to the I & B Ministry. But, I will certainly convey the sentiments of the hon. Members to them.

MADAM SPEAKER: You convey it to them.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Not only me but entire House would like to know.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Hon'ble Minister, please take it seriously. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh Ji, please take your seat, he has given reply.

[English]

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Madam Speaker, 'Save the Girl Child' is one of the flagship programmes of the Government of India. Has the Government of India given any specific targets to the States to achieve? The hon. Minister in his reply said that there was no specific data of the exact number of female feticides conducted illegally. FOGCI, which is the organization of all the gynecologists, has made a lot of suggestions to the Government of India on interventions. Has the Health Ministry looked at any of those interventions?

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Madam, the reason why we have stated so is that this is all conducted, as the hon. Member would rightly know, illegally, and it is the State

Governments which have got to have a vigil over this activity along with the social organizations, NGOs and the implementing agencies. As far as the Central Government is concerned, we have awareness programmes under which, in consultation with other Ministries that are involved, from time to time we conduct seminars and workshops. We hold them every year. Very recently we have introduced a system of rewarding and awarding. We have been recognizing parents who are going in for girl children by giving incentives for their education and in their marriages after they attain the marriageable age. We all know that in many rural areas in the country even now marriages are taking place of children below the marriageable age. There are a lot of schemes under implementation. If there are any new suggestions which the hon. Member would like to give to me, I would welcome those suggestions.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Madam, as a woman who is actively pursuing the cause of preventing female foeticides in my State of Punjab, which has the highest rate of female foeticide, I am often confronted with women who are not keen to resort to female feticide but are forced by their in-laws or husbands to go in for it. According to an article published in the Hindustan Times last year, a United Nations Report says that daily almost 2,000 female foeticides are committed in India, and 90 per cent of all illegal abortions done in the country are to eliminate the girl child. I would like to know as to how many doctors have been punished for committing female foeticides in the last one year. More importantly, why does not the Ministry introduce a procedure under which recording and reporting by all doctors is made mandatory as to how many foeticides are done and how many of them were female foeticides? That will clearly indicate as to who are the doctors who are committing female foeticides. There should be a reporting system wherein all doctors must be compelled to report as to how many foeticides are done in their clinics and for what reasons. If most of the cases in a clinic are of female foeticides, the motives will become very clear. Active steps have to be taken and an active law has to be enacted. Changing the mindset is one thing. But if there is no reporting mechanism in place and unless errant doctors are punished, changes will not happen.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Madam, I totally agree with the hon. Member. I have a list which gives all the details state-wise. If you want I can read it or I can give it to the hon. Member for her perusal.

Secondly, as far as feticides are concerned, I have already mentioned that it is an illegal activity. There is only one ground on which it can be resorted to and that is when the fetus is suffering from some kind of a genetic disorder. Otherwise, the very act of sex determination of the fetus is not permitted by law. So, whosoever is doing it, is doing it illegally. This is a law and order issue to be dealt with by the States and I would appeal to all the States to take action. I would request the hon. Members to please let us know if they require anything extra as far as we at the Centre are concerned. The law has been amended. We also have an appropriate authority in place which goes, examines and seizes. They do not require anybody's permission to do that. Taking into consideration the problems mentioned, we had amended the law. As per that law, the appropriate authority has been given extra powers.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, female feticide is a very serious issue. We are all very concerned about it. It should be addressed very very seriously and some stringent action should be taken against those who are indulging in this illegally activity.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: I am totally in agreement with you, Madam, and I thank you very much.

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. 123 — Dr. Sanjay Singh.

*[Translation]*

DR. SANJAY SINGH: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam, you did not allow me to ask the question earlier also. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: That will be done in discussion.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: What sort of discussion on this?

MADAM SPEAKER: Ok.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: This is not appropriate. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Lalu Ji, you have said that if there will be a notice, it could be discussed in detail. Now let them ask supplementary question.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Right now question 123 is will be taken.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: I want to ask about female foeticide. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question on female foeticide is over. Now question no. 123.

#### **Lending to MSM Industries**

†

\*123. DR. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of flow of lending to Micro, Small and Medium (MSM) industries by the scheduled commercial banks;

(b) the details of the targets set and achievements made in regard to lending to these industries by the scheduled commercial banks during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government proposes to relax the norms for lending to MSM industries in view of the economic downturn;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure adequate lending by these banks to such industries?

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of House.

#### **Statement**

Government of India announced a policy package for stepping up credit to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) on 10th August, 2005 with the objective

that Public Sector Banks (PSBs) fix their own targets for funding SMEs—in order to achieve a minimum 20% year-on-year growth in credit to SME sector and to double the flow of credit within a period of 5 years. The flow of credit

from Scheduled Commercial Banks to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) has increased over a period of time as given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Year as on 31st March	Public Sector Banks	Private Sector Banks	Foreign Banks	All Scheduled Commercial Banks
2006	82434** (21.94%)	10421	8430	101285
2007	102550 (24.4%)	13136 (26.05%)	11637 (38.04%)	127323 (25.70%)
2008	151137 (47.4%)	46912 (257.1%)	15489 (33.1%)	213538 (67.71%)
2009*	190968 (26.4%)	47916 (02.1%)	18188 (17.4%)	257072 (20.38%)

\* March 2009 data is provisional.

\*\* Figures in bracket indicate y-o-y growth in percentage.

Further, to minimize the impact of Global financial crisis, Government of India had announced two stimulus packages on 7th December, 2008 & 2nd January, 2009 under which a number of measures were announced for various industries apart from a Line of Credit of Rs.7000 crore to SIDBI to support incremental lending, either directly to MSMEs or indirectly via Banks, NBFCs and SFCs.

The Finance Minister in the Budget Speech for the year 2009-10 has provided interest subvention of 2 per cent on pre-shipment export credit up to March 31, 2010 for exports in certain sectors, which included small and medium exporters. The same has been extended for one more year for exports covering handicrafts, carpets, handlooms and small and medium enterprises.

Loan amount eligible for guarantee under collateral free guarantee scheme of the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro & Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) has been increased from Rs.50 lakh to Rs.100 lakh, lock-in period has been reduced to 18 months and guarantee coverage for loans upto Rs.5 lakh has been increased to 85% of the loan amount. As on February 23, 2010, guarantee approvals were extended to 2,74,968 proposals covering credit assistance of Rs. 10,414 crore by CGTMSE.

To resolve a number of issues which affect the growth of MSME Sector, Prime Minister constituted a high level task force which held detailed discussions with all stake holders and drew up an agenda for action. A high level council on micro and small enterprises will monitor the implementation of the recommendations and the agenda for action.

[Translation]

DR. SANJAY SINGH: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, hon'ble Minister of Finance has replied in details showing illustration chart for a period from 2006 to 2009 that which banks provided how much amount of loan. Today I want to bring it to your knowledge that in the whole country these three classes of industries are instrumental in achieving 45 per cent of productivity. Around six crore people are getting benefited from these industries whatsoever demand of these three industries are regarding loan and other economic assistance, they are getting only five per cent of it. I would like to know from hon'ble Minister that whatever proposals were sent by these classes of industries have been received by him and if so then what action is being contemplated by the Government on this? Whether the Government will increase its share from five per cent to ten per cent.



SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, first of all I would like to appreciate the point made by hon'ble Member that this sector has big contribution in our economy in our GDP. It has big share in export also and it is providing employment on large scale also. The target which we have fixed was for five years, for the year 2004-2005, Rs.67000 crore was kept for this sector and we hoped that it would be Rs. 1,35,000 crore for the year 2009-2010 but till 2008-2009 this sector got 1,90,000 crore and still one year is left. This sector has got more than what was decided for it and the Government gives it preference from time to time. A fund of Rs.4000 crore was kept for the SIDBI. A stimulus package of Rs.7000 crore was given for incremental lending during the crisis period. Prime Minister had constituted a task force and it has submitted its report. It has been sent to RBI and IBA for their comments. The kind of efforts we are making, it is clear that this sector has been getting so much and it would be given nothing short. I want to assure this House that there will be no financial crunch for this sector.

DR. SANJAY SINGH: Madam, hon'ble Minister in his reply in the last paragraph has stated that in the leadership of hon'ble Prime Minister a very big committee, a council has been constituted and it is monitoring the whole gamut of affair and will take the decision. Today traditional cottage industries are in transition period. Young members of so many families do not wish to continue in this industry, they want to switch over to other vocations.

I would like to request the hon'ble Minister that several industries are being set up in Uttar Pradesh today. I do not have the details thereof. I will give their detail when time comes. There are crores of unemployed people from Balia to Lucknow and Allahabad to Gorakhpur. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether he will make effort to provide employment to the people living in the said areas especially in our Sultanpur district.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Madam, as I have already said that there is no shortage of funds and time limit has been fixed for quick disposal of loan applications. Loan application for upto Rs. 25 thousand should be disposed off within two weeks. ...*(Interruptions)* Loan applications from Rs. 25 thousand to Rs.4 lakhs rupees

be disposed off within four weeks and applications for the loan amount above 4 lakhs should be disposed off within 8 to 9 weeks, provided all the formalities have been completed. We have taken these steps. I would like to request the hon'ble Member to bring specific suggestions to us, if there is problem to anyone, anywhere, we will implement it.

*[English]*

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH: The world economic slow down has caused a great deal of difficulties for the small industries and there is a great need of investment in them. I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister what percentage of small industries, as compared to the industry as a whole, have been helped and what has been the trend of this percentage over the past few years. This is keeping in view the investment which means plant, equipment, machinery and fixed assets.

*[Translation]*

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Madam, as the hon'ble Member has referred to slowdown, I would like to state that the Government has taken several steps in this regard. I have mentioned in my reply about the details of steps taken for helping the industries. It has been made clear in the reply. Credit Guarantee Fund has been instituted. Through this fund we provide guarantee to small industries. Apart from this I had already said that there is no shortage of funds for setting up of industries. I admit that it is a very important sector and we want to promote this sector and the Government of India or RBI can take whatever steps they think necessary for promoting this sector. Other institutions like SIDBI are also taking steps for this purpose and efforts are being made to promote this.

*[English]*

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Madam, it is a fact that the loan facility to the youth in the North-Eastern region is very poor. Thousands of applications are pending in the banks and due to this reason the Schedule Banks do not grant the loan. Moreover, Madam, you know it very well that North-Eastern region is such an area where employment opportunity is very poor. As a result of this, various interested groups have spread their ugly tentacles in that area. Hence, I would like to know from the hon.

Minister whether he has any policy by which the new entrepreneurs can start their industry without going through the process of mortgage which is currently in vogue and due to which the young entrepreneurs are deprived of the loans may have applied for.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I would just like to clarify one point. We are fully aware of the problems of the North-Eastern Region. That is why, a separate industrial package for the North-Eastern India is made available, by which series of concessions have been given. The questions related to the bank credit to the small and medium enterprises are being raised, and my colleague has given the detailed figures. We are trying to double the target from Rs.67,000 and odd crore to Rs. 1,35,000 and odd crore; it has already been fulfilled; it has been more than Rs. 1,80,000 crore; still there are certain problems particularly in the North-Eastern Region. Even yesterday I had a review where I found out, particularly in some States, that the bank branches could not be established, because of the geographical locations and that maximum numbers of unbanked blocks are located in the North-Eastern Region. So, we are encouraging to have the facilities for 'business correspondence' through which even without the establishment of a formal bank branch, the banking facilities could be made available to them. The State Bank of India is doing this work and in my Budget speech also, I have indicated that we would like to cover 60,000 such habitats.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Madam, Speaker, Prime Minister Employment Scheme is being implemented in the country for a long time and loans are provided to educated unemployed for establishing micro and small industries under this scheme. This scheme is being implemented in the entire country. I would like to talk about Bihar especially, to which you also belong, not a single educated youth gets loans in time without paying commission in Bihar. The result is that arrest warrants of hundreds of loan defaulters have been issued as they are not repaying the loan and they are being arrested everyday. Small industries like Dairy, Poultry, Piggery etc. fall under micro and small industries.

Madam, Speaker, time and again waiving of loan of farmers has been announced. I want to say with conviction that there are lakhs of farmers, who have taken of agriculture loan for these works since 1985 but till date these loans have not been waived of. Loan is still outstanding against them.

Madam Speaker, I want to know from the Government through you that the Government announced waiving of loan of farmers time and again. I want to ask with regard to Bihar that the loan of lakhs of farmers. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Time is less, you please ask the question.

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Madam Speaker, I am coming to the question, whether the Government want to waive of the loan taken by farmers of Bihar since 1985 till date. The educated unemployed people, who have taken loan under Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Yojana could not establish industry as they could not get loan in time. Whether the Government proposes to waive of their loan, this is what I want to know through you.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Madam Speaker, although this question is not directly related to this but I would like to say that whatever loans have been given, whether in this sector or in small industries sector or in any other sectors, OTS scheme has been implemented in the banks and they determine these things. If due to some reason, loan given to any person has not been repaid, it is the policy of the banks that they can go for OTS. There is a provision of restructuring of loan and OTS also. Its disposal could be possible under that. If the hon'ble Member has any specific complaints like this, then he should send them to us, we would surely consider them.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Madam Speaker, the quantum of loan for small scales industries has been increased. Government has been talking to assist them and has made announcement to this regard. Today the small scale industries are in trouble. They are not only reeling under financial crisis but there are other types of crisis also. I would like to give an example in the House that ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: There is no time for giving examples. Please ask your question quickly, time is running out.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Madam Speaker, I would sum it up in just one sentence. There was a time when India was number one in the field of manufacturing of toys for kids but now China has replaced India and China is aggressive in this field also. Therefore merely extending financial assistance is not sufficient to save this industry, it is a wrong notion. Since this industry is linked with rural areas and employment of rural people hence there is a need to save this industry. It provides employment to lakhs of people. What efforts have been made to counter the Chinese predominance in this sector?

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, hon. Member is correct that it is not merely a problem of credit but certain other types of support is also required for the small, medium, tiny industries and MSMEs ...*(Interruptions)*. Let me answer the question. You are a senior Member.

The question is, what type of support small, medium and tiny industries require. Keeping that in view, a Task Force was appointed by the Prime Minister. It had submitted its report by 30th January. The report is under consideration and it is also being suggested that we shall have to expand the credit requirement. The detailed figures have been given in the text of the reply itself regarding what are the targets and how much it has been expanded in SIDBI. In my Budget Speech also I have indicated some other steps which the Members will get the opportunity of discussing and I will respond to that. But the short point which I am trying to drive at that we are providing other facilities also, in important sectors. Take for instance exports. They make substantial contribution towards exports. But continuously for 11 months, there have been a slow down in exports. Just now, it has started picking up. Naturally, it has affected other industries including small and medium enterprises.

Keeping that in view, I have also extended the Interest Subvention Scheme which was to lapse on 31st March this year. I have extended it for one more year to ensure that these facilities can also be extended to the small and medium enterprises.

### Assessment of Urban Poverty

\*124. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the estimates of the Planning Commission, urban poor has increased from 76 million in the year 1993-94 to 91 million in 2004-05, based on the Uniform Recall Period method;

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been made by the Government in regard to the conditions of the people migrating from the villages;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the India Urban Poverty Report, 2009 reveals gender discrimination affecting women population;

(e) if so, the salient features of the Report; and

(f) the details of the schemes for ameliorating the condition of urban poor women alongwith financial/physical targets and achievements made against the targets during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (PROF. SAUGATA ROY):

(a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

(a) As per the estimates of the Planning Commission, based on the Uniform Recall Period method, the number of urban poor population has increased from 76.34 million to 80.80 million during the period 1993-94 to 2004-05;

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has brought out 'India Urban Poverty Report 2009' containing research papers/academic papers on key facets of urban poverty such as economic development and urban poverty, gender dimensions of urban poverty, poverty and migration, unorganized sector and urban poverty, etc. The Report, based on study findings, reveals that (i) rural migrants into urban areas have lower probability of being poor than the local population and (ii) among migrants, the incidence of poverty is higher for rural-urban migrants compared to urban-urban migrants.

(d) and (e) The 'India Urban Poverty Report 2009' contains 16 Chapters, viz.

- (i) Economic Development and Urban Poverty.
- (ii) The Gender dimensions of Urban Poverty.
- (iii) Poverty and Migration: Does Moving Help.
- (iv) The Unorganized Sector and Urban Poverty: Issue of Livelihood.
- (v) Changing Sectoral Profile of the Urban Economy and Implications for Urban Poverty.
- (vi) Urban Microfinance in the context of Urban Poverty.
- (vii) The Millennium Development Goals and the Role of Cities.
- (viii) Access to Basic Amenities and Urban Security: An Interstate Analysis with a focus on the Social Sustainability of Cities.
- (ix) The Poor and Morphology of Cities.
- (x) Urban Land Market and Access of the Poor.
- (xi) Basic Services for the Urban Poor: Innovative Actions and Interventions.
- (xii) Access of the Urban Poor to Health and Education Services.
- (xiii) Alleviating Urban Poverty: Income Growth, Income Distribution or Decentralization.
- (xiv) Elite Capture and Marginalization of the Poor in Participatory Urban Governance: A case of Resident Welfare Associations in Metro Cities.
- (xv) Living rough Surviving City Streets: A study of the homeless Population Delhi, Chennai, Patna and Madurai.

- (xvi) Urban Informal Sector: The need for a bottom up agenda of conomic reforms- Case studies of Cycle Rickshaws and Street Vendors in Delhi.

The second chapter on "Gender Dimensions of Urban Poverty" observes that women in urban areas are affected due to poverty and gender discrimination.

(f) The scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana, which has been comprehensively revamped with effect from 1.4.2009, is the major scheme for addressing the issues of urban poverty with focus on women. The scheme has 5 major components:

- (1) Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)
- (2) Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP)
- (3) Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP)
- (4) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)
- (5) Urban Community Development Network (UCDN)

Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP) component under Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) targets at:

- (i) Assistance to groups of urban poor women for setting up gainful self employment ventures - UWSP (Loan & Subsidy)
- (ii) Revolving Funds for Self-Help Groups (SHGs)/ Thrift & Credit Societies (T&CSs) formed by the urban poor women - UWSP (Revolving Fund).

Further, under the Guidelines of SJSRY, it is stipulated that the percentage of women beneficiaries under USEP and STEP-UP shall not be less than 30%.

The physical targets and achievement under SJSRY during the last three years are as follows:

	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
No. of urban poor assisted to set up individual/ group micro enterprises	120000	136178	120000	181050	120000	184736
No. of urban poor provided skill training	150000	167364	150000	248264	150000	303418

[Translation]

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Madam Speaker, I would like to know from hon'ble Minister that what efforts have been made to mitigate the problem related to basic facilities like water, electricity, roads etc. in the rural areas and to implement basic employment oriented schemes to check migration from villages and whether any concrete steps have been taken to implement them? I would also like to know the reasons due to which the basic facilities like water, electricity, roads and health facilities have been not made available in the rural areas of the country even after 62 years of independence.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon'ble Member hurry up. Please ask your question fast. Time is running out.

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Madam, even the basic facilities are not available in rural areas and that is why people from every quarter like farmer, woman, unemployed youth are migrating to metropolitan cities. What are the concrete steps being taken by the Government to take the urban development schemes to rural areas to augment the basic infrastructure. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask the question, Time is running out.

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Madam, I want to ask the hon'ble Minister that what steps have been taken by the Government to check migration of youths from villages to cities?

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam Speaker, the question asked by the hon'ble Member is regarding rural poverty but the original question is about urban poverty. I have mentioned in the reply about the steps being taken to eradicate urban poverty. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask second supplementary question.

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Madam, I would like to know from the hon'ble whether any concrete scheme or policy have been formulated for providing security, health and housing facilities to urban poor women working in unorganised sector so that these women also get these facilities? They are being exploited in their day-to-day life. I want to know from the hon'ble Minister reply. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now let the hon'ble Minister reply.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam, the Swarn Jayanti Urban Employment Scheme which we are implementing has a separate programme in it – Urban Women Self Help Programme (UWSHP).

[English]

Further under the guidelines of SGSRY it is stipulated that the percentage of women beneficiary under Urban Self-help programme and skilled training from employment promotion amongst urban poor shall not be less than 30 per cent. So, we are taking special care to take care of unemployment amongst urban women.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

### Insurance Policies

\*125. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financial crisis and sale of policies on misleading claims, especially by the private insurance companies has adversely affected the insurance market in India resulting in lapsing of a large number of policies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of policies lapsed during the financial year 2008-09 alongwith the value thereof, Sector-wise;

(d) whether the number of lapsed policies is maximum in the case of private insurance companies;

(e) if so, the facts thereof;

(f) whether private insurance companies have resorted to large scale unethical practices;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the action taken by the Government to improve insurance market in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (h) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) maintains data with respect to only the number of policies lapsed. For the year 2008-09, a total of 1,20,81,100 policies under life insurance lapsed of which 73,92,440 pertain to Life Insurance Corporation of India (public sector life insurance company) and 46,88,660 policies pertain to 21 private sector life insurance companies. During 2008-09, the total premium collected by all life insurance companies was Rs.2, 21,791 crore showing a growth rate of 10.5% over the previous year.

The insurance sector was opened to private participation with the enactment of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999. With a view to facilitating development of the insurance sector, the Authority has issued regulations on protection of the interests of policyholders; obligations towards the rural and social sectors; micro insurance and licensing of agents, corporate agents, brokers and third party administrators etc. This is in addition to the regulatory framework provided for registration of insurance companies, maintenance of solvency margin, investments and financial reporting requirements, etc. The insurance market in India is constantly witnessing improvement as the insurers, both in public and private sector, have registered an impressive performance in the growth of premium income. The total life business, as a result has increased from Rs.34,898 crore (Total Premium Income) in 2000-01 to Rs.2,21,791 crore in 2008-09.

#### **Contaminated Water**

\*126. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

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

(a) whether the consumption of contaminated water causes various types of diseases, some of which are fatal;

(b) if so, the number of deaths reported as a result thereof since 2008, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether any action plan has been chalked out to control/minimize deaths due to the contaminated water;

(d) If so, the details thereof; and

(e) the budgetary allocation & utilization of resources for the prevention and control of diseases caused thereby?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Madam. Consumption of contaminated water causes water-borne diseases such as Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases, Cholera, Typhoid and Viral Hepatitis.

(b) The number of deaths reported State-wise on account of Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases, Cholera, Typhoid and Viral Hepatitis for the years 2008 and 2009, is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) Provision of safe drinking water is the main strategy for controlling/minimizing deaths caused due to contaminated water. The responsibility for providing safe drinking water lies with the State Governments. However, the Department of Drinking Water Supply under the Ministry of Rural Development assists the State Governments in supplying safe drinking water under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Besides, the Department of Drinking Water Supply has also launched the Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme to educate rural communities regarding safe and clean drinking water and carry out tests to determine the quality of drinking water.

National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare issues technical guidelines from time to time to the State Governments on prevention and control of water-borne diseases and helps them in carrying out investigation of outbreaks of such diseases under the Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP).

(e) As per the information available, the allocation and utilisation of funds for supply of safe drinking water under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and for early detection of and rapid response to outbreaks of diseases including water-borne diseases under IDSP for 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Scheme	2008-09		2009-10	
	Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation
NRDWP	6896.72	6544.89	6899.96	3255.38*
IDSP	30.00	21.75	42.50	35.71**

\* Upto 31.12.2009

\*\* Upto 28.02.2010

**Statement**

Sl. No.	State /U.T.	ADD (including Cholera)		Enteric Fever (Typhoid)		Viral Hepatitis*	
		2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	16	96	17	7	71	40
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	7	1	20	0	2
3	Assam	745	NR	75	NR	0	NR
4	Bihar	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	37	11	0	5	1	13
6	Goa	1	0	1	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	2	3	0	0	3	43
8	Haryana	46	33	1	31	5	4
9	Himachal Pradesh	17	24	2	3	7	5
10	Jammu & Kashmir	4	5	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	4	4	5	5	3	3
12	Karnataka	85	73	16	11	25	17
13	Kerala	1	7	5	5	24	14
14	Madhya Pradesh	148	138	37	39	42	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	Maharashtra	401	23	8	12	34	30
16	Manipur	4	8	1	2	0	0
17	Meghalaya	39	18	0	0	0	2
18	Mizoram	41	16	9	4	11	7
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Orissa	76	78	32	32	30	74
21	Punjab	31	27	4	1	10	1
22	Rajasthan	41	26	8	0	8	2
23	Sikkim	3	6	0	0	2	2
24	Tamil Nadu	16	18	1	1	13	1
25	Tripura	39	33	4	1	5	3
26	Uttar Pradesh	29	159	31	71	15	13
27	Uttarakhand	107	65	0	48	12	19
28	West Bengal	829	725	74	78	128	121
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	1	1
30	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	2	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	86	86	32	31	62	24
34	Lakshadweep	0	1	0	0	0	0
35	Pondicherry	15	13	2	1	22	33
Total		2866	1703	366	408	536	491

NR - Not reported/not received

Source: Central Bureau of Health Investigation (CBHI) based on Monthly/Weekly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

\*Due to all causes



[English]

### Registered Medical Practitioners

\*127. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:

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

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has voiced concern over the doctors with bogus degrees and registration certificates, providing health care facilities in the country;

(b) if so, the corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to prepare a national data of the registered medical practitioners and also to shift to a system of periodical renewal for the registration of medical professionals to check such fraudulent medical practitioners; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) It is learnt that on 29th January, 2010, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) held a workshop in Delhi on the issue of illegal medical practice by fake doctors/quacks in India. The Ministry has not yet received any recommendations.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, is being envisaged to be amended to earmark certain funds to the Medical Council of India mainly to update the Indian Medical Register electronically and in a continuous manner, and also to make provision for periodic renewal of registration of medical practitioners.

[Translation]

### Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana

\*128. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages and Below Poverty Line (bpl) households provided electricity so far under the Rajiv

Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the number of villages and BPL households yet to be electrified in the country, State/UT-wise including Bihar;

(c) the details of the funds disbursed to the State Governments during 2009-10 under the scheme along with utilization thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the time by which the Government proposes to electrify all the un-electrified villages and bpl households in the country?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) 73,357 un-electrified villages have been electrified and free connections have been released to 94,54,431 Below Poverty Line (BPL) households upto 15.02.2010 under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY). Out of these, 34,832 unelectrified villages were electrified and free connections to 87,81,843 BPL households were released during Eleventh Five Year Plan. The State-wise and year-wise number of villages electrified and BPL connections released as on 15.02.2010 is enclosed as statement-I.

(b) Against the coverage of 1,18,499 un/de-electrified villages and release of 2,46,06,500 BPL connections, the works in 73,357 un/de-electrified villages have been completed and 94,54,431 BPL connections have been released under RGGVY as on 15.02.2010. The balance un/de-electrified villages are 45,142 and the balance BPL households are 1,51,52,069 in the country as per sanctioned Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) prepared under RGGVY. In Bihar, the balance un/de-electrified villages are 4709 and balance BPL households are 17,35,422. The state-wise coverage versus achievement are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(c) Funds under RGGVY are released commensurate with the progress reported by the implementing agencies. State-wise disbursement details during 2009-10 are given in the enclosed statement-III.

(d) The Government expects to electrify all the un-electrified villages and BPL households sanctioned under the RGGVY scheme at present, by end of 2012.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise & Year-wise Achievement of Villages Electrified & connection released to  
BPL Households during X & XI Plan under RGGVY*

Sl. No.	State	Achievements during 2005-06		Achievements during 2006-07		Achievements during 2007-08		Achievements during 2008-09		Achievements during 2009-10		Cumulative achievement as on date (As on 15.02.2010)	
		UEV*	BPL**	UEV	BPL	UEV	BPL	UEV	BPL	UEV	BPL	UEV	BPL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh				226654		606750		945368		476127		2254899
2	Arunachal Pradesh									227	976	227	976
3	Assam					84		651	32718	843	146409	1578	179127
4	Bihar	1600	487	8415	2724	3347	64609	3098	474277	2042	484936	18502	1027033
5	Chhattisgarh						15302	50	75592	40	117158	90	208052
6	Gujarat				10373		67944		116310		75655		270282
7	Haryana						6907		16930		66775		90612
8	Himachal Pradesh								392		148		540
9	Jammu & Kashmir						4062	46	3924	15	10592	61	18578
10	Jharkhand					1259	2826	4933	243830	5484	499138	11676	745794
11	Karnataka	47	12268		107047		255421	11	226046		128890	58	729672
12	Kerala						6596		3394		5529		15519
13	Madhya Pradesh					15	1099	69	76026	5	71856	89	148981
14	Maharashtra						56287		145715		384767		586769
15	Manipur					36	1300	57	2056	24	1415	117	4771
16	Meghalaya							90	1264	44	14928	134	16192
17	Mizoram										72		72
18	Nagaland									14	4724	14	4724
19	Orissa						72	1427	144056	3748	523447	5175	667575
20	Punjab										19507		19507

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
21	Rajasthan	230		765	9236	633	246142	158	237727	634	176843	2420	669948
22	Sikkim												0
23	Tamil Nadu								296		348461		348757
24	Tripura										13204		13204
25	Uttar Pradesh	7503	4060	16620	251628	2862	191576	695	251575	56	146978	27736	845817
26	Uttarakhand	87		788	21539	341	61642	175	50111	51	69674	1452	202966
27	West Bengal	352		2108	26572	724	32647	596	37181	248	287664	4028	384064
	Total	9819	16815	28706	655773	9301	1621182	12056	3084788	13475	4075873	73357	9454431

\*UEV - Unelectrified village

\*\*BPL - Below Poverty Line.

### Statement-II

*State wise Achievement of Villages Electrified & connections released to BPL Households during X & XI Plan under RGGVY (As on 15/02/2010)*

Sl. No.	State	Proposed Coverage		Cumulative achievement as on date (As on 15/02/2010)		Balance (As on 15/02/2010)	
		UEV*	BPL**	UEV	BPL	UEV	BPL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh		2592140	0	2254899	0	337241
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2129	40810	227	976	1902	39834
3	Assam	8525	991656	1578	179127	6947	812529
4	Bihar	23211	2762455	18502	1027033	4709	1735422
5	Chhattisgarh	1132	777165	90	208052	1042	569113
6	Gujarat		955150	0	270282	0	684868
7	Haryana		224073	0	90612	0	133461
8	Himachal Pradesh	93	12448	0	540	93	11908
9	Jammu & Kashmir	283	136730	61	18578	222	118152

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	Jharkhand	19737	1691797	11676	745794	8061	946003
11	Karnataka	132	891939	58	729672	74	162267
12	Kerala		17834	0	15519	0	2315
13	Madhya Pradesh	806	1376242	89	148981	717	1227261
14	Maharashtra	6	1876391	0	586769	6	1289622
15	Manipur	882	107369	117	4771	765	102598
16	Meghalaya	1943	116447	134	16192	1809	100255
17	Mizoram	137	27417	0	72	137	27345
18	Nagaland	105	69900	14	4724	91	65176
19	Orissa	17895	3185863	5175	667575	12720	2518288
20	Punjab		148860	0	19507	0	129353
21	Rajasthan	4454	1750118	2420	669948	2034	1080170
22	Sikkim	25	11458	0	0	25	11458
23	Tamil Nadu		545511	0	348757	0	196754
24	Tripura	160	194730	0	13204	160	181526
25	Uttar Pradesh	30802	1120648	27736	845817	3066	274831
26	Uttarakhand	1469	281615	1452	202966	17	78649
27	West Bengal	4573	2699734	4028	384064	545	2315670
Total		118499	24606500	73357	9454431	45142	15152069

Note: The coverage indicated above is as per sanctioned DPRs. The actual no. of villages & BPL may vary during execution as per survey

\*UEV - Unelectrified Village.

\*\*BPL - Below Poverty Line

**Statement-III***Details of funds released during 2009-10 under RGGVY*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	* Funds released during 2009-10 (As on 15/02/2010)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	9542
2	Arunachal Pradesh	12145
3	Assam	34356
4	Bihar	43058
5	Chhattisgarh	16495
6	Gujarat	7566
7	Haryana	5613
8	Himachal Pradesh	5499
9	Jammu & Kashmir	23010
10	Jharkhand	63286
11	Karnataka	6761
12	Kerala	1059
13	Madhya Pradesh	27565
14	Maharashtra	19298
15	Manipur	5677
16	Meghalaya	11727
17	Mizoram	8103
18	Nagaland	5926
19	Orissa	72262
20	Punjab	-
21	Rajasthan	8323
22	Sikkim	4491
23	Tamil Nadu	9724

1	2	3
24	Tripura	3252
25	Uttar Pradesh	13290
26	Uttarakhand	10206
27	West Bengal	53947
Total		482181

\* This includes 10% loan component of Rural Electrification Corporation also.

**Banks In Rural Areas**

129. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of persons catered by a branch of a commercial bank in the country;

(b) whether there is reluctance on the part of commercial banks to open branches in the rural areas and provide adequate staff to the existing branches;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith reasons therefor, bank-wise;

(d) if not, the reasons for less number of branches of commercial banks in the rural areas and under staffing of such branches; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government to turn commercial banks into instruments of economic empowerment of the rural masses?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The All-India average population per bank branch as on 31st December, 2009 is 13,639. As against the total number of 85,740 branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) in the country, 32,197 (37.6%) bank branches are in the rural areas, 20,160 (23.5%) in semi-urban areas, 17,521 (20.4%) in urban areas and 15,862 (18.5%) are in metropolitan areas. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) defines a 'rural' centre as a centre with less than 10,000 population based on the 2001 census.

(b) to (d) As per the RBI Branch Authorization Policy in vogue since September 2005, in order to promote financial inclusion, RBI is authorizing banks to open one branch in "Other than underbanked districts" for every branch opened in "Underbanked districts".

As regards the staffing of rural bank branches, staffing matters are decided entirely by the Boards of individual banks.

(e) The RBI under its extant Branch Authorization Policy allows the banks the choice of centre/location for opening up of new branches which banks decide after taking into consideration various factors including profitability, viability, availability of infrastructure, etc. However, RBI, while granting approvals, ensures that the approvals include centres in rural / underbanked districts. 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 people, particularly in underbanked areas, actual credit flow to the priority sector, pricing of products and overall efforts for promoting financial inclusion.

In December, 2009 in order to provide greater flexibility to banks for opening branches, to enhance banking penetration and promote financial inclusion, RBI relaxed its Branch Authorisation Policy under which domestic scheduled commercial banks (other than RRBs) were permitted to open branches in Tier 3 to Tier 6 centres (that is, with population upto 49,999 as per 2001 Census) without having the need to take permission from RBI in each case, subject to reporting. Domestic scheduled commercial banks (other than RRBs) were also permitted to open branches in rural, semi-urban and urban centres in North Eastern States and Sikkim without having the need to take permission from RBI in each case, subject to reporting.

RBI has also advised the Convener Banks of all State Level Bankers' Committees (SLBCs) to draw up a roadmap by March, 2010 which would provide banking services through a banking outlet in every village having a population of over 2,000 by March, 2011. This would result in extending financial inclusion to more than one lakh villages. Such banking services may not necessarily

be extended through a brick and mortar branch but can be provided through any of the various forms of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) based models, including through Business Correspondents (BCs).

[English]

### Sale of Power through Power Exchanges

\*130. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power generating Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) have been allowed to sell excess power through the power exchanges in the country at the market determined rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the rates at which the power exchanges will buy power from these PSUs;

(c) the terms and conditions laid down for wheeling power by the power exchanges;

(d) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) proposes to sell 10 per cent of its total power generation capacity through the power exchanges in the country; and

(e) if so, the details of the additional funds likely to be earned therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Presently, various Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) including National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation (NHPC) are not allowed to sell any power from their existing plants through the power exchanges in the country at the market determined rates.

(c) The Power Exchanges do not undertake wheeling of power. The terms and conditions for transmission of collective transactions cleared in the power exchange are governed by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) regulations on short term

open access in inter-state transmission and the procedure for scheduling of collective transaction published by the Central Transmission Utility in pursuance of the said regulations and approved by CERC. Relevant extracts are enclosed as statement.

(d) No, Madam. Presently, NTPC is selling power of its existing power plants to State Power Utilities/ Distribution Companies through long term PPA based on the tariff determined by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission and no power available is being sold in short term through power exchange. No power has been earmarked from the existing NTPC plants by the Ministry of Power for sale to the power exchanges in the country.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to (d) above.

### Statement

*Short-Term Open Access in Interstate Transmission (Collective Transaction) Procedure for Scheduling (As per CERC Open Access Regulations, 2008 (dated 25.01.2008) & subsequent (Amendment) Regulations, 2009 (dated 20.5.2009)) published by POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD. and approved by CERC.*

### Relevant Extracts:

#### Preamble

The Procedures shall apply to the Applications made for Scheduling of Collective Transactions by availing of Short-Term Open Access for use of the transmission lines or associated facilities with such lines on the inter-State transmission system.

#### Introduction

1. State Utilities and intra-State Entities proposing to participate in trading through Power Exchange(s) shall obtain "Concurrence" or "No Objection" or "Prior Standing Clearance" from the respective State Load Despatch Centres (SLDCs), as per the enclosed format.
2. The "Concurrence" or "No Objection" or "Prior Standing Clearance", as the case may be, submitted by the State Utilities/intra-State entity shall be

reviewed on quarterly basis by the respective SLDCs. Even if there is no change in the status, it shall be resubmitted by the respective State Utilities/intra-State Entity.

### Treatment of Losses

1. Inter-State transmission losses would be applied separately on Buyers as well as Sellers of Collective Transaction, for arriving at the Schedules.
2. To compensate for losses in the inter-State transmission system, the Sellers in the Collective Transaction shall inject extra power (MW), in addition to the contracted power.
3. To compensate for the losses in the inter-State transmission system, the Buyers in the Collective transaction shall draw less power (MW) than contracted power.

### Transmission Charges

The following Short-Term Open Access charges (for use of inter-State transmission system and Scheduling at Regional level) shall apply for Collective Transaction through Power Exchange(s) and shall be payable to National Load Dispatch Centre by Power Exchange(s):

1. Non-refundable fee of Rs.5000/- payable along with each Application
2. Transmission Charges, for use of inter-State transmission system, at the rate of Rs.100/MWh for the energy approved for transmission for each point of injection and for each point of Drawal.
3. Operating Charges @Rs. 5000/- per day per Entity involved.

[Translation]

### Demand and Supply of Power

131. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power generation in the country is incommensurate with the increasing demand resulting in an acute shortage of power in the country, including Bihar and Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details of the power generated in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, source-wise and State-wise;

(c) the total demand and supply of power in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to bridge the gap between demand and supply of power in the country?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR

Year	Energy				Peak			
	Requirement	Availability	Surplus / Deficit(-)		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus / Deficit(-)	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
2006-07	6,90,587	6,24,495	-66,092	-9.6	1,00,715	86,818	-13,897	-13.8
2007-08	7,39,343	6,66,007	-73,336	-9.9	1,08,866	90,793	-18,073	-16.6
2008-09	7,77,039	6,91,038	-86,001	-11.1	1,09,809	96,785	-13,024	-11.9
2009-10 *	6,88,171	6,20,003	-68,168	-9.9	1,16,281	1,01,609	-14,672	-12.6

\* Upto January, 2010 (Provisional)

The State/UT-wise details in respect of demand and supply during 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto January, 2010) are given in statement-II.

(d) Steps taken by the Government to bridge the gap between demand and supply of power in the country in the up coming years are as follows:

- Rigorous monitoring of on-going power generation projects for achieving XI Plan capacity target of 78700 MW.
- Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW each under competitive bidding.
- Harnessing surplus captive power into grid.

SHINDE): (a) and (b) There is a continuing shortage of power in the country. The electricity generation in the country falls short of the total requirement of electricity in the country, primarily due to growth of capacity addition not being commensurate with the growth in demand for electricity. The total shortage of electricity in terms of energy and peak in the country during the year 2009-10 (upto January, 2010) was 9.9% and 12.6% respectively.

The details of the power generated in the country, source-wise and State-wise during last three years and the current year (upto January, 2010) are given in statement-I.

(c) The total demand and supply of power in the country during the last three years and the current year (upto January, 2010) are as under:

- Sensitizing the Industry to the needs of increasing manufacturing capacity and widening the vendor base for Main Plant Equipment and Balance of Plants like Coal Handling Plant, Ash Handling Plant, Water Treatment Plant, etc., by organizing international conclaves and regional workshops, etc. Other areas like advance procurement of critical materials and tie up of necessary funds before construction are also being addressed.
- Import of coal to meet the shortfall in domestic coal supply.
- Allocation of gas from KG basin to power sector for enhanced generation from gas based stations.



**Statement-I**

*State-wise/Source-wise Power Generation details during the year 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 & 2009-10 (April 09-Jan. 10)*

Region	State	Category	Generation (MU)			
			2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (April 09-Jan 10)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NR	BBMB	Hydro	10064	10960	11109	8309
	Delhi	Thermal	10561	10935	11018	8723
	Haryana	Hydro	256	270	282	210
		Thermal	13356	13332	15885	15260
	Haryana Total		13611	13602	16167	15470
	Himachal Pradesh	Hydro	13514	13945	14467	13315
	Jammu and Kashmir	Hydro	7306	8920	9871	10086
		Thermal	0	0	0	4
	Jammu and Kashmir Total		7306	8920	9871	10090
	Punjab	Hydro	4396	4603	4228	3131
		Thermal	15435	16457	18066	17082
	Punjab Total		19831	21059	22294	20213
	Rajasthan	Hydro	1116	1400	671	329
		Thermal	21715	22975	24034	20661
		Nuclear	3496	2480	2255	2515
	Rajasthan Total		26327	26855	26960	23505
	Uttar Pradesh	Hydro	1417	923	1097	818
		Thermal	80594	83148	83723	71053
		Nuclear	1024	674	740	620
	Uttar Pradesh Total		83035	84744	85560	72490

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Uttarakhand	Hydro	6689	9715	11325	8628
	Uttarakhand Total		6689	9715	11325	8628
NR Total			190939	200736	208771	180743
WR	Chhattisgarh	Hydro	388	263	292	272
		Thermal	25728	28342	42084	41378
	Chhattisgarh Total		26116	28604	42376	41651
	Goa	Thermal	355	327	325	271
	Goa Total		355	327	325	271
	Gujarat	Hydro	4870	5672	2861	2417
		Thermal	49827	51887	51305	50065
		Nuclear	2446	2036	1213	881
	Gujarat Total		57143	59596	55379	53350
	Madhya Pradesh	Hydro	5698	6170	4828	4096
		Thermal	34160	40397	42659	36098
	Madhya Pradesh Total		39858	46566	47487	40194
	Maharashtra	Hydro	7237	6236	5204	4786
		Thermal	60535	66981	65965	57266
		Nuclear	6499	7339	6298	6540
	Maharashtra Total		74271	80556	77467	68592
WR Total			197741	215649	223034	204071
SR	Andhra Pradesh	Hydro	9822	9872	8160	4758
		Thermal	56875	59616	63950	60199
	Andhra Pradesh Total		66697	69488	72110	64957
	Karnataka	Hydro	15189	14785	13154	9911
		Thermal	13899	13325	14786	15489
		Nuclear	2524	2495	2688	2715
	Karnataka Total		31612	30605	30628	28115

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Kerala	Hydro	7593	8425	5912	5478
		Thermal	1591	2487	3619	2986
	Kerala Total		9184	10911	9531	8464
	Lakshadweep	Thermal	28	29	28	24
	Puducherry	Thermal	278	275	258	197
	Tamil Nadu	Hydro	6284	6433	5369	4790
		Thermal	44626	47494	47130	38957
		Nuclear	2618	1752	1518	1697
	Tamil Nadu Total		53529	55679	54017	45444
SR Total			161328	166987	166572	147200
ER	Andaman Nicobar	Hydro	9	8	10	10
		Thermal	182	196	201	176
	Andaman Nicobar Total		191	204	210	185
	Bihar	Hydro	67	58	51	26
		Thermal	6617	6977	9742	9473
	Bihar Total		6684	7034	9793	9499
	DVC	Hydro	357	451	432	169
		Thermal	13749	14803	15321	12200
	DVC Total		14106	15254	15753	12368
	Jharkhand	Hydro	208	211	238	109
		Thermal	5331	4623	5421	4733
	Jharkhand Total		5540	4834	5659	4842
	Orissa	Hydro	7204	7875	5714	3353
		Thermal	31500	31907	29963	25262
	Orissa Total		38703	39782	35677	28615
	Sikkim	Hydro	236	477	2266	2757

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Thermal	0	0	0	0
	Sikkim Total		271	477	2266	2757
	West Bengal	Hydro	413	756	945	940
		Thermal	36679	38381	40232	34645
	West Bengal Total		37057	39136	41178	35585
ER Total			102652	106722	110535	93851
NER	Arunachal Pradesh	Hydro	966	1552	1591	958
	Assam	Hydro	817	1555	1400	1146
		Thermal	2758	2851	3110	2620
	Assam Total		3575	4406	4510	3766
	Manipur	Hydro	475	605	498	323
		Thermal	3	1	0	0
	Manipur Total		478	606	498	323
	Meghalaya	Hydro	538	888	742	629
	Mizoram	Thermal	4	3	3	0
	Mizoram Total		4	3	3	0
	Nagaland	Hydro	182	362	313	239
		Thermal	0			0
	Nagaland Total		182	362	313	239
	Tripura	Hydro	46	36	51	43
		Thermal	1164	1245	1274	1067
	Tripura Total		1211	1281	1325	1110
NER Total			6952	9097	8982	7025
Import	Bhutan (IMP)	Hydro	3010	5278	5899	5252
	Grand Total		662523	704469	723794	638142

**Statement-II**

State/System/ Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2006 - March, 2007				April, 2006 - March, 2007			
	Require- ment	Availa- bility	Surplus/Deficit (-)		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus/Deficit (-)	
	(MU)	(MW)	(MU)	(%)	(MU)	(MW)	(MU)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,343	1,341	-2	-0.1	264	247	-17	-6.4
Delhi	22,397	22,012	-385	-1.7	4,000	3,736	-264	-6.6
Haryana	26,249	23,132	-3,117	-11.9	4,837	4,201	-636	-13.1
Himachal Pradesh	5,136	4,996	-140	-2.7	873	873	0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	11,725	7,983	-3,742	-31.9	1,530	1,309	-221	-14.4
Punjab	38,641	34,839	-3,802	-9.8	8,971	6,558	-2,413	-26.9
Rajasthan	33,236	31,715	-1,521	-4.6	5,794	4,946	-848	-14.6
Uttar Pradesh	57,441	48,370	-9,071	-15.8	9,184	7,531	-1,653	-18.0
Uttaranchal	5,957	5,599	-358	-6.0	1,108	991	-117	-10.6
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>202,126</b>	<b>179,986</b>	<b>-22,139</b>	<b>-11.0</b>	<b>31,516</b>	<b>26,644</b>	<b>-4,872</b>	<b>-18.8</b>
Chhattisgarh	14,063	13,169	-894	-6.4	2,631	1,907	-724	-27.5
Gujarat	62,464	54,083	-8,381	-13.4	11,619	8,110	-3,509	-30.2
Madhya Pradesh	38,710	32,834	-5,876	-15.2	8,090	6,404	-1,686	-20.8
Maharashtra	110,005	89,138	-20,867	-19.0	17,455	12,679	-4,776	-27.4
Daman & Diu	1,602	1,408	-194	-12.1	210	189	-21	-10.0
D.N.Haveli	2,923	2,879	44	-1.5	415	388	-27	-6.5
Goa	2,624	2,606	-18	-0.7	459	419	-40	-8.7
<b>Western Region</b>	<b>232,391</b>	<b>196,117</b>	<b>-36,274</b>	<b>-16.6</b>	<b>36,453</b>	<b>27,463</b>	<b>-8,990</b>	<b>-24.7</b>
Andhra Pradesh	60,964	58,280	-2,684	-4.4	10,208	8,641	-1,567	-15.4
Karnataka	40,797	39,948	-849	-2.1	6,253	5,811	-442	-7.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kerala	15,023	14,716	-307	-2.0	2,787	2,728	-59	-2.1
Tamil Nadu	61,499	60,445	-1,054	-1.7	8,860	8,624	-236	-2.7
Pondicherry	1,808	1,808	0	0.0	265	265	0	0.0
Lakshadweep #	25	25	0	0	6	6	0	0
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>180,091</b>	<b>178,197</b>	<b>-4,894</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>26,176</b>	<b>24,350</b>	<b>-1,826</b>	<b>-7.0</b>
Bihar	8,425	7,741	-684	-8.1	1,399	1,162	-237	-16.9
DVC	11,542	11,308	-234	-2.0	1,650	1,602	-48	-2.9
Jharkhand	4,369	4,154	-215	-4.9	687	671	-16	-2.3
Orissa	17,101	16,796	-305	-1.8	2,695	2,608	-87	-3.2
West Bengal	26,538	25,966	-572	-2.2	4,784	4,669	-115	-2.4
Sikkim	223	218	-5	-2.2	45	45	0	0.0
Andaman- Nicobar #	240	190	-50	-21	40	32	-8	-20
<b>Eastern Region</b>	<b>68,198</b>	<b>66,183</b>	<b>-2,015</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>10,491</b>	<b>10,068</b>	<b>-433</b>	<b>-4.1</b>
Arunachal Pradesh	286	259	-27	-9.4	87	76	-11	-12.6
Assam	4,297	3,984	-313	-7.3	771	688	-83	-10.8
Manipur	451	429	-22	-4.9	106	101	-5	-4.7
Meghalaya	1,368	1,063	-305	-22.3	402	269	-133	-33.1
Mizoram	235	221	-14	-6.0	83	80	-3	-3.6
Nagaland	343	328	-15	-4.4	79	79	0	0.0
Tripura	802	728	-74	-9.2	169	142	-27	-16.0
<b>North-Eastern Region</b>	<b>7,782</b>	<b>7,012</b>	<b>-770</b>	<b>-9.9</b>	<b>1,477</b>	<b>1,166</b>	<b>-311</b>	<b>-21.1</b>
All India	690,587	624,495	-66,092	-9.6	100,715	86,818	-13,897	-13.8

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

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

*Power Supply Position for 2007-08*

State/System/ Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2007 - March, 2008				April, 2007 - March, 2008			
	Require- ment	Availa- bility	Surplus/Deficit (-)		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus/Deficit (-)	
	(MU)	(MW)	(MU)	(%)	(MU)	(MW)	(MU)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,446	1,446	0	0.0	275	275	0	0.0
Delhi	22,439	22,301	-138	-0.6	4,075	4,030	-45	-1.1
Haryana	29,353	25,652	-3,701	-12.6	4,956	4,821	-135	-2.7
Himachal Pradesh	5,992	5,814	-178	-3.0	1,061	1,010	-51	-4.8
Jammu & Kashmir	11,782	8,362	-3,420	-29.0	1,950	1,439	-511	-26.2
Punjab	42,372	38,795	-3,577	-8.4	8,672	7,340	-1,332	-15.4
Rajasthan	36,738	35,597	-1,141	-3.1	6,374	5,564	-810	-12.7
Uttar Pradesh	62,628	51,335	-11,293	-18.0	11,104	8,568	-2,536	-22.8
Uttaranchal	7,047	6,845	-202	-2.9	1,200	1,150	-50	-4.2
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>219,797</b>	<b>196,147</b>	<b>-23,660</b>	<b>-10.8</b>	<b>32,462</b>	<b>29,495</b>	<b>-2,967</b>	<b>-9.1</b>
Chhattisgarh	14,079	13,409	-670	-4.8	2,421	2,188	-233	-9.6
Gujarat	68,747	57,614	-11,133	-16.2	12,119	8,885	-3,234	-26.7
Madhya Pradesh	41,560	35,700	-5,860	-14.1	7,200	6,436	-764	-10.6
Maharashtra	114,885	93,846	-21,039	-18.3	18,441	13,575	-4,866	-26.4
Daman & Diu	1,774	1,580	-194	-10.9	240	215	-25	-10.4
D.N. Haveli	3,388	3,372	-16	-0.5	460	424	-36	-7.8
Goa	2,740	2,707	-33	-1.2	457	408	-49	-10.7
<b>Western Region</b>	<b>247,173</b>	<b>208,228</b>	<b>-38,945</b>	<b>-15.8</b>	<b>38,277</b>	<b>29,385</b>	<b>-8,892</b>	<b>-23.2</b>
Andhra Pradesh	64,139	61,511	-2,628	-4.1	10,048	9,162	-886	-8.8
Karnataka	40,320	39,230	-1,090	-2.7	6,583	5,567	-1,016	-15.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kerala	15,663	15,284	-379	-2.4	2,918	2,730	-188	-6.4
Tamil Nadu	65,780	63,954	-1,826	-2.8	10,334	8,690	-1,644	-15.9
Pondicherry	1,841	1,841	0	0.0	276	276	0	0.0
Lakshadweep #	24	24	0	0	6	6	0	0
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>187,743</b>	<b>181,820</b>	<b>-5,923</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>26,777</b>	<b>24,368</b>	<b>-2,409</b>	<b>-9.0</b>
Bihar	9,155	7,933	-1,222	-13.3	1,882	1,243	-639	-34.0
DVC	13,387	13,039	-348	-2.6	1,852	1,803	-49	-2.6
Jharkhand	5,139	4,458	-681	-13.3	865	787	-78	-9.0
Orissa	18,846	18,500	-346	-1.8	3,142	2,905	-237	-7.5
West Bengal	29,020	27,902	-1,118	-3.9	5,283	4,987	-296	-5.6
Sikkim	284	267	-17	-6.0	69	66	-3	-4.3
Andaman- Nicobar #	240	180	-60	-25	40	32	-8	-20
<b>Eastern Region</b>	<b>75,831</b>	<b>72,099</b>	<b>-3,732</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>12,031</b>	<b>10,699</b>	<b>-1,332</b>	<b>-11.1</b>
Arunachal Pradesh	391	302	-89	-22.8	101	75	-26	-25.7
Assam	4,816	4,412	-404	-8.4	848	766	-82	-9.7
Manipur	530	501	-29	-5.5	119	97	-22	-18.5
Meghalaya	1,620	1,232	-388	-24.0	455	279	-176	-38.7
Mizoram	288	246	-42	-14.6	97	58	-39	-40.2
Nagaland	377	334	-43	-11.4	91	88	-3	-3.3
Tripura	777	686	-91	-11.7	171	141	-30	-17.5
<b>North-Eastern Region</b>	<b>8,799</b>	<b>7,713</b>	<b>-1,086</b>	<b>-12.3</b>	<b>1,742</b>	<b>1,347</b>	<b>-398</b>	<b>-22.7</b>
All India	739,343	666,007	-73,336	-9.9	108,866	90,793	-18,073	-16.6

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

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



## Power Supply Position for 2008-09

State/System/ Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2008 - March, 2009				April, 2008 - March, 2009			
	Require- ment  (MU)	Availa- bility  (MW)	Surplus/Deficit (-)  (MU) (%)		Peak Demand  (MU)	Peak Met  (MW)	Surplus/Deficit (-)  (MU) (%)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,414	1,414	0	0.0	279	279	0	0.0
Delhi	22,398	22,273	-125	-0.6	4,036	4,034	-2	0.0
Haryana	29,085	26,625	-2,460	-8.5	5,511	4,791	-720	-13.1
Himachal Pradesh	6,260	6,241	-19	-0.3	1,055	1,014	-41	-3.9
Jammu & Kashmir	11,467	8,698	-2,769	-24.1	2,120	1,380	-740	-34.9
Punjab	41,635	37,238	-4,397	-10.6	8,690	7,309	-1,381	-15.9
Rajasthan	37,797	37,388	-409	-1.1	6,303	6,101	-202	-3.2
Uttar Pradesh	69,207	54,309	-14,898	-21.5	10,587	8,248	-2,339	-22.1
Uttaranchal	7,841	7,765	-76	-1.0	1,267	1,267	0	0.0
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>227,104</b>	<b>201,951</b>	<b>-25,153</b>	<b>-11.1</b>	<b>33,034</b>	<b>29,804</b>	<b>-3,530</b>	<b>-10.7</b>
Chhattisgarh	14,866	14,475	-391	-2.6	2,887	2,830	-57	-2.0
Gujarat	67,482	60,851	-6,631	-9.8	11,841	8,960	-2,881	-24.3
Madhya Pradesh	42,054	34,841	-7,213	-17.2	7,564	6,810	-754	-10.0
Maharashtra	121,901	95,761	-26,140	-21.4	18,049	13,766	-4,283	-23.7
Daman & Diu	1,797	1,576	-221	-12.3	240	215	-25	-10.4
D.N. Haveli	3,574	3,457	-117	-3.3	504	443	-61	-12.1
Goa	2,801	2,754	-47	-1.7	466	413	-53	-11.4
<b>Western Region</b>	<b>254,475</b>	<b>213,715</b>	<b>-40,760</b>	<b>-16.0</b>	<b>37,240</b>	<b>30,153</b>	<b>-7,087</b>	<b>-19.0</b>
Andhra Pradesh	71,511	66,673	-4,838	-6.8	11,083	9,997	-1,086	-9.8
Karnataka	43,168	40,578	-2,590	-6.0	6,892	6,548	-344	-5.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kerala	17,645	15,562	-2,083	-11.8	3,188	2,751	-437	-13.7
Tamil Nadu	69,668	64,208	-5,460	-7.8	9,799	8,211	-588	-6.0
Pondicherry	2,020	1,773	-247	-12.2	304	275	-29	-9.5
Lakshadweep #	24	24	0	0	6	6	0	0
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>204,012</b>	<b>188,794</b>	<b>-15,218</b>	<b>-7.5</b>	<b>28,968</b>	<b>26,245</b>	<b>-2,713</b>	<b>-9.4</b>
Bihar	10,527	8,801	-1,726	-16.4	1,842	1,333	-509	-27.6
DVC	14,002	13,699	-303	-2.2	2,217	2,178	-39	-1.8
Jharkhand	5,361	5,110	-251	-4.7	889	887	-2	-0.2
Orissa	20,519	20,214	-305	-1.5	3,062	2,987	-75	-2.4
West Bengal	31,289	30,290	-999	-3.2	5,387	5,379	-8	-0.1
Sikkim	343	330	-13	-3.8	97	95	-2	-2.1
Andaman- Nicobar #	236	184	-52	-22	40	38	-2	-5
<b>Eastern Region</b>	<b>82,041</b>	<b>78,444</b>	<b>-3,597</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>12,901</b>	<b>11,789</b>	<b>-1,112</b>	<b>-8.6</b>
Arunachal Pradesh	426	271	-155	-36.4	130	79	-51	-39.2
Assam	5,107	4,567	-540	-10.6	958	797	-161	-16.8
Manipur	556	477	-79	-14.2	128	95	-33	-25.8
Meghalaya	1,713	1,386	-327	-19.1	457	293	-164	-35.9
Mizoram	330	269	-61	-18.5	100	64	-36	-36.0
Nagaland	475	436	-39	-8.2	95	86	-9	-9.5
Tripura	800	728	-72	-9.0	167	156	-11	-6.6
<b>North-eastern Region</b>	<b>9,407</b>	<b>8,134</b>	<b>-1,273</b>	<b>-13.5</b>	<b>1,820</b>	<b>1,368</b>	<b>-462</b>	<b>-25.4</b>
All India	777,039	691,038	-86,001	-11.1	109,809	96,785	-13,024	-11.9

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

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

*Power Supply Position for 2009-10 (upto January)*

State/System/ Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2009 - March, 2010				April, 2009 - March, 2010			
	Require- ment	Availa- bility	Surplus/Deficit (-)		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus/Deficit (-)	
	(MU)	(MW)	(MU)	(%)	(MU)	(MW)	(MU)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,348	1,317	-31	-2	308	308	0	0
Delhi	21,025	20,862	-163	-0.8	4,502	4,408	-94	-2.1
Haryana	28,705	27,329	-1,376	-4.8	6,133	5,678	-455	-7.4
Himachal Pradesh	5,756	5,621	-135	-2.3	1,106	1,158	52	4.7
Jammu & Kashmir	10,740	8,300	-2,440	-22.7	2,247	1,578	-669	-29.8
Punjab	39,515	33,884	-5,631	-14.3	9,786	7,407	-2,379	-24.3
Rajasthan	36,190	35,169	-1,021	-2.8	6,798	6,670	-128	-1.9
Uttar Pradesh	63,755	49,600	-14,155	-22.2	10,856	8,563	-2,293	-21.1
Uttarakhand	7,417	7,001	-416	-5.6	1,469	1,313	-156	-10.6
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>214/447</b>	<b>189,078</b>	<b>-26,369</b>	<b>-11.8</b>	<b>37,189</b>	<b>31,439</b>	<b>-5,720</b>	<b>-15.4</b>
Chhattisgarh	9,390	9,147	-243	-2.6	2,819	2,703	-116	-4.1
Gujarat	58,090	55,911	-2,179	-3.8	10,406	9,515	-891	-8.6
Madhya Pradesh	35,278	28,884	-6,394	-18.1	7,431	6,152	-1,279	-17.2
Maharashtra	102,512	83,871	-18,641	-18.2	18,981	14,292	-4,689	-24.7
Daman & Diu	1,624	1,485	-139	-8.6	280	255	-25	-8.9
Dadar Nagar Haveli	3,320	3,167	-153	-4.6	509	480	-29	-5.7
Goa	2,572	2,511	-61	-2.4	478	453	-25	-5.2
<b>Western Region</b>	<b>212,788</b>	<b>184,977</b>	<b>-27,811</b>	<b>-13.1</b>	<b>37,631</b>	<b>31,177</b>	<b>-6,454</b>	<b>-17.2</b>
Andhra Pradesh	64,485	60,496	-3,989	-6.2	11,325	10,294	-1,031	-9.1
Karnataka	36,581	33,958	-2,623	-7.2	7,196	6,352	-844	-11.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kerala	14,464	14,107	-357	-2.5	3,045	2,896	-149	-4.9
Tamil Nadu	62,591	58,877	-3,714	-5.9	10,158	9,675	-483	-4.8
Pondicherry	1,754	1,629	-125	-7.1	325	282	-43	-13.2
Lakshadweep	20	20	0	0	6	6	0	0
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>179,874</b>	<b>169,067</b>	<b>-10,807</b>	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>29,216</b>	<b>26,898</b>	<b>-2,318</b>	<b>-7.9</b>
Bihar	9,832	8,276	-1,556	-15.8	2,249	1,492	-757	-33.7
DVC	12,489	12,076	-413	-3.3	1,892	1,892	0	0.0
Jharkhand	4,825	4,475	-350	-7.3	1,088	947	-141	-13.0
Orissa	17,714	17,551	-163	-0.9	3,188	3,120	-68	-2.1
West Bengal	27,972	27,211	-761	-2.7	5,386	5,368	-18	-0.3
Sikkim	304	263	-11	-13.5	84	84	0	0.0
Andaman-Nicobar	200	150	-50	-25	40	32	-8	-20
<b>Eastern Region</b>	<b>73,137</b>	<b>69,853</b>	<b>-3,284</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>12,980</b>	<b>12,384</b>	<b>-596</b>	<b>-4.6</b>
Arunachal Pradesh	334	271	-63	-18.9	95	78	-17	-17.9
Assam	4,387	3,998	-389	-8.9	920	845	-75	-8.2
Manipur	434	355	-79	-18.2	111	99	-12	-10.8
Meghalaya	1,305	1,127	-178	-13.6	280	238	-42	-15.0
Mizoram	292	238	-54	-18.5	70	64	-6	-8.6
Nagaland	443	388	-55	-12.4	100	96	-4	-4.0
Tripura	729	651	-78	-10.7	176	173	-3	-1.7
<b>North-Eastern Region</b>	<b>7,926</b>	<b>7,028</b>	<b>-898</b>	<b>-11.3</b>	<b>1,760</b>	<b>1,445</b>	<b>-315</b>	<b>-17.9</b>
All India	688,171	620,003	-68,168	-9.9	116,281	101,609	-14,672	-12.6

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

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

[English]

**Sale of Power Outside  
State Boundaries**

\*132. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the prevailing law, States can restrict sale/supply of power outside their boundaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether certain States have issued orders restricting the supply of power outside their boundaries during the last three years and the current year;

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

(e) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) The Electricity Act, 2003 mandates non-discriminatory open-access for use of the transmission lines or distribution system or associated facilities to any licensee or consumer or person engaged in generation in accordance with the regulation specified by the Appropriate Commission.

However, Section 11 of the Electricity Act 2003 lays down:

(i) The Appropriate Government may specify that a generating company shall, in extraordinary circumstances operate and maintain any generating station in accordance with the directions of that Government.

Explanation. — For the purposes of this section, the expression "extraordinary circumstances" means circumstances arising out of threat to security of the State, public order or a natural calamity or such other circumstances arising in the public interest.

(ii) The Appropriate Commission may offset the adverse financial impact of the directions referred to in sub-section (1) on any generating company in such manner as it considers appropriate.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Citing shortage of power as the reason, State Governments of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Orissa had issued orders under Section 11 of the Electricity Act, 2003, and State Government of Maharashtra issued order under Section 108 of the Act and State Government of Rajasthan issued a directive restricting the generating companies and captive generators to sell power outside the State through inter-State open-access.

(e) Ministry of Power did not agree with the directions issued by the State Governments restricting sale of power outside their respective States and sought the advice of Ministry of Law & Justice on the restrictions issued by the State Governments under Section 11 of the Electricity Act, 2003 regarding sale of surplus power. Ministry of Law has clarified that:

"In view of the Open Access regime espoused by the Act it would be more appropriate to interpret Section 11 as limiting the Jurisdiction of the appropriate Govt, to issue orders only relating to operation and maintenance of the generating stations and not to passing any orders in respect of supply of electricity....."

This would also substantiate the clarification that the Jurisdiction U/s 11 should be limited to the issuance of orders relating to operation and maintenance of generating stations and not in respect of supply of electricity."

Accordingly, the Minister of Power has written recently to all the Chief Ministers/Lt. Governors to ensure that no steps are permitted in their States, which come in the way of operationalising Open Access in the transmission and distribution networks. Ministry of Power had also addressed the Chief Secretaries in October, 2008 and July, 2009 stressing the need for operationalisation of Open Access.

**Shelter for Urban Poor/Homeless People**

133. SHRI RAMEN DEKA:

SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

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

(a) whether many homeless people die in different

part of the country particularly in North-East due to severe cold;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government proposes to formulate any plan to provide relief to the urban poor/homeless people in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation does not maintain data of deaths due to severe weather conditions.

(b) to (d) 'Housing' and 'Colonisation' being State subjects, the primary responsibility of providing shelter lies with the State Governments. Central Government provides financial assistance to states through various schemes. It is currently supporting states to provide shelter, tenure security and basic amenities to slum dwellers, under JNNURM, create affordable housing stock through the 'Affordable Housing in Partnership' Scheme and reduce cost of home loans with 5% interest subsidy under Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) Scheme. Earlier, from 1988-89, the Ministry provided financial support to states to create shelter for the houseless under the scheme for 'Night Shelter for Urban Shelterless'. The scheme was transferred to the state sector in 2005-06, and financial assistance from the center was discontinued.

There is no proposal to provide assistance again for creation of shelter for the houseless.

[Translation]

#### Credit Card Payments

\*134. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some public/private sector banks including the State Bank of India (SBI) and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) are charging heavy penalties in addition to the high interest rate on the credit card default payments;

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

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has formulated any mandatory policy guidelines in this regard for all the banks to follow;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken against banks violating these guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The data regarding complaints in respect of charging heavy penalties in addition to high interest rates on credit card payments is not generated separately. However, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that complaints have been received from customers by 15 Banking Ombudsman (BO) Offices in respect of non adherence by banks or its subsidiaries to the instructions of Reserve Bank on ATM/Debit Card operations or credit card operations. The complaints received under this category for the last three years are as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	Total no. of complaints received	No. of complaints (deficiencies in service in credit/debit/ATM card operations)	Disposal rate of credit/debit/ATM Card related complaints at BO Offices (including brought forward complaints of previous year)
1	2006-07	38638	7688	97.6%
2	2007-08	47887	10129	102%
3	2008-09	69117	17648	95.6%

(c) to (e) To streamline the credit card operations, RBI has issued a Master circular on 1st July, 2008. Subsequently, based on the report of the study group appointed by RBI on the credit card operations of banks, another circular was issued on July 23, 2008. Both these circulars cover areas like issue of cards, interest rates and other charges, use of Direct Selling Agents/ Direct Marketing Agents and other agents, wrongful billings, protection of customer rights, redressal of grievances, fraud control, right to impose penalties, etc. This circular was revised recently and an updated master circular was issued on July 1, 2009. The circular, inter-alia, provides that:

In case, banks/NBFCs charge interest rates which vary based on the payment/default history of the cardholder, there should be transparency in levying of such differential interest rates. For this purpose, the banks should publicise through their website and other means, the interest rates charged to various categories of customers and the methodology of calculation of finance charges with illustrative examples.

Further, the banks/NBFCs have to adhere to the following guidelines relating to interest rates and other charges on credit cards:

- (i) The banks/NBFCs should not levy any charge that was not explicitly indicated to the credit card holder at the time of issue of the card and without getting his/her consent.
- (ii) The terms and conditions for payment of credit card dues, including the minimum payment due, should be stipulated so as to ensure that there is no negative amortization.
- iii) Changes in charges (other than interest) may be made only with prospective effect giving notice of at least one month. If a credit card holder desires to surrender his credit card on account of any change in credit card charges to his disadvantage, he may be permitted to do so without the bank levying any extra charge for such closure. Any request for a closure of a credit card has to be honoured immediately by the credit card issuer.

RBI has reported that it has not taken any action against any bank. However, RBI reserves the right to

impose any penalty on a bank under the provisions of Banking regulation Act, 1949 for violation of any of these guidelines. Further during the course of Annual Financial Inspection of banks/NBFCs, RBI looks into aspects like implementation of various guidelines. Customer Service Department of RBI also takes up the matter with banks based on various complaints received by them with a view to redress the same. Under the Banking Ombudsman Scheme 2006, Banking Ombudsmen are empowered to award compensation not exceeding Rs. 1 lakh in case of complaints arising out of credit cards operations in addition to the actual pecuniary losses suffered in transactions.

[English]

### **Power Generation Equipment**

\*135. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to check the cost of equipment required for Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to undertake any structural changes in the policy regarding the import of power equipment in the country;

(c) if so, whether any proposal regarding the sourcing of the super critical equipment for UMPPs from domestic manufacturing sources is under consideration of the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) The developer for the Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) are selected through Case-II international competitive bidding process conducted by the project-specific Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) formed as 100% subsidiaries of Power Finance Corporation (PFC), the nodal agency for UMPP. At the end of the bidding process, the project is awarded to the identified developer, who quotes the lowest levelised tariff for power from the project. Thereafter, the developer is free to source the

equipment for the project from anywhere. Further, the UMPPs are eligible for the benefits available to other mega power projects as per the Mega Power Policy.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) With respect to the matter regarding the sourcing of the supercritical equipment for Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) with Phased domestic Manufacturing Programme (PMP), a Committee under the Chairmanship of Member (Industry), Planning Commission has been set up for looking into the details and work out the modalities in this regard.

[Translation]

### Safety of Foreign Tourists

136. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of misbehaviour with the foreign tourists and crimes including sexual harassment of female tourists have increased in different parts of the country in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and its effects on the tourism industry; and

(c) the action taken / contemplated by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) There have been reports in the media highlighting case of harassment and misbehavior with tourists in India. However, '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 against tourists, including foreign tourists is primarily the responsibility of the State Government including sexual harassment of foreign tourists.

In order to ensure safety and security of the tourists, Ministry of Tourism has advised all the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations to deploy Tourist Police. Ministry of Tourism has also circulated guidelines for

formation of Tourist Security Organization(s) comprising Ex - Servicemen for the safety and security of tourists to State Governments / Union Territory Administrations.

### Dialysis Machines in Hospitals

\*137. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the kidney patients requiring frequent dialysis are facing problems due to non-availability/ inadequate maintenance of dialysis mach lines in the "hospitals run "by the Government;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to install more dialysis machines in these hospitals for the benefit of poor patients in Delhi;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the monitoring mechanism put in place to ensure availability/proper maintenance of these machines?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) In so far as Central Government Hospitals in Delhi are concerned, the dialysis machines are there in Safdarjung Hospital and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital.

There are four haemodialysis machines in Safdarjung Hospital and five dialysis machines in Dr. RML Hospital. Each machine is serving on an average of 1 to 2 patients per day and about 550 patients in a year. During the last three years, 6212 kidney patients were haemodialyzed in Safdarjung Hospital and 8903 patients in Dr. RML Hospital.

The purchase of 14 more haemodialysis machines for two hospitals (i.e. 9 in Safdarjung Hospital and 5 in Dr. RML Hospital) has already been approved and tender process started. With this increase, the increase in kidney patients load can be taken care of by these additional machines.

To ensure proper maintenance of these machines, regular monitoring is carried out at the hospital level. Generally all machines are covered under annual



maintenance contract. Monthly maintenance reports are submitted to the concerned Medical Superintendent for appropriate timely action.

[English]

**Power Generation from Renewable  
Energy Sources**

\*138. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

SHRI RAJU SHETTI:

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

(a) the details of the targets fixed and achieved so far in power generation from the renewable energy sources during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the details of the on-going renewable energy projects in the country at present, State-wise;

(c) the total funds sanctioned and utilized by each State for the promotion of these sources so far during 2009-10; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for achieving the targets set and augmenting power generation through these sources in the urban and rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) A target of 12,300 MW grid-interactive power generation capacity addition from various renewable energy sources has been set for the 11th Five Year Plan period. Against this, a capacity of about 5,531 MW has been installed up to 31.1.2010. Details thereof are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) A total grid-interactive renewable power generation capacity of 15,789 MW has been installed in the country as on 31.1.2010. State-wise details thereof are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(c) A total amount of Rs.390.78 crore has been released under various programmes for promotion of renewable energy sources in the country during FY

2009-10 till February, 2010. State-wise details thereof are given in the enclosed statement-III.

(d) The Government has taken several steps mainly by way of suitable policy/regulatory measures for achieving the plan targets and augmenting power generation through renewable energy sources throughout the country. These include the following:

- Fiscal and financial incentives, such as, capital/ interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, nil/ concessional excise and customs duties;
- Preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power in most potential States following the provisions made under the National Electricity Policy 2005 and National Tariff Policy 2006;
- Directives under Electricity Act 2003 to all States for fixing a minimum percentage for purchase of electricity from renewable energy sources taking into account local factors.
- Uniform guidelines by CERC for fixation of such preferential tariffs have been issued recently.
- Generation Based Incentives Scheme for Wind Power has been introduced to attract private investment by Independent Power Producers not availing Accelerated Depreciation benefit.
- Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission has been approved recently to give a boost to deployment of solar energy systems, solar photovoltaic as well as solar thermal, with an approved target for the first phase upto March 2013 of 1,100 MW of grid connected solar power plants, 200 MW capacity equivalent off-grid solar applications and 7 million square metre solar thermal collector area.

Other steps taken include support for sector specific seminars/workshops/training programmes and creation of publicity and awareness through electronic and print media on the need and usefulness of renewable energy.

**Statement-I**

*Details of grid-interactive power generation capacity from various renewable energy sources installed during the Eleventh Plan period upto 31.01.2010.*

(Capacity in MW)

Programme	Target for 11th Plan	Achievements as on 31.01.2010
Wind Power (MW)	9,000	3857.00
Small Hydro Power (MW)	1,400	619.53
Biomass power (MW)	500	322.00
Bagasse Cogeneration (MW)	1,200	704.20
Solar power (MW)	50	8.10
Urban waste-to-energy (MW)	33	20.10
Industrial waste-to-energy (MW)	46	
<b>Total (MW)</b>	<b>12,229</b>	<b>5530.93</b>

MW = Megawatt.

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of total grid-interactive renewable power generation installed capacity in the country as on 31.01.2010.*

Sl. No.	States / UT	Small Hydro Power (MW)	Wind Power (MW)	Bio-Power		Solar Power (MWp)	Total Capacity (MW)
				Biomass Power (MW)	Waste to Energy (MW)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	186.830	123.000	363.250	35.660	0.100	708.840
2	Arunachal Pradesh	67.420				0.025	67.445
3	Assam	27.110					27.110
4	Bihar	54.600					54.600
5	Chhattisgarh	19.050		199.900			218.950
6	Goa	0.050					0.050
7	Gujarat	12.600	1718.000	0.500			1731.100
8	Haryana	68.700		7.800			76.500
9	Himachal Pradesh	275.820					275.820
10	Jammu & Kashmir	129.330					129.330
11	Jharkhand	4.050					4.050

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12	Karnataka	588,450	1391.000	328.180	1.000	6.000	2314.630
13	Kerala	133.870	27.000			0.025	160.895
14	Madhya Pradesh	71.160	213.000	1.000	2.700	0.100	287.960
15	Maharashtra	231.330	2004.000	218.500	5.750		2459.580
16	Manipur	5.450					5.450
17	Meghalaya	31.030					31.030
18	Mizoram	28.470					28.470
19	Nagaland	28.670					28.670
20	Orissa	64.300					64.300
21	Punjab	130.650		48.000	9.250	1.325	189 225
22	Rajasthan	23.850	871.000	31.300		0.150	926.300
23	Sikkim	47.110					47.110
24	Tamil Nadu	90.050	4598.000	395.700	5.650	0.165	5089.565
25	Tripura	16.010					16.010
26	Uttar Pradesh	25.100		557.600	5.000	0.375	588.075
27	Uttarakhand	132.920				0.050	132.970
28	West Bengal	98.400	4.000	16.000		1.150	119.550
29	Andaman & Nicobar	5.250				0.100	5.350
30	Chandigarh						
31	Dadar & Nagar Haveli						
32	Daman & Diu						
33	Delhi						
34	Lakshadweep					0.750	
35	Pondicherry					0.025	
	Total (MW)	2597.630	10949.000	2167.730	65.010	10.340	15788.935

MW = megawatt.

**Statement-III**

*State-wise details of funds released under various programmes for promotion of renewable energy sources during 2009-10 till February, 2010*

(Rs.in crore)

State/UT	Funds released during 2009-10 (till February, 2010)
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1	2
Andman And Nicobar	
Andhra Pradesh	12.91

1	2
Arunachal Pradesh	52.10
Assam	11.42
Bihar	1.34
Chandigarh	21.80
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	
Daman & Diu (Only Daman)	
Delhi	28.57
Goa	0.14

1	2
Gujarat	12.38
Haryana	1.64
Himachal Pradesh	2.39
Jammu and Kashmir	2.52
Karnataka	18.20
Kerala	3.78
Madhya Pradesh	11.46
Maharashtra	53.22
Lakshadweep	
Manipur	0.90
Meghalaya	2.01
Mizoram	1.62
Nagaland	0.62
Orissa	21.45
Puducherry	0.17
Punjab	2.87
Rajasthan	9.27
Sikkim	5.41
Tamil Nadu	17.63
Tripura	6.02
Uttar Pradesh	18.67
West Bengal	27.33
Chhattisgarh	18.38
Jharkhand	7.28
Uttarakhand	17.29
Total	390.78

**Goods and Service Tax**

\*139. SHRI P. BALRAM:

SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has finalised the Goods and Service Tax (GST);

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the items/sectors likely to be covered thereunder;

(c) the manner in which the consumers are likely to be benefited thereby;

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce the GST w.e.f. 1 April, 2010;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) the action taken by the Government to resolve the issues involved in the introduction of GST; and

(g) the time by which it is likely to be introduced in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) A consensus among the States themselves about certain basic parameters concerning GST is yet to emerge. Centre continues to be in dialogue with the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers to arrive at a consensus as early as possible.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) GST is expected to remove the cascading of tax and thus bring down the effective rate of taxation on most goods and services. It will also facilitate trade and commerce and is expected to lead to further economic growth.

(d) It will be the endeavour of the Central Government to persuade the States to arrive at a consensus so that the GST can be implemented from 01 April, 2011.

(e) The basic design of GST and Constitutional amendments required to bring in GST regime are yet to be finalized among the States themselves and between the Centre and the States.

(f) Government has requested the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC) to discuss the issues to resolve them. Several meetings have been held by the Union Finance Minister with the State Finance Ministers.

(g) It will be the endeavour of the Central Government to persuade the States to arrive at a consensus so that the GST can be implemented from 01 April, 2011.

#### Clinical Research

\*140. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to State:

(a) the mechanism set up and guidelines prepared by the Government to monitor and conduct clinical research in the country;

(b) whether some hospital chains in the country are collaborating with the academic institutions both in the public and private sectors for the clinical research;

(c) if so, whether permission has been granted by the Government for the said purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There is no statutory guideline for conduct of clinical research in the country, however, research on human subjects is governed through different guidelines/acts, like the Drugs & Cosmetics Act for clinical trials, the ethical guidelines for bio medical research on human subjects of ICMR; the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act which covers some aspects of Human Genetic Research. The evaluation mechanism of clinical research proposals is done through two committees in institutes conducting research that is the research committee which evaluates study protocols in view of good Clinical Practices for Clinical Research in India 2001 and the Institutional Ethics Committee which evaluates research ethics.

(b) No data base for collaboration is maintained on clinical research being conducted by various agencies.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

#### UN Assisted Projects

1349. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations (UN) has assisted any projects in India;

(b) if so, the complete details thereof in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the funds released and spent so far for each project;

(c) the demands still pending with the UN; and

(d) the steps being taken to get the clearance to all such projects, State-wise especially for the remaining Eleventh Five Year Plan?

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

#### Quality of Chavanprash

1350. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that substandard and unripened 'amla' is being used in producing chavanprash by various companies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of complaints received in this regard; and

(c) the corrective measures 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. GANDHISELVAN): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### Excise Duty on Sugar and Molasses

1351. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has requested for the waiver of excise duty on sugar and molasses;

(b) if so, the details thereof and response of the Union Government thereto;

(c) whether the State Government has been allowed to defer payment of excise duty for a specified period;

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

(e) the fiscal steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government to help the sugar industry to overcome its financial difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) and (d) No, Madam. No such request has been received.

(e) No fiscal steps involving excise duty concessions have been taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government.

#### **Pending Health Projects under NRHM**

1352. SHRI K.C VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of health projects pending under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in the country, State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated for the purpose, project-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal to constitute review committee on NRHM; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No health projects are pending under NRHM.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no such proposal to constitute any review committee on NRHM.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Environmental Concerns Regarding Hydro Power Projects**

1353. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of dams for hydro power projects for power generation in the country has been opposed by the environmentalists;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to address these environmental concerns while setting up of hydro power projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) There has been some representation regarding the construction of dams due to the perceived problems relating to submergence, rehabilitation & resettlement issues (mainly on account of lack of adequate compensation) and likely impact in the down-stream areas due to either reduction in flows or irregular flows.

The environmental concerns and other aspects, involved in construction of hydro electric power projects are being looked after by the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) at the time of environmental clearance. Revised Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) notification was issued by the MoEF in September, 2006. As per the above Notification, EIA studies for the projects are required to be carried out by the project proponents as per the guidelines of the MoEF. The Terms of Reference (ToR) for EIA studies of any project have to be got approved by the project proponent from the MoEF at the Scoping Stage.

As per the ToR framed by MoEF for preparation of EIA Reports for hydro electric projects, the study area shall include the catchment area, the submergence area and the project area to be acquired for various projects appurtenances, area within ten km. from main project components i.e. dam, power house etc. EIA study shall also include assessment of downstream impact on water, land and human environment due to drawing up of the river in the stretch between dam site and power house

site. The hydro electric projects are taken up for construction only after the same are given necessary clearance, by the MoEF.

[Translation]

### Inter-Connection of Major Hospitals

1354. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to inter-connect major Government hospitals, especially the hospitals in the hilly areas across the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

### Banking Frauds

1355. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incident of banking frauds have been increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents/cases reported during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check such incidents and against the erring bank employees involved in these frauds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) RBI has reported that the total number of cases of frauds, as reported by the commercial banks during last three calendar years, i.e. 2007, 2008 and 2009 have been 22,280; 21,980 and 26,952 respectively, which reflects a mixed trend.

(c) On receipt of fraud report from banks, RBI advises the concerned banks to report the case to CBI/Police/SFIO, examine staff accountability and complete proceedings against the erring staff expeditiously, take steps to recover the amount involved in the fraud, claim insurance wherever applicable and streamline the system and procedures so that frauds do not recur.

Reserve Bank of India as a part of its supervisory process has taken the following steps to check incidents of frauds in banks:

- (i) To sensitize banks from time to time about common fraud prone areas through issuance of modus operandi on various types of frauds and the measure to be taken by them.
- (ii) By issuance of Caution Advice to banks to exercise due diligence while sanctioning fresh loan facilities to the borrowers in the Caution Advice.
- (iii) Advise banks to:
  - a) Introduce a system of concurrent audit.
  - b) Review working of internal inspection and audit machinery in banks by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.
  - c) Constitute a Special Committee of the Board exclusively for monitoring frauds of Rs.1 crore and above.
  - d) Examine staff accountability and institute disciplinary action expeditiously against the staff involved in frauds.
- (iv) On the basis of recommendations made by the Mitra Committee on legal aspects of bank frauds, banks were advised to take various preventive steps viz. Development of Best Practice Code (BPC), System of internalization of BPC, strengthening internal checks and internal controls and introducing Legal Compliance Audit.
- (v) As the frauds in the area of housing loans were on the increase, RBI had issued several circulars including steps to be taken by banks to prevent such frauds, such as conduct of due diligence of borrowers/builders, scrutiny of documents by legal experts,

verification of identity of the borrowers, multi layered decision making process, pre-sanction visit to a project site and strict post disbursement supervision etc.

- (vi) All the banks which have financed a borrower under 'multiple banking' arrangement have been advised to take co-ordinated action, based on commonly agreed strategy, for legal/criminal actions, follow up for recovery, exchange of details on modus operandi, achieving consistency in data/information on frauds reported to RBI. The bank which detects a fraud is required to immediately share the details with all other banks in the multiple banking arrangements.
- (vii) In order to make the third parties such as builders, warehouse/cold storage owners, motor vehicle/tractor dealers, travel agents, etc. and professionals such as architects, valuers, chartered accountants, advocates, etc. accountable who have played a vital role in credit sanction/disbursement or facilitated the perpetration of frauds, banks have been advised to report to Indian Banks Association (IBA) the details of such third parties, including professionals involved in frauds. IBA in turn will prepare caution lists of such parties for circulation among the banks.

[Translation]

#### **Allotment of Land for Hotels**

1356. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of land allotments made by the Government for the construction of hotels in Delhi during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) whether some dues are outstanding against such allottees;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to recover the outstanding dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and the Land and

Development Office (L&DO), Ministry of Urban Development, have reported that during the last three financial years, 28 hotel plots were allotted through auction/tender and during the current financial year, one hotel plot was allotted through tender. These hotel plots are located at Chanakyapuri, Wazirpur, Mayur Vihar, Rohini, Shalimar Bagh, Shahdara, Kondli Gharoli, Vivek Vihar, Dwarka, Hari Nagar, Anand Vihar, Mandavalli Fazalpur, Paschim Vihar, Shastri Park, Pitampura and Preet Vihar.

(b) and (c) The allottee who was allotted the plot through tender on 28-01-2010 is required to pay the balance 75% premium i.e. Rs. 30.39 crore within the permitted period i.e. on or before 11-05-2010, as per terms and conditions of allotment.

(d) In the light of reply at (b) and (c), question does not arise.

[English]

#### **Investments in Power Sector**

1357. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has prepared any action plan for increasing investments in power sector for the remaining years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government proposes to allow foreign companies to participate in the power sector subject to lock-in provisions and security concerns, in view of the large investments needed for power generation;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Rural Health Centres**

1358. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:

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



(a) whether there is a shortage of Rural Health Centres and hospitals in the country particularly to serve the poor people;

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

(c) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to provide health facilities to all citizens of the country;

(d) if so, the details of such schemes;

(e) whether the Government proposes to open more Rural Health Centres in the country to meet the growing need; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. A statement showing the shortfall of health centres across the country as per the Bulletin on rural Health statistics, as on March, 2008 is enclosed.

(c) to (f) Yes. The health centers are opened on population norms, case/work load and distance. State/UT Governments project their demand for upgradation of existing health centres and for opening new health centres in their respective Programme Implementation Plan [PIP] under National Rural Health Mission [NRHM]. These PIPs are examined in this Ministry and funds are released to them as per the recommendations of the National Programme Coordination Committee [NPCC].

#### **Statement**

#### *Shortfall in Health Infrastructure as per 2001 Population in India (As on March, 2008)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sub Centres			PRCs			CHCs		
		R	P	S	R	P	S	R	P	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	11699	12522	*	1924	1570	354	481	167	314
2	Arunachal Pradesh	254	592	*	39	116	*	9	44	*
3	Assam	5063	4592	471	826	844	*	206	103	103
4	Bihar	14959	8858	6101	2489	1641	848	622	70	552
5	Chhattisgarh	4164	4741	*	659	721	*	164	136	28
6	Goa	135	172	*	22	19	3	5	5	0
7	Gujarat	7263	7274	*	1172	1073	99	293	273	20
8	Haryana	3005	2433	572	500	420	80	125	86	39
9	Himachal Pradesh	1128	2071	*	186	449	*	46	73	*
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1666	1907	*	271	375	*	67	85	*
11	Jharkhand	5057	3958	1099	806	330	476	201	194	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	Karnataka	7369	8143	*	1211	2195	*	302	323	*
13	Kerala	4761	5094	*	791	909	*	197	107	90
14	Madhya Pradesh	10402	8834	1568	1670	1149	521	417	270	147
15	Maharashtra	12153	10579	1574	1984	1816	168	496	407	89
16	Manipur	412	420	*	64	72	*	16	16	0
17	Meghalaya	597	401	196	90	103	*	22	26	*
18	Mizoram	146	366	-	22	57	*	5	9	*
19	Nagaland	535	397	138	80	86	20	21	*	
20	Orissa	7283	6688	595	1171	1279	*	292	231	61
21	Punjab	3219	2858	361	536	484	52	134	126	8
22	Rajasthan	9554	10742	*	1555	1503	52	388	349	39
23	Sikkim	109	147	*	17	24	*	4	4	0
24	Tamil Nadu	7057	8706	*	1173	1215	*	293	206	87
25	Tripura	659	579	80	104	76	28	26	11	15
26	Uttarakhand	1294	1765	*	214	239	*	53	55	*
27	Uttar Pradesh	26344	20521	5823	4390	3690	700	1097	515	582
28	West Bengal	12101	10356	1745	1993	924	1069	498	349	149
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	*	114	*	8	19	*	2	4	*
30	Chandigarh	18	14	4	3	0	3	0	2	*
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	50	38	12	7	6	1	1	1	
32	Daman & Diu	21	22	*	3	3	0	0	1	*
33	Delhi	188	41	147	31	8	23	7	0	7
34	Lakshadweep	11	14	*	1	4	*	0	3	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
35	Puducherry	65	77	*	10	39	*	2	4	*
India		158792	146036	20486	26022	13458	18477	6491	4276	2337

Notes: The requirement is calculated on the basis of total and tribal population of Census, 2001 in rural areas using the prescribed norms. All India shortfall is derived by adding state-wise figures of shortfall ignoring the existing surplus in some of the states. R: Required; P: In Position; S: Shortfall; \*: Surplus

**Projects/Plans under  
Regional Plan, 2021**

1359. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of each of the projects/plans as envisaged in the Regional Plan, 2021 for National Capital Region alongwith their present status and Nodal Ministries/Departments responsible for their implementation;

(b) whether there have been any instances of laxity on the part of Nodal Ministries/Departments and lack of coordination and technical hurdles between National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) and the State Governments/Implementing Agencies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the corrective measures taken by the NCRPB to implement the Projects/Plans within a stipulated time frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) The Regional Plan-2021 (RP-2021), prepared by the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) aims to promote growth and balanced development of the National Capital Region (NCR). Major projects/plans envisaged in the RP-2021 are given in the enclosed statement. NCRPB as a coordination body has also taken up initiatives/actions for the effective implementation of policies through respective State Governments. Under the provisions of NCR Planning Board Act, 1985, the policies and proposals of the Regional Plan-2021 for NCR are to be implemented by the participating State Governments/Agencies both

urban as well as rural and the Central Ministries/Departments/Agencies concerned.

To supplement the State resources, the Board sanctions loan assistance from its meagre resources to the constituent State Governments and their development agencies/Urban Local Bodies for selected infrastructure development projects that are in compliance with the policies of RP-2021. The projects are prepared and implemented by State Governments and their implementing agencies. Since the notification of the RP-2021 in September, 2005, NCRPB has sanctioned loan assistance for 91 infrastructure projects, which includes 33 transport sector, 22 sewerage sector, 18 water sector, 12 power sector, 4 land development sector and 2 social sector projects.

The Board is following up implementation of the Plan at various levels. In order to coordinate and monitor the implementation of policies and proposals of the RP-2021 at the state level, a Steering Committee under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary of the respective State has been constituted. An Empowered Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary, Urban Development, Government of India has also been constituted to review the progress and monitor the implementation at the central level. These Committees deliberate on coordination and other issues regarding implementation of the RP-2021 and resolve inter-state and inter-ministerial issues. One of the major constraints for implementation of the RP-2021 is availability of resources with the respective implementing agencies in Central Ministries and the constituent States. The NCRPB makes all out efforts to raise additional resources from multilateral agencies and other extra budgetary sources.

**Statement**

*Summary of sector-wise policies & proposals of the Regional Plan-2021 for NCR*

**Sector****Transport**

- (i) To provide efficient and economic rail and road based transportation networks (including mass transport systems) well integrated with the land use patterns, to support balanced regional development in such identified settlements. The main proposals recommended in the Plan are:

**Road network**

- (a) Western Peripheral Expressway
- (b) Eastern Peripheral Expressway
- (c) Ghaziabad-Meerut Expressway
- (d) Four laning of identified National Highways

**Rail network**

- (a) Rapid Rail Transit System
- (b) Orbital Rail Corridor
- (c) New Rail links - Rewari to Bhiwadi and Rohtak to Hansi

**Economic Activity and Policy Measures**

- (i) Facilitate value-added high-tech service sector in NCT-Delhi in the context of its emergence as a global city in the world economy
- (ii) Only high-tech industries in NCT-Delhi
- (iii) Restrict number and size of government offices/ PSUs in NCT-Delhi
- (iv) Model industrial estates/special economic zones (SEZs) should be developed outside NCT-Delhi

**Rural Development**

- i) Hierarchical system of rural settlements to

be identified in Sub-regional Plans and District Plans

- (ii) Development proposals to be incorporated in these plans and accordingly rural settlements to be developed
- (iii) The Sub-regional Plans to be a mosaic of District and Master/Development Plans
- (iv) Providing urban amenities/facilities in rural areas such as housing, better sanitation, water supply, communication system, social infrastructure etc., to improve the quality of life in the rural areas. Also provide better connectivity among various types of settlements in the rural areas
- (v) Various programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development to be incorporated in the Sub-regional Plans and District Plans followed by the Action Plans for their implementation by the constituent State Governments and their agencies
- (vi) State Governments and their agencies to identify and promote dairy growth centres in rural areas while preparing the Sub-regional Plans and District Plans.

**Power Sector**

- (i) Power generation: Regional Plan has projected additional power requirement of 23,345 MW by the year 2021
- (ii) Improvement in Transmission and Distribution.

**Water supply**

- (i) Preparation of integrated regional scheme to augment drinking water supply in the Region.
- (ii) Construction of upstream reservoirs to store excess water during monsoon for use in lean period.
- (iii) Augment underground water resources through rain water harvesting.
- (iv) Protection of land from development for ground water recharging areas through Master/Development Plans.

At least 2-5% area to be earmarked under water bodies in the distribution of land uses.

- (v) Water charges to cover at least O & M cost.
- (vi) Recycling of waste water for non-drinking purposes to be promoted.

### **Sewerage**

- (i) Sewerage master plans for all towns
- (ii) 100% sewerage and treatment facilities in Metro and Regional Centres
- (iii) All other towns/villages to initially have low cost sanitation
- (iv) Land allocations in Master Plans for such facilities.
- (v) 50% of the waste water to be recycled for non-drinking uses.
- (vi) Sewage cess to cover the O&M/replacement cost of the system.

### **Solid Waste Management**

- (i) Solid waste management plans for all towns.
- (ii) Land allocations in Master/Development Plans for SWM.
- (iii) Emphasis on alternative technologies like composting, pelletisation etc. and recycling
- (iv) Not more than 50% of solid waste to be disposed off through sanitary landfill.

### **Disaster Management**

- i) Vulnerability and risk assessment, prevention, preparedness, response and post disaster management plan for mitigation of the impact of natural hazards: earthquakes, floods, high winds and fire.
- ii) Amendments in the respective acts, bye-laws and development control regulations.
- iii) Enforcement of National Building Code be given priority by the participating States.

### **Social Infrastructure**

- Uniform standards for social infrastructure.
- Encouragement for private participation.
- Provision for good quality education, medical facilities outside NCT-Delhi in NCR.
- Private and government institutions to be encouraged to set up their branches in NCR towns.

### **Shelter**

- Public agencies to act as facilitators.
- Reforms for easier acquisition of land.
- Housing stock to be increased through foreign direct investment (FDI).
- Joint approach/venture between DDA/GNCTD with the development authorities of the towns in NCR for relocation of slums etc.

### **Environment, Heritage and Tourism**

- Land suitability analysis in master/ development plans for land use allocations.
- Environmentally sensitive areas such as forests, wetlands, water bodies etc. to be protected.
- Protection and conservation of good agricultural land.
- Regular monitoring of air, water, noise & land pollution by the respective state pollution control boards.
- Protection of identified natural and manmade heritage sites for the protection of bio-diversity and culture.
- Promote tourism as an important source of employment and preparation of tourism development plan.

### **Counter Magnet Areas**

The Regional Plan 2021 has proposed to continue the development of the following Counter Magnet Areas selected in RP-2001:

- (1) Gwalior-Madhya Pradesh

- (2) Patiala - Punjab
- (3) Hissar - Haryana
- (4) Kota - Rajasthan
- (5) Bareilly - Uttar Pradesh

These Counter Magnet Areas are proposed to be developed through:

- Upgradation of physical and social infrastructure.
- Strengthening of Regional linkage.
- Strengthening of economic base.

#### Migration of people in Big cities

1360. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in migration of people to big cities in recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has analyzed the reasons for migration; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by the Government to contain it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) According to the Census of India figures, there was a net increase of 1.29 in the percentage of people migrating to million plus cities between 1991-2001.

(c) and (d) The 11th Five Year Plan reports that employment is a reason for rural urban migration. Other reasons that can contribute are education or social factors such as marriage. To increase employment opportunities in rural areas, the Government has launched the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

[Translation]

#### Exposure and Outstanding in Banks

1361. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bank Group-wise Aggregate Consolidated Exposure and Outstanding of some big industrial groups having dealing in Power and Telecom sector is more than Rs.75,000 crores and Rs.50,000 crore as on March 31, 2008 and March 31, 2009;

(b) if so, names of such industrial group(s) with "Exposure" and "Outstanding" as on 31st December, 2009 bank-wise;

(c) whether such a large outstanding is viewed as 'dangerous' in the banking sector as these groups are under scanner with the Enforcement Directorate; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to warn various Banks for considering further exposure to these industrial groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Data Reporting System of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) does not collect the requisite "data/information in the manner desired. However, Bank group-wise exposure to power and telecom industries is as under:

#### *Banks' Exposure to Power and Telecom Industries*

(Amounts Outstanding in Rs. Crore)

Bank Group	Banks' Exposure to Power Industry			Banks' Exposure to Telecommunications		
	Mar-08	Mar-09	Dec-09	Mar-08	Mar-09	Dec-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nationalised Banks	41,063	64,113	87,056	13,703	21,553	24,039
SBI Group	10,715	22,455	19,943	8,910	11,910	8,604

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Old Private Sector Banks	3,975	4,040	4,758	980	1,295	1,260
New Private Sector Banks	296	572	1,689	769	1,877	3,082
Foreign Banks	622	748	956	2,158	1,646	2,462
All SCBs	56,670	91,928	114,402	26,520	38,281	39,446

Source: Off-site returns.

SCBs- Scheduled Commercial Banks

Note: Exposure of SCBs excluding Regional Rural Banks

(c) and (d) All borrowal accounts are subject to exposure norms pertaining to borrower and Group exposure. Banks provide credit to industrial houses/ corporate in accordance with the Board approved policies of the banks in line with the RBI guidelines issued from time to time.

[English]

### Inflation

1362. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is ensuring that farmer's interests are not sacrificed at the altar of inflation management;

(b) if so, the complete details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is reducing the trading margins between the farm gate prices and retail prices, rather than bringing the farm prices down; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) In the current financial year, inflation based on the consumer price indices remains high in the range of 8.6-17.6 per cent during May-2009 to January-2010, whereas the WPI inflation remained negative from June, 2009 to August, 2009 and it was at 8.56 per cent in January, 2010. The

weighted contribution of food items (primary and manufactured products) was more than 55 per cent. The Government has taken several measures to check inflation in food items while protecting the interest of farmers and bring down trading margins, which include: reducing import duties to zero – for rice, wheat, pulses, edible oils (crude) and sugar; reducing import duties on refined & hydrogenated oils & vegetable oils; allowed import of raw sugar at zero duty under open general licence (OGL); two million tonnes of wheat and one million tonnes of rice have been allocated to states for distribution to retail consumers over and above normal public Distribution System allocation; banned export of non-basmati rice, edible oils and pulses (except, kabuli chana) and imposed stock limit orders in the case of paddy, rice, pulses, sugar, edible oils and edible oilseeds.

Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) have been progressively increased, leading to increased acreage, production, productivity and central procurement. For the marketing season of 2010-11, the MSP of wheat was increased from Rs 1080 to Rs. 1100 per quintal. In 2009-10, for different grades of paddy, for Kharif marketing season the MSP was increased from Rs. 850-880 to Rs.950-980 per quintal with a bonus of Rs 50 per quintal for all varieties. In addition to the above, Government has also taken initiatives such as the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS); Integrated Scheme of oilseeds. Pulses, oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY) to improve production and productivity in agriculture.

### Quality Standards In Blood Banks

1363. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether blood banks in the country are not adopting quality standards and organized storage system resulting in the spread of deadly viruses like HIV and Hepatitis B through transfusions;

(b) If so, the facts and details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to launch of programme to ensure quality control standards for blood;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to meet the shortage of blood in the blood banks and to ensure availability of virus-free blood?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) No.

(c) and (d) National Accreditation Board for Healthcare Providers (NABH) has launched accreditation programme for Blood Banks/Blood Centres and Transfusion Services on January 25, 2008. The accreditation programme strives to the quality and safety of collecting, processing, testing and transfusion of blood products. The basis for assessment of blood bank shall include compliance with the accreditation standard and national requirements. The accreditation programme assesses the quality and operational systems comprehensively in place with in the facility.

(e) The Government of India has taken the following steps to make adequate arrangements of blood in the blood banks and to ensure availability of viruses free blood:

(i) Augmentation of voluntary blood donation by conducting 50340 Voluntary Blood Donation Camps annually in the country.

(ii) As per the Drug & Cosmetics Act 1940 & Rules there

under, it is mandatory for all licensed blood banks to screen for HIV (AIDS), Hepatitis B & C, Syphilis and Malaria.

[Translation]

### Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)

1364. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects approved and implemented under Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) in various States, particularly in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the details of funds released under AUWSP during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether there is a slow progress in the implementation of the Programme; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to expedite the work under the Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Water supply schemes for 1244 towns including 390 in respect of Uttar Pradesh have been approved under the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP). The programme has been subsumed under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT). The details of the projects approved and implemented under the programme are given in Statement-I.

(b) The details of funds released under AUWSP State-wise are given in Statement-II.

(c) According to the information last received from the State Governments, 1008 schemes out of 244 schemes (81%) have been completed/commissioned. (Statement-I).

(d) The physical and financial performance of AUWSP is reviewed through quarterly progress reports submitted by the State Governments as well as review meetings.



**Statement-I****Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)****Financial Progress from 1993 to 2007-08**

Sl.No.	State	DPRs. Approved so far						(Rs. in lakhs)	
		upto 2003-2004		2004-2005		Total			Upto IX Plan
		Nos.	Estt.cost	Nos.	Estt. cost	Nos.	Estt cost		
1	Andhra Pradesh	22	4365.85	20	4217.49	42	8583.34	361.30	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3	2963.62	-	-	3	2963.62	303.53	
3	Assam	18	5176.49	3	1494.70	21	6671.19	857.24	
4	Bihar	23	3160.57	10	1759.13	33	4919.70	307.37	
5	Chhattisgarh	41	3516.66	1	127.17	42	3643.83	820.77	
6	Goa	4	352.35	-	-	4	352.35	100.89	
7	Gujarat	51	6297.10	19	3020.59	70	9317.69	1453.31	
8	Haryana	34	6615.42	4	1052.47	38	7667.89	1791.04	
9	Himachal Pradesh	12	2731.56	4	476.87	16	3208.43	824.53	
10	J&K	5	1634.63	10	3926.95	15	5561.58	310.23	
11	Jharkhand	9	1490.64	7	1744.15	16	3234.79	299.35	
12	Karnataka	35	9916.47	10	4637.71	45	14554.18	2445.69	
13	Kerala	10	2296.36	3	1558.13	13	3854.49	611.76	
14	Madhya Pradesh	128	3408.69	19	2466.27	147	15874.96	3707.05	
15	Maharashtra	28	7729.98	9	3848.26	37	11578.24	2453.26	
16	Manipur	24	2958.20	2	496.99	26	3455.19	905.11	
17	Meghalaya	2	581.73	-	-	2	581.73	290.87	
18	Mizoram	8	1134.71	-	-	8	1134.71	474.22	
19	Nagaland	2	902.81	-	-	2	902.81	365.98	
20	Orissa	28	4850.89	7	2282.15	35	7133.04	1454.49	
21	Punjab	11	781.06	5	444.30	16	1225.36	289.61	
22	Rajasthan	61	8810.76	11	3600.78	72	12411.54	2146.49	
23	Sikkim	2	451.56	-	-	2	451.56	57.84	
24	Tamilnadu	62	8823.22	31	1647.78	93	10471.00	2548.80	
25	Tripura	9	2353.99	3	1238.24	12	3592.23	658.35	
26	Uttar Pradesh	367	29133.70	23	1696.05	390	30829.75	8188.68	
27	Uttaranchal	19	3914.02	3	512.56	22	4426.58	1293.79	
28	West Bengal	19	3484.38	3	201.48	22	3685.86	735.85	
		1037	139837.42	207	42450.22	1244	182287.64	36057.40	

Funds Released (Central Share)							State share released	Expdr. Reported	Month upto which progress reported
During 2002-03	During 2003-04	During 2004-05	During 2005-06	During 2006-07	During 2007-08	Total			
385.90	492.57	1367.27	630.26	283.80	699.97	4221.00	3910.86	7231.55	Sept,07
0.00	124.16	113.27	0.00	10.88	0.00	551.84	492.10	2188.06	March,09
571.60	256.22	635.27	0.00	0.00	561.49	2881.82	2500.55	3913.22	July,07
419.05	386.05	219.87	687.69	392.95	46.87	2459.83	2258.82	4037.80	May,06
430.52	337.87	200.96	0.00	0.00	31.79	1821.91	2100.03	3744.32	Feb, 08
75.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	176.18	176.71	367.98	June,07
664.47	918.08	867.83	212.84	296.42	171.32	4584.27	5652.40	9362.87	Dec,09
579.94	469.71	563.80	166.33	263.11	0.00	3833.92	3837.04	7746.61	Dec.,07
297.60	79.46	232.15	170.46	0.00	0.00	1604.20	3411.18	4998.78	Sept, 09
0.00	290.14	1198.68	876.90	0.00	95.06	2771.00	2653.31	5124.97	Sept., 07
445.97	0.00	417.93	18.09	339.87	96.18	1617.391	1649.42	3008.51	March,08
1055.35	1119.84	1060.73	953.99	148.16	493.32	7277.08	7399.63	21389.76	Dec.,09
268.21	268.21	231.55	0.00	315.98	0.00	1695.71	2236.25	3889.82	June, 09
1236.46	1509.09	822.68	0.00	150.31	149.79	7575.38	8369.34	16510.21	Sept 09
563.76	705.84	1104.19	0.00	727.65	234.42	5789.12	17137.24	21171.63	Sept., 09
174.80	269.36	254.07	0.00	0.00	124.25	1727.59*	2053.42	3656.76	March,08
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	290.87"	295.94	587.78	March,08
46.57	46.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	567.36*	582.57	1149.94	March,08
85.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	451.40*	807.60	1259.00	May,02
254.81	409.36	577.39	299.92	245.19	161.32	3402.48	3625.76	6951.63	March, 09
0.00	50.46	161.54	0.00	111.06	0.00	612.67	501.00	1232.18	March,08
568.48	1012.85	1545.97	31.77	788.96	111.23	6205.75	6205.75	11769.49	March,08
83.97	83.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	225.78	184.61	451.09	March,08
813.16	653.41	808.19	249.56	109.79	52.12	5235.03	5739.43	10914.16	Dec,08
241.66	213.43	309.53	63.56	240.55	69.04	1796.12	1468.15	3670.33	March,08
2426.09	2710.48	1664.93	0.00	272.83	151.85	15414.86	15263.04	28448.94	March,08
320.97	331.61	138.77	62.63	65.51	0.00	2213.28	2038.16	4328.80	March,09
184.95	417.62	103.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	1441.85	1288.53	2352.50	March,08
12195.00	13156.36	14600.00	4424.00	4763.02	3250.00	88445.78	103838.84	191458.69	

**Statement-II***Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) Funds released during the last three years*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	283.80	699.97	0.00	0.00	983.77
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.88
3.	Assam	0.00	561.49	0.00	0.00	561.49
4.	Bihar	392.95	46.87	0.00	0.00	439.82
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	31.79	0.00	0.00	31.79
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	296.42	171.32	0.00	0.00	467.74
8.	Haryana	263.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	263.11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	95.06	0.00	0.00	95.06
11.	Jharkhand	339.87	96.18	0.00	0.00	436.05
12.	Karnataka	148.16	493.32	0.00	0.00	641.48
13.	Kerala	315.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	315.98
14.	Madhya Pradesh	150.31	149.79	0.00	0.00	300.10
15.	Maharashtra	727.65	234.42	0.00	0.00	962.07
16.	Manipur	0.00	124.45	0.00	0.00	124.45
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Orissa	245.19	161.32	0.00	0.00	406.51
21.	Punjab	111.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	111.06
22.	Rajasthan	788.96	111.23	0.00	0.00	900.19
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Tamil Nadu	109.79	52.12	0.00	0.00	161.91
25.	Tripura	240.55	69.04	0.00	0.00	309.59
26.	Uttar Pradesh	272.83	151.85	0.00	0.00	424.68
27.	Uttaranchal	65.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.51
28.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total						8013.24

**Statement-III***Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)**Status of Schemes Completed/Commissioned/Partially Commissioned*

Sl.No.	State No.	Total No. of schemes sanctioned	Total No. of schemes completed/ commissioned/ partially commissioned	Schemes under progress	Schemes Withdrawn
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	42	35	7	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3	2	1	-
3	Assam	21	5	16	-
4	Bihar	33	8	25	-
5	Chhattisgarh	42	42	0	-
6	Goa	4	4	0	-
7	Gujarat	70	68	2	-
8	Haryana	38	38	0	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	16	15	1	-
10	J & K	15	7	8	-
11	Jharkhand	16	9	7	-
12	Karnataka	45	42	3	-
13	Kerala	13	7	6	-
14	Madhya Pradesh	147	117	30	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
15	Maharashtra	37	34	3	-
16	Manipur	26	18	8	-
17	Meghalaya	2	2	0	-
18	Mizoram	8	8	0	-
19	Nagaland	2	2	0	-
20	Orissa #	35	32	2	1
21	Punjab	16	9	7	-
22	Rajasthan	72	57	15	-
23	Sikkim	2	2	0	-
24	Tamilnadu	93	93	0	-
25	Tripura	12	9	3	-
26	Uttar Pradesh	390	311	79	-
27	Uttaranchal	22	22	0	-
28	West Bengal	22	10	12	-
Total		1244	1008	235	1

# - 1 scheme viz. Gopalpur not to be implemented.

#### **Upgradation of Basic Medical Facilities**

1365. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals for upgradation of basic medical facilities and maternity and neo-natal hospitals in different States including Himachal Pradesh are pending with the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(d) the time by which these proposals of the Government are likely to be given approval?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), the States/UTs prepare

their Annual State Project Implementation Plan (SPIP), detailing activities including upgradation of basic medical facilities and maternity and neo-natal hospitals that the States/UTs plan to implement in the coming year based on their local needs and strategies.

The Annual State PIPs are approved on annual basis and the same have been approved for the year 2009-10 for all States and UTs.

If any independent proposals are received from the States and found acceptable after examination by this Ministry, the states are requested to include such proposals in their State PIPs or in the Supplementary PIPs.

[English]

#### **Energy Conservation**

1366. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken by the Government for energy conservation in the country;

(b) whether National Energy Conservation day was celebrated recently;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the aims and objectives set for the energy conservation on the occasion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The Energy Conservation Act 2001 was enacted in 2001 with the goal of reducing energy intensity of the Indian economy. The Bureau of Energy Efficiency was set up on 01.03.2002 to facilitate the implementation of the Act. The Ministry of Power/Bureau of Energy Efficiency have formulated an Action Plan for energy conservation/efficiency during the 11th Five Year Plan particularly through demand side measures. Eight national schemes have been included under this Action Plan. The overall target set by the Government for the 11th Five Year Plan is 10,000 MW of avoided capacity generation.

A brief over view of the various schemes along with the sanctioned amounts and targeted avoided capacity is indicated in the enclosed statement.

The schemes are implemented within the framework of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001. The initiatives taken have resulted in an avoided capacity generation of 2127 MW during the last two years i.e., 2007-08 and 2008-09. The fuel savings are nearly 1% of the total fuel use in the country.

Recently the PM's Council on Climate Change has approved the framework document for the National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE).

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The National Energy Conservation Day was celebrated on 14th December 2009 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Union Minister of Power gave away Energy Conservation Awards to industrial units and other organisations in recognition of their achievements in the area of energy conservation. Representatives from 35 sectors including industries, buildings, railways, state designated agencies, aviation sector, manufacturers of BEE star labeled appliances and municipalities participated in the awards scheme.

In addition, 33 awards for children of the National Painting Competition were also given by the Hon'ble Minister. The National Painting Competition witnessed participation of over 9.12 lakh children of classes IV, V and VI all over the country. The best 105 children were invited to the National Competition held on 12th December, 2009 in Delhi.

Hon'ble Union Minister of Power released the energy conservation potential assessment report of all states/ UTs. The study has highlighted a saving potential of 75.4 billion kWh through the implementation of energy efficiency programmes in identified sectors.

The Hon'ble Minister also launched the Demand Side Management website of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) developed in coordination and support of the French Environment and Energy Management Agency (ADEME). The Internet portal will help improve awareness by being the platform to share best practices and tools to support stakeholder's initiatives.

(d) The target of avoided capacity addition for 2010-11 as a result of energy efficiency programme is 2600 MW.

#### Statement

*Brief over view of the various schemes along with targeted avoided capacity*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Sanctioned Amount in Rs.	Target (avoided capacity) in MW
1	2	3	4
01.	Bachat Lamp Yojana to promote energy efficient and high quality CFLs in the household sector	48.00	4,000

1	2	3	4
02.	Standards & Labeling Programme to develop standards for energy efficiency of end-use equipments and provide informative labels	47.71	3,000
03.	Energy Conservation Building Code sets minimum energy performance standards for new commercial buildings with a connected load of 500 KW. Energy Efficiency is also promoted in existing buildings through retrofitting.	13.99	500
04.	Agriculture DSM & Municipal DSM targets replacement of inefficient pump-sets, street lighting etc. in the agricultural and municipal areas.	36.29	2000
05.	Energy Efficiency in Small & Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to enhance energy efficiency in 25 energy intensive clusters	38.58	500
06.	Capacity Building of State Designated Agencies (SDAs) seeks to enhance their institutional capacities to facilitate them in the implementation of Energy Conservation Act in the respective states.	49.41	-
07.	State Energy Conservation Fund to ensure sustainability of energy efficiency implementation at the State level.	70.00	-
08.	Awareness Campaign on Energy Conservation to create awareness amongst general public on the efficacy and virtues of adopting a habit for energy conservation.	86.07	-
Total		390.05	10000

#### Per Capital External Debt

1367. SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita external debt of the country as on 31 December, 2009; and

(b) the steps taken to reduce the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per the latest estimates, India's per capita external debt stood at Rupees 9,968 (US \$ 207.5) as at end-September, 2009.

(b) India's external debt has been within manageable limits as indicated by the external debt to

GDP ratio of 20.5 per cent and debt service ratio of 4.4 per cent during 2008-09. This has been possible due to external debt management policy that emphasizes on raising sovereign loans on concessional terms with longer maturities, regulating external commercial borrowings and their end-use, rationalising interest rates on NRI deposits and monitoring long and short-term debt.

#### New Direct Tax Code

1368. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI:

SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE\GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the process of consultation on the

draft Direct Tax Code (DTC) has been completed by the Government;

(b) if so, the views that came forward for and against the new tax code and if not the reasons therefor alongwith the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard;

(c) whether private schools, colleges, coaching centres and other institutions which have not so far paid income tax or service tax will come into the tax net;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to include maximum number of people under the tax net ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The process of consultation on the draft Direct Taxes Code (DTC) which was released in August, 2009 has been completed. A number of suggestions have been received from members of the public which are being examined.

(c) and (d) Private schools, colleges, coaching centres and other institutions are currently subject to tax under the Income-tax Act, 1961. They are also proposed to be taxed under the DTC. DTC would not have any impact on levy of service tax.

(e) The Direct Taxes Code proposes to include maximum number of people under the tax net through a strategy of:

- (i) moderate tax rates;
- (ii) removal of exemptions and deductions; and
- (iii) increased voluntary compliance.

#### **Foreign Exchange**

1369. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange available in the country;

(b) the names of the countries whose currencies are available in the Foreign Exchange Reserve of the country;

(c) the amount invested by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) during the last three years from the said reserve; and

(d) the steps taken to meet the problems posed by the current economic situation, especially inflation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Foreign Exchange Reserves comprising Foreign Currency Assets (FCA), Gold, Special Drawing Rights and Reserve Tranche Position with International Monetary Fund stood at US \$ 278.7 billion as on February 19, 2010.

(b) The foreign currency assets are maintained in major international currencies like US dollar, Euro, Pound sterling, Australian dollar and Japanese yen.

(c) In line with the principles of preserving the long-term value of the reserves in terms of purchasing power and minimizing risk and volatility in returns, the Reserve Bank of India holds foreign currency assets (FCAs) in major convertible currency instruments. These include deposits of other-country central banks, the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) and top-rated foreign commercial banks, and in securities representing debt of sovereigns and supranational institutions with residual maturity not exceeding 10 years, to provide a strong bias towards capital preservation and liquidity.

(d) The Government is seized of the problems posed by the current economic situation, especially inflation and has taken both fiscal and administrative measures to moderate price rise which, *inter alia*, include: reducing import duties to zero — for rice, wheat, pulses, edible oils, maize, butter and ghee; reducing import duties on refined and hydrogenated oils and vegetable oils to 7.5%; allowing import of raw sugar at zero duty under O.G.L. up to 31.12.2010; removing levy obligation in respect of imported raw sugar and white/refined sugar; banning export of non-basmati rice, edible oils and pulses (except kabuli chana); imposing stock limit orders in the case of paddy, rice, pulses, sugar, edible oils and edible



oilseeds upto 30.09.2010; suspension of futures trading in rice, urad and tur by the Forward Market Commission upto 2009-10; suspension of futures trading in sugar upto end of June 2010; permitting the public sector undertakings (namely, STC, MMTC, and PEC) and NAFED to import and sell pulses to augment supply with losses, if any, up to 15% to be reimbursed by the Government; and distribution of imported pulses through PDS at a subsidy of Rs.10 per kg to State Governments.

Besides, State Governments have been requested, *inter-alia*, to lift surplus stocks allotted to them and strengthen the public distribution system to bring down the inflation.

### **Public-Private Partnership in Renewable Energy Sector**

1370. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has encouraged Public -Private Partnership to generate energy by using solar, wind, tidal waves and Bio-gas;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the financial allocation and total investments made for the purpose during the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Projects for generation of energy/power from the renewable energy sources solar, wind etc. have so far been set up mainly in private sector, with some in state sector. Presently, projects are not as per the format developed by the Ministry of Finance for a public-private partnership.

The Central Government is encouraging the projects through a mix of fiscal and financial incentives and other policy/regulatory measures aimed at attracting private investment. These include capital/interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation and nil/concessional excise and customs duties. Under the Electricity Act 2003, it has been made obligatory upon State Electricity Regulatory Authorities to fix a minimum percentage for purchase of electricity from renewable sources taking into account local

factors. Preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power is being given in most potential States following the provisions made under the National Electricity Policy 2005 and National Tariff Policy 2006. Normative guidelines by CERC for fixation of such preferential tariffs have been issued recently.

(c) An allocation of Rs. 7800 crore was approved for providing financial support for setting Up of various grid interactive renewable power generation projects during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period. A capacity of 5531 MW has been set up so far during the plan period up to 31.1.2010, involving total investment to the tune of Rs.30,000 crore. Out of this around Rs.300 crore has been provided as Central Financial Assistance/Subsidy towards some of the projects and the balance has been met largely by private investors/developers, backed with fiscal incentives/concessions and preferential tariffs.

[Translation]

### **One Time Settlement Scheme**

1371. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the date fixed for completion of One Time Settlement (OTS) of farmers debt i.e. 31st December, 2009 has been adhered to by the Government;

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

(c) the time for completion of OTS;

(d) whether the Government intends to extend/ has extended the last date i.e. 31st December, 2009 of OTS Scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The Government of India had extended the last date of the One Time Settlement (OTS) Scheme for 'other farmers' under Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS) 2008, upto 31 December, 2009.

The budget speech 2010-11 proposes to extend the last date for payment of dues by 'other farmers' upto 30 June, 2010.

[English]

### **Review of Bourses Structure**

1372. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) panel is reviewing bourses structure;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor; and
- (c) the achievement made in this direction as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has approved a proposal to constitute a Committee to review the ownership structure and governance of securities market infrastructure institutions.

(b) The Committee has been constituted to review and make recommendations on issues, which, *inter-alia* include:

- (i) Ownership Structure of Stock Exchanges and Clearing Corporations,
- (ii) Board Composition of Stock Exchanges and Clearing Corporations,
- (iii) Listing and Governance of Stock Exchanges and Clearing Corporations,
- (iv) Balance between Regulatory and Business Functions of Stock Exchanges and Clearing Corporations, in the context of their 'for profit' status.
- (v) Relationship between Stock Exchanges and Clearing Corporations,
- (vi) Relationship between Stock Exchanges and Technology Providers, and

(vii) Competition Policy for Stock Exchanges and Clearing Corporations.

(c) The Committee has been constituted recently on February 8, 2010. The first meeting of the Committee is scheduled to be held on March 15, 2010.

[Translation]

### **Urban Local Bodies Reforms Programme**

1373. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of various Action Plans under Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) reforms programmes;
- (b) the number of proposals under these Action Plans received from the State Governments including Government of Madhya Pradesh alongwith the action taken on these proposals during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (c) whether a number of proposals are pending with the Union Government;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (e) the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be disposed;
- (f) whether more new cities are proposed to be included under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission(JNNURM) and proposals in this regard are also received from State Governments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The main thrust of the urban renewal under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission(JNNURM) is to ensure improvement in urban governance so that Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and parastatal agencies become financially sound with enhanced credit rating and ability to access market capital for undertaking new programmes and expansion of services. To achieve this objective, State Governments, Urban Local Bodies and parastatal agencies are required to accept implementation of an agenda of reforms which broadly fall into two categories:

- (i) Mandatory reforms
- (ii) Optional reforms.

The State Governments and the ULBs including parastatal agencies where necessary would execute Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with Government of India indicating their commitment to implement identified reforms. MoA would spell out specific milestones to be achieved for each item of reform. Signing of MoA will be a necessary condition to access Central assistance.

The State level mandatory reforms include transfer of functions listed under the Twelfth (12) schedule of constitution to ULBs, Constitution of District Planning Committee and Metropolitan Planning Committee (where ever necessary), Reform in Rent Control, Stamp Duty rationalization to 5%, Repeal of Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act (ULCRA), Enactment of Community Participation Law and Public Disclosure Law.

The ULBs level mandatory reforms includes e-Governance set up, Shift to Accrual based Double Entry Accounting, Property-Tax (85% coverage and 90% collection efficiency), 100% cost recovery (Water Supply and Solid Waste), Internal Earmarking of funds for services to Urban Poor and provision of Basic Services to Urban Poor.

The Optional Reforms at ULB level includes Introduction of Property title certification, Revision of Building Bye-laws—streamlining the Approval Process, Revision of Bye-laws for Rain water harvesting, Earmarking 25% developed land for Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/Lower Income Group (LIG), Simplification of legal and procedural framework for conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural purposes, Introduction of computerized process of registration of land and property, Bye-laws on reuse of recycled water, Administrative Reforms, Structural Reforms and Encouraging Public Private Partnership (PPP).

(b) MoA has been signed with all the 65 Mission Cities (except Porbandar) setting out the timelines for implementation of abovementioned reforms. 4 Mission cities of Madhya Pradesh namely, Bhopal, Jabalpur, Indore and Ujjain have also signed MoA for implementing these

reforms. The States/ULBs are at various stages of implementation of reforms as per the timelines in the respective MoAs.

(c) to (e) MoA regarding Porbandar is under negotiation.

(f) and (g) The hundred days agenda of the Ministry refers to concerted effort to include cities with population of 5 lakh and above as per 2001 census as Mission city under JNNURM.

### **National Building Code**

1374. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Building Code is proposed to be implemented so as to ensure the safe construction of buildings;

(b) if so, whether the said building code has been drafted for implementation;

(c) if so, the salient features thereof;

(d) whether the Government has fixed any time frame for its implementation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) National Building Code of India - 2005 has been prepared by Bureau of Indian Standards under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs to serve as a model for ensuring safe construction of buildings.

(b) The National Building Code - 2005 is recommendatory in nature and the various agencies are expected to use the code for guidance, so as to ensure safe construction of buildings.

(c) The National Building code-2005 is divided into eleven sections, which deal with prerequisites for applying provisions of the code; Definitions; administration, development control rules and general building requirements, fire and life safety; building materials; structural design; construction practices and safety; building services;

plumbing services; landscaping signs and outdoor display structures.

(d) and (e) Do not arise as the National Building Code-2005 is recommendatory in nature and the matter is a State subject.

[English]

### **Sugar Industry**

1375. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some sugar lobbies have requested for the inclusion of sugar industry within the scope of priority sector lending; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Department of Food and Public Distribution in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, had received pre-budget proposals from National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Ltd., an apex body of Cooperative Sugar Industry. The proposal, inter-alia, includes that the credit allowed to sugar mills by banking sector may be classified as priority sector advance and the maximum rate of interest charged from sugar mills should be reduced to 9%. The Department of Food and Public Distribution has forwarded the proposal to Ministry of Finance for appropriate action.

The proposal will be examined in consultation with Reserve Bank of India.

### **Cases of Bronchitis**

1376. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of persons particularly children are suffering from bronchitis and other respiratory ailments in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of such patients in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether there is lack of specialization and research facilities in the field of respiratory and chest related diseases in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per the ICMR task force study on Asthma, approx 35-40 millions persons suffer from chronic bronchitis and asthma in the country & State/UT-wise figures are not maintained.

(c) and (d) There is shortage of specialists in the country, specially in Tuberculosis and respiratory diseases. In order to increase the number of Post "Graduate (PG) seats in various specialties, the Central Government has revised the teacher student ratio from 1 : 1 to 1 : 2 to enable the medical colleges to increase seats in postgraduate medical courses. As a result of these revised norms, approximately 4000 PG seats are envisaged to be added in the medical colleges/institutes.

### **REPO and CRR Rate**

1377. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has proposed to raise REPO and Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) rate;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this raise is likely to affect inflation, economic growth and increase in rate of interest by banks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and rationale behind such a move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) In its 3rd Quarter Review of Monetary Policy-2009-10, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had proposed to raise the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) Rate of Scheduled Banks by 75 basis points from 5% to 5.75% in two phases i.e. 50

basis points w.e.f. 13th February, 2010 and 25 basis points w.e.f. 27th February, 2010. However, no change was effected in the Repo rate which was retained at 4.75%.

(c) and (d) As a result of the CRR increase, about Rs. 36,000 crore of excess liquidity will be absorbed from the system. The expected outcome of the RBI's Monetary Policy actions are:

- i. Reduction in excess liquidity will help anchor inflationary expectations.
- ii. The economic recovery process will be supported without compromising price stability.
- iii. The calibrated exit will align policy instruments with the current and evolving state of the economy.

#### **Emergency Services in CGHS Dispensaries**

1378. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2540 dated December 4, 2009 and state:

(a) the reasons for which the emergency services are available only at six Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) dispensaries in Delhi;

(b) the reasons for four CGHS dispensaries out of the six being located in two compact area of 5 kms radius and similar is the case of rest two locations in Delhi; and

(c) the corrective steps proposed to be taken by the Government to provide such services in other parts of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) It was observed that the attendance of patients in the night shifts was so low that it was difficult to justify the operation of emergency night shifts. Coupled with this was the crunch in the availability of adequate man power to operate the dispensary in the morning shifts. It was decided to close down operation of emergency night shifts in CGHS dispensaries in phased manner and redeploy the staff in operating the morning shifts. Initially 44 dispensaries were providing emergency services, which was brought down to 20, which has further, now, being reduced to 6.

In case of emergency, CGHS beneficiaries can take treatment in any hospital and claim reimbursement.

#### **Diploma Courses in Medical Sciences**

1379. DR. K.S. RAO:

SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to start diploma courses in medical sciences below MBBS and also to reduce the duration of degree in medical sciences;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any assessment on the requirement of such diploma holders in the primary health care centres particularly in rural areas has been made by the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any proposal regarding provision of free coaching classes for poor students for their better performance in medical examination is being considered by the Government; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (d) The Government has received from the Medical Council of India a scheme of the course titled "Bachelor of Rural Health Care" & not "Bachelor of Rural Medical and Surgery (BRMS)" on 26th February, 2010, which is yet to be examined.

In order to provide trained manpower in sub-centres only for treating minor ailments, the Government in consultation with the Medical Council of India is in the process of considering the introduction of a short-term rural medical course. The objectives are to provide trained persons in rural villages to provide treatment for minor ailments, early diagnosis, stabilization & referral and promoting public health activities and to reduce dependence of rural population on unqualified persons.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

[Translation]

### Inconvenience to ATM Card Holders

1380. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: While the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of instances wherein the Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) of various banks including State Bank of India (SBI) remain out of order or short of cash causing inconvenience to ATM card holders, State-wise and bank-wise during the last one year and till date; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per the information made available by Public Sector banks including State Bank of India (SBI), very few ATMs remain out of order or short of cash for a brief spell of time. All ATMs are monitored on 24x7 basis so as to ensure high availability to the customers and any break down notice is rectified at the earliest.

[English]

### Utilization of Funds for Educational Purposes

1381. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the State Governments have utilized the funds sanctioned by the Union Government for the educational purposes of Scheduled Tribe (ST) students properly;

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated and utilized during each of the last three years till date, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any complaints about the non-payment of hostels fees and other fees to ST students, who are pursuing education;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union Government in this regard;

(e) If not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether absence of proper grievance mechanism has proved as deterrent to lodging of complaints; and

(g) If so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Releasing of funds to State Governments and utilization thereof is an on-going process. The Ministry releases the funds under the following schemes to State Governments for educational proposes:

- (i) Post Matric Scholarship for ST students
- (ii) Hostels for ST girls and boys
- (iii) Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas.
- (iv) Upgradation of Merit of ST students.

As per the provisions, the utilization certificates of non-recurring grant become due after 18 months and for recurring grant after 12 months. The grants-in-aid released under these schemes during last three years and amount utilized by State Governments as reported till date is enclosed in statement-I

Apart from this Ministry also administers a scheme called grant under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India for raising the level of administration in Scheduled areas for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. Under this scheme grant is also used for setting up of "Eklavaya Model Residential Schools" for providing quality education to ST students from class VI to XII. The grant-in-aid released to State Governments under this scheme and cumulative unspent balances with State Governments during the last three years and till date are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

(f) No, Madam.

(g) Does not arise.

**Statement-I**

*The details of funds released and funds utilized under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students during the last three years and current financial year i.e. from 2006-07 to 2009-10*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Funds Released	Funds Utilized	Funds Released	Funds Utilized	Funds Released	Funds Utilized	Funds Released	*Funds Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	4403.27	4403.27	2284.39	2284.39	1662.13	1662.13	831.00000	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00000	
3	Assam	2360.46	2360.46	1857.14	1857.14	1696.18	1696.18	2510.12155	
4	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	170.00	0.00	0.00000	
5	Chhattisgarh	853.71	853.71	130.24	130.24	160.28	150.00	375.95000	
6	Goa	70.45	70.45	13.80	13.80	18.96	11.96	54.26000	
7	Gujarat	910.67	910.67	315.97	315.97	387.36	387.36	3046.63000	
8	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	59.72	28.02	10.00	10.00	0.00000	
9	Jammu & Kashmir	200.00	200.00	43.44	24.42	0.00	0.00	0.00000	
10	Jharkhand	461.07	461.07	107.97	107.97	1058.48	1032.48	1267.00000	
11	Karnataka	1178.00	1178.00	456.87	456.87	1053.97	1053.97	1863.63000	
12	Kerala	311.42	311.42	29.79	29.79	298.03	269.74	284.40000	
13	Madhya Pradesh	2092.41	2092.41	583.41	583.41	1228.18	1228.18	3236.50000	
14	Maharashtra	750.00	750.00	2155.56	2155.56	2500.00	2500.00	1250.00000	
15	Manipur	1316.45	1316.45	1438.78	1429.46	1912.68	1861.08	2163.28000	
16	Meghalaya	550.00	550.00	2435.72	2160.40	1342.12	1342.12	672.00000	
17	Mizoram	1153.02	1153.02	1370.20	1370.20	1421.18	1414.32	1571.26000	
18	Nagaland	2694.79	2694.79	1593.50	1593.50	1467.27	1467.27	1866.77068	
19	Orissa	1410.34	237.43	95.97	85.10	461.75	239.08	566.79000	
20	Rajasthan	3496.74	3496.74	4616.62	4616.62	4654.00	4596.68	1661.31000	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21	Sikkim	9.63	9.63	25.63	23.19	25.13	25.13	37.88000	
22	Tamil Nadu	75.53	75.53	4.76	4.76	2.50	2.50	72.34000	
23	Tripura	348.18	348.18	294.89	294.89	433.19	423.50	538.25700	
24	Uttar Pradesh	93.68	25.00	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00000	
25	Uttarakhand	312.26	312.26	32.35	32.35	230.52	222.77	188.98000	
26	West Bengal	447.92	447.92	44.79	44.79	389.28	389.28	603.80000	
27	A. & N. Islands	3.42	3.42	4.45	4.45	3.00	3.00	0.00000	
28	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	1.73000	
Total		25503.41	24261.82	20003.45	19647.27	22586.31	21988.72	24663.88923	

\*UCs for funds released in 2009-10 are not yet due.

*The details of funds released and funds utilized under the Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls/Boys during the last three years and current financial year i.e. from 2006-07 to 2009-10*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT Universities	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Funds Released	Funds Utilized	Funds Released	Funds Utilized	Funds Released	Funds Utilized	Funds Released	*Funds Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	120.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	180.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	
3	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	601.39	0.00	0.000	
4	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	
5	Chhattisgarh	165.00	165.00	0.00	0.00	803.83	803.83	830.830	
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	
7	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	
8	Himachal Pradesh	82.39	82.39	48.75	48.75	200.00	200.00	236.030	
9	Jammu & Kashmir	204.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	
10	Jharkhand	250.16	250.16	224.35	224.35	128.69	97.70	259.170	
11	Karnataka	170.79	170.79	150.00	150.00	125.01	125.01	250.000	



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1300.000	
13	Madhya Pradesh	305.00	305.00	000	0.00	255.00	255.00	0.000	
14	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	889.56	0.00	0.000	
15	Manipur	123.51	123.51	564.61	564.61	0.00	0.00	0.000	
16	Meghalaya	200.00	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	
17	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	
18	Nagaland	221.09	221.09	186.50	186.50	87.50	0.00	0.000	
19	Orissa	56.50	56.50	1197.00	1197.00	87.60	35.34	0.000	
20	Rajasthan	190.50	190.50	0.00	0.00	1240.53	141.09	0.000	
21	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	
22	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	
23	Tripura	0.00	0.00	228.79	228.79	1380.90	554.19	664.000	
24	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	
25	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.000	
26	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	000	0.00	10.030	
27	A. & N. Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	
28	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	
29	D&N Haveli	0.00	0.00	600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0000	
30	University of Hyderabad	0.00	0.00	195.00	195.00	73.73	0.00	0.000	
31	Rajiv Gandhi University, Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	145.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	
32	JNU/IIT, Delhi	440.91	440.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	
33	Delhi University	100.00	100.00	160.00	160.00	0.00	0.00	500.000	
34	Punjab University, Chandigarh	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.000	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
35	The English and Foreign Language University, (Shillong Campus), Hyderabad (AP)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	526.27	0.00	0.000	
Total		2810.91	2305.85	3700.00	2955.00	6500.00	2212.16	4050.060	

\*UCs for funds released in 2009-10 are not yet due.

*The details of funds released and funds utilized under the Scheme of Ashram Schools in TSP Areas during the last three years and current financial Year i.e. from 2006-07 to 2009-10*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Funds Released	Funds Utilized	Funds Released	Funds Utilized	Funds Released	Funds Utilized	Funds Released	*Funds Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	000	0.00	0.00	000	0	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
3	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	000	0	
4	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
5	Chhattisgarh	112.76	112.76	558.00	558	886.80	886.80	0	
6	Goa	0.00	0	000	0	0.00	0	0	
7	Gujarat	156.52	156.52	117.39	117.39	0.00	0.00	0	
8	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
9	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	000	0.00	000	0.00	0	
10	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
11	Karnataka	400.00	400	100.00	100	153.13	153.13	29.62	
12	Kerala	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1236.04	
13	Madhya Pradesh	624.01	624.01	673.81	673.81	0.00	0	1099.89	
14	Maharashtra	256.71	256.71	300.80	300.80	940.07	500.00	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
16	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
17	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
18	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
19	Orissa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1020.00	1020.00	1500.00	
20	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
21	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
22	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
23	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
24	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	234.45	
25	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
26	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
27	A. & N. Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
28	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
Total		1550.00	1550.00	2000.00	1750.00	3000.00	2559.93	4100.00	

\*UCs for funds released in 2009-10 are not yet due.

*The details of funds released and funds utilized under the Scheme of Upgradation of Merit during the last three years and current financial Year i.e. from 2006-07 to 2009-10*

(Rs. in lakh)

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10.
5	Chhattisgarh	36.30	36.30	21.00	21.00	0.00	0.00	37.54	
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
7	Gujarat	3.70	233	7.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
8	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
9	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
10	Jharkhand	11.70	11.00	0.00	0.00	3.05	0.00	0	
11	Karnataka	6.60	6.60	6.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
12	Kerala	3.95	3.95	0.00	0.00	0.78	0.00	0	
13	Madhya Pradesh	51.60	51.60	25.80	25.80	33.54	33.54	0	
14	Maharashtra	4.18	0.00	14.55	000	000	0.00	0	
15	Manipur	000	0.00	0.00	000	0.00	0.00	0	
16	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
17	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
18	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
19	Orissa	10.20	10.20	20.40	17.38	17.94	0.00	0	
20	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	6.00	6.00	2.87	2.07	6.22	
21	Sikkim	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	3.12	3.12	3.12	
22	Tamil Nadu	000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
23	Tripura	3.84	3.84	2.40	2.40	3.12	3.12	3.12	
24	Uttar Pradesh	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
25	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
26	West Bengal	10.13	10.13	7.68	2.52	8.88	0.00	0	
27	A. & N. Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
28	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
29	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	2.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
Total		150.00	141.95	138.28	99.10	73.30	41.85	50.00	

\*UCs for funds released in 2009-10 are not yet due.

## Statement-II

*Amount of funds released and unspent balances under the scheme  
of Article 275 (1) of Constitution from 2006-07 to 2009-10*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.States		2006-07		2007-08		2008 - 09		2009-10
		Release	Cumulative Unspent Balance	Release	Cumulative Unspent Balance	Release	Cumulative Unspent Balance	Total Release (as on 26.02.2010)
1	2	7	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	2830.31	0.00	2453.03	529.28	1863.44	1437.14	1946.20
2	Arunachal Pradesh	322.52	0.00	544.29	0.00	308.68	308.68	0.00
3	Assam	1514.17	0.00	1192.63	2.86	1444.88	628.36	1240.77
4	Bihar	293.00	0.01	31920	108.21	000	108.21	95.00
5	Chhattisgarh	4131.86	7.69	3090.44	7.98	3211.43	639.62	2834.80
6	Goa	62.00	62.00	68.45	130.45	7.00	137.45	0.00
7	Gujarat	3964.38	0.00	3652.68	0.00	2372.77	0.00	4783.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	330.33	0.00	165.43	0.00	148.32	0.00	180.00
9	Jammu & Kashmir	427.00	293.44	286.61	231.82	193.66	250.03	0.00
10	Jharkhand	3244.15	0.00	3060.27	0.00	1852.43	1852.43	3730.00
11	Karnataka	1526.87	0.00	1458.05	0.00	1496.37	151.64	1823.00
12	Kerala	497.19	0.00	101.52	0.00	159.42	0.00	134.92
13	Madhya Pradesh	6052.44	0.00	5973.00	0.00	6466.80	0.00	6435.00
14	Maharashtra	2508.35	0.00	3610.310	111.00	2441.46	2177.17	2000.00
15	Manipur	411.00	0.00	311.96	0.00	32444	0.00	352.50
16	Meghalaya	0.00	167.00	773.02	288.68	155.33	414.01	0.00
17	Mizoram	384.17	0.00	409.79	0.00	403.57	50.29	441.00
18	Nagaland	812.22	0.00	866.170	0.000	200.00	0.00	576.59
19	Orissa	4029.11	0.00	4176.84	0.12	4129.73	0.12	7026.00

1	2	7	3	4	5	6	7	8
20	Rajasthan	3160.00	0.00	3168.91	1485.00	3107.04	4467.19	1500.00
21	Sikkim	50.99	0.00	101.50	0.00	65.00	34.29	149.20
22	Tamil Nadu	477.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	291.39	192.64	342.00
23	Tripura	570.32	0.00	485.04	0.00	434.88	0.00	780.00
24	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	84.21	499.12	215.63	391.28	606.91	0.00
25	Uttarakhand	249.00	34.51	107.81	10.04	20.00	30.04	120.00
26	West Bengal	2151.00	0.00	2151.620	0.000	2489.09	2489.09	2320.00
Grand Total		40000.00	648.86	39027.69	3121.07	33978.41	15975.31	38809.98

Note:-UCs for funds released in 2009-10 are not yet due.

### **Streetscape of Roads**

1382. SHRI CHAUDHARY LAL SIGNH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for streetscape of roads around Commonwealth Games venues;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds earmarked for the purpose; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for the early completion of streetscape of roads before the Commonwealth Games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that it has undertaken a total of 20 road improvement/widening/ streetscaping projects for Commonwealth Games-2010 at a total cost of approximately Rs.106.21 crore at various locations under its jurisdiction. The New Delhi Municipal Corporation has informed that it has undertaken a total of 10 road improvement/widening/ streetscaping projects for Commonwealth Games-2010 at a total cost of Rs.21.55 crore at various locations under its jurisdiction. The Government of National Capital Territory

of Delhi has informed that it has undertaken a total of 26 road improvement/widening/streetscaping projects for Commonwealth Games-2010 at a total cost of Rs.80 crore at various locations in Delhi. The Delhi Development Authority has informed that it has undertaken streetscaping of NH-24 near Games Village at a cost of approximately Rs. 3 crore. The Central Public Works Department is improving the road around Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium aesthetically with provision of multi utility zone, proper footpath and street furniture etc.

(d) The agencies have informed that all the projects are progressing as per schedule. Regular monitoring at various levels in Government is being undertaken to ensure that the projects are completed on time.

### **Shortage of Staff in CGHS Dispensaries**

1383. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding the shortage of staff and insufficient infrastructural facilities in the CGHS dispensaries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to strengthen the CGHS during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The complaints are generally for engaging more specialists, doctors, other paramedical staff and to provide better medical facilities to CGHS beneficiaries. The Govt. of India had taken various steps. Action taken by the CGHS during the last three years are as under:

1. Computerization of CGHS.
2. Creation of new posts.
3. Where ever it was felt that regular appointments would take time, CGHS has filled up vacancies in many cadres on contract basis. Pending recruitment on regular basis by the UPSC, retired doctors were appointed on contractual basis out of which contractual appointment of 43 doctors has been extended for a further period of one year.
4. Opening of in house lab for diagnostic facilities under PPP Model in R.K. Puram, New Delhi.
5. Outsourcing of house-keeping, sanitation and security in CGHS wellness centres.
6. Introduction of Preventive Health Check up as a pilot study in South Zone, Delhi.
7. Introduction of CGHS Help line where beneficiary can get desired information by calling Central No. 011 - 66667777 and also get the grievances redressal from the concerned by calling the helpline.

**Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment  
of Adolescent Girls**

1384. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has mooted the Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of adolescent Girls;
- (b) if so, the salient features thereof;
- (c) the number of girls likely to be benefited therefrom;

(d) the time by which the aforesaid scheme is likely to be implemented; and

(e) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) to (e) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has formulated a scheme namely, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls - (SABLA) with universal coverage to address the problems of adolescent girls (11-18 years). SABLA would be a merger of existing schemes Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) and Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) with content enrichment. The scheme is awaiting approval of competent authority.

An indicative allocation of Rs.4500 crore has been made for the scheme in the remaining period of XI Five Year Plan.

**National Commission for STs**

1385. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any proposal is under consideration or pending with Government for sanctioning of additional & upgradation of existing posts in the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to establish new Regional Offices of the NCST; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) has submitted a proposal for sanctioning additional 481 posts at various levels (in addition to the present sanctioned strength of 125 posts) including upgradation of 4 existing posts. The Commission has also proposed creation of four new Regional Offices at Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), Nagpur (Maharashtra), Shimla (Himachal

Pradesh) and Ahmedabad (Gujarat) in addition to its existing Regional Offices located at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jaipur, Raipur, Ranchi and Shillong with a view to ensure the presence of the Commission in the Fifth Schedule Areas. The Ministry has started examination as per the established procedure.

#### **Intercity Rail Corridors In National Capital Region**

1386. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to set up eight intercity rail corridors in National Capital Region (NCR);

(b) if so, whether any survey and detailed project reports have been prepared by the Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the expenditure likely to be incurred in the said projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) No, Madam. However, National Capital Region Planning Board conducted a study on "Integrated Transportation Plan for NCR" which has identified the need for eight rail corridors to be developed as Regional Rapid Transit System for facilitating the movement of commuter travel in NCR.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

#### **Medical Equipment**

1387. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 90 per cent of the Medical Equipment being used in India are imported from developed countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) 'Medical equipments' are not regulated under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 made thereunder by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO). However, 14 'medical devices' are regulated under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 by the CDSCO. As per a report published in the Express Pharma, a fortnightly web based journal for pharma professionals, the Indian market for medical equipments is valued at around US\$1908 million in 2009, About 75% of the medical devices market comes from import.

#### **Setting up of Local Area Banks**

1388. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Raghuram Rajan Committee has recommended for the setting up of Local Area Banks (LABs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India has given in-principle approval for setting up of LABs with jurisdiction over three contiguous districts;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Raghuram Rajan Committee has, inter alia, recommended to allow more entry to private deposit-taking small finance banks to bring local knowledge to bear on the products that are needed locally. The LABs are also expected to offer an entry point into the banking system, which some entities can use to eventually grow into large banks.

(c) to (e) Licensing of LABs was allowed in 1996 and, accordingly, RBI gave permission for six LABs to be set up of which 4 are still operating in the country. Subsequently, a review group was constituted by RBI which found that LABs had not made any significant impact on the local communities in their areas of operation. The



Group also concluded that the LAB model itself has fundamental weaknesses that attracts concentration risk due to the operations of these banks being restricted to a small areas of operation of three contiguous districts. Based on the recommendations of the Group in 2002 and with the concurrence of the Government of India it was decided that no new LABs would be licensed till the existing LABs were placed on sound footing.

### Environmental Clearance for Power Projects

1389. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of power projects awaiting environmental and forest clearance in the country at present, project-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether a number of power projects delayed by more than three years due to environmental and forest clearance;

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

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for to ensure speedy clearance of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Fifteen nos. of Hydro Electric Projects, which have been accorded concurrence by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), are pending at Developer/State Government/Centre Govt, level for want of environment and/or forest clearance. Project-wise and State-wise details are given in the enclosed statement-I.

Further fifteen nos. of thermal power projects are awaiting environmental clearance. Project-wise and State-wise details are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(b) and (c) The following eight nos. of Hydro Electric projects have been pending for Environment and/or Forest clearance for over 3 years:

Sl. No.	Name of Project/ Sector Capacity(MW)	Installed	State
1.	Tipalmukh/ JV (NHPC, SJVNL & Govt. of Manipur)	1500	Manipur
2.	Loktak Downstream/Central	66	Manipur
3.	Dibang/ Central	3000	Arunachal Pradesh
4.	Matnar/State	60	Chhattisgarh
5.	Kotlibhel-IA/Central	195	Uttarakhand
6.	Kotlibhel-IB/Central	320	Uttarakhand
7.	Kotlibhel-II Central	530	Uttarakhand
8.	Pakaldul/Central	1000	Jammu & Kashmir

Further, Sikka thermal power project extension unit (2x250 MW) in Gujarat had been delayed for more than three years due to forest clearance pending since February, 2002. The first stage forest clearance has now been received from the Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) on 6.01.2010.

(d) Project developers are pursuing the matter at the appropriate level to get the clearances expedited. The Ministry of Power is also regularly reviewing the status of Environment and Forest Clearances for power projects and are taking up the matter with MoEF for expeditious clearance.

**Statement-I**

*List of Hydro Electric Projects for which Environment/  
Forest Clearance is pending*

Sl. No.	Name of Project/ Sector	Installed Capacity (MW)	State	Environment clearance pending at	Forest clearance pending at
1	Singoli Bhatwari/Private	99	Uttarakhand	cleared	Project Developer/State Govt.
2	Tipaimukh/ JV (NHPC, SJVNL & Govt. of Manipur)	1500	Manipur	cleared	Project Developer/State Govt.
3	Loktak Downstream/ Central	66	Manipur	Project Developer/ State Govt.	Project Developer/State Govt.
4	Dibang/ Central	3000	Ar. Pradesh	Project Developer/ State Govt.	Project Developer/State Govt.
5	Dibbin/ Private	120	Ar. Pradesh	Project Developer/ State Govt.	Project Developer/State Govt.
6	Lower Slang/Private	2700	Ar. Pradesh	Project Developer/ State Govt.	Project Developer/State Govt.
7	Gundia/ State	400	Karnataka	Centre/State	Project Developer/State Govt.
8	Matnar/State	60	Chhattisgarh	Project Developer/ State Govt.	Project Developer/State Govt.
9	Alaknanda/Private	300	Uttarakhand	cleared	Centre
10	Kotlibhel-IA/Central	195	Uttarakhand	cleared	Centre
11	Kotlibhel-IB/Central	320	Uttarakhand	cleared	Centre
12	Kotlibhel-II/Central	530	Uttarakhand	cleared	Centre
13	Pakaldul/Central	1000	J&K	cleared	Centre
14	Rupsiyabagar Khaslyabara/ Central	261	Uttarakhand	cleared	Centre
15	Demwe Lower/ Private	1750	Ar. Pradesh	cleared	Centre

**Statement-II***List of Thermal Projects for which Environment Clearance is pending*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/ Sector	Installed Capacity	State	Status of Environmental Clearance
1	2	3	4	5
1	Kineta Coal based TPP near Thammanipatnam M/s Kineta Power Pvt. Ltd., Private	1980	Andhra Pradesh	Awaiting report of committee set up under the chairman CPCB. For review of siting guidelines and coal linkage issue
2	Rayalseema TPP Stage IV M/s APGENCO State	600 MW	Andhra Pradesh	In the 65th meeting held on 12th and 13th Feb., 2010, the Committee decided that on submission of information as sought, the proposal can be considered at a later stage. Accordingly the matter was dropped.
3	Gas based Project expansion at Samalkot Power Station (SPS) in IDA Peddapuram Industrial Estate M/s Reliance Infrastructure Ltd Private	1200 MW	Andhra Pradesh	Was placed in the 62nd Meeting held during 11-12 Jan, 2010. Additional information has been sought (Including water and Gas linkage) from the PP.
4	Coal based TPP near Painampuram, Varakavlipudi Villages, SPS Nellore M/s NELCAST Energy Corporation Ltd., Private	2x660	Andhra Pradesh	In the 64th meeting of EAC held on 30th Jan., 2010, Additional information has been sought from the PP.
5	Gas Based CCPP at IDA, Sawalkot M/s Gautami Power (Samalkot) Pvt. Ltd. Private	3x350 MW	Andhra Pradesh	EAC has recommended grant of EC to this project. However details regarding gas linkage have been sought from PP.
6	Coal based TPPD District: Raigarh M/s Korboa West Power Co. Ltd. Private	2x300 MW	Chhattisgarh	EAC has sought additional information from the PP. A report was also sought from R.O. Bhopal w.r.t. a complaint against the project. The report indicates violation of notification. Matter being placed in 66th meeting of EAC.
7	Thermal Power Project at Salka in District: Surguja M/s IFFCO Chhattisgarh Power Ltd., Joint Venture	2x660 MW	Chhattisgarh	EAC has recommended grant of EC to this project. Details of coal block have been sought from PP.
8	Amarkantak TPP Expansion (Unit IV) near Patadi District: Korba M/s Lanco Amarkantak Power Pvt. Ltd.	660 MW	Chhattisgarh	Awaiting report of committee set up under chairman CPCB. For review of sitting guidelines and coal linkage issue.

1	2	3	4	5
9	TPP in District: Sidhi M/s Aryan Coal Benefications Pvt. Ltd., Private	1200 MW	Madhya Pradesh	In the 65th meeting held on 12th & 13th, Feb., 2010. Neither the project proponent nor its representative was present in the Meeting. The Committee therefore decided and recommended that the proposal be de-listed from the pending list.
10	TPP and Cement Grinding Unit of 2.0 TPA at Nigri District: Singrauli M/s Jaiprakash Power Ventures Ltd. Private	2x660 MW	Madhya Pradesh	EAC has recommended for grant of EC to this project.
11	Phase-2 TPP in Warora District: Chandrapur M/s Emco Energy Ltd., Private	1X300 MW	Maharashtra	Considered in the 65th Meeting of EAC held on Feb 12th & 13th, 2010. EAC has recommended grant of EC to this project.
12	Coal based TPP at Sinnar District: Nasik M/s Indiabulls Rcaltech Ltd. Private	2x660 MW	Maharashtra	Considered in the 65th meeting held on Feb., 12th & 13th, 2010. 1110 EAC has agreed for change in configuration from 2x660 to 5x270 and reiterated the same TORs for revised configuration. The PP has been advised to comeback for EC subsequently for comprehensive proposal.
13	CPP & 200 TPH capacity Coal beneficiation plant at Rajgangpur District: Sundergarh M/s OCL India Ltd. Private	2x27 MW	Orissa	EAC In Feb. meeting suggested that the coal washery shall go separately to the Coal Sector (as applicable) and the CTPP to the State Committee and, therefore, decided that the matter be dropped and proponent accordingly informed. The TORs issued and the public hearing conducted by the project proponent however may remain valid.
14	TPP in District: Nagapattinam M/s Patel Power Ltd. Private	2x500 MW	Tamil Nadu	EAC In the 62nd meeting held on Jan., 1th & 12th, 2010 has recommended grant of EC.
15	Kashipur Gas Based CCPP at Khaikhera, Kashipur Tehsil, District: Udham Singh Nagar M/s Sravanthi Energy Pvt Limited Private	225 MW	Uttaranchal	EAC has recommended grant of EC to this project

**Standards of Packaged Food  
and Beverage Items**

1390. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY:

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

(a) the reasons for not yet notifying the Rules and Regulations of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and the time by which these are likely to be notified;

(b) whether processed and packaged food and beverage items like energy drinks, probiotic products etc. are being sold in the country without being governed by any food standards;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to bring in higher safety and quality control for these food and beverage items and to introduce quality stamp for probiotic and organic products; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) established in September, 2008 has circulated draft rules and regulations in December, 2009 to all stakeholders including industry and State Governments for consultation before final notification following the laid down procedures.

(b) and (c) Food items like energy drinks and probiotic dairy products fall in the category of proprietary food (non-standardized) defined in Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 and have to comply with the requirements laid down in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and Rules, 1955.

(d) and (e) Setting standards for new food items, like probiotics and organic products, and review of existing standards under Adulteration Rules 1955 is a continuous and ongoing process.

[Translation]

**Production of Bio-Diesel**

1391. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

SHRI PURNMAJI RAM:

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) whether alternative fuels like ethanol and bio-diesel have a number of advantages over the conventional fuels;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the percentage of bio-diesel production in comparison to total consumption of bio-diesel in the country at present;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take steps to promote community participation and entrepreneurship through greater participation of local institutions included in the process of bio-fuel development;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to constitute a National Bio-fuel Development Board; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the recent initiatives, research and development and other measures taken by the Government for the production and promotion of bio-fuels on a large scale?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Ethanol and Biodiesel are alternate fuels derived from locally available biomass feedstocks and hence provide a greater degree of energy security and employment while stimulating rural development. Biodiesel and ethanol are less polluting on account of lower emissions and have potential to reduce foreign exchange out go on import of fossil fuels.

Biodiesel is currently not being produced commercially for blending with diesel.

(c) and (d) Cultivators, farmers, landless labourers, cooperatives, Self Help Groups, Gram Panchayats, Gram Sabhas, etc. will be involved in undertaking plantations that provide the feedstock for biodiesel and ethanol. Local communities and entrepreneurs will be involved in local production and processing of biodiesel, apart from State Agencies and Oil Marketing Companies.

(e) and (f) There is no proposal to constitute a National Bio-fuel Development Board. However, the setting up of a high level National Biofuel Coordination Committee has been approved.

Intensive R&D work has been initiated on development of superior genotypes of *Jatropha* having high seed productivity and oil content for production of bio-diesel. Efforts have also been initiated to develop coordinated R&D projects on second generation biofuels such as production of ethanol from agricultural wastes/ residues and biodiesel from algae.

[English]

#### Rules for Annual Increment

1392. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rules regarding entitlement of next annual increment as on 1 July every year for the permanent employees of the Government of India who have put in more than 10 years of service;

(b) whether the permanent employees of the Government of India who have been serving for more than 15 years and are working as Civil Switch Board Operators in the Army, Navy and Air Force Exchanges and attended duty for more than 180 days from 1.7.08 to 30.6.09 are entitled to draw their Annual Increment as on 1 July, 2009;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to restore annual increment to these affected employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) After implementation of the recommendations of the Sixth Pay Commission, there is a uniform date of annual increment, viz. 1st July of every year in respect of all Government employees. Employees completing 6 months and above in the revised pay structure as on 1st of July will be eligible to be granted the increment.

(b) to (d) Grant of Annual Increments to permanent Defence Civilian employees including Civilian Switch Board Operators in the Army, Navy and Air Force Exchanges is regulated as per the extant orders of the Government on the matter. No separate orders are issued in respect of these employees.

#### Implementation of Investment Commission Recommendations

1393. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of recommendations of the Investment Commission implemented and not yet implemented separately;

(b) whether some recommendations of the Investment Commission have not so far been implemented;

(c) if so, the reasons for not implementing the recommendations item-wise;

(d) whether any steps being taken/proposed to be taken to expedite the implementation of the recommendations;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

#### Child Protection

1394. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:

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

(a) the percentage of Plan expenditure incurred for child protection during the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and

(b) the concrete steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against the sheer pervasiveness of child abuse in our society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Ministry of Women and Child Development was implementing the following Plan schemes prior to 2009-10 for children who are in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law, in the country.

- i. A Programme for Juvenile Justice,
- ii. An Integrated Programme for Street Children,
- iii. Scheme of Assistance to Homes for Children (Shishu Greh) to Promote In country Adoption; and
- iv. Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in Need of Care and Protection.

The following plan schemes are being implemented in the current financial year 2009-2010:

- Integrated Child Protection Scheme; and
- Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in Need of Care and Protection.

Percentage of expenditure under above schemes of the Ministry with respect to total Plan expenditure of the Ministry is 0.791 in 2006-07; 0.720 in 2007-08; 0.640 in 2008-09 and approximately 0.598 in current year, 2009-2010.

(b) The issues relating to child abuse are being addressed by the Government through policies, legislations, plans, schemes and programmes which include National Policy on Children 1974, National Charter for Children 2003, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 and its amendment in 2006, Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986, National Plan of Action for Children 2005, Integrated Child Protection Scheme, Scheme for Working Children, etc. The National

Commission for Protection of Child Rights, a statutory body set up in March, 2007, also inquires into the complaints of violation of child rights.

*[Translation]*

### **Shortage of Coal and Gas**

1395. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand and supply of coal and gas in various power plants in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether a number of power plants in the country are facing shortage of coal and gas;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State/UT wise;

(d) whether several coal-based power plants have been closed down due to shortage of coal and some of these plants are generating power below their installed capacity; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the concrete measures taken by the Government to meet the shortage of coal and gas in these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Total demand and supply (receipt) of coal and gas during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed statement-I and II respectively.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam, a few power stations are facing shortage of coal and gas and have reported generation loss due to shortage of coal and gas. State-wise/Station-wise details of generation loss reported by the Power Utilities/Stations due to shortage of coal and gas are enclosed in statement-III and IV respectively.

(d) Even though, power plants have not reported being closed down due to shortage of coal, some of the power stations have reported generation loss aggregating 13,667 Million Unit during the period April, 2009- January, 2010 due to shortage of coal. State-wise/ power station-wise details of the same are given in the enclosed statement-III.

(e) The measures taken/being taken by Government to meet the shortage of coal and gas include the following:

- The coal supply position to thermal power stations is rigorously monitored by Central electricity Authority, Ministry of Power as well as an Inter-Ministerial Sub-Group comprising representatives from Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Power and Central Electricity Authority (CEA) with a view to optimize coal supply to the plants having stock less than 7 days.
- The coal production and supply to thermal power stations in the country is reviewed by the Infrastructure Constraints Review Committee, headed by Secretary (Co-ordination) in the Cabinet Secretariat to address the constraints in coal production, transportation, unloading, etc.
- Fuel Infrastructure Committee, under the Chairmanship of Member (Power), Planning Commission, periodically reviews the status of supply of fuel to power stations in the country.
- In order to bridge the gap between the requirement of coal and its availability from the domestic sources during the current financial year (2009-10), the Power Utilities have been advised to import 28.7 Million Tonne coal and approximately 18.965 Million Tonne coal has been imported by April, 2009 to January, 2010.
- Ministry of Coal is being insisted upon to enhance the production of coal in the country.
- Towards ensuring long term fuel security, Ministry of Coal has been requested to allocate new coal blocks to power utilities for captive mining.
- Out of total allocation of 91.61 mmscmd from KG D-6, 43.165 mmscmd has been allocated to power sector by the EGoM - 31.165 mmscmd on firm basis and 12.00 mmscmd on fall back basis has been made for captive power plants from KG D-6.
- While allocation of RIL gas from KG basin (D-6), the power sector has been given priority.
- Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MOP&NG) is taking necessary steps to augment production of natural gas from the gas fields/wells.
- MOP&NG is taking necessary steps to increase availability of gas from domestic sources by awarding gas blocks for Exploration & Production (E&P) under the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP).
- MOP&NG is encouraging import of gas in the form of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) through international pipelines projects.
- In order to explore and produce new sources of natural gas from coal bearing areas, government has formulated a Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Policy providing attractive fiscal and contractual framework for exploration and production of CBM in the country.
- Government is encouraging Under Ground Coal Gasification (UGCG) and coal liquification and investment by private entrepreneurs in development of these frontier technologies.

#### **Statement-I**

*Coal Demand and Receipt during the last 3 Years and the Current Year*

(Figures in Million Tonne)

Years	Annual Require- ment	Domestic			Import			Total		
		Coal Linkage	Coal Receipt	% Receipt	Coal Linkage	Coal Receipt	% Receipt	Coal Linkage	Coal Receipt	% Receipt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2006-07	332	329.92	293.64	89.0	8.64	9.66	111.8	338.56	303.30	89.6



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2007-08	340	359.50	318.53	88.6	10.23	10.15	99.2	369.73	328.68	88.9
2008-09	378	373.57	342.62	91.7	21.33	16.06	75.2	394.90	358.68	90.8
2009-10 (Apr 09-Jan 10)	404	295.53*	290.27	98.2	23.92**	18.24	76.2	319.45	308.51	96.6

\* Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) in case of CIL and SCCL i.e. 81.3% of ACQ of 313 Million Tonne (MT) and 30 MT respectively

\*\* Pro-rata quantity of annual programme of 20 MT.

### **Statement-II**

#### *Gas Requirement and Average Gas Supply to Power Stations in the country during the Last 3 years and the Current Year*

Sl. No.	Year	Capacity at the end of the Year (MW)	Gas Required* (MMSCMD)	Average Gas Supplied (MMSCMD)
1	2006-07	12,444.42	61.18	35.10
2	2007-08	13,408.92	65.67	38.14
3	2008-09	13,599.62	66.61	37.45
4	2009-10 (Apr 09-Jan.10)	15769.27 (As on 31.1.2010)	78.09** (As on 31.1.2010)	54.14

MMSCMD - Million Standard Cubic Meters per day

\* Normative gas requirement at 90% PLF taking GCV of gas = 9000 kCal/SCM (except for Ramgarh CCGT for which GCV is 4150 K Cal/SCM), station heat rate - 900K.Cal/kWh for open cycle and 2000 K. Cal/kWh for combined cycle.

\*\* For the period April 09 – January 2010

### **Statement-III**

#### *Generation loss due to shortage of coal for the year 2009-10 (April, 2009-January, 2010)*

Region /State	Power Station	Reported Generation Loss (Million Unit)
1	2	3
<b>Northern Region</b>		
U. P.	Unchahar (NTPC)	0.300
<b>Western Region</b>		
Chhattisgarh	Korba STPS (NTPC)	4.100
	Sipat STPS (NTPC)	142.500
Gujarat	Gandhi Nagar	5.044
	Wanakbori	1491.000

1	2	3
Maharashtra	Bhusawal	155.462
	Chandrapur	88.425
	Khaparkheda	356.405
	Koradih	12.768
	Nasik	146.189
	Parli	411.658
	Paras	49.626
<b>Southern Region</b>		
Andhra Pradesh	Simhadri (NTPC)	1.300
Tamil Nadu	Ennore	65.748
	Mettur	18.146
<b>Eastern Region</b>		
Bihar	Barauni	39.520
	Kahalgaon (NTPC)	3685.400
Orissa	Talcher TPS (NTPC)	0.100
	Talcher STPS (NTPC)	1094.000
West Bengal	Mejia (DVC)	2635.220
	Bakreshwar	193.679
	Bandel	64.107
	Durgapur (DPL)	136.600
	Kolaghat	638.551
	Sagardighi	139.376
	Santalidih	1.198
	Farakka STPS (NTPC)	2090.400
<b>Total</b>		<b>13666.822</b>

**Statement-IV**

Name of State	Name of Power Station	Installed Capacity (MW)	Sector	Reported Generation Loss (MUs)
1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	Dholpur CCPP	330.00	State	0.38
	Ramgarh CCPP	113.80	State	

1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya CCPP	663.36	Central	19.10
Gujarat	Gandhar CCPP	657.39	Central	0.77
	Dhuvaran CCPP	218.62	State	24.30
	Utran CCPP	518.00	State	4.26
	Baroda CCPP	160.00	Private	0.45
Maharashtra	Ratnagiri CCPP II	740.00	Central	
	Uran CCPP	912.00	State	1368.02
Andhra Pradesh	Godavari CCPP	208.00	Private	15.07
	Jegurupadu CCPP	455.40	Private	4.57
	Kondapalli CCPP	350.00	Andhra Pradesh	251.03
	Peddapuram CCPP	220.00	Private	34.20
	Vemagiri CCPP	370.00	Private	98.08
Puducherry	Karalkal	32.50	State	9.24
Tamil Nadu	Kovikalapal CCPP	107.00	State	174.57
	Valuthur CCPP	186.20	State	41.70
	Valantarvy CCPP	52.80	Private	56.08
Assam	Kathalguri CCPP	291.00	Central	73.65
	Lakwa GT	120.00	State	52.45
	Namrup GT	73.00	State	11.67
	Namrup ST	24.00	State	0.70
	Namrup WHP	22.00	State	0.10
	DLF Assam GT	24.50	Private	56.42
Grand Total				2398.80

### Demand of Capitation Fees

1396. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has received complaints against various medical colleges including Balaji Medical College in Chennai regarding demand of capitation fees from the students for admission in the colleges;

(b) If so, the details thereof, State/UT wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government against those found guilty; and

(e) the further corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to stop such practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has received complaints against Balaji Medical College, Chennai & Sri Rama Chandra Medical College, Chennai regarding demand of capitation fees.

(c) to (e) No inquiry was conducted by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. However, a two member Inquiry Committee set up by Medical Council of India has inter-alia suggested that Medical Colleges in the State should secure names of meritorious students from the merit list prepared by the State Government on the basis of common entrance test.

[English]

#### Target Fixed for Eleventh Five Year Plan

1397. SHRI RAMKISHUN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the proposed target fixed to be achieved during the remaining period of eleventh Five Year Plan and bring Scheduled Tribes at par with others in the country; and

(b) the steps being taken to achieve the target?

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

Physical targets are fixed keeping in view the allocation of funds under a particular scheme. In order to bring the Scheduled Tribes at par with others in the country, an amount of Rs.3206.5 crore has been earmarked under the Annual Plan allocation for the year 2010-11 for implementing various Schemes/Programmes for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes. The physical targets fixed for some of the important schemes of the Ministry for the year 2010-11 have been indicated in the enclosed Statement annexed. For the year 2011-12, the allocation of plan funds is likely to be done by the last quarter of 2010-11.

(b) Monitoring is undertaken as an ongoing activity to ensure that these Schemes/Programmes are effectively implemented and targets laid down are achieved. Monitoring of the programmes under implementation include, inter-alia, interaction with the State Governments to ensure timely submission of proposals, review of the physical and financial progress by undertaking field visits, convening meetings, obtaining periodic progress reports, and refining scheme guidelines to make them user friendly. Steps are also taken to increase awareness about various schemes under implementation. This is done through Annual Reports, Citizen's Charter, website of the Ministry, publication of Pamphlets giving Scheme-wise details, meetings and conferences held from time to time, periodic release of advertisements and information provided to people's representatives in the Parliament.

#### Statement

*Physical targets for some of the important schemes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the year 2010-11*

Sl. No.	Scheme	Target for 2010-11
1	2	3
1	Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students	11 lakh beneficiaries
2	Upgradation of Merit for ST Students	1053 Students
3	Hostels for ST Girls and Boys	5350 seats
4	Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas	3450 seats
5	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas	4085 trainees
6	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST Students	3044 students
7	Top Class Education	700 students

1	2	3
8	National Overseas Scholarship for STs	15 candidates
9	Grants-in-Aid to NGOs for STs, including Coaching & Allied Scheme and award for Exemplary Service	
	- Residential Schools/Non-Residential Schools/Hostels	20,000 students (200 projects)
	- 10-Bedded Hospitals/Mobile Dispensaries	5 lakh beneficiaries (60 projects)
	- Coaching for competitive examinations	1,136 candidates (20 coaching Centres)
10	Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas (NGOs)	800 trainees (20 Coaching Centres)
11	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups - Conservation-cum-Development Plan for all States	About 22 lakh beneficiaries
12	Strengthening of Education among ST girls in Low literacy Districts.	3,000 ST Girls (30 projects)

For the Special Area Programmes viz Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution and Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP), no physical targets are fixed as the programmes are meant to implement the schemes in conjunction/integration with the schemes of State Governments/Central Government and the assistance is only supplemental in nature.

#### **Gift to Doctors by Pharma Companies**

1398. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

SHRI RAJAIAH SIRICILLA:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) the steps taken so far to prohibit doctors from accepting gifts from pharmaceutical companies in the country;

(b) whether the Medical Council of India (MCI) has sought legislation to regulate the pharmaceutical industry's practice of giving freebies and gifts to doctors to prescribe and promote their products;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether his Ministry proposes to take up the matter with the Department of Pharmaceutical to bring in a legislation to restrain pharmaceutical companies from such activities and also to disclose payment made by them to doctors; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) The Indian Medical Council (Professional conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002 were amended by Medical Council of India with the prior approval of Government of India by inserting a new Clause 6.8 which states that a medical practitioner shall not endorse any drug or product of the industry publically. Any study conducted on the efficacy or other wise of such products shall be presented to and/or through appropriate scientific bodies or published on appropriate scientific journals in a proper way.

(d) and (e) Although some preliminary observations have been made by the MCI, however, there is no specific

proposal to take up the matter with Department of Pharmaceuticals at this stage.

### **Ban on Drugs**

1399. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) whether Drugs Controller General (India) has sought the recommendations of the Drug Technical Advisory Board (DTAB) to ban the marketing of some medicines in the country which have been withdrawn/restricted in some foreign countries;

(b) if so, the names of such medicines along with their manufacturing companies which are being examined by DTAB;

(c) whether DCG(I) has also initiated/proposed investigation against anti-obesity drug Sibutramine following its ban in Europe;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken to ban the marketing of such medicines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Examination of the drug Sibutramine has been referred to an expert committee set up by the Central Drug Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO).

### **Quality Control of Consumable Items**

1400. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:

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

(a) whether packaged milk, edible oil, meat and other consumable items being sold in the country are in conformity with the accepted international standard;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the facilities available in the country to examine such items, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received any representations/proposals with regard to formulation of norms for ensuring quality control of such consumable items under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006;

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

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to strengthen the facilities for examination of consumable items in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) At present, quality and safety of the food items including packaged food is regulated by the standards framed under the Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Act, 1954 and the PFA Rules, 1955. Many of these standards are in conformity with the international standards (Codex).

(b) There are 72 laboratories in the States/UTs for testing food samples and 4 Central Food Laboratories which function as appellate laboratories for the purpose. Producers of these food items also have their own laboratories for ensuring quality.

(c) and (d) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has set up Scientific Panels and Scientific Committees under the provisions of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 (FSS Act) with the mandate of reviewing existing standards and setting new standards. This is a continuous and ongoing process also involving *inter alia* the feed back received from the various stakeholders.

(e) The FSS Act already contains provisions for examination of food items by quality laboratories whereby it would notify food laboratories and research institutions

accredited by National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories or any other accreditation agency for the purposes of carrying out analysis of samples by the Food Analysts under this Act.

### **Food Safety Authority**

1401. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) the objectives of the setting up of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006;

(b) the works carried out and achievements made by the FSSAI so far;

(c) whether the Food Safety and Standards Act empowers the State Governments to appoint food safety officers for issuing and cancelling licences of the food bying operators; and

(d) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has been created under the provisions of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 (FSS Act, 2006) for laying science based standards for articles of food and to regulate their manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import and to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption.

(b) Under the various provisions of the said Act, the FSSAI has constituted the Central Advisory Committee, the Scientific Committee and the Scientific Panels and has notified the procedures relating to their operation and co-operation. These committees/panels have already started functioning. The FSSAI has also prepared the draft rules and regulations for implementation of FSS Act, 2006 which is going through the process for pre-publication notifications. The FSSAI has also under taken several studies/surveys for putting in place appropriate systems for effective implementation of the FSS Act, 2006.

(c) and (d) The FSS Act, 2006 provides for appointment of Food Safety Officers in the districts by the Food Safety Commissioners of the States who would be the cutting edge functionary to ensure food safety. The power to grant or cancel license of the Food Business Operator is, however, vested with the Designated Officer of the District.

### **Ban on Diclofenac**

1402. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether diclofenac a painkiller has caused a large number of death of vultures in the country because of feeding on the carcasses of cattle that were administered this drug;

(b) If so, the details and the facts in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to ban the use of diclofenac and to recommend an alternative medication at its place to save vultures in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (d) Studies have indicated that use of Diclofenac in livestock's is the major cause of vulture declines. Vulture are exposed to Diclofenac when they consume carcasses of cattle that were administered this drug. Accordingly, Government of India has vide Notification G.S.R. No. 499(E) dated 4.07.2008 banned the use of Diclofenac and its formulations for animal use under Section 26A of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940. There are alternative medications like Meloxicam, Nimesulide etc., which are permitted for animal use in the country.

[Translation]

### **Development of Tribals in Madhya Pradesh**

1403. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to State:

(a) the details of proposals received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for the development of tribals;

(b) the reasons for pendency of such proposals; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken on each such proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The proposal received and funds released/ pending for 2009-10 are as given below:

(Rs. in lakh)						
Programme/ Schemes	Allocation	Proposals of the State & purpose	Funds released	Funds not released	Steps taken	Reason for pendency
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP)	11690.00	For employment-cum income generation and infrastructure incidental there to.	8722.00	2968.00	State was reminded to send wanting information	Information sought for awaited
Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution	12870.00	For raising the level of Administration in Scheduled areas for welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Eklavya Model Residential Schools	6435.00	6435.00	State was reminded to send wanting information	Information sought for awaited
Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)	NA	One proposal for the upliftment of PTGs	2534.00	-	-	-
Post Matric Scholarship for ST students	NA	Post Matric Scholarship for ST students	3236.50	-	-	-
Up gradation of Merit for ST students	NA	Up gradation of Merit	Nil		N.A.	Complete proposal not received in time



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hostels for ST Girls and Boys	NA	Hostels for ST Girls and Boys	1300.00	-	-	-
Establishment of Ashram Schools in tribal Sub-Plan Areas	NA	Establishment of Ashram Schools	1099.89	-	-	-
Additional Central Assistance for Construction of Hostels in Naxal-Affected Districts		Construction of Hostels in Naxal-Affected Districts	1131.00	-	-	-
Additional Central Assistance for Construction of Ashram Schools in Naxal-Affected Districts	NA	Construction of Ashram Schools in Naxal-Affected Districts	95.00	-	-	-
Vocational Training in Tribal Areas	NA	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas	Nil	-	-	Complete Proposal not received in time

NA: Not applicable

*[English]***Sharing Information on Money Laundering**

1404. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has entered into a pact with other countries to share the mutual flow of information pertaining to money laundering and terror funding, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action plan being taken by the concerned countries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The Government of India has authorized Financial Intelligence Unit-India (FIU-IND) to enter into Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with FIUs of other countries to exchange information pertaining to money laundering and terror funding. So far, FIU-IND has signed MOUs with FIUs of Mauritius, Philippines, Brazil, Malaysia, Russian Federation, Australia and Canada and information is being shared between FIU-IND and its counterparts. Further, India has entered into MOUs with China and Vietnam which find mention of crime relating to money laundering.

**Energy Conservation Building Code**

1405. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring all public buildings under the Energy Conservation Building code by 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for implementation of this code in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) It has been decided in the meeting of the Committee of Secretaries held on 28.07.2009 that all new buildings to be constructed by the Government for their Ministries/ Departments and for Public Sector Undertakings/ Cooperatives or such other agencies under their control, after 1.7.2009 should be made ECBC complaint.

(c) A scheme for promoting Energy Conservation Building Codes (ECBC) and implementing energy efficiency in existing buildings with a cost of Rs. 13.99 scheme a panel of 44 ECBC expert architects/consultants have been empanelled by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency who provide counseling for the Government agencies/ developers for construction of code complaint buildings. Tip sheets on the Building Envelope, HVAC, Lighting, and Building Simulations have been developed and put in the public domain for ease of understanding of the ECBC. ECBC users guide has been prepared that aims to guide and assist the building designers, architects and all the other involved in the building construction industry to implement ECBC in real situation and comply with the requirements of ECBC.

**Setting up of Hydro Power Projects**

1406. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:

SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of proposals from the State

Governments including Kerala for setting up of hydro power projects the pending for approval with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these proposals are likely to be sanctioned;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up hydro power project at Mekedatli near Kankapura in Karnataka;

(d) If so, whether the above mentioned project is pending for the last several years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) At present, no hydro electric project from the State Government of Kerala is pending for concurrence in Central Electricity Authority (CEA). However, two nos. Hydro Electric Schemes in the State Sector are under examination in different wings of CEA/Central Water Commission (CWC) and Geological Survey of India (GSI).

The details of these projects are as under:

Sl. No.	Scheme / Sector / State / No. X MW	Installed Capacity (MW)
1.	Indira Sagar (Polavaram) State, Andhra Pradesh, 12 X 80	960
2.	Sainj, State Himachal Pradesh, 2 X 50	100

As per the provisions of the Electricity Act 2003, concurrence is required to be accorded by the CEA for setting up of new Hydro Electric Projects in the States.

(c) to (e) No hydro electric scheme in the name of Mekedatli Hydro Electric Project has been received in the CEA for concurrence from the Government of Karnataka. However, one preliminary report for Mekadatu Project (360 MW) was forwarded to the CEA by the Ministry of Power in October, 1996 for comments. The CEA had commented

In October, 1998 that the project involved inter-State aspects with Tamil Nadu and the matter of sharing of Cauvery water was under adjudication before Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal.

[Translation]

**Evasion of Customs Duty by  
Pharmaceutical Companies**

1407. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether pharmaceutical companies are evading customs duty;

(b) if so, the details thereof Chief Commissionerate-wise during each of the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Cases of evasion of Customs duty by Pharmaceutical Companies have been detected.

(b) Details of cases detected Chief Commissionerate-wise and also cases detected by Directorate General of Revenue Intelligence during each of the last three financial years and current financial year till date are enclosed as statement.

(c) Pursuant to detection of cases, action prescribed under Customs Act, 1962 has been initiated for duty evasion cases.

**Statement**

			(Rs. in cores)
Year	Formations	No. of cases	Amount of Customs duty evaded
2006-2007	Directorate of Revenue Intelligence	4	3.49
2007-2008	Directorate of Revenue Intelligence	7	25.25
	Chief Commissioner of Customs, Ahmedabad	1	0.09
2008-2009	Directorate of Revenue Intelligence	1	14.54
	Chief Commissioner of Customs, Mumbai-I	1	0.05
2009-2010 (Till date)	Directorate of Revenue Intelligence	1	2.02
	Chief Commissioner of Customs, Mumbai-I	2	4.42
	Chief Commissioner of Customs, Mumbai-II	3	2.88

[English]

**Organic Food Products**

1408. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prescribed any guidelines for the standardisation, certification and testing of organic food being sold in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that organic food products available in the country are safe and genuine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) As per the information made available by the National Centre of Organic Farming under the

Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture & Cooperation), an organic food production and process certification system known as National Programme on Organic Production has been notified under the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation), 1992 by the Ministry of Commerce. This programme has been effective since the year 2000 and 18 certification agencies are authorised for granting certification thereunder. For domestic market the said programme has recently been notified as the Organic Agricultural Produce Grading and Marketing Rules, 2009 under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act, 1937. Government has been authorising independent agencies for inspection and certification of organic food production and organic food processing under the said two provisions.

[Translation]

#### **Constitution of Tribal Development Council**

1409. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal regarding the constitution of Tribal Development Council in the tribal dominated States especially in Bihar and Jharkhand; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No Madam. However, it may be stated that a Tribes Advisory Council already exists in Jharkhand.

[English]

#### **Insider Trading**

1410. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of insider trading by the promoters & associates of various companies particularly in the shares of Reliance Petroleum Ltd., (RPL) taking

place during the period from November 1, 2006, to November 6, 2006 have come to notice;

(b) If so, the details thereof and action taken in this regard?

(c) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India has submitted its report on insider trading in the shares of RPL by promoters of Reliance Industries Limited; and

(d) If so, the details thereof and the action being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No instances of insider trading by the promoters and associates of various companies in the shares of Reliance Petroleum Ltd. (RPL) have come to the notice of the market regulator- Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) during the period November 01 to November 06, 2006. However, for the period November 01, 2007 to November 29, 2007, SEBI had initiated an investigation in the scrip of Reliance Petroleum Ltd. to identify possible violations under various SEBI Regulations including Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Fraudulent and Unfair Trade Practices relating to Securities Market) Regulations, 2003 and Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992.

(b) SEBI conducted an investigation in the trading pattern in the scrip of RPL for the period November 01, 2007 to November 29, 2007 on completion of which quasi-judicial proceedings were initiated by SEBI against Reliance Industries Ltd (RIL)- with issue of a show cause notice under Sections 11(1), 11 B and 11(4) of the SEBI Act, 1992 read with Regulation 11 of SEBI (Prohibition of Insider trading) Regulations, 1992 and Regulation 11 (1) of SEBI (Prohibition of Fraudulent and Unfair Trade Practices relating to Securities Market) Regulations, 2003.

(c) Based on the reply furnished by RIL, competent authority in SEBI has directed further investigations to be carried out.

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

[Translation]

### Trauma Care Centres

1411. DR. NIRMAL KHATRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of road accident victims are fatal on account of unavailability of timely medical aid;

(b) if so, the names of the places selected along the National Highways for the setting up of Trauma Care Centres, State/UT-wise;

(c) the total funds earmarked and allocated for the setting up of each of these centres, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the details of the modern facilities to be available in these centres?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes.

(b) Trauma centres have been identified along the Golden Quadrilateral, East-West and North-South corridors of the National Highways in States of (i) Andhra Pradesh (ii) Assam (iii) Bihar (iv) Gujarat (v) Haryana (vi) J&K (vii) Jharkhand (viii) Karnataka (ix) Madhya Pradesh (x) Maharashtra (xi) Orissa (xii) Punjab (xiii) Rajasthan (xiv) Tamil Nadu (xv) Uttar Pradesh (xvi) West Bengal.

(c) Rs.732.75 crores.

(d) These centres would provide initial evaluation, stabilization and definitive care with full complement of surgeons and nurses. They would be equipped with emergency department, intensive care unit, blood bank, comprehensive diagnostic capabilities and supportive services.

[English]

### Tribal Development Projects

1412. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Tribal Development Projects/ Programmes implemented/under implementation in the country including Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding corruption and irregularities in the implementation of these programmes from State Governments including Maharashtra; and

(c) if so, the action initiated against persons found involved in those irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) The details of tribal projects/programmes implemented/under implementation in the country, including Maharashtra, have been given in the Annual Reports of the Ministry, including the Annual Report for the year 2008-09, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) No, Madam. No complaints have been received during the current year (2009-10) on misuse of funds allocated to the State Governments by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for tribal development projects/programmes.

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

### Languages In Currency Notes

1413. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the languages included in the VIIIth Schedule of the Constitution appear on the Indian currency Notes;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has plans to include the languages in the VIIIth Schedule of the Constitution in the Indian Currency Notes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) No, Madam. Out of 22 languages in VIIIth Schedule of the Constitution, 15 languages have been included in the language panel of the banknotes, apart from Hindi which is displayed prominently on all denomination of banknotes.

Incorporation of languages in the language panel of the banknotes is a part of design of the banknotes which is changed every 7-8 years and updated from time to time taking into consideration space constraints.

[Translation]

### Solar Tubewells in Uttar Pradesh

1414. SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan has been evolved or

proposed to be evolved to run tubewells using solar energy keeping in view drought, shortage of power and constant decline of water level in rivers in various areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) to (c) At present, the Ministry is providing central financial assistance of Rs. 30 per Watt peak (Wp) subject to a maximum of Rs.50,000/- for installation of solar photovoltaic (SPV) water pumping systems, having SPV module capacity in the range of 200 to 3000 Wp for irrigation and other uses in the country, including Uttar Pradesh. No specific proposal has been received so far from the State of Uttar Pradesh. In general, the solar pumps are at present capable of lifting water from depths upto 15 meters.

#### **Financial Assistance to India**

1415. SHRI PAKAURI LAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the countries providing financial assistance to India alongwith details of amount provided, country-wise during each of the last three years;

(b) the details of utilisation of such assistance Ministry-wise during the same period;

(c) whether some Ministries have not fully utilised such foreign assistance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor, Year-wise, Ministry-wise alongwith the steps taken/being taken to ensure full and effective utilisation of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Country-wise details of the financial assistance provided to India during the last three years from 2006-2007 to 2007-2009 are annexed as Statement-I.

(b) Ministry-wise details of utilisation of such assistance are annexed as Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. The Ministry-wise, year-wise details of unutilised assistance are annexed as Statement-III.

The projects being implemented with the assistance of external donors have the implementation period of generally five to six years or beyond and accordingly, the committed funds are utilised in phased manner through the implementation period. To ensure full and effective utilisation of the same, Joint evaluation by Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) and the external donor agencies is carried out periodically to monitor the performance and progress of implementation of externally aided projects. State level portfolio reviews and site visits are also undertaken from time to time.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *Authorisation of Govt. loan From 2006 - 2007 to 2008 - 2009*

(Amt. in Thousands)

Donor, State, Ministry, Loan	Loan Curr	Agree Dt.	Loan Amount (Net of Cancellation)	2006 - 2007	2007 - 2008	2008 - 2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Normal</b>						
GODE Germany	EUR		246,680.85	20,000.00	182,000.00	44,680.86
	INR			1,160,850.00	10,348,438.28	2,898,406.16
CN Central Govt.	EUR		246,580.85	20,000.00	182,000.00	44,580.85
	INR			1,160,550.00	10,348,438.28	2,898,406.16

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MOF Ministry of Finance		EUR		140,000.00	0.00	140,000.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	7,960,337.14	0.00
1 4500766E NABARD XI-Reform of the Rural Cooperative		EUR	20/12/2007	100,000.00	0.00	100,000.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	5,685,955.10	0.00
2 9216047EXI-Reform of the Rural Cooperative Credit Structure		EUR	20/12/2007	40,000.00	0.00	40,000.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	2,274,382.04	0.00
MOH&FW Ministry of Health & Family Welfare		EUR		106,580.65	20,000.00	42,000.00	44,580.85
		INR			1,160,550.00	2,388,101.14	2,898,406.16
3 290191E Pulse Polio Immunization Programme-IX		EUR	20/12/2007	42,000.00	0.00	42,000.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	2,388,101.14	0.00
4 3006351E Pulse Polio Immunization Programme XI		EUR	11/12/2008	12,489.79	0.00	0.00	12,489.79
		INR			0.00	0.00	812,018.59
5 3385263E Pulse Polio Immunization VIII		EUR	12/12/2006	20,000.00	20,000.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			1,180,550.00	0.00	0.00
6 8704301E Pulse Polio Immunization programme X		EUR	11/12/2008	31,000.00	0.00	0.00	31,000.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	2,015,452.45
7 9248452E Polio Immunization Programme XI		EUR	11/12/2008	1,091.07	0.00	0.00	1,091.07
		INR			0.00	0.00	70,935.13
GOJP Japan		JPY		228,888,000.00	25,437,000.00	76,889,000.00	126,582,000.00
		INR			9,863,222.19	27,094,222.71	67,877,056.72
AS Assam		JPY		29,453,000.00	0.00	0.00	29,453,000.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	13,468,915.81

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MOWR Ministry of Water Resources		JPY		29,453,000.00	0.00	0.00	29,453,000.00
		INR			0.00	000	13,468,91581
8 IDP-201 Guwahati Water Supply Project		JPY	31/03/2009	26,915,000.00	0.00	0.00	26,915,000.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	12,308,283.33
9 IDP-201A Guwahati Water Supply Project		JPY	31/03X009	2,538,000.00	0.00	0.00	2,538,000.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	1,160,632.48
CN Central Govt.		JPY		191,710,000.00	17,712,000.00	76,889,000.00	97,109,000.00
		INR			6,867,845.71	27,094,222.71	44,408,139.92
MOSH Ministry of Shipping		JPY		4,129,000.00	4,129,000.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			1,601,023 88	0.00	0.00
10 IDP-180 Vishakapatnam Port Expansion Project		JPY	30/03/2007	4,129,000.00	4,129,000.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			1,601,023 88	0.00	0.00
Ministry of Urban Affairs Development		JPY		85,683,000.00	13,583,000.00	72,100,000.00	0.00
		INR			5,266,821.83	25,406,670.10	0.00
11 IDP-179 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 2(II)		JPY	30/03/2007	73,583,000.00	13,583,000.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			5,266,821.83	0.00	0.00
12 IDP-191 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 2(III)		JPY	10/03/2008	71,529,000.00	0.00	71,529,000.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	25,205,460.55	0.00
13 IDP-191A Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 2(III)		JPY	10/03/2008	571,000.00	0.00	571,000.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	201,209.55	0.00
MOUD Ministry of Urban Development		JPY		101,898,000.00	0.00	4,789,000.00	97,109,000.00
		INR			0.00	1,687,552.61	44,408,139.90
14 IDP-192 Kolkata East-West Metro Project		JPY	10/03/2008	3,141,000.00	0.00	3,141,000.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	1,106,828.72	0.00



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15	IDP-192A Kolkata East-West Metro Project	JPY	10/03/2008	1,648,000.00	0.00	1,648,000.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	580,723 89	0.00
16	IDP-197 Chennai Metro Project	JPY	21/11/2008	16,961,000.00	0.00	0.00	16,961,000.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	7,756,299.22
17	IDP-197A Chennai Metro Project	JPY	21/11/2008	2,395,000.00	0.00	0.00	2,395,000.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	1,095,238.29
18	IDP-202 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 2(IV)	JPY	31/03/2009	76,229,000.00	0.00	0.00	76,229,000.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	34,859,674.16
19	IDP-202A Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 2(IV)	JPY	31/03/2009	1,524,000.00	0.00	0.00	1,524,000.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	696,928 25
TR Tripura		JPY		7,725,000.00	7,725,000.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			2,995,376.48	0.00	0.00
	MOE&F Ministry of Environment & Forest	JPY		7,725,000.00	7,725,000.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			2,995,376.48	0.00	0.00
20	IDP-182 Tripura Forest Environmental Improvement & Poverty Alleviation Project	JPY	30/03/2007	7,725,000.00	7,725,000.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			2,995,378.48	0.00	0.00
Back To Back							
GODE Germany		Eur		348,057.15	0.00	0.00	348,057.15
		INR			0.00	0.00	22,498,766.27
	AP Andhra Pradesh	EUR		281,057.15	0.00	0.00	281,057 15
		INR			0.00	0.00	18,272,816.59
	MOP Ministry of Power	EUR		281,057.15	0.00	0.00	281,057 15
		INR			0.00	0.00	18,272,816.59
21	204564E Supercritical Power Station Krishnapatnam -AP	EUR	11/12/2008	159,516.75	0.00	0.00	159,516.75
		INR			0.00	0.00	10,370,917 06

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22	205059E Supercritical Power Station Krishnapatnam -AP	EUR INR	11/12/2008	45,000.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	45,000.00 2,925,656.78
23	8042041E Supercritical Power Station Krishnapatnam-AP TN Tamil Nadu	EUR INR EUR	11/12/2008	76,540.40 65,000.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	76,540.40 4,976,242.76 65,000.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	4,225,948.68
	MOF Ministry of Finance	EUR		65,000.00	0.00	0.00	65,000.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	4,225,948.68
24	1425319E Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure Financing in Tamil Nadu	EUR INR	09/07/2008	65,000.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	65,000.00 4,225,948.68
	GOJP Japan	JPY		386,996,000.00	159,455,000.00	125,691,000.00	71,849,000.00
		INR			61,829,223.46	44,291,120.27	32,856,691.40
	AP Andhra Pradesh	JPY		131,551,000.00	47,671,000.00	41,853,000.00	42,027,000.00
		INR			18,484,477.92	14,748,201.99	19,219,031.15
	MOAG Ministry of Agriculture	JPY		23,974,000.00	23,974,000.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			9,295,942.47	0.00	0.00
25	IDP-181 Andhra Pradesh Irrigation & Livelihood Improvement Project	JPY INR	30/03/2007	23,974,000.00	23,974,000.00 9,295,942.47	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	MOP Ministry of Power	JPY		23,697,000.00	23,697,000.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			9,188,535.45	0.00	0.00
26	IDP-178 Transmission System Modernization Strengthening Project in Hyderabad	JPY INR	30/03/2007	23,697,000.00	23,697,000.00 9,188,535.45	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	MOST Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	JPY INR		41,853,000.00	0.00 0.00	41,853,000.00 14,748,201.95	0.00 0.00
27	IDP-193 Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project Phase-I	JPY INR	10/03/2008	40,903,000.00	0.00 0.00	40,903,000.00 14,413,440.04	0.00 0.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28	IDP-193A Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project Phase-I	JPY INR	10/03/2008	950,000.00	0.00 0.00	950,000.00 334,761.95	0.00 0.00
	MOUD Ministry of Urban Development	JPY INR		42,027,000.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	42,027,000.00 19,219,034-15
29	IOP-198 Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project (Phase-II)	JPY INR	21/11/2008	41,191,000.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	41,191,000.00 18,836,726.68
30	IDP-198A Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project (Phase-II)	JPY INR	21/11/2008	836,000.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	836,000.00 382,304.47
	GO Goa	JPY INR		22,806,000.00	0.00 0.00	22,806,000.00 8,036,401.09	0.00 0.00
	MOUD Ministry of Urban Development	JPY INR		22,806,000.00	0.00 0.00	22,806,000.00 8,036,401.09	0.00 0.00
31	IDP-189 Goa Water Supply and Sewerage Project	JPY INR	14/09/2007	16,981,00000	0.00 0.00	16,981,00000 5,983,781.76	0.00 0.00
32	IDP-189A Goa Water Supply & Sewerage	JPY INR	14/09/2007	4,399,000.00	0.00 0.00	4,399,000.00 1,550,124.02	0.00 0.00
33	IDP-189B Goa Water Supply and Sewerage Project	JPY INR	14/09/2007	1,426,000.00	0.00 0.00	1,426,000.00 502,495.31	0.00 0.00
	GU Gujarat	JPY INR		17,521,000.00	17,521,000.00 6,793,785.27	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	MOE&F Ministry of Environment & Forest	JPY INR		17,521,000.00	17,521,000.00 6,793,785.27	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
34	IDP-183 Gujarat Forestry Development Project Phase 2	JPY INR	30/03/2007	17,521,000.00	17,521,000.00 6,793,785.27	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	KN Karnataka	JPY INR		10,643,000.00	10,643,000.00 4,126,833.89	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	MOP Ministry of Power	JPY INR		10,643,000.00	10,643,000.00 4,126,833.89	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35	IDP-17T Bangalore Distribution Upgradation Project	JPY INR	30/03/2007	10,643,000.00	10,643,000.00 4,126,833.89	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	KR Kerala	JPY INR		45,504,000.00	32,777,000.00 12,709,314.53	0.00 0.00	12,727,000.00 5,820,082.55
	MOWR Ministry of Water Resources	JPY INR		45,504,000.00	32,777,000.00 12,709,314.53	0.00 0.00	12,727,000.00 5,820,082.55
36	IDP-184 Kerala Water Supply Project (II)	JPY INR	30/03/2007	32,777,000.00	32,777,000.00 12,709,314.53	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
37	IDP-203 Kerala Water Supply Project (III)	JPY INR	31/03/2009	12,308,000.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	12,308,000.00 5,628,473.02
38	IDP-203A Kerala Water Supply Project (III)	JPY INR	31/03/2009	419,000.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	419,000.00 191,609.54
	MH Maharashtra	JPY INR		16,749,000.00	0.00 0.00	16,749,000.00 5,902,029.37	0.00 0.00
	MOP Ministry of Power	JPY INR		16,749,000.00	0.00 0.00	16,749,000.00 5,902,029.37	0.00 0.00
39	IDP-188 Maharashtra Transmission System Project	JPY INR	14/09/2007	16,585,000.00	0.00 0.00	16,585,000.00 5,844,238.89	0.00 0.00
40	IDP-188A Maharashtra Transmission System Project	JPY INR	14/09/2007	164,000.00	0.00 0.00	164,000.00 57,790.48	0.00 0.00
	OR Orissa	JPY INR		19,061,000.00	19,061,000.00 7,390,921.81	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	MOWR Ministry of Water Resources	JPY INR		19,061,000.00	19,061,000.00 7,390,921.81	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
41	IDP-187 Orissa Integrated Sanitation Improvement Project	JPY INR	30/03/2007	19,061,000.00	19,061,000.00 7,390,921.81	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	PU Punjab	JPY INR		6,961,000.00	6,961,000.00 2,699,134.71	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	MOWR Ministry of Water Resources	JPY INR		6,961,000.00	6,961,000.00 2,699,134.71	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
42	IDP-186 Amritsar Sewerage Project	JPY INR	30/03/2007	6,961,000.00	6,961,000.00 2,699,134.71	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	TN Tamil Nadu	JPY INR		48,033,000.00	0.00 0.00	30,938,000.00 10,901,96338	17,095,000.00 7,817,577.69
	MOUA&E Ministry of Urban Affairs Development	JPY INR		4,006,000.00	0.00 0.00	4,006,000.00 1,411,638.29	0.00 0.00
43	IDP-196A Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Project	JPY INR	10/03/2008	4,006,000.00	0.00 0.00	4,006,000.00 1,411,638.29	0.00 0.00
	MOUD Ministry of Urban Development	JPY INR		4,545,000.00	0.00 0.00	4,545,000.00 1,601,571.65	0.00 0.00
44	IDP-196 Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Project	JPY INR	10/03/2008	4,545,000.00	0.00 0.00	4,545,000.00 1,601,571.65	0.00 0.00
	MOWR Ministry of Water Resources	JPY INR		39,482,000.00	0.00 0.00	22,387,000.00 7,888,753.45	17,095,000.00 7,817,577.69
45	IDP-195 Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project	JPY INR	10/03/2008	21,098,000.00	0.00 0.00	21,098,000.00 7,434,534.34	0.00 0.00
46	IDP-195A Hogenakkal Water Supply & Fluorosis Mitigation Project	JPY INR	10/03/2008	1,289,000.00	0.00 0.00	1,289,000.00 454,219.11	0.00 0.00
47	IDP-204 Hogenakkal Water Supply & Fluorosis Mitigation Project (Phase 2)	JPY INR	31/03/2009	16,851,000.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	16,851,000.00 7,705,996.00
48	IDP-204A Hogenakkal Water Supply & Fluorosis Mitigation Project (Phase 2)	JPY INR	31/03/2009	244,000.00 0.00	0.00 111,581.69	0.00	244,000.00
	UP Uttar Pradesh	JPY INR		38,167,000.00	24,822,000.00 9,624,755.32	13,345,000.00 4,702,524.45	0.00 0.00
	MOE&F Ministry of Environment & Forest	JPY INR		13,345,000.00	0.00 0.00	13,345,000.00 4,702,524.45	0.00 0.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
49	IDP-194 Forest Department-Uttar Pradesh	JPY INR	10/03/2008	12,657,000.00	0.00 0.00	12,657,000.00 4,460,086.32	0.00 0.00
50	IDP-194A U Pradesh Participatory Forest Management and Poverty Alleviation Project	JPY INR	10/03/2008	688,000.00	0.00 0.00	688,000.00 242,438.13	0.00 0.00
	MOWR Ministry of Water Resources	JPY INR		24,822,000.00	24,822,000.00 9,624,755.32	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
51	IDP-185 Agra Water Supply Project	JPY INR	30/03/2007	24,822,000.00	24,822,000.00 9,624,755.32	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	Total Germany (Normal & B2B)(INR)				1160550	10348438.28	25397171.43
	Total Japan (Normal & B2B)(INR)				71692445.65	71385342.98	90733747.12

*Authorisation of Govt. Grant From 2006-2007 To 2008-2009*

(Amt. in Thousands)

Donor, State, Ministry, Loan	Loan Curr	Agree Dt.	Loan Amount (Net of Cancellation)	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Normal</b>						
GODE Germany	EUR		14,800.00	14,800.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			858,807.00	0.00	0.00
CN Central Govt.	EUR		13,800.00	73,800.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			800,779.50	0.00	0.00
MOF Ministry of Finance	EUR		3,800.00	3,800.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			220,504.50	0.00	0.00
9170248E Study And Expert Fund VII	EUR	12/12/2006	3,800.00	3,800.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			220,504.50	0.00	0.00
MOH&FW Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	EUR		10,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			580,275.00	0.00	0.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	260955 Pulse Polio Immunization Programme VIII	EUR INR	12/12/2006	10,000.00	10,00000 580,275.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	RJ Rajasthan	EUR INR		1,000.00	1,000.00 58,027.50	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	MORD Ministry of Rural Development	EUR INR		1,000.00	1,000.00 58,027.50	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
3	6O04990E Rural Water Supply Rajasthan	EUR INR	26/06/2006	1,000.00	1,000.00 58,027.50	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	GOUK United Kingdom	GBP INR		577,260.00	281,500.00 24,093,762.91	295,760.00 23,879,613.60	0.00 0.00
	CN Central Govt.	GBP INR		519,000.00	245,000.00 20,969,704.84	274,000.00 22,122,714.79	0.00 0.00
	MOH&FW Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	GBP INR		340,000.00	245,000.00 20,969,704.84	95,000.00 7,670.284.33	0.00 0.00
4	UKGG064 Support to GOI for RCH Prog. Ph-II: Grant 2006	INR			20,969,704.84	0.00	0.00
5	UKGG067 National AIDS Control Programme Ph.III (NACP-III) Gt 2007	GBP INR	05/7/2007	95,000.00	0.00 0.00	95,000.00 7,670,284.33	0.00 0.00
	MOHRD Ministry of Human Resource	GBP INR		179,000.00	0.00 000	179,000.00 14.452,430.47	0.00 0.00
6	UKGG069 Support to Mahila Samakhya (Education for Women's Equality Prog.) Gt. 2007	GBP INR	09/10/2007	34,000.00	0.00 0.00	34,000.00 2,745,154.39	0.00 0.00
7	UKGG072 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan-II (U.EE.P)	GBP INR	11/03/2008	145,000.00	0.00 0.00	145,000.00 11,707,276.08	0.00 0.00
	MP Madhya Pradesh	GBP INR		36,500.00	36,500.00 3,124,058.07	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	MOUA&E Ministry of Urban Affairs Development	GBP INR		36,500.00	36,500.00 3,124,058.07	0.00 0.00	000 0.00
8	UKGG063 Madhya Pradesh Urban Services for Poor Prog Gt 2006	GBP INR	10/11/2006	36,500.00	36,500.00 3,124,058.07	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	WB West Bengal	GBP INR		21,760.00	0.00 0.00	21,760.00 1,756,898.81	0.00 0.00
	MOI Ministry of Industry	GBP INR		21,760.00	0.00 0.00	21,760.00 1,756,898.81	0.00 0.00
9	UKGG073 WB Public Sector Enterprise Reform Prog-Ph 2: Grant 2008	GBP INR	31/03/2008	21,760.00	0.00 0.00	21,760.00 1,756,898.81	0.00 0.00
	GOUK United Kingdom	GBP INR		186,750.00	0.00 0.00	186,750.00 15,078,164.19	0.00 0.00
	AP Andhra Pradesh	GBP INR		38,000.00	0.00 0.00	38,000.00 3,068,113.73	0.00 0.00
	MOH&FW Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	GBP INR		38,00000	0.00 0.00	38,00000 3,068,113.73	0.00 0.00
10	UKGG088 Andhra Pradesh Health Sector Reform Programme: Grant 2007	GBP INR	05/09/2007	38,000.00	0.00 0.00	38,000.00 3,068,113.73	0.00 0.00
	MP Madhya Pradesh	GBP INR		101,250.00	0.00 0.00	101,250.00 8,174,908.29	0.00 0.00
	MOF Ministry of Finance	GBP INR		3,250.00	0.00 0.00	3,250.00 262,404.46	0.00 0.00
11	UKGG065 Madhya Pradesh Strengthening Performance Management Grant 2007	GBP INR	23/04/2007	3,250.00	0.00 0.00	3,250.00 262,404.46	0.00 0.00
	MOH&FW Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	56,000.00 GBP INR			0.00 0.00	56,000.00 4,521,430.76	0.00 0.00



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12	UKGG070 Madhya Pradesh Health Sector Reform Programme: Grant 2007	GBP INR	22/11/2007	56,000.00	0.00 0.00	56,000.00 4,521,430.76	0.00 0.00
	MORD Ministry of Rural Development	GBP INR		42,000.00	0.00 0.00	42,000.00 3,391,073.07	0.00 0.00
13	UKGG066 MP. Rural Livelihoods Project Phase II: Grant 2007	GBP INR	06/06/2007	42,000.00	0.00 0.00	42,000.00 3,391,073.07	0.00 0.00
	OR Orissa	GBP INR		47,500.00	0.00 0.00	47,500.00 3,835,142.16	0.00 0.00
	MOH&FW Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	GBP INR		47,500.00	0.00 0.00	47,500.00 3,835,142.16	0.00 0.00
14	UKGG071 Orissa Health Sector Support: Grant 2007	GBP INR	12/12/2007	47,500.00	0.00 0.00	47,500.00 3,835,142.16	0.00 0.00
Total UK (INR)					24093762.91	38957777.79	0

*Authorisation of Non Govt. Loan From 2006-2007 To 2008-2009*

(Amt. in Thousands)

Donor, State, Ministry, Loan	Loan Curr	Agree Dt.	Loan Amount (Net of Cancellation)	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Normal						
GODE Germany	EUR		7,669.38	0.00	0.00	7,669.38
	INR			0.00	0.00	498,621.52
CN Central Govt.	EUR		7,669.38	0.00	0.00	7,669.38
	INR			0.00	0.00	498,621.52
MOF Ministry of Finance	EUR		7,669.38	0.00	0.00	7,669.38
	INR			0.00	0.00	498,621.52
1 715337BE Environmental Credit Line SIDBI III (Protion 2)	EUR	10/09/2008	7,669.38	0.00	0.00	7,669.38
	INR			0.00	0.00	498,621.52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GO JP Japan	JPY		50,902,000.00	0.00	20,902,000.00	30,000,000.00
	INR			0.00	7,365,467.66	13,719,060.00
CN Central Govt.	JPY		50,902,000.00	0.00	20,902,000.00	30,000,000.00
	INR			0.00	7,365,467.66	13,719,060.00
MOP Ministry of Power	JPY		50,902,000.00	0.00	20,902,000.00	30,000,000.00
	INR			0.00	7,365,467.66	13,719,060.00
2 IDP-190 Haryana Transmission System Project	JPY	10/03/2008	20,902,000.00	0.00	20,902,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	7,365,467.66	0.00
3 IDP-200 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Energy Saving Project	JPY	21/11/2008	30,000,000.00	0.00	0.00	30,000,000.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	13,719,060.00

*Authorisation of Non Govt. Loan From 2006-2007 To 2008-2009*

(Amt. in Thousands)

Donor, State, Ministry, Loan	Loan Curr	Agree Dt.	Loan Amount (Net of Cancellation)	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Normal						
GODE Germany	EUR		13,700.00	13,700.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			794,976.75	0.00	0.00
CN Central Govt.	EUR		13,700.00	13,700.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			794,976.75	0.00	0.00
MOF Ministry of Finance	EUR		2,200.00	2,200.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			127,660.50	0.00	0.00
1 5505665E Financial Cooperation between the KFW and India SME Financing and Developme	EUR	07/12/2006	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			58,027.50	0.00	0.00
2 9653760E Financial Cooperation between KFW and India NABARD X-Credit Line for NFS	EUR	20/10/2006	1,200.00	1,200.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			69,633.00	0.00	0.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	MOP Ministry of Power	EUR		500.00	500.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			29,013.75	000	0.00
3	9659843E REC Energy	EUR	08/06/2006	500.00	500.00	0.00	0.00
	Effenciency Program	INR			29,013.75	0.00	0.00
	MOWR Ministry of	EUR		11,000.00	11,000.00	000	000
	Water Resources	INR			638,302.50	000	000
4	5505672E Indo German	EUR	07/12/2006	11,000.00	11,000.00	0.00	0.00
	Watershed Development	INR			638,302.50	0.00	0.00
	Programme						
	Grand Total (INR)				794,976.75	0.00	0.00

**Statement-II**

### Utilisation of Govt. Loan from 2006-2007 to 2008-2009

(Amt. in Thousands)

Donor, State, Ministry, Loan	Loan Curr	Agree Dt.	Loan Amount (Net of Cancellation)	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Normal						
GODE Germany	EUR		346,642.86	21,216.93	17,739.33	103,449.24
	INR			1,206,744.62	831,384.08	6,633,838.06
CN Central Govt.	EUR		296.589 00	77,227.33	12,379.06	702,777.69
	INR			975,389.57	696,986.34	6,547,006.00
MOF Ministry of Finance	EUR		140,000.00	0.00	000	51,999.80
	INR			0.00	0.00	3,265,587.44
1 4500766E NABARD	EUR	2011/12/2007	100,000.00	0.00	0.00	39,999.90
XI-Refoim of the	INR			0.00	0.00	2,511,993.72
Rural Cooperative						
2 9216047E NABARD	EUR	20/12/2007	40,000.00	000	0.00	17,999.90
XI-Reform of the	INR			0.00	0.00	753,593.72
Rural Cooperative						
Credit Structure						
MOH&FW Ministry	EUR		62,000.00	11,670.40	7,362.64	40,417.88
of Health & Family	INR			681,767.28	416,668.80	2,678,903.35
Welfare						
3 290191E Pulse Polio	EUR	20/12/2007	42,000.00	0.00	860.18	38,590.73
Immunization	INR			0.00	53,520.48	2,557,587.04
Programme-IX						

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	3385263E Pulse Polio Immunization VIII	EUR INR	12/12/2008	20,000.00	11,670.40 681,767.28	6,502.46 363,748.33	7,827.74 121,322.31
	MORL Ministry of Railways	EUR INR		94,589.00	5,550.93 293,622.22	5,016.42 280,317.53	9,700.02 602,515.21
5	1421147E Modernisation of Signaling System- Kanpur-Delhi	EUR INR	01/08/1997	94,589.00	5,550.93 293,622.22	5,076.42 280,377.53	9,700.02 602,515.27
	MH Maharashtra	EUR INR		45,453.85	3,708.20 779,947.67	2,278.70 725,543.50	7,307.60 84,872.09
	MOAG Ministry of Agriculture	EUR INR		23,008.14	1,886.86 109,524.00	1,616.63 91,122.00	1,167.48 76,166.00
6	2382239E Minor Img.Prog.Maharashtra Dt.31-12-98	EUR INR	01/06/2000	23,008.74	1,886.86 109,524.00	7,676.63 91,722.00	7,767.48 76,766.00
	MOWR Ministry of Water Resources	EUR INR		22,445.71	1,222.35 70,423.67	602.07 34,421.50	134.13 8,706.09
7	9361337E Rural Water Supply & Sanitation-MH	EUR INR	28/12/2000	22,445.71	7,222.35 70,423.67	602.07 34,421.50	734.73 8,706.09
	RJ Rajasthan	EUR INR		3,000.00	885.40 51,407.34	141.57 8,854.24	29.94 7,960.00
	MOUA&E Ministry of Urban Affairs Development	EUR INR		3,000.00	885.40 51,407.34	141.57 8,854.24	29.94 1,960.00
8	9151975E Rural Water Supply Rajasthan, Ph.I	EUR INR	17/06/1994	3,000.00	885.40 51,407.34	141.57 8,854.24	29.94 1,960.00
	GOFR France	EUR INR		12,973.33	762.55 44,163.73	16.48 924.01	3,343.42 227,960.00
	KN Karnataka	EUR INR		4,560.00	9222 5,308.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	MOUA&E Ministry of Urban Affairs Development	EUR INR		4,560.00	92.22 5,308.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
9	FRGL4S01E Digital mapping information sys tor Bangalore	EUR INR	04/02/2003	4,560.00	92.22 5,308.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	MS Multistates	EUR INR		1,407.45	36.22 2,752.00	76.41 924.00	69.78 4,657.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	MOAG Ministry of Agriculture	EUR		1,401.4	3 36.2	2 16.4	3 69.18
		INR			2,152.0	924.0	9 4,657.00
10	FRGL400SE Creation of Freshwater Prawn Hatchery-GU and MH	EUR	02/12/1997	1,401.49	36.22	16.48	69.18
		INR			2,152.00	924.00	4,657.00
	TN Tamil Nadu	EUR		7,073.84	634.1	0.00	3,274.24
		INR			36,703.73	0.00	223,303.00
	MOAG Ministry of Agriculture	EUR		574.64	72.73	0.00	0.00
		INR			4,086.73	0.00	0.00
11	FRGL4107E Seabase Breeding Culture Project-TN-125M	EUR	08/03/1999	574.64	72.73	0.00	0.00
		INR			4,086.73	0.00	0.00
	WOUA&E Ministry of Urban Affairs Development	EUR		6,439.20	561.38	0.00	3,274.24
		INR			32,617.00	0.00	223,303.00
12	FRGL4014E Chennai Water Supply/ Sewerage	EUR	3001/1996	6,439.20	561.33	0.00	3,274.24
		INR			32,617.00	0.00	223,303.00
	GOIT Waly	EUR		28,522.65	0.00	0.00	279.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	18,843.00
	WB West Bengal	EUR		25,822.85	0.00	0.00	278.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	18,543.00
	MOF Ministry of Finance	EUR		25,622.85	0.00	0.00	278.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	18,543.00
13	TGL019 Water Supply & Solid Waste Mang .in wmBengal	EUR	30/05/2005	25,822.85	0.00	0.00	278.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	18,543.00
GOJP	Japan	JPY			557,739,442.36	76049,459.31	75,174,442.20
		INR			19,686,816.78	27,199,874.89	34,936,879.61
	AP Andhra Pradesh	JPY		10,248,724.56	467,168.54	226,586.97	474,261.08
		INR			170,327.21	81,834.21	214,709 02
	MOAG Ministry of Agriculture	JPY		4,773,000.00	329,597.89	215,071.55	461,509.60
		INR			120,709.16	77,641.78	209,870.87

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14	IDP-155 Kumool-Cuddapah Canal Modernization Project-II	JPY INR	31/10/2004	4,773,000.00	329,597.89 120,709.16	215,071.55 77,641.78	461,509.60 209,870.87
	MOP Ministry of Power	JPY INR		5,475,724.56	137,570.65 49,618.04	11,515.41 4,192.43	12,751.47 4,838.15
15	IDP-142 Simhedri & Vfeag Transmission System Project II	JPY INR	10/05/2002	5,475,724.56	137,570.65 49,616.04	11,515.41 4,192.43	12,751.47 4,838.15
	CG Chhattisgarh	JPY INR		1,205,018.47	119,379.34 46,228.46	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	MOAG Ministry of Agriculture	JPY INR		1,205,018.47	119,379.34 46,228.46	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
16	IDP-133 Chhattisgarh Sericulture Project	JPY INR	12/12/1997	1,205,018.47	119,379.34 46,228.46	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	CN Central Govt.	JPY INR		278,424,542.79	17,672,847.00 6,721,833.30	41,174,627.01 15,147,557.48	58,516,416.26 27,309,089.08
	MOE&F Ministry of Environment & Forest	JPY INR		13,333,000.00	361,668.90 138,406.71	793,641.66 306,682.09	1,047,874.52 447,702.98
17	IDP-149 Yamuna Action Plan Project (II)	JPY INR	31/03/2003	13,333,000.00	361,868.90 138,406.71	793,641.66 306,682.09	1,047,874.52 447,702.98
	MOTR Ministry of Tourism	JPY INR		7,280,000.00	1,339,087.41 504,632.19	1,623,508.02 603,120.59	2,030,830.49 914,604.91
18	IDP-150, Ajanta-Ellora Con. sect Tourism Dev. Pr. (II)	JPY INR	31/03/2003	7,229,000.00	1,251,100.41 471,519.07	1,596,531.54 594,020.10	2,110,383.59 950,228.79
19	IDP-150A Ajanta Ellora Conservation & Tourism Development Project-II	JPY INR	3M33/2003	51,000.00	87,987.00 33,113.12	26,976.49 9,100.49	-79,553.10 -35,623.88
	MOUA&E Ministry of Urban Affairs Development	JPY INR		256,163,542.15	15,972,090.70 6,078,794.40	38,757,477.32 14,237,754.81	55,330,334.68 25,893,146.53
20	IDP-121 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System	JPY INR	25/02/1997	14,759,999.30	5,237.73 1,995.58	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
21	IDP-141 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (III)	JPY INR	13/02/2002	26,650,310.00	72,832.44 27,495.11	0.00 0.00	47,437.73 25,626.46

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22	IDP-145 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (IV)	JPY INR	31/03/2003	33,582,232.85	218,851.90 84,785.16	134,716.71 45,970.25	4,067.32 2,190.71
23	IDP-151 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (V)	JPY INR	31/03/2004	59,298,000.00	4,827,919.56 1,866,989.18	5,497,891.54 1,924,071.11	1,868,363.90 824,337.81
24	IDP-159 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (VI)	JPY INR	31/03/2006	19,292,000.00	16,497,188.66 2,467,188.35	1,925,582.57 682,022.73	249,567.42 110,385.30
25	DP-170 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project-Phase 2	JPY INR	31/03/2006	14,900,000.00	4,350,060.42 7,630,370.97	9,868,345.27 3,477,722.32	289,753.28 736,925.54
26	.....79 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport, Stem Project Phase 2(II)	JPY INR	30/03/2007	13,583,000.00	0.00 0.00	77,668,525.77 4,769,858.68	7,272,549.90 577,302.73
27	IDP-191 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 2(III)	JPY INR	10/03/2008	71,629,000.00	0.00 0.00	9,662,475.43 3,976,709.46	57,329,770.75 24,078,845.93
28	IDP-191A Delhi Mass Rapid Transport. System Project Phase2(III)	JPY INR	10/03/2008	571,000.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	269,424.98 737,532.66
	MOUD Ministry of Urban Development	JPY INR		1,648,000.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	107,376.58 53,634.65
29	IDP-192A Kolkata East-West Metro Project	JPY INR	10/03/2008	1,648,000.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	107,376.58 53,634.65
	HA Haryana	JPY INR		6,280.00000	7,087,764.54 407,294.77	1,789,022.35 663,976.96	7,260,850.62 568,887.57
	MOSJ&E Ministry of Social Justice and	JPY INR		8,280,000.00	1,081,164.54 401,294.11	1,789,022.35 663,916.96	1,260,850.62 568,881.51
30	IDP-158 Int. Natural Resource Mgmt. & Povty.Pj. in Haryana	JPY INR	31/03/2004	6,280,000.00	1,087,764.54 401,294.11	1,789,022.35 663,916.96	1,260,850.62 568,881.57
	HP Himachal Pradesh	JPY INR		3,493,000.00	0.00 0.00	144,899.06 54,100.92	242,366.27 112,679.11
	MOE&F Ministry of Environment & Forest	JPY INR		3,493,000.00	0.00 0.00	144,669.06 54,100.92	242,366.27 112,679.11

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31	IDP-172 Swan River Integrated Watershed Management Project	JPY INR	31/03/2006	3 493,000.00	0.00 0.00	144,899 06 54,100.92	242,366.27 772,679 17
	KW Karnataka	JPY INR		101,910,000.00	1,730,558.41 662,865.74	3,470,784.43 7,242,930.32	2,996,277.52 7,445,560.73
	MOE&F Ministry of Environment & Forest	JPY INR		15,209,000.00	1,730,558.41 662,865.14	2,512,384.86 927,252.91	2,396,953.03 1,147,163.89
32	IDP-163 Karnataka Sus. Forest Manag. & Bio. Conservaton Pro	JPY INR	31/03/2005	15,209,000.00	7,730,558.47 662,865.74	2,572,384.86 927,252.97	2,396,953.03 7,747,763.89
	MOUA&E Ministry of Urban Affairs Development	JPY INR		86,701,000.00	0.00 0.00	897,799.58 315,677.41	599,264.49 298,396.24
33	IDP-165 Bangalore Water Supply & Sewerage Project Phase II-I	JPY INR	31/03/2005	41,997,000.00	0.00 0.00	427,318.68 147,685.83	152,142.39 69,294.67
34	IDP-171 Bangalore Metro Rail Project	JPY INR	31/03/2006	44,704,000.00	0.00 0.00	470,480 89 167,997.59	447,722.70 229,707.57
	KR Kerala	JPY INR		16,945,871.27	4,887,533.70 1,884,762.60	7,293,701.97 2,606,854.83	725,317.47 326,271.63
	MOE&F Ministry of Environment & Forest	JPY INR		5,112,000.00	558,100.43 213,420.24	632,492.54 230,899.02	524,170.38 246,241.18
35	IDP-III Attappady Wasteland Comprehensive Environment	JPY INR	25/01/1996	6,112,000.00	568,700.43 273,420.24	632,492.54 230,899.02	524,770.38 246,241.78
	MOUA&E Ministry of Urban Affairs Development	JPY INR		11,833,871.27	4,329,433.27 1,671,342 36	6,661,209.36 2,375,955.81	201,147.08 80,030.41
36	IDP-123 Kerala Water Supply Project	JPY INR	25/02/1997	11,833,871.27	4,329,433.27 7,677,342.36	56,667,209.36 2,375,955.81	201,147.09 80,030.45
	MA Manipur	JPY INR		3,947,862.96	364,982.47 134,163.07	7,630,679.25 610,499.19	0.00 0.00
	MOAG Ministry of Agriculture	JPY INR		3,941,862 86	364,98247 134,163.07	1,630,67921 610,499.15	0.00 0.00



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
37	IDP-134 Manipur Sericulture Project	JPY INR	12/12/1997	3,947,862.86	364,982.47 134,763.07	7,830,679.25 670,499.79	0.00 0.00
	ME Meghalaya	JPY INR		1,964,000.00	53,337.79 27,308.09	70,477.23 25,457.05	6,885.72 2,883.53
	MOP Ministry of Power	JPY INR		1,964,000.00	53,331.15 21,308.09	70,411.23 25,457.09	6,885.72 2,883.53
38	IDP-156 Umiam Stage-II Hydro Pj. Stn Renovation & Modernizn	JPY INR	31/03/2004	7,964,000.00	53,337.78 27,308.08	70,411.23 25,457.05	6,885.72 2,883.53
	Madhya Pradesh	JPY INR		12,564,647.31	1,626,517.10 665,300.37	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	MOAG Ministry of Agriculture	JPY INR		12,584,647.31	1,626,517.10 665,300.37	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
39	DP-126 Rajghat Canal Irrigation Program	JPY INR	25/02/1997	12,584,647.31	1,626,517.10 665,300.37	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	Orissa	JPY INR		6,342,000.00	1,070,593.09 411,967.28	2,071,761.87 771,624.51	1,471,809.18 660,094.33
	MOAG Ministry of Agriculture	JPY INR		6,342 000.00	1,070,593.09 411,967.28	2,071,761.87 771,624.51	1,471,809.18 660,094.33
40	DP-154 Rengali Irrigation Project (II)	JPY INR	31/03/2004	8,342,000.00	1,070,593.09 411,987.28	2,071,761.87 771,624.51	1,471,809.18 660,094.33
	Punjab	JPY INR		4,806,280.61	632,444.73 245,924.36	396,171.05 138,503.34	448,465.54 217,275.07
	MOE&F Ministry of Environment & Forest	JPY INR		4,809,280.61	632,444.73 245,924.36	396,171.05 138,503.34	448,465.54 217,275.07
41	IDP-146 Punjab Afforestation Project (II)	JPY INR	31/03/2003	4,809,280.61	632,444.73 245,924.36	396,171.05 138,503.34	448,465.54 217,275.07
	Rajasthan	JPY INR		29,490,000.00	2,351,369.98 897,195.90	4,089,620.45 1,472,880.31	2,724,527.50 1,263,901.67
	MOAG Ministry of Agriculture	JPY INR		11,556,000.00	8,607.19 3,199.10	289.52 96.62	32,267.72 16,738.38

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
42	IDP-161 Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project	JPY INR	31/03/2005	11,555,000.00	8,607.19 3,199.10	289.52 96.62	32,267.72 16,738.38
	MOE&F Ministry of Environment & Forest	JPY INR		9,054,000.00	1,993,363.96 764,552.86	1,257,717.84 444,704.64	272,057.06 121,842.47
43	IDP-148 Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project	JPY INR	31/03/2003	9,054,000.00	1,993,363.96 764,552.86	1,257,717.84 444,704.64	272,057.06 121,842.47
	MOWR Ministry of Water Resources	JPY INR		8,881,000.00	349,398.83 129,443.95	2,831,613.09 1,028,079.06	2,420,202.72 1,125,320.82
44	IDP-157 Bisalpur Jaipur Water Supply Project	JPY INR	31/03/2004	8,881,000.00	349,398.83 129,443.95	2,831,613.09 1,028,079.06	2,420,202.72 1,125,320.82
	TN Tamil Nadu	JPY INR		9,818,000.00	1,879,615.50 713,584.36	2,234,667.56 803,140.93	2,111,937.97 979,915.46
	MOE&F Ministry of Environment & Forest	JPY INR		9,818,000.00	1,879,615.50 713,584.36	2,234,667.56 803,140.93	2,111,937.97 979,915.46
45	IDP-162 Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project (II)	JPY INR	31/03/2005	9,818,000.00	1,879,615.50 713,584.36	2,234,667.56 803,140.93	2,111,937.97 979,915.46
	TR Tripura	JPY INR		7,725,000.00	0.00 0.00	25,291.71 9,375.27	550,889.41 251,577.83
	MOE&F Ministry of Environment & Forest	JPY INR		7,725,000.00 0.00	0.00 251,577.83	25,291.71	550,889.41
46	IDP-182 Tripura Forest Environmental Improvement & Poverty Alleviation Project	JPY INR	30/03/2007	7,725,000.00	0.00 0.00	25,291.71 9,375.27	550,889.41 251,577.83
	WB West Bengal	JPY INR		62,558,408.66	17,344,936.78 6,610,061.53	10,491,834.97 3,571,199.52	3,644,497.67 1,584,041.27
	MOP Ministry of Power	JPY INR		62,558,408.66	17,344,936.78 6,610,061.52	10,491,834.97 3,574,199.52	3,644,497.67 1,584,041.27
47	IDP-143 West Bengal Transmission System Project (II)	JPY INR	10/05/2002	2,252,896.54	181,320.20 61,477.98	467,590.64 152,276.73	57,850.64 26,160.26

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
48	IDP-147 Bakreswar Thermal Power Station Units Ext. Project	JPY INR	31/03/2003	38,771,000.00	12,977,651.81 4,892,894.43	9,549,893.74 3,248,894.08	3,586,847.03 1,557,880.95
49	IDP-152 Purulia Pumped Storage Project (II)	JPY INR	31/03X004	23,534,512.12	4,205,964.77 1,655,689.13	474,350.59 170,028.71	0.00 0.00
	Russain Federation	USD INR		2,33,00.00	313,110.33 14,077,266.84	246,676.99 1 9,848,662.11	176,782.63 8,746,307.97
	CN Central Govt.	USD INR		2,600,000.00	313,110.00 14,077,266.84	246,576.09 9,848,652.15	178,782.63 8,745,307.97
	DAE Department of Atomic Energy	USD INR		2,800,000.01	313,110.03 14,077,266.84	246,576.09 1 9,848,652.15	178,782.63 8,745,307.97
50	RUGL005 Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project dt 21/06/98(supl)	USD INR	21/06/1998	2 000,00000	228,730.92 70,379,033.03	760,553.50 6,444,947.42	87,360.70 3,825,325.47
51	RUGL005-AE Kudankulam Nuclear Project For Fuel)	USD INR	21/06/1998	600,000.00	84,379.77 3,758,233.87	66,022.59 3,403,704.73	97,427.93 4,979,982.49
	GOSC Switzerland	CHF INR		39,234.91	416.76 16,406.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	CN Central Govt.	CHF INR		39,234.91	476.70 75,405.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	NA Not Known	CHF INR		39,234.91	416.70 15,405.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
52	SCGL024 Moo Swiss Mixed Credit Dt. 24/06/91	CHF INR	75/06/1991	39,23491	478.70 15,405.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
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GOJP Japan		JPY INR		274,361,000.00	3,300,676.33 1,241,143.95	16,926,616.42 6,109,463.77	16,602,484.94 7,849,360.72
AP Andhra Pradesh		JPY INR		73,556,000.00	0.00 0.00	2,990,736.07 7,188,737.77	7,873,527.78 940,737.05

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	MOAG Ministry of Agriculture	JPY INR		23,974,000.00	0.00 0.00	38,166.63 14,187.75	377,475.45 182,583.44
53	IDP-181 Andhra Pradesh Irrigation & Livelihood Improvement Project	JPY INR	30/03/2007	23,974,000.00	0.00 0.00	38,766.63 14,787.75	377,475.45 182,583.44
	MOST Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	JPY INR		41,853,000.00	0.00 0.00	2,800,000.00 1,120,000.00	1,220,938.21 619,612.57
54	IDP-193 Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project Phase-I	JPY INR	10/03/2008	40,903,000.00	0.00 0.00	2,600,000.00 1,120,000.00	1,779,074.57 598,286.04
55	IDP-193A Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project Phase-I	JPY INR	10/03/2008	950,000.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	47,923.70 27,326.54
	MOUA&E Ministry of Urban Affairs Development	JPY INR		7,729,000.00	0.00 0.00	151,969.43 54,549.96	275,108.11 138,541.05
56	IDP-174 Hussain Sagar Lake and Catchment Area Improv. Proj	JPY INR	31/03/2006	7,729,000.00	0.00 0.00	157,969.43 54,549.96	275,708.77 738,547.05
	GU Gujarat	JPY INR		77,521,000.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	7,132,115.85 576,470.46
	MOE&F Ministry of Environment & Forest	JPY INR		17,521,000.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	1,132,115.85 576,470.46
57	IDP-183 Gujarat Fonastry Development Project Phase 2	JPY INR	30/03/2007	17,521,000.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	1,732,115.85 576,470.46
	KN Karnataka	JPY INR		10,643,000.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	4,098.53 2,137.69
	MOP Ministry of Power	JPY INR		10,643,000.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	4,098.53 2,131.69
58	IDP-177 Bangalore Distribution Upgradation Project	JPY INR	30/03/2007	170,643,000.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	4,098.53 2,137.69

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	KR Kerala	JPY		32,777,000.00	0.00	5,747,677.66	70,009,558.96
		INR			0.00	2,207,845.67	4,609,275.72
	MOWR Ministry of Water Resources	JPY		32,777,000.01	0.00	5,741,611.66	10,009,558.96
		INR			0.00	2,201,845.61	4,609,275.72
59	IDP-1B4 Kerala Water Supply Project (II)	JPY	30/03/2007	32,777,000.00	0.00	5,741,611.66	10,009,556.96
		INR			0.00	2,201,845.61	4,609,275.72
	OR Orissa	JPY		13,937,000.00	109,448.76	998,131.17	1,515,654.04
		INR			40,765.59	379,063.89	744,214.16
	MOE&F Ministry of Environment & Forest	JPY		13 937,000.00	109,448.76	998,131.17	1,515,654.04
		INR			40,765.59	379,063.89	744,214.16
60	IDP-173 Orissa Forestry Sector Development Project	JPY	31/03/2006	13,937,000.00	109,448.76	998,131.17	1,515,654.04
		INR			40,765.59	379,063.89	744,214.16
	PU Punjab	JPY		6,981,000.00	0.00	0.00	70,446.89
		INR			0.00	0.00	29,899.75
	MOWR Ministry of Water Resources	JPY		6,951,000.00	0.00	0.00	70,446.89
		INR			0.00	0.00	29,899.75
61	IDP-186 Amritsar Sewerage Project	JPY	30/03/2007	6,961,000.00	0.00	0.00	70,446.89
		INR			0.00	0.00	29,898.75
	TN Tamil Nadu	JPY		9,840,000.00	0.00	2,700,000.00	54,935.87
		INR			0.00	1,080,000.00	29,047.48
	MOUA&E Ministry of Urban Affairs Development	JPY		4,006,000.00	0.00	1,330,000.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	532,000.00	0.00
62	IDP-196A Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Project	JPY	10/03/2008	4,006,000.00	0.00	1,330,000.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	532,000.00	0.00
	MOU D Ministry of Urban Development	JPY		4,545,000.00	0.00	1,370,000.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	548,000.00	0.00
63	IDP-196 Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Project	JPY	10/03/2008	4,545,000.00	0.00	1,370,000.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	548,000.00	0.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	MOWR Ministry of Water Resources	JPY INR		1,289,000.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	54,935.87 29,047.48
64	IDP-195A Hogenakkal Water Supply & Fluorosis Mitigation Project	JPY INR	10/03/2008	1,289,000.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	54,935.87 29,047.48
	UP Uttar Pradesh	JPY INR		37,479,0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	161,235.55 86,414.08
	MOE&F Ministry of Environment & Forest	JPY INR		12,617,0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	9,339.80 4,906.25
65	IDP-194 Forest Department-Utter Pradesh	JPY INR	10/03/2008	12,657,000.00	000.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	9,339.80 4,906.25
	MOWR Ministry of Water Resources	JPY INR		24,822,00.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	151,895.74 81,507.83
66	IDP-185 Agra Water Supply Project	JPY INR	30/03/2007	24,822,000.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	151,895.74 81,507.83
	WB West Bengal	JPY INR		21,547,10.00	3,191,226.63 1,200,378.36	3,496,137.53 1,259,838.57	1,680,917.48 831,170.32
	MOP Ministry of Power	JPY INR		17,963,000.00	3 191,226.63 1,200,378.24	3,472,305.13 1,250,662.49	1,569,279.67 782,374.49
67	IDP-167 Purulia Pumped Storage Project (III)	JPY INR	31/03/2006	17,963,000.00	3,191,226.63 1,200,378.36	3,472,305.15 1,250,682.49	1,569,279.67 782,374.49
	MOUA&E Ministry of Urban Affairs Development	JPY INR		3,554,000.00	000 0.00	23,832.39 9,174.08	111,637.81 48,795.84
68	IDP-175 Kolkata Solid Waste Management Improvement Project	JPY INR	31/03/2006	3,584,000.00	0.00 0.00	23,832.39 9,174.08	611,637.81 48,795.84
	Total Japan [Normal &B2B] (INR)				2,08,27,859.73	3,33,09,358.66	4,27,86,240.33

*Utilisation of Govt Grant. From 2006-2007 To 2008-2009*

(Amt. in Thousands)

Donor, State, Ministry, Loan	Loan Curr	Agree Dt.	Loan Amount (Net of Cancellation)	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Back To Back						
GOJP Japan	JPY			1,432,757.00	115,000.00	0.00
	INR			481,410.60	42,028.26	0.00
Orissa	JPY		829,757.00	829,757.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			320,503.00	0.00	0.00
MOH&FW Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	JPY		829,757.00	829,757.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			320,503.00	0.00	0.00
1 JP GG033 Improv of Sardar V.Patel P.G. Inst.of Paediatrics	JPY	04/08/2005	829,757.00	829,757.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			320,503.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	JPY		603,000.00	428,330.00	115,400.00	0.00
	INR			160,907.60	42,028.25	0.00
MOWR Ministry of Water Resources	JPY		603,000.00	428,330.00	115,400.00	0.00
	INR			160,907.60	42,028.25	0.00
2 JP GG03S Ground Water Development in UP	JPY	05/01/2008	603,000.00	426,330.00	115,400.00	0.00
	INR			160,907.80	42,028.25	0.00
GOUK United Kingdom	GZP		186,750.00	0.00	33,543.55	38,429.66
	INR			0.00	27,04,182.26	28,62,948.32
AP Andhra Pradesh	GBP		38,000.00	0.00	18,500.00	15,000.00
	INR			0.00	1,502,465.00	1,146,900.00
MOH&FW Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	GBP		38,000.00	0.00	18,500.00	15,000.00
	INR			0.00	1,502,465.00	1,146,900.00
3 UK GG068 Andhra Pradesh Health Sector Reform Programme: Grant 2007	GBP	05/09/2007	38,000.00	0.00	18,500.00	15,000.00
	INR			0.00	1,502,465.00	1,146,900.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	MP Madhya Pradesh	GBP		101,250.00	0.00	10,043.55	75,929.55
		INR			0.00	802,517.26	1,762,673.32
	MOF Ministry of Finance	GBP		3,250.00	0.00	192.42	655.01
		INR			0.00	15,530.22	49,228.69
4	UKGG065 Madhya Pradesh Strengthening Performance Management Grant 2007	GBP	23/04/2007	3,250.00	0.00	192.42	655.07
		INR			0.00	15,530.22	49,228.69
	MOH&FW Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	GBP		56,000.00	0.00	6,000.00	12,500.00
		INR			0.00	479,040.00	901,000.00
5	UKGG070 Madhya Pradesh Health Sector Reform Programme: Grant 2007	GBP	22/11/2007	56,000.00	0.00	6,000.00	12,500.00
		INR			0.00	479,040.00	901,000.00
	MORD Ministry of Rural Development	GBP		42,000.00	0.00	3,851.13	2,774.55
		INR			0.00	307,947.04	212,444.62
6	UKGG065 MP. Rural Livelihoods Project Phase II: Grant 2007	GBP	08/08/2007	42,000.00	0.00	3,851.13	2,774.55
		INR			0.00	307,947.04	212,444.62
	OR Orissa	GBP		47,500.00	0.00	5,000.00	7,500.00
		INR			0.00	399,200.00	543,375.00
	MOH&FW Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	GBP		47,500.00	0.00	5,000.00	7,500.00
		INR			0.00	399,200.00	543,375.00
7	UKGG071 Orissa Health Sector Support: Grant 2007	GBP	12/12/2007	47,500.00	0.00	5,000.00	7,500.00
		INR			0.00	399,200.00	543,375.00
Normal							
	GOCA Canada	CAD		1,349.33	505.69	0.00	0.00
		INR			20,066.61	0.00	0.00
	CN Central Govt	CAD		1,340.33	505.69	0.00	0.00
		INR			20,055.55	0.00	0.00
	MOH&FW Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	CAD		1,340.33	505.69	0.00	0.00
		INR			20,055.55	0.00	0.00



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	CAGG003 National Aids Control Project II	CAD INR	07/02/2001	1,340.33	505.69 20,055.55	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
GODE	Germany	EUR		169,675.16	28,696.50	10,960.51	8,314.92
1		INR			1,462,701.98	621,066.09	679,604.40
	Central Govt.	EUR		54,518.59	20,711.20	4,379.41	1,049.25
		INR			1,183,556.21	245,438.40	69,670.47
	MOH&FW Ministry of Hearth & Family Welfare	EUR INR		54,518.59	20,711.20 1,183,556.21	4,379.41 245,438.40	1,049.25 69,670.47
9	1273173E Pulse Polio Immunization Programme VII	EUR INR	05/10/2004	10,824 21	9.352.14 532,069.31	827.18 48,817.96	0.00 0.00
10	260955 Pulse Polio Immunization Programme VIII	EUR INR	12/12/2006	10,000.00	5,834.32 340,832.51	3,250.74 181,54693	914.93 60,751.65
11	3931929E Pules Polio Immunization Programme III	EUR INR	29110/2001	10,180.73	1.66 96.34	0.00 0.00	45.11 2,995.35
12	7522869E Pulses Polio Immunization Programme V	EUR INR	15/10/2004	10,000.00	2.16 125.34	0.00 0.00	57.81 3,838.22
13	9508479E Pulse Polio Immunisation Programme IV	EUR INR	03/112003	7,637.97	1.15 66.95	0.00 0.00	31.40 2,085.25
14	9S97402E Pulse Polio Immunisation Programme VI	EUR INR	05/102004	6,075.67	5,519.77 310,365.77	301.49 17,073.51	0.00 0.00
	KN Karnataka	EUR		30,150.05	897.43	941.10	1,867.93
		INR			52,453.00	54,678.00	124,874.00
	MOH&FW Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	EUR		30,150.05	897.43	941.10	1,867.93
		INR			52,453.00	54,678.00	124,874.00
15	1127870E DM23M Karnataka Sec Level Hosp.Dev.Project	EUR INR	16/01/1997	13,804.66	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	45025 29,631.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16	5420301E Upgrading Health Facilities in Karnataka, Ph-199	EUR INR	26/04/2004	14,300.00	164.41 9,469.00	941.10 54,678.00	1,367.93 91,969.00
17	9451864E Upgradation of Sec. Level Health Care Ph.II KN	EUR INR	16/01/1997	2,045.17	733.02 42,984.00	0.00 0.00	49.76 3,274.00
	MH Maharashtra	EUR INR		11,606.33	642.35 37,868.56	1,656.65 92,739.10	2,229.74 146,449.13
	MOH&FW Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	EUR INR		10,225.84	482.70 28,468.71	1,631.72 91,316.06	2,167.71 142,465.67
18	9840508E Basic Health Maharashtra	EUR INR	23/07/1996	10,225.84	482.70 28,468.71	1,631.72 91,316.06	2,167.71 142,465.67
	MOWR Ministry of Water Resources	EUR INR		1,380.49	159.65 9,199.85	24.93 1,423.04	62.03 3,983.46
18	7649867E Rural Water Supply Maharastra	EUR INR	28/12/2000	1,380.49	159.65 9,199.85	24.93 1,423.04	82.03 3,983.46
	OR Orissa	EUR INR		5,112.92	1,230.02 70,959.51	487.40 28,031.30	97.50 6,245.59
	MOAG Ministry of Agriculture	EUR INR		5,112.92	1,230.02 70,959.51	487.40 28,031.30	97.50 6,245.59
19	4673775E Multipurpose Cyclone Shatters Programme II- Orissa	EUR INR	09/12/2002	5,112.92	1,230.02 70,959.51	487.40 28,031.30	97.50 6,245.59
	RJ Rajasthan	EUR INR		28,609.76	482.39 28,052.00	839.65 48,526.86	996.14 64,620.00
	MOAG Ministry of Agriculture	EUR INR		5,112.92	-643.12 -37,182.00	245.03 14,517.86	0.00 0.00
20	7012001E Rural Water Supply Rajasthan	EUR INR	29/10/2001	5,112.92	-643.12 -37,182.00	245.03 14,517.86	0.00 0.00
	MOHRD Ministry of Human Resource Development	EUR INR		22,496.84	632.09 36,348.00	37787 21,574.00	792.63 51,474.00
21	1323824E Residential schools Project Rajsthan	EUR INR	05/06/1997	9,203.25	0.00 0.00	3.11 177.00	0.00 0.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22	8726404E Residential Schools Project- Rajasthan	EUR INR	09/12/2002	13,293.59	632.09 36,348.00	374.76 21,397.0	792.63 51,474.00
	MORD Ministry of Rural Development	EUR INR		1,000.00 28,886.00	493.42 12,435.00	216.75 13,146.00	203.50
23	6004990E Rural Water Supply Rajasthan	EUR INR	28/08/12006	1,000.00	493.42 28,886.00	216.75 12,435.00	203.50 13,146.00
	WB West Bengal	EUR INR		30,677.57	17,542.19 90,172.67	2,656.30 151,652.43	2,574.37 167,645.21
	MOH&FW Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	EUR INR		30,677.51	1,542.19 90,012.67	2,656.30 151,652.43	2,574.37 167,645.21
24	2871993E Basic Health Programme WB	EUR INR	22/08/1999	30,677.51	1,542.19 90,012.87	2,656.30 151,652.43	2,574.37 167,645.27
	GODK Denmark	DIU INR		479,547.23	19,612.23 -183,981.47	7,543.95 -19,671.20	0.00 0.00
	CG Chhattisgarh	DKK INR		8,585.58	0.00 0.00	302.67 2,324.06	0.00 0.00
	MOSJ&E Ministry of Social Justice and	DKK INR		8,585.58	0.00 0.00	302.61 2,324.06	0.00 0.00
25	DKGG015 Live Stock Dev Project. Bastar Chhattisgarh	DKK INR	05/12/1998	8,585.58	000 0.00	302.61 2,324.06	0.00 0.00
	CN Central Govt.	DKK INR		121,374.03	-14,365.21 -113,347.53	-1,921.04 -714,888.06	0.00 0.00
	MOH&FW Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	DKK INR		121,374.03	-14,365.21 -113,341.53	-1,921.04 -14,888.06	0.00 0.00
26	DKGG016 Health Care Project Phase III Tamil Nadu	DKK INR	24/12/1996	76,303.73	-13,100.10 -103,359.82	0.00 0.00	0.00 000
27	DKGG021 Agreement for Leprosy Eradication Programme Phase3	DKK INR	18/11/1998	17,463.77	1,047.76 8,219.51	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28	DKGG023 MP. Basic Health Services	DKK INR	15/11/1999	19,967.51	-2,306.87 -18,201.22	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
29	DKGG024 Chhattisgarh Basic Health Services	DKK INR	15/11/1999	7,639.01	0.00 0.00	-1,921.04 -74,888.06	0.00 0.00
	KN Karnataka	DKK INR		101,101.82	-6,782.84 -53,576.56	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	MOAG Ministry of Agriculture	DKK INR		40,401.00	30.85 243.40	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
30	DKGG019 Karnataka Watershed Development Project Ph-II	DKK INR	02/06/1997	29,134.89	19.35 152.65	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
31	DKGG022 Women & Youth Training Project Phase III	DKK INR	26/5/2000	11,266.10	11.50 90.75	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	MOSJ&E Ministry of Social Justice and	DKK INR		60,700.82	-6,813.68 -53,759.96	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
32	DKGG012 Rural Water & Sanitation Phase II Karnataka	DKK INR	01/10/1996	60,700.82	-6,813.68 -53,759.96	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	MP Madhya Pradesh	DKK INR		28,891.90	-207.92 -1,840.47	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	MOSJ&E Ministry of Social Justice and	DKK INR		28,891.90	-207.92 -1,840.47	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
33	DKGG018 Watershed Dev is Western MP.	DKK INR	12/03/1997	28,891.90	-207.92 -1,640.47	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	MS Multistates	DKK INR		6,136.40	-998.65 -7,879.37	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	MOAG Ministry of Agriculture	DKK INR		6,136.40	-968.65 -7,879.37	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
34	DKGG025 MAPWA, Phase-II	DKK INR	09/04/2002	6,136.40	-998.65 -7,879.37	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	OR Orissa	DKK INR		57,216.10	2,462.74 19,431.00	-1,409.74 -10,826.79	0.00 0.00
	MOAG Ministry of Agriculture	DKK INR		49,824.02	0.00 0.00	-1,409.74 -10,826.79	0.00 0.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35	DKGG005 Indo Danish Comp Watershed Dev. Proj. Koraput, Orissa	DKK INR	05/10/1992	18,844.29	0.00 0.00	-1,746.39 -8,804.24	0.00 0.00
36	OKGG006 Integrated Livestock Dev Proj. Koraput Dist. Orissa	DKK INR	22/12/1992	10,951.97	0.00 0.00	-317.26 -2,436.53	0.00 0.00
37	OKGG011 TEWA, Ph.II, Orissa	DKK INR	01/07/1995	20,027.78	0.00 0.00	53.90 413.99	0.00 0.00
	MOH&FW Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	DKK INR		7,392.08	2,462.74 19,431.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
38	DKGG026 Revised National T.B. Control Prg. Orissa Phase-II	DKK INR	12/12/2003	7,392.08	2,462.74 19,431.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	TN Tamil Nadu	DKK INR		147,241.40	379.65 2,995.45	484.32 3,719.59	0.00 0.00
	MOAG Ministry of Agriculture	DKK INR		109,679.63	0.00 0.00	165.81 1,273.42	0.00 0.00
39	DKGG007 Tamil Nadu women in Agriculture (TANWA)-phase II	DKK INR	30/09/1993	46,925.47	0.00 0.00	-592.57 -4,550.96	0.00 0.00
40	DKGG009 Comprehensive Watershed Dev. Project, Ramanathapuram	DKK INR	19/11/1993	17,756.79	0.00 0.00	-187.61 -1,440.82	0.00 0.00
41	DKGG010 Comprehensive Watershed Dev. Project, Tininelveli Ph	DKK INR	05/08/1994	44,997.38	0.00 0.00	945.99 7,265.20	0.00 0.00
	MOSJ&E Ministry of Social Justice and	DKK INR		37,561.77	379.65 2,995.45	318.51 2,446.16	0.00 0.00
42	DKGG013 Rural Water & Sanitation, Phase II Tamil Nadu	DKK INR	01/10/1996	21,645.88	0.00 0.00	318.51 2,446.16	0.00 0.00
43	DKGG017 Pudukottai Livestock Dev Project Phase II	DKK INR	31/01/1997	15,915.89	379.65 2,995.45	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
GOJP Japan		JPY INR		2,919,276.95	127,256.24 49,297.40	73,385.53 24,220.07	0.00 0.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	AP Andhra Pradesh	JPY		41,688.74	2,473.95	0.00	0.00
		INR			930.59	0.00	0.00
	MOE&F Ministry of Environment & Forest	JPY		41,688.74	2,473.95	0.00	0.00
		INR			930.59	0.00	0.00
44	JPGG018 Debt Relief dt. 28.03.2000 A/c No. 213EPTRI&A/CNO. 207	JPY	28/03/2000	41,688.74	2,473.95	0.00	0.00
		INR			930.59	0.00	0.00
	C7V Central Govt.	JPY		189,700.47	123,215.62	14,578.29	0.00
		INR			47,768.09	4,907.07	0.00
	MOC Ministry of Commerce	JPY		2,941.25	2,754.90	0.00	0.00
		INR			1,033.92	0.00	0.00
45	JPGG030 (144) Import of Equipment for footwear Mould Tmg. A/c No. 165	JPY	21/08/2002	2,941.25	2,754.90	0.00	0.00
		INR			1,033.92	0.00	0.00
	MOF Ministry of Finance	JPY		186,759.21	120,460.71	14,578.29	0.00
		INR			46,734.18	4,907.07	0.00
46	JPGG020 Debt Relief dt. 21.03.2001 A/c No. 216	JPY	21/03/2001	46,820.74	6,574.69	0.00	0.00
		INR			2,540.85	0.00	0.00
47	JPGG028 Debt Relief A/c No. 220	JPY	12/02/2002	20,646.48	6,068.18	14,578.29	0.00
		INR			2,404.03	4,906.93	0.00
48	JPGG029 Debt Relief A/c No 221	JPY	11/03/2002	34,250.00	30,825.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			11,729.28	0.00	0.00
49	JPGG031 Debt Relief Grant-2003 (a/c 223) for BMC A/c No.	JPY	28/8/2003	85,042.00	76,992.84	0.00	0.00
		INR			30,060.04	0.14	0.00
	KR Kerala	JPY		58,807.28	0.00	58,807.28	0.00
		INR			0.00	19,313.00	0.00
	MOSSI Ministry of Small Scale Industries	JPY		58,807.21	0.00	58,807.28	0.00
		INR			0.00	19,313.00	0.00
50	JPGG034 Debt Relief A/c 165 SIDCO-Kerala	JPY	11/01/1996	58,807.21	0.00	58,807.28	0.00
		INR			0.00	19,313.00	0.00
	MS Multistates	JPY		2,620,074.47	1,565.8	0.00	0.00
		INR			598.72	0.0	0.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	MOF Ministry of Finance	JPY		2,620,074.41	1,565.68	0.00	0.00
		INR			598.72	0.00	0.00
51	JPGG001 Debt Relief	JPY	11/07/1996	2,620,074.47	1,565.68	0.00	0.00
	Dt. 18.03.81 IPC, RCC, PSTCL NEEPCO	INR			598.72	0.00	0.00
	GONL Netherlands	EUR		2,910,270.95	127,256.24	73,335.56	0.00
		INR			46,406.86	11,934.33	0.00
	AP Andhra Pradesh	EUR		7,732.76	723.16	0.00	0.00
		INR			42,188.90	0.00	0.00
	MOWR Ministry of Water Resources	EUR		7,732.76	723.16	0.00	0.00
		INR			42,188.90	0.00	0.00
52	VLGG01011E APWELL Project Andhra Pradesh	EUR	14/11/1994	7,732.76	723.16	0.00	0.00
		INR			42,183.90	0.00	0.00
	CN Central Govt.	EUR		27,795.70	0.00	-193.43	0.00
		INR			0.00	-11,934.33	0.00
	MOHRD Ministry of Human Resource Development	EUR		21,795.10	0.00	-193.43	0.00
		INR			0.00	-11,934.33	0.00
53	HLGG01007E Mahila Samkhyia Project	EUR	31/01/1994	21,795.10	0.00	193.43	0.00
		INR			0.00	-11,934.33	0.00
	GU Gujarat	EUR		173,025.92	54.92	0.00	0.00
		INR			3,217.95	0.00	0.00
	MORA&E Ministry of Rural Development	EUR		13,025.92	54.92	0.00	0.00
		INR			3,217.95	0.00	0.00
54	NLGG006E Grant India 1996-06 Gogh a Regional Water Supply	EUR	0408/1997	173,025.92	54.92	0.00	0.00
		INR			3,217.95	0.00	0.00
	GOSC Switzerland	CHF		12,690.00	277.80	0.00	-210.53
		INR			10,270.00	0.00	-6,276.33
	CN Central Govt.	CHF		40,000.00	277.80	0.00	0.00
		INR			10,270.00	0.00	0.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	MOP Ministry of Power	CHF		40,000.00	277.80	0.00	0.00
		INR			10,270.00	0.00	0.00
55	SCGGU02 Swiss Mixed Grant-II	CHF	15/06/1991	40,000.00	277.80	0.00	0.00
		INR			10,270.00	0.00	0.00
	MS Multistates	CHF		12,500.00	0.00	0.00	-270.68
		INR			0.00	0.00	-5,276.33
	MOAG Ministry of Agriculture	CHF		12,500.00	0.00	0.00	-210.68
		INR			0.00	0.00	-5,276.33
56	SCGG003 Sen - 2000 (Sericulture Project)	CHF	05/11/1997	12,500.00	0.00	0.00	-270.68
		INR			0.00	0.00	-5,276.33
	GOUK United Kingdom	GBP		1,416,152.35	152,559.71	164,609.17	169,048.92
		INR			13,182,086.26	13,288,494.36	14,247,013.81
	AP Andhra Pradesh	GBP		110,701.10	21,402.89	20,671.75	3,176.23
		INR			1,833,918.70	7,656,706.78	242,294.66
	MOPPG&P M/o of Personnel, Public Grievances	GBP		6,500.00	938.17	1,953.01	1,725.85
		INR			81,703.77	155,953.89	135,521.32
57	UKGG062 GG-AP Public Mang. & Service Delivery Imp. Prog.	GBP	21/03/2006	6,500.00	938.17	1,953.01	1,725.85
		INR			81,703.77	155,953.89	135,521.32
	MORA&E Ministry of Rural Development	GBP		36,615.10	6,884.69	6,099.58	0.00
		INR			587,927.90	483,403.11	0.00
58	UKGG021 A.P.Rural Livelihood Project dt 23-7-99	GBP	23/07/1999	38,615.10	6,884.69	6,099.58	0.00
		INR			587,927.90	483,403.11	0.00
	MORD Ministry of Rural Development	GBP		1,500.00	0.00	49.62	1,450.38
		INR		0.00	3,914.08	106,773.34	
59	UKGG061 GIRI PRAGATHI- sustainable dev. of tribals in AP	GBP	13/12/2005	1,500.00	0.00	49.62	1,450.38
		INR			0.00	3,914.00	106,773.34
	MOUA&E Ministry of Urban Affairs Development	GBP		66,086.00	13,580.03	12,569.55	0.00
		INR			1,164,287.02	1,013,435.71	0.00
60	UKGG017 Andhra Pradesh Urban Services Improvement for Poor	GBP	03/06/1999	66,086.00	13,580.03	12,569.55	0.00
		INR			1,164,287.02	1,013,435.71	0.00



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	CW Central Govt.	GBP		883,940.72	75,880.77	79,724.63	118,435.67
		INR			6,569,850.19	6,419,809.73	8,878,874.94
	MOAG Ministry of Agriculture	GBP		26,000.0	3,051.611	3,152.12	5,029.25
		INR			260,665.70	254,068.37	390,968.49
61	UKGG029 Western Orissa rural Dev. project dt.23-7-99	GBP	23107/1999	26,000.00	3,057.61	3,152.12	5,029.25
		INR			260,665.70	254,068.37	390,968.49
	MOE&F Ministry of Environment & Forest	GBP		372.38	187.27	185.11	0.00
		INR			16,062.21	15,061.58	0.00
62	UKGG058 Organis Strengthening & Repositioning of EPCO	GBP	01/12/2004	372.38	187.27	185.11	0.00
		INR			16,062.21	15,061.58	0.00
	MOH & FW Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	GBP		456,711.88	20,652.00	21,567.58	61,794.48
		INR			1,771,975.69	1,762,983.53	4,687,382.08
63	UKGG037 Polio Eradication Programme Grant 2002	GBP	02/01/2002	85,674.64	1,369.46	0.00	0.00
		INR			114,472.92	0.00	0.00
64	UKGG050 National Aid Control Programme Grant-2004	GBP	09/07/2004	31,037.24	13,578.04	6,567.58	0.00
		INR			1,167,714.64	528,033.53	0.00
65	UKGG064 Support to GOI for RCH Prog. Ph-II: Grant 2006	GBP	15/12/2006	245,000.00	5,704.50	0.00	50,196.30
		INR			489,788.13	0.00	3,848,369.67
66	UKGG067 National AIDS Control Programme Ph.III (NACP-III) Gt. 2007	GBP	05/07/2007	95,000.00	0.00	15,000.00	11,598.18
		INR			0.00	1,234,950.00	839,012.41
	MOHRD Ministry of Human Resource Development	GBP		393,85647	51,858.94	53,600.00	51,225.79
		INR			4,509,637.62	4,336,956.00	3,769,204.16
67	UKGG02S West Bengal Distt. Pri. Edu Exp. dt. 16-5-2000	GBP	16/05/2000	24,949.20	7,858.94	0.00	0.00
		INR			161,637.62	0.00	0.00
68	UKGG051 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (U.E.E.P) Grant-2004	GBP	07/07/2004	189,907.27	50,000.00	23,600.00	0.00
		INR			4,348,000.00	1,898,856.00	0.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
69	UKGG069 Suppot to Mahila Samakhya (Education for Women's Equality Prog.) Gt. 2007	GBP INR	09/10/2007	34,000.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	4,025.79 307,042.16
70	UKGG072 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan-II (U.E.E.P)	GBP INR	11/03/2008	145,000.00	0.00 0.00	30,000.00 2,438,100.00	47,200.00 3,462,162.00
	MOPPG&P M/o of Personnel, Public Grievances	GBP INR		7,000.00	130.95 11,508.97	619.81 50,740.25	386.15 31,320.21
71	UKGG055 Suppot MoP Capacity Bldg. for Poverty Reduction	GBP INR	10/01/2005	7,000.00	130.95 11,508.97	619.81 50,740.25	386.15 37,320.21
	HP Himachal Pradesh	GBP INR		4,391.44	2,121.09 181,406.51	411.55 34,239.48	0.00 0.00
	MOE&F Ministry of Environment & Forest	GBP INR		4,391.44	2,121.09 181,406.51	411.55 34,239.48	0.00 0.00
72	UKGG040 Himachal Pradesh Forest Sector Reform Project	GBP INR	26/02/2002	4,391.44	2,121.09 181,406.51	411.55 34,239.48	0.00 0.00
	MP Madhya Pradesh	GBP INR		65,765.32	13,157.82 1,131,117.37	4,627.15 365,987.61	1,900.82 146,167.59
	MOH&FW Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	GBP INR		11,405.94	6,298.94 542,616.67	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
73	UKGG052 Decentralisation of Health Man. & Strengthening	GBP INR	20/05/2003	11,405.94	6,298.94 542,616.67	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	MOP Ministry of Power	GBP INR		4,000.00	0.00 0.00	220.68 17,544.63	202.24 15,709.14
74	UKGG060 Support for GOMP Power Sector Reform Prog, Ph-2	GBP INR	13/12/2005	4,000.00	0.00 0.00	220.68 77,544.63	202.24 15,709.14
	MORA&E Ministry of Rural Development	GBP INR		13,859.38	6,858.89 588,500.70	4,143.91 327,470.36	0.00 0.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
75	UKGG045 Madhya Pradesh Rural Livelihoods Project	GBP INR	24/03/2003	13,859.38	8,858.89 588,500.70	4,143.91 327,470.36	0.00 0.00
	MOUA&E Ministry of Urban Affairs Development	GBP INR		36.500	0.00	262.56 0.00	1,698.58 20,972.83
76	UKGG063 Madhya Pradesh Urban Services for Poor Prog Gt 2008	GBP INR	10/11/2006	36,500.00	0.00 0.00	262.56 20,972.83	1,698.58 130,458.46
	OR Orissa	GBP INR		58,157.90	8,298.98 714,828.11	10,221.61 828,740.57	13,754.07 1,067,103.83
	MOC Ministry of Commerce	GBP INR		26,799.65	4,208.36 362,324.53	4,565.94 374,397.31	8,353.56 638,382.33
77	UKGG054 Orissa Public Enterprises Reform Ph-II-Grant-2004	GBP INR	20/09/2004	26,799.65	4,208.36 362,324.53	4,565.94 374,397.31	53.56 638,282.33
	MOHRD Ministry of Human Resource Development	GBP INR		31,358.25	4,090.62 352,503.58	5,655.67 454,343.26	5,400.52 428,821.50
78	UKGG035 Orissa District Primary Education Pgm.	GBP INR	18/09/2001	31,358.25	4,090.62 352,503.58	5,655.67 454,343.26	5,400.52 428,821.50
	RJ Rajasthan	GBP INR		176,326.63	480.04 40,918.53	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	MOHRD Ministry of Human Resource Development	GBP INR		16,326.63	480.04 40,918.53	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
79	UKGG032 Shiksha Kami project phase III	GBP INR	16/03/2000	76,326.63	480.04 40,918.53	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	UP Uttar Pradesh	GBP INR		9,701.87	909.33 78,897.11	1,603.15 132,105.16	0.00 0.00
	MOF Ministry of Finance	GBP INR		9,701.87	909.33 78,891.11	1,603.15 132,105.16	0.00 0.00
80	UKGG023 Western India Rainfed Farming Proj.-II dt.214-99	GBP INR	21/04/1999	9,701.87	909.33 78,891.11	1,603.15 132,105.16	0.00 0.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	WB West Bengal	GBP		281,167.37	30,778.80	47,949.33	51,782.13
		INR			2,631,154.73	3,850,905.02	3,912,572.79
	MOESF Ministry of Environment & Forest	GBP		17,967.37	3,563.48	5,412.92	4,642.46
		INR			307,417.75	429,612.07	348,917.43
81	UKGG036 Calcutta Environmental Improvment Pj Grant. 2001	GBP	08/11/2001	17,967.37	3,563.48	5,412.92	4,642.46
		INR			307,417.75	429,612.07	348,917.43
	MOH&FW Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	GBP		97,500.00	16,000.00	24,500.00	19,000.00
		INR			1,372,800.00	1,960,145.00	1,420,500.00
82	UKGG057 Health System Dev Initiative- Grant 2005	GBP	01/07/2005	97,500.00	176,000.00	24,500.00	179,000.00
		INR			1,372,800.00	1,960,145.00	1,420,500.00
	MOI Ministry of Industry	GBP		21,760.00	0.00	0.00	5,005.98
		INR			000	0.00	418,900.69
83	UKGG073 WB Public Sector Enterprise Reform Prog.-Ph 2. Grant 2008	GBP	31/03/2008	21,760.00	0.00	0.00	5,005.98
		INR			0.00	0.00	418,900.69
	MORD Ministry of Rural Development	GBP		34,500.00	3,779.93	4,590.82	8,460.76
		INR			320,357.14	370,551.63	610,850.76
84	UKGG059 Strengthening Rural Decent Prog, in W.B.PH-I	GBP	18/02/2005	34,500.00	3,779.93	4,590.82	8,460.76
		INR			320,357.14	370,557.63	610,850.76
	MOUA&E Ministry of Urban Affairs Development	GBP		89,440.00	7,375.39	13,445.59	14,672.93
		INR			630,579.84	1,090,596.33	1,113,403.91
85	UKGG047 Kolkata Urban Services for the Poor Programme	GBP	31/12/2003	89,440.00	7,375.39	73,445.59	74,672.93
		INR			630,579.84	1,090,596.33	1,113,403.91
	GOUS United States of America	USD		340,951.32	9,926.08	16,017.41	12,872.20
		INR			445,586.47	641,146.84	671,917.43
	CN Central Govt.	USD		340,951.32	9,928.08	16,017.41	72,872.20
		INR			445,585.47	641,146.84	571,917.43
	MOF Ministry of Finance	USD		106,050.52	842.02	997.50	1,403.93
		INR			38,353.15	42,316.66	60,421.36

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
86	386-0-496 Programme for Advancement of Comm Tech	USD INR	30/08/1985	49,050.52	772.50 35,213.70	997.50 42,316.66	1,018.05 154.16
87	306-0-542 Energy Conserveion & Commercialization Project	USD INR	18/04/2001	57,000.00	69.52 3,139.45	0.00 0.00	385.88 19,267.18
	MOH&FW Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	USD INR		234/900.80	9,086.06 407,232.32	15,01/1991 598,830.19	11,468.27 511,496.07
88	386-0-525 Aids Prevention & Control Project	USD INR	30/09/1992	35,030.00	2,797.36 126,517.84	2,097.87 84,177.05	2,982.48 134,359.50
89	386-0-527 Innovations in Family Planning Services	USD INR	30/09/1992	158,370.80	3,860.00 171,004.80	10,581.00 421,184.30	5,535.70 245,766.60
90	386-0-544 Avert Project	USD INR	15/09/1999	41,50000	2,428.71 109,709.69	2,341.10 93,468.84	2,950.08 131,369.97
Total Japan [Normal & B2B] (INR)					530708	66248.32	0
Total UK [Normal & B2B] (INR)					13182085.25	15992676.61	17099962.13

## Utilisation of Non Govt. loan From 2006-2007 To 2008 -2009

(Amt. in Thousands)

Donor, State, Ministry, Loan	Loan Curr	Agree Dt.	Loan Amount (Net of Cancellation)	2006 - 2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Normal						
GODE Germany	EUR		70,022.53	10,821.84	10,056.92	28,448.41
	INR			617,101.25	616,056.22	1,811,240.79
CN Central Govt.	EUR		70,022.53	10,821.84	70,056.92	28,448.41
	INR			617,101.25	616,056.22	1,811,240.79
MOF Ministry of Finance	EUR		15,690.55	6,147.22	62.09	7,669.38
	INR			351,523.85	3,397.22	491,357.19
1 4683455E Small Industries Development Bank of India-III	EUR	25/02/2003	454.05	64.80	62.09	0.00
	INR			3,806.06	3,397.22	0.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	5020184E SIDBI III	EUR	25/02/2003	7,567.12	6,082.42	0.00	0.00
		INR			347,717.79	0.00	0.00
3	7153378E Environmental Credit Line SIDBI III (Protion 2)	EUR	10/9/2008	7,669.38	0.00	0.00	7,669.38
		INR			0.00	0.00	491,357.19
	MOP Ministry of Power	EUR		11,331.98	78.24	0.00	-24.21
		INR			4,595.08	0.00	-1,575.62
4	320425E PFC Energy Investment prog	EUR	19/06/1995	11,331.98	78.24	0.00	-24.21
		INR			4,595.08	0.00	-1,575 62
	MOUA&E Ministry of Urban Affairs	EUR		43,000.00	4,596.38	9,994.83	20,803.23
	Develöpmnt	INR			260.982.32	612,659 00	1,321,459.22
5	4929933E Promotion of Private Infrastructure Projects	EUR	08/11/2005	34,500.00	0.00	9,994.83	18,403.40
		INR			0.00	612,659.00	1,170,315.40
6	745190E Promotion of Private Infrastructure Projects	EUR	08/11/2005	8,500.00	4,596.38	0.00	2,399.84
		INR			260,982.32	0.00	151,143.82
GOJ	Japan	JPY		88,745,748.71	953,219.49	3,739,780.16	31,089,704.79
		INR			368,196.31	1,404,276.15	15,939,706.65
	CN Central Govt	JPY		88,748,748.71	953,219.49	3,739,780.16	31,089,704.79
		INR			368,196.37	1,404,276.15	15,939,706.65
	MOP Ministry of Power	JPY		88,748,748.71	953,219.49	3,739,780.16	31,089,704.79
		INR			368,196.31	1,404,276.15	15,939,706.65
7	IDP-119 NEEP Turrial Hydro-Electric Power	JPY	25/02/1997	3,327,748.71	107,404.67	118,301.79	52,745.50
		INR			40,534.79	43,394.02	25,534.42
8	IDP-153 Dhauliganga Hydroelectric Power Plant Contruction	JPY	31/03/2004	13,890,000.00	845,814.82	369,726.99	756,682.47
		INR			327,661.52	133,340.49	69,265.99
9	IDP-169 Rural Electrification Project	JPY	31/03/2006	20,629,000.00	0.00	3,251,751.98	6,334,438.77
		INR			0.00	1,227,541.63	2,979,826.27
10	IDP-190 Haryana Transmission System Project	JPY	10/03/2008	20,902,000.00	0.00	0.00	545,838.11
		INR			0.00	0.00	281,979.97

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11	IDP-200 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Energy Saving Project	JPY INR	21/11/2008	30,000,000.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	24,000,000.00 12,583,100.00

*Utilisation of Non Govt. Grant From 2006-2007 To 2008-2009*

(Amt. In Thousands)

Donor, State, Ministry, Loan	Loan Curr	Agree Dt.	Loan Amount (Net of Cancellation)	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Normal						
GODE Germany	EUR		125,718.09	11,286.62	6,633.25	6,223.01
	INR			655,716.74	383,430.17	406,675.34
CN Central Govt	EUR		1725,776.09	11,265.82	6,633.25	6,223.01
	INR			655,715.74	383,430.17	406,675.34
MOAG Ministry of Agriculture	EUR		69,535.70	3,730.87	2,966.56	5,374.04
	INR			217,130.61	169,451.45	351,281.30
1 2323023a Adivasi Development Programme (NABARD)	EUR	24/11/7998	174,375.17	1,608.05	1,263.78	1,050.40
	INR			93,208.73	71,030.91	66,412.03
2 310268E NABARD V Adivasi Programme Gujrat	EUR	23/12/1994	13,293.59	915.00	438.95	762.42
	INR			53 300.05	25,325.47	51,301.81
3 3681116E Watershed Development Programmefrehab. of Watershe	EUR	10/07/2003	9,203.25	63.00	151.77	157.58
	INR			3691.80	9,265.39	10,040.75
4 4291010E Watershed Development Programme Ph.III Maharashtra	EUR	2502/2002	19,940.38	723.12	220.57	2,696.83
	INR			42,338.54	12,775.61	176,991.82
5 7726233E SEWA BANK Captialisation of Rural Fin. Intermediari	EUR	24/08/2002	4,090.34	31.21	454.63	602.16
	INR			17836.14	26,141.45	38,192.09
6 8380662E Watershed Development Programme- AP	EUR	28/12/2001	8,691.96	390.50	437.45	104.66
	INR			22,755.35	24,912.61	8,342.81

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	MOF Ministry of Finance	EUR		17,898.88	9,196.35	102.80	189.39
		INR			547,036.21	5,711.67	12,107.57
7	303468E Study and Expert Fund VI	EUR	28/12/1993	5,470.82	124.52	0.00	0.73
		INR			7,272.94	0.00	47.57
8	4282967E HDFCIV (Earthquake Reconstruction Programme Guj	EUR	20/12/2001	10,225.84	9,071.84	0.00	0.00
		INR			539,823.27	0.00	0.00
9	55056656 Financial Cooperation between the KFW and India SME Financing and Developme	EUR	07/12/2006	1,000.00	0.00	85.25	56.76
		INR			0.00	4,728.89	3,565.25
10	9653760E Financial Cooperation between KFW and India. NABARD X -Credit Line for NFS	EUR	20/10/2006	1,200.00	0.00	17.55	131.90
		INR			0.00	982.77	8,494.75
	MOH&FW Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	EUR		6,135.50	1,502.52	2,290.11	178.44
		INR			87,356.84	129,000.46	12,092.57
11	7134357E Social Marketing II	EUR	08/04/2004	6,135.50	1,502.52	2,290.11	178.44
		INR			87,356.84	129,000.46	12,092.57
	MOP Ministry of Power	EUR		1,000.00	0.00	27.99	377.99
		INR			0.00	1,571.93	24,151.85
12	7552695E RENEWABLE ENERGY PROGRAMME PFC-II	EUR	26/12/2005	500.00	0.00	0.00	175.21
		INR			0.00	0.00	11,150.51
13	9659843E REC Energy Efficiency Program	EUR	08/08/2006	500.00	0.00	27.99	202.78
		INR			0.00	1,571.93	13,001.35
	MOUA&E Ministry of Urban Affairs Development	EUR		20,148.23	-3,163.92	1,084.67	0.00
		INR			-195,807.91	68,670.39	0.00
14	2323038E HDFC-III (Low Cost Housing)	EUR	25/09/1998	15,338.76	-3,137.40	1,084.67	0.00
		INR			-194,243.36	68,670.39	0.00
15	4600452E HUDCO. Prom. of Bldg. Technology (Hudco-III)	EUR	29/01/1991	4,809.47	-26.52	0.00	0.00
		INR			-1,564.55	0.00	0.00



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	MOWR Ministry of Water Resources	EUR		11,000.00	0.00	161.12	103.15
		INR			0.00	9,024.28	7,042.06
16	5505672E Indo German Watershed Development Programme	EUR	07/12/2006	11,00000	0.00	161.12	103.15
		INR			0.00	9,024.28	7,042.06

**Statement-III***Undrawn of Govt. loan From 2006-2007 To 2008-2009*

(Amt. in Thousands)

Donor, State, Ministry, Loan	Loan Curr	Agree Dt.	Loan Amount (Net of Cancellation)	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Normal						
GODE Germany	EUR		443,281.10	130,968.86	298,217.53	239,349.15
	INR			7,636,667.42	18,906,991.61	16,402,697.16
CN Central Govt.	EUR		377,982.87	93,606.40	263,227.34	205,690.50
	INR			5,387,048.44	76,688,613.42	14,095,970.12
UOCOAL Ministry of Coal	EUR		36,813.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	
1 113219E NLC III Dt. 27.1.87	EUR	27/01/1987	6,136.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
2 42622SSE NLC DT 27.1.87	EUR	27/01/1987	30,677.51	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
MOF Ministry of Finance	EUR		140,000.00	0.00	140,000.00	88,000.20
	INR			0.00	8,876,000.00	6,030,653.71
3 45007S8E NABARD XI-Reform of the Rural Cooperative	EUR	20/12/2007	100,000.00	0.00	100,000.00	60,000.70
	INR			0.00	6,340,000.00	4,777,806.85
4 9216047E NABARD XI-REFORM OF THE RURAL COOPERATIVE CREDIT STRUCTURE	EUR	20/12/2007	40,000.00	0.00	40,000.00	28,000.70
	INR			0.00	2,536,000.00	7,978,848.85
MOH&FW Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	EUR		108,580.85	8,329.60	42,966.96	47,129.94
	INR			479,368.57	2,724,105.39	3,229,814.77

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	290191E Pulse Polio Immunization Programme-IX	EUR INR	20/12/2007	42,000.00	0.00 0.00	41,139.82 2,608,264.51	2,549.09 174,688 85
6	3006351E Pulse Polio Immunization Programme XI	EUR INR	11/12/2008	12,489.79	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	12,489.79 855,925.26
7	3385263E Pulse Polio Immunization VIII	EUR INR	12/12/2006	20,000.00	8,329.60 479,368.57	1,827.14 115,840.88	0.00 0.00
8	8704801E Pulse Polio Immunization programme X	EUR INR	11/12/2008	31,000.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	31,000.00 2,124,430.00
9	9248452E Polio Immunization Programme XI	EUR INR	11/12/2008	1,091.07	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	1,091.07 74,770.66
	MORL Ministry of Railways	EUR INR		94,589.00	85,276.80 4,807,679.87	80,260.38 5,088,508.04	70,560.36 4,835,501.64
10	1421147E Modernisation of Signalling System-Kanpur-Delhi	EUR INR	01/08/1997	94,589.00	85,276.80 4,907,679.87	80,260.38 5,088,508.04	70,560.36 4,835,501.64
	MH Maharashtra	EUR INR		45,453.85	35,235.86 2,027,823.96	33,017.17 2,093,288.35	37,715.57 2,173,467.74
	MOAG Ministry of Agriculture	EUR INR		23,008.14	15,794.54 908,975.96	14,177.92 898,879.81	13,010.44 891,605.42
11	2382239E Minor Irrig Prog.Maharashtra Dt. 31-12-98	EUR INR	01/06/2000	23,008.14	15,794.54 908,975.96	74,777.92 898,879.81	173,010.44 891,605.42
	MOWR Ministry of Water Resources	EUR INR		22,445.71	19,441.32 1,118,848.00	18,839.25 1,194,408.53	18,705.13 1,281,862.32
49	9361337E Rural Water Supply & Sanitation-MH	EUR INR	28/12/2000	22,445 71	19,441.32 1,118,848.00	18,839.25 1,194,408.53	18,705.13 1,281,862.32
	OR Orissa	EUR INR		21,844.38	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	MOWR Ministry of Water Resources	EUR INR		21,844.38	0.0 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
12	993S0E Orissa Lift Irrigation Project	EUR INR	19/12/1993	21,844.38	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RJ Rajasthan	EUR		3,000.00	2,114.60	1,973.02	1,943.08
		INR			127,695.02	125,089.74	133,159.29
	MON-CES Ministry of	EUR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Non-Conventional Energy	INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
13	7S93861E Integrated	EUR	29/10/2001	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Solar Thermal Power	INR			000	0.00	0.00
	Plant Mathania						
14	S374778E Integrated	EUR	29/10/2001	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Solar Thermal Power	INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
	Plant Mathania						
	MOUA&E Ministry of	EUR		3,000.00	2,114.60	1,973.02	1,943.08
	Urban Affairs	INR			121,695.02	125,089.74	133,159.29
	Development						
15	91S197SE Rural	EUR	17/06/1994	3,000.00	2,114.60	1,973.02	1,943.08
	Water Supply	INR			127,695.02	125,089.74	133,759.29
	Rajasthan, Ph I						
	GOFR France	EUR		29,131.48	3,427.39	3,418.51	67.08
		INR			187,248.16	216,226.44	4,697.08
	CN Central Govt.	EUR		98133	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
	MOM Ministry of Mines	EUR		981.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
	& Minerals	INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
16	FRGL4402E Indian	EUR	04/12/2001	981.33	0.00	000	0.00
	Bureau of Mines	INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
	KN Karnataka	EUR		12,792.96	13.17	13.17	13.16
		INR			758.12	835.18	902.13
	MOUA&E Ministry of	EUR		12,792.96	13.17	13.17	13.16
	Urban Affairs	INR			758.12	835.18	902.13
	Development						
17	FRGL4009E	EUR	26/04/1996	7,453.78	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Improvement of	INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
	Watersupplyi						
	Sewerage Sys-						
	KN-376M						
18	FRGL4013E BWSSB	EUR	30/01/1996	779.18	0.01	0.01	0.00
		INR			0.53	0.58	0.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19	FRGL4501E Digital mapping information sys. for Bangalore	EUR INR	04/02/2003	4,560.00	13.16 757.59	13.16 834.60	13.16 902.13
	MA Manipur	EUR INR		8,735.52	0.40 22.75	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	MOUA&E Ministry of Urban Affairs Development	EUR INR		8,735.52	0.40 22.75	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
20	FRGL4301E Imphal Sewerage Project-Manipur	EUR INR	04/12/2001	8,735.52	0.40 22.75	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	MS Multistates	EUR INR		17,401.49	738.93 7,995.27	122.45 7,763.12	53.27 3,650.43
	MOAG Ministry of Agriculture	EUR INR		1,401.49	138.93 7,995.27	122.45 7,763.12	53.27 3,650.43
21	FRGL4005E Creation of Freshwater Prawn Hatchery-GU and MH	EUR INR	02/12/1997	17,401.49	138.93 7,995.27	122.45 7,763.72	53.27 3,650.43
	RJ Rajasthan	EUR INR		3,802.27	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	MOH&FW Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	EUR INR		3,190.70	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
22	FRGL3804E Water Mangt Project for Jaipur 223.3 Mdt.1.12.94)	EUR INR	78/72/7995	3,790.70	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	MOWR Ministry of Water Resources	EUR INR		411.57	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
23	FRGL3805E Public Health Engineering Deptt. Jaipur	EUR INR	03/09/1996	477.57	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	TN Tamil Nadu	EUR INR		7,013.84	3,274.89 188,470.02	3,274.89 207,628.14	0.65 44.51
	MOAG Ministry of Agriculture	EUR INR		574.64	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24	FRGL4107E Seabase	EUR	08/03/1999	574.64	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Breeding Culture	INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
	Project. TN-125M						
	MOUA&E Ministry	EUR		6,439.20	3,274.85	3,274.85	0.65
	of Urban Affairs	INR			188,470.02	207,628.14	44.51
	Development						
25	FRGL4014E Channel	EUR	30/01/1996	6,439.20	3,274.89	3,274.89	0.65
	Water Supply &	INR			188,470.02	207,628.14	44.51
	Sewerage						
	UP Uttar Pradesh	EUR		4,604.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
	WIOH&FW Ministry	EUR		4,604.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
	of Health & Family	INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
	Welfare						
26	FRGL4108E SGPGI-	EUR	25/01/1998	4,604.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Supply & Implementation	INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
	if Medical Equipmt-UP						
GOIT Italy		EUR		25,822.95	25,822.85	25,822.85	25,544.85
		INR			1,486,104.73	1,637,188.37	1,760,888.22
	A/B West Bengal	EUR		25,822.85	25,822.85	25,822.85	25,544.85
		INR			1,486,104.73	1,637,768.37	7,750,588.22
	MOF Ministry of Finance	EUR		25,822.85	25,822.85	25,822.85	25,544.85
		INR			1,486,104.73	1,637,168.37	1,750,588.22
27	TGL019 Water Supply	EUR	30/05/2005	25,822.85	25,822.85	25,822.85	25,544.85
	& Solid Waste Mang.in	INR			1,486,104.73	1,637,168.37	1,750,588.22
	West Bengal						
GOJP Japan		JPY		750,320,554.96	295,643,349.21	267,382,889.46	318,678,490.53
		INR			97,480,983.49	108,423,761.66	164,677,648.26
	AP Andhra Pradesh	JPY		70,248,724.56	3,586,339.70	3,359,752.73	2,885,497.06
		INR			1,376,545.08	7,362,379.49	7,490,644.68
	MOAG Ministry	JPY		4,773,000.00	2,637,796.78	2,422,725.22	1,961,215.62
	of Agriculture	INR			968,335.20	982,415.08	1,013,163.99
28	IDP-155 Kumool-	JPY	31/03/2004	4,773,000.00	2,837,796.78	2,422,725.22	1,961,215.62
	Cuddapah Canal	INR			968,335.20	982,475.08	1,013,763.99
	Modernization Project-II						

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	MOP Ministry of Power	JPY		5,475,724.56	948,542.32	937,026.91	924,275.44
		INR			348,209.89	379,964.41	477,480.69
29	IDP-142 Simhadri & Vizag Transmission System Project II	JPY	10/05/2002	5,475,724.56	948,542.32	937,026.97	924,275.44
		INR			348,209.89	379,964.41	477,480.69
	AS Assam	JPY		29,453,000.00	0.00	0.00	29,453,000.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	15,215,479.80
	MOWR Ministry of Water Resources	JPY		29,453,000.00	0.00	0.00	29,453,000.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	15,215,419.80
30	IDP-201 Guwahati Water Supply Project	JPY	31/03/2008	26,975,000.00	0.00	0.00	26,915,000.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	13,904,289.00
31	IDP-201A Guwahati Water Supply Project	JPY	31/03/2009	2,538,000.00	0.00	0.00	2,538,000.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	1,311,130.80
	CG Chhattisgarh	JPY		1,205,018.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
	MOAG Ministry of Agriculture	JPY		1,205,018.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
32	IDP-133 Chhattisgarhi Sericulture Project	JPY	12/12/1997	1,205,018.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
	CN Central Govt.	JPY		403,482,542.19	82,171,276.10	117,885,649.09	156,469,542.13
		INR			30,165,075.46	47,802,630.71	80,832,165.46
	MOE&F Ministry of Environment & Forest	JPY		24,517,000.00	24,040,630.27	23,246.98861	22,199,114.09
		INR			8,825,315.37	9,426,653.88	11,468,062.34
33	IDP-149 Yamuna Action Plan Project (II)	JPY	31/03/2003	13,333,000.00	12,856,630.27	12,062,98861	11,015,114.09
		INR			4,779,868.97	4,897,541.88	5,690,407.94
34	IDP-164 Ganga Action Plan Project (Varanasi)	JPY	31/03/2005	11,184,000.00	11,184,000.00	11,184,000.00	11,184,000.00
		INR			4,105,646.40	4,535,112.00	5,777,654.40
	MOSH Ministry of Shipping	JPY		4,129,000.00	4,129,000.00	4,129,000.00	4,129,000.00
		INR			1,515,755.90	1,674,309.50	2,133,041.40
35	IDP-180 Vishakapatnam Port Expansion Project	JPY	30/03/2007	4,129,000.00	4,129,000.00	4,129,000.00	4,129,000.00
		INR			7,575,755.90	1,674,309.50	2,133,041.40
	MOTR Ministry of Tourism	JPY		16,775,000.00	15,214,710.91	13,591,202.89	11,560,372.41
		INR			5,585,320.38	5,511,232.77	5,972,088.39

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36	IDP-150 Ajanta-Ellora Conser. & Tourism Dev. Pr. (II)	JPY INR	31/03/2002	7,229,000.00	5,756,697.91 2,773,283.80	4,160,166.37 1,686,947.47	2,049,782.79 1,058,917.79
37	IDP-150A Ajanta Ellora Conservation & Tourism Development Project-II	JPY INR	31/03/2003	51,000.00	-36,987.00 -13,577.93	-63,963.48 -25,937.19	15,589.62 8,053.60
38	IDP-166 Uttar Pradesh Buddhist Circuit Development Project	JPY INR	15/03/2005	9,495,000.00	19,495,000.00 3,485,614.50	9,495,000.00 3,850,222.50	9,495,000.00 4,905,117.00
	MOUA&E Ministry of Urban Affairs Development	JPY INR		256,163,542.19	38,786,934.91 14,238,683.81	72,129,457.59 29,248,495.05	16,790,432.20 8,673,937.28
39	DP-121 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System	JPY INR	25/02/1997	14759,999.30	0.70 0.26	0.70 0.29	0.00 0.00
40	DP-141 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (III)	JPY INR	13/02/2002	28,650,310.00	56,127.73 20,604.49	56,127.73 22,759.80	0.00 0.00
41	IDP-145 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (IV)	JPY INR	31/03/2003	33,582,232.89	723,473.33 265,587.06	588,756.58 238,740.79	584,689.26 302,050.47
42	IDP-151 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (V)	JPY INR	31/03X004	59,296,000.00	11,349,560.68 4,186,423.73	5,851,669.14 2,372,851.84	3,983,305.24 2,057,775.49
43	IDP-159 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (VI)	JPY INR	31/03X005	19,292,000.00	2,524,832.89 926,866.15	599,250.32 242,996.07	349,682.90 180,646.19
44	IDP-170 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project-Phase 2	JPY INR	31/03/2006	14,900,000.00	10,549,939.58 3,872,882.82	681,594.32 276,386.50	392,441.03 202,735.04
45	IDP-179 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 2 (II)	JPY INR	30/03/2007	13,583,000.00	13,583,000.00 4,986,319.30	1,914,474.24 776,319.30	647,924.33 337,678.77
46	IDP-191 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 2 (III)	JPY INR	10/03/2008	71,529,000.00	0.00 0.00	61,866,584.57 25,086,900.04	70,536,874.42 5,443,378.33
47	IDP-191A Delhi Mass Rapid Transport. System Project Phase 2 (III)	JPY INR	16/03/2008	571,000.00	0.00 0.00	571,000.00 231,540.50	307,575.02 155,793.66

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	MOUD Ministry of Urban Development	JPY INR		101,898,000.00	0.00 0.00	4,789,000.00 1,941,939.50	101,790,623.43 52,585,036.06
48	IDP-192 Kolkata East-West Metro Project	JPY INR	10/03/2008	3,141,000.00	0.00 0.00	3,141,000.00 17,273,675.50	3,141,000.00 1,622,640.60
49	IDP-192A Kolkata East-West Metro Project	JPY INR	10/03/2006	1,848,000.00	0.00 0.00	1,648,000.00 668,264.00	7,540,623.43 795,886.06
50	IDP-197 Chennai Metro Project	JPY INR	21/11/2008	16,961,000.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	176,961,000.00 8,762,052.60
51	IDP-197A Chennai Metro Project	JPY INR	21/11/2008	2,395,000.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	2,395,000.00 1,237,257.00
52	IDP-202 Delhi MassRapid Transport System Project Phase 2 (IV)	JPY INR	31/03/2009	76,229,000.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	76,229,000.00 39,379,907.40
53	IDP-202A Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 2 (IV)	JPY INR	31/03X009	1,524,000.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	1,524,000.00 787,298.40
	HA Haryana	JPY INR		6,280,000.00	3,952.42022 1,450,933.46	2,163,397.87 877,257.84	902,547.25 466,255.91
	MOSJ&E Ministry of Social Justice and	JPY INR		6,280,000.00	3,952,420.22 1,450,933.46	2,163,397.87 877,257.84	902,547.25 466,255.91
54	IDP-158 Int.Natural Resource Mgmt. & Povty. Pj. in Haryana	JPY INR	31/03/2004	6,280,000.00	3,952,420.22 1,450,933.46	2,763,397.87 877,257.84	902,547.25 466,255.97
	HP Himachal Pradesh	JPY INR		3,493,000.00	3,493,000.00 1,282,280.30	3,348,700.95 7,357,654.93	3,705,734.68 17,604,422.54
	MOE&F Ministry of Environment & Forest	JPY INR		3,493,000.00	3,493,000.00 1,282,280.30	3,348,100.95 1,357,654.92	3,105,734.68 1,604,422.54
55	IDP-172 Swan River Integrated Watershed Management Project	JPY INR	31/03/2006	3,493,000.00	3,493,000.00 1,282,280.30	3,348,100.95 7,357,654.93	3,705,734.68 17,604,422.54
	KN Karnataka	JPY INR		116,741,717.02	99,609,503.37 36,566,648.69	96,799,378.94 39,008,823.83	93,203,101.42 48,148,722.19
	MOE&F Ministry of Environment & Forest	JPY INR		30,040,717.02	12,908,503.37 4,738,711.59	10,396,118.51 14,215,626.06	7,999,165.49 4,132,368.89



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
56	IDP-124 Eastern Karnataka Afforestation Project	JPY INR	25/02/1997	14,831,717.02	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
57	IDP-163 Karnataka Sus. Fomat Manag & Bio Conservation Pro	JPY INR	31/03/2001	15,209,000.00	12,908,503.37 4,738,711.55	10,396,778.51 4,215,626.00	7,999,165.49 4,732,368.89
	MOUA&E Ministry of Urban Affairs Development	JPY INR		86,701,00.000	86,701,000.00 31,827,937.10	85,803,200.42 34,793,197.77	85,203,935.93 44,016,353.30
58	IDP-165 Bangalore Water Supply & Sewerage Project Phase II-I	JPY INR	31/03/2005	41,997,000.00	41,997,000.00 15,417,098.70	41,569,661.32 76,856,505.77	41,417,538.93 27,396,300.61
59	Bangalore Metro Rail Project	JPY INR	31/03/2006	44,704,000.00	44,704,000.00 16,410,838.40	44,233,519.11 17,936,692.00	43,786,397.01 22,620,052.69
	KR Kerala	JPY INR		16,945,871.27	9,773,624.94 3,587,897.72	2,479,923.03 1,005,608.79	1,591,476.83 822,756.93
	MOE&F Ministry of Environment & Forest	JPY INR		5,112,000.00	2,748,139.76 1,008,842.11	2,115,647.22 857,894.95	1,591,476.83 822,156.93
60	DP-111 Attappady Wasteland Comprehensive Environment	JPY INR	25/07/1996	5,112,000.00	2,748,139.76 1,008,842.11	2,175,647.22 857,894.95	1,591,476.83 822,156.93
	MOUA&E Ministry of Urban Affairs Development	JPY INR		11.83J.871.27	7,025,485.18 2,579,055.61	364,275.82 147,713.84	0.00 0.00
61	IDP-123 Kerala Water Supply Project	JPY INR	25/02/1997	11,833,871.27	7,025,485.18 2,579,055.61	364,275.82 147,713.84	0.00 0.00
	MA Manipur	JPY INR	3,941,862.86	1,650,816.39	20,137.14 606,014.70	0.00 8,165.61	0.00 0.00
	MOAG Ministry of Agriculture	JPY INR		3.941.862.86	1,650,816.39 606,014.70	20,137.14 8,165.61	0.00 0.00
62	IDP-134 Manipur Sericulture Poject	JPY INR	12/12/1997	3,941,662.66	1,650,816.39 606,014.70	20,137.74 8,185.61	0.00 0.00
	ME Meghalaya	JPY INR		1.964,000.00	1,828,683.16 677,309.59	1,758,271.93 712,979.27	1,751,386.21 904,766.12

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	MOP Ministry of Power	JPY		1,964,000.00	1,828,683.16	1,758,271.93	1,751,386.21
		INR			671,309.59	712,979.27	904,766.12
63	IDP-156 Umlam Stage-II Hydro Pj. Stn Renovation & Modernizn	JPY	31/03/2004	1,964,000.00	1,828,683.76	7,758,277.93	1,751,386.21
		INR			671,309.59	712,979.27	904,766.12
	MP Madhya Pradesh	JPY		12,564,647.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
	MOAG Ministry of Agriculture	JPY		12,564,647.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
64	IDP-126 Rajghat Canal Irrigation Program	JPY	25/02/1997	12,564,647.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
	OR Orissa	JPY		6,342,000.00	4,353,737.23	2,281,975.36	810,166.18
		INR			7,598,256.94	925,341.01	418,531.85
	MOAG Ministry of Agriculture	JPY		6,342,000.00	4,353,737.23	2,281,975.36	810,166.18
		INR			1,598,256.94	925,341.01	418,531.85
65	IDP-154 Rengali Irrigation Project (II)	JPY	31/03/2004	6,342,000.00	4,353,737.23	2,281,975.36	810,166.78
		INR			1,598,256.94	925,340.01	418,531.85
	PU Punjab	JPY		4,809,280.61	1,427,613.27	1,031,442.22	582,976.68
		INR			524,076.83	418,249.82	301,165.75
	MOE&F Ministry of Environment & Forest	JPY		4,809,260.61	1,427,613.27	1,031,442.22	582,976.68
		INR			524,076.83	418,249.82	301,165.75
66	IDP-146 Punjab Afforestation Project (II)	JPY	31/03/2003	4,809,280.61	1,427,613.27	1,031,442.22	582,976.68
		INR			524,076.83	478,249.82	307,165.15
	RJ Rajasthan	JPY		29,490,000.00	21,647,324.82	17,557,704.38	74,833,776.88
		INR			7,946,732.94	7,779,649.73	7,562,879.78
	MOAG Ministry of Agriculture	JPY		11,555,000.00	11,546,392.81	11,546,103.29	11,513,835.57
		INR			4,238,680.80	4,681,944.88	5,948,047.45
67	IDP-161 Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project	JPY	31/03/2005	11,555,000.00	11,546,392.81	11,546,703.29	11,513,835.57
		INR			4,238,680.80	4,681,944.88	5,948,047.45
	MOE&F Ministry of Environment & Forest	JPY		9,054,000.00	2,333,717.71	1,075,999.88	803,942.82
		INR			856,707.77	436,317.95	415,316.82

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
68	IDP-148 Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project	JPY INR	31/03/2003	9,054,000.00	2,333,717.77 856,707.77	7,075,999.88 436,317.95	803,942.82 415,376.65
	MOWR Ministry of Water Resources	JPY INR		8.881.000.00.00	7,767,214.31 2,851,344.37	4,935,601.21 2,001,386.21	2,515,398.50 1,299,454.86
69	IDP-157 Bisalpur Jaipur Water Supply Project	JPY INR	31/03/2004	8,881.000	7,767,214.37 2,857,344.37	4,935,601.21 2,007,386.29	2,575,398.50 1,299,454.86
	TN Tamil Nadu	JPY		23,104,431.61	6,918,977.51	4,684,309.95	2,572,371.96
	1	INR			2,539,958.64	7,899,487.68	7,328,887 36
	MOE&F Ministry of Environment & Forest	JPY INR		23,104,431.61	6,918,977.51 2,539,956.64	4,684,309.95 1,899,487.68	2,572,371.98 1,328,887.36
70	DP-125 Tamil Nadu Afforestation Program	JPY INR	25/02/1897	13,286,431.61	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
71	DP-162 Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project (II)	JPY INR	31/03/2008	9,818,000.00	6,918,977.51 2,539,956.64	4,684,309.95 7,899,487.68	2,572,371.98 1,328,887 36
	TR Tripura	JPY INR		7,725,000.00	7,725,000.00 2,835,847.50	7,699,708.29 3,722,231.71	7,148,818.88 3,693,079.84
	MOE&F Ministry of Environment & Forest	JPY INR		7,725,000.00	7,725,000.00 2,835,847.50	7,699,708.29 3,122,231.71	7,148,818.88 3,693,079.84
72	DP-182 Tripura Forest Environmental Improvement & Poverty Alleviation Project	JPY INR	30/03/2007	7,728,000.00	7,728,000.00 2,835,847.50	7,699,708.29 3,122,231.71	7,148,818.88 3,693,079.84
	WB West Bengal	JPY INR		73,089,458.14	17,405,033.10 6,389,387.65	6,973,798.73 2,803,307.84	3,288,700.46 7,688,670.66
	MOP Ministry of Power	JPY INR		62.558,408 66	17,405,033.10 6,389,387.65	6,913,198.13 2,803,301.84	3,268,700.46 1,688,610.68
73	IDP-143 West Bengal Transmission System Project (II)	JPY INR	10/08/2002	2,252,896.54	1,422,757.13 522,294.14	955,166.49 387,320.01	897,315.85 463,553.37
74	IDP-147 Bakreswar Thermal Power Station Units Ext. Pmject	JPY INR	31/03/2003	36,771.000.00	15,484,437.49 5,676,995.00	5,914,543.75 2,398,347.49	2,327,896.72 1,202,591.45

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
75	IDP-152 Purulia Pumped Storage Project (II)	JPY INR	31/03/2004	23,534,512.12	517,838.48 190,098.50	43,487.86 17,634.34	43,487.88 22,465.84
	MOST Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	JPY INR		10,531,049.49	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
76	IDP-122 Calcutta Transport Infrastruct Development Project	JPY INR	25/02/1997	10,531,049.49	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	GORU	USD INR		2,600,800.00	1,691,389.43 64,293,799.38	1,344,313.37 49,964,360.42	1,066,030.70 63,846,212.61
	CN Central Govt.	USD INR		2,800,000.00	1,491,389.46 64,293,799.38	1,244,813.37 49,954,360.42	7,066,030.74 53,845,272.57
	DAE Department of Atomic Energy	USD INR		2,600,000.00	1,491,389.46 64,293,799.38	1,244,813.37 49,954,360.42	1,066,030.74 53,845,212.51
77	RUGL00S Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project dt21/0e/98(supt)	USD INR	21/06/1998	2,000,000.00	975,768.57 42,065,382.88	875,275.07 32,774,580.55	733,854.36 37,066,983.86
78	RUGL005-AE Kudankulam Nuclear Project (For Fuel)	USD INR	21/08/1998	600,000.00	575,620.89 22,228,476.52	429,598.30 77,239,779.88	332,176.37 16,778,228.65
	GOSC Switzerland	CHF INR		39,234.91	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	CN Central Govt.	CHF INR		39,234.91	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	NA Not Known	CHF INR		39,234.91	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
79	SCGL024 Indo Swiss Mixed Credit Dt. 24/06/97	CHF INR	18/08/1991	39,234.91	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
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GODE Germany	EUR INR			346,057.15	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	3,46,957.15 23,716,296.29

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	AP Andhra Pradesh	EUR		281,057.15	0.00	0.00	281,057.15
		INR			0.00	0.00	19,260,846.29
	MOP Ministry of Power	EUR		281,057.15	0.00	0.00	281,057.15
		INR			0.00	0.00	19,260,846.29
80	204564E Supercritical Power Station Krishnapatnam -AP	EUR	11/12/2001	159,516.75	0.00	0.00	159,516.75
		INR			0.00	0.00	10,931,683.05
81	205059E Supercritical Power Station Krishnapatnam -AP	EUR	11/12/2001	45,000.00	0.00	0.00	45,000.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	3,083,850.00
82	5042041E Supercritical Power Station Krishnapatnam-AP	EUR	11/12/2008	76,540.40	0.00	0.00	76,540.40
		INR			0.00	0.00	5,245,313.24
	Tamil Nadu	EUR		65,00000	0.00	0.00	65,000.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	4,454,450.00
	MOF Ministry of Finance	EUR		65,000.00	0.00	0.00	65,000.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	4,454,450.00
83	1425319E Sustainable Mundpal Infrastructure Financing in Tamil Nadu	EUR	09/07/2008	65,000.00	0.00	0.00	65,000.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	4,454,450.00
GOJP	Japan	JPY		426,723,800.00	227,887,324.91	337,662,306.19	302,996,823.26
		INR			83,667,436.88	136,918,010.97	203,023,192.09
	AP Andhra Pradesh	JPY		139,280,000.00	55,400,000.00	94,262,863.93	134,416,342.16
		INR			20,337,340.00	38,223,591.33	69,431,482.36
	MOAG Ministry of Agriculture	JPY		23,974,000.00	23,974,000.00	23,935,833.37	23,558,357.91
		INR			8,800,855.40	9,705,980.43	12,170,247.70
84	IDP-181 Andhra Pradesh Irrigation & Livelihood Improvement Project	JPY	30/03/2007	23,974,000.00	23,974,000.00	23,935,833.37	23,558,357.91
		INR			8,800,855.40	9,705,980.43	12,170,247.70
	MOP Ministry of Power	JPY		23,697,000.00	23,697,000.00	23,697,000.00	23,697,000.00
		INR			8,699,168.70	9,609,133.50	12,241,870.20
85	IDP-178 Transmission System Modernization & Strengthening Project in Hyderabad	JPY	30/03/2007	23,697,000.00	23,697,000.00	23,697,000.00	23,697,000.00
		INR			8,699,168.70	9,609,133.50	12,241,870.20

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	MOST Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	JPY INR		41,853,000.00	0.00 0.00	39,053,000.00 15,835,991.50	37,832,061.79 19,544,043.12
86	IDP-193 Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project Phase-I	JPY INR	10/03/2008	40,903,000.00	0.00 0.00	38,103,000.00 15,450,766.50	36,923,985.49 19,074,930.90
87	IDP-193A Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project Phase-I	JPY INR	10/03/2008	950,000.00	0.00 0.00	950,000.00 385,225.00	908,076.30 469,112.22
	MOUA&E Ministry of Urban Affairs Development	JPY INR		7,729,000.00	7,729,000.00 2,837,315.90	7,577,030.57 3,072,485.90	7,301,922.46 3,772,173.14
88	IDP-174 Hussain Sagar Lake and Catchment Area improv. Proj	JPY INR	31/03/2006	7,729,000.00	7,729,000.00 2,837,315.90	7,577,030.57 3,072,485.90	7,301,922.46 3,772,173.14
	MOUD Ministry of Urban Development	JPY INR		42,027,000.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	42,027,000.00 21,711,148.20
89	IDP-198 Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project (Phase-II)	JPY INR	21/11/2008	41,191,000.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	41,191,000.00 21,279,270.60
90	IDP-198A Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project (Phase-II)	JPY INR	21/11/2008	836,000.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	836,000.00 431,877.60
	CN Central Govt.	JPY INR		161,000.00	161,000.00 59,103.10	161,000.00 65,285.50	161,000.00 83,172.60
	MOSH Ministry of Shipping	JPY INR		161,000.00	161,000.00 59,103.10	161,000.00 65,285.50	161,000.00 83,172.60
91	IDP-176 Vishakhapatnam Port Expansion Project	JPY INR	31/03/2006	161,000.00	161,000.00 59,103.10	161,000.00 65,285.50	161,000.00 83,172.60
	GO Goa	JPY INR		22,806,000.00	0.00 0.00	22,806,000.00 9,247,833.00	22,806,000.00 11,781,579.60
	MOUD Ministry of Urban Development	JPY INR		22,806,00.00	0.00 0.00	22,806,000.00 9,247,833.01	22,806,000.00 11,781,579.60
92	IDP-189 Goa Water Supply and Sewerage Project	JPY INR	14/09/2007	16,981,000.00	0.00 0.00	16,981,000.00 6,885,795.50	16,981,000.00 8,772,364.60

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
93	IDP-189A Goa Water Supply & Sewerage Project	JPY INR	14/09/2001	4,399,000.00	0.00 0.00	4,399,000.00 1,783,794.50	4,399,000.00 2,272,523.40
94	IDP-189B Goa Water Supply and Sewerage Project	JPY INR	14/09/2007	1,428,000.00	0.00 0.00	1,426,000.00 578,243.00	1,426,000.00 .....171.60
	GU Gujarat	JPY INR		17,521,000.00	17,521,000.00 6,431,959.10	17,521,000.00 7,104,765.50	16,388,884.15 8,466,497.55
	WOE&F Ministry of Environment & Forest	JPY INR		17,521,000.00	17,521,000.00 6,431,959.10	17,521,000.00 7,104,765.50	16,388,884.15 8,466,497.55
	MDP-183 Gujarat Forestry Development Project Phase 2	JPY INR	30/03/2007	17,521,000.00	17,521,000.00 6,431,959.10	17,521,000.00 7,104,765.50	16,388,884.15 8,466,497.55
	KW Karnataka	JPY INR		39,001,000.00	39,001,000.00 14,317,267.10	39,001,000.00 15,814,905.50	38,996,901.47 20,145,799.30
	MOP Ministry of Power	JPY INR		10,643,000.00	10,643,000.00 3,907,045.30	10,643,000.00 4,315,736.50	10,638,901.47 5,496,056.50
96	IDP-177 Bangalore Distribution Upgradation Project	JPY INR	30/03/2007	10,643,000.00	10,643,000.00 3,907,045.30	10,643,000.00 4,315,736.50	10,636,901.47 5,496,056.50
	MOUA&E Ministry of Urban Affairs Development	JPY INR		28,358,000.00	28,358,000.00 10,410,221.80	28,358,000.00 11,499,169.00	28,358,000.00 14,649,742.80
97	IDP-188 Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Project (II-2)	JPY INR	31/03/2008	28,358,000.00	28,358,000.00 10,410,221.80	28,358,000.00 11,499,169.00	28,358,000.00 14,649,742.80
	KR Kerala	JPY INR		45,504,000.00	32,777,000.00 12,032,436.70	27,035,388.34 10,962,849.97	29,752,829.38 15,370,311.66
	MOWR Ministry of Water Resources	JPY INR		45,504,000.00	32,777,000.00 12,032,436.70	27,035,388.34 10,962,849.97	29,752,829.38 15,370,311.66
98	IDP-184 Kerala Water Supply Project (II)	JPY INR	30/03/2007	32,777,000.00	32,777,000.00 12,032,436.70	27,035,388.34 10,962,849.97	17,025,829.38 8,795,543.46
99	IDP-203 Kerala Water Supply Project (III)	JPY INR	31/03/2009	12,308,000.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	12,308,000.00 6,358,312.80

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100	IDP-203A Kerala Water Supply Project (III)	JPY INR	31/03/2009	419,000.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	419,000.00 216,455.40
	MH Maharashtra	JPY INR		16,749,000.00	0.00 0.00	16,749,000.00 6,791,779.50	16,749,000.00 8,652,533.40
	MOP Ministry of Power	JPY INR		16,749,000.00	0.00 0.00	16,749,000.00 6,791,719.50	16,749,000.00 8,652,533.40
101	IDP-188 Maharashtra Transmission System Project	JPY INR	14/9/2007	16,585,000.00	0.00 0.00	16,585,000.00 6,725,217.50	16,585,000.00 8,567,811.00
102	IDP-188A Maharashtra Transmission System Project	JPY INR	14/09/2007	164,000.00	0.00 0.00	164,000.00 66,502.00	164,000.00 84,722.40
	OR Orissa	JPY INR		32,998,000.00	32,888,551.24 12,073,387.16	31,890,420.07 12,931,565.34	30,374,766.03 15,691,604.13
	MOE&F Ministry of Environment & Forest	JPY INR		13,937,000.00	13,827,551.24 5,076,094.06	12,829,420.07 5,202,329.84	11,313,766.03 5,844,691.53
103	IDP-173 Orissa Forestry Sector Development Project	JPY 0	31/03/2008	13,937,000.00	13,827,551.24 5,076,094.06	12,829,420.07 5,202,329.84	11,313,766.03 5,844,691.53
	MOWR Ministry of Water Resources	JPY INR		19,061,000.00	19,061,000.000 6,997,293.110	19,061,000.00 7,729,235.50	19,061,000.00 9,846,912.60
104	IDP-187 Orissa Integrated Sanitation Improvement Project	JPY INR	30/03/2001	19,061,000.00	19,061,000.01 6,997,293.110	19,061,000.00 7,729,235.50	19,061,000.01 9,846,972.60
	PU Punjab	JPY INR		6,961,000.00	6,961,000.00 2,555,383.10	6,961,000.00 2,822,685.50	6,890,553.12 3,559,659.74
	MOWR Ministry of Water Resources	JPY INR		6,961,000.00	6,961,000.00 2,555,383.110	6,961,000.00 2,822,685.5	6,890,553.12 3,559,659.74
105	DP-166 Amritsar Sewerage Project	JPY INR	30/03/2007	6,961,000.00	6,961,000.00 2,555,383.10	6,961,000.00 2,822,685.50	6,890,553.72 3,559,659.74
	TN Tamil Nadu	JPY INR		48,033,000.00	0.00 0.00	28,238,000.00 11,450,509.00	45,278,064.74 23,390,647.93



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	MOUA&E Ministry of Urban Affairs Development	JPY INR		4,006,000.00	0.00 0.00	2,676,000.00 1,085,118.00	2,676,000.00 1,382,421.60
107	IDP-196A Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Project	JPY INR	10/03/2008	4,008,000.00	0.00 0.00	2,676,000.00 1,085,118.00	2,676,000.00 1,382,421.60
	MOUD Ministry of Urban Development	JPY INR		4,545,000.00	0.00 0.00	3,175,000.00 1,287,462.50	3,175,000.00 1,640,205.00
107	DP-196 Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Project	JPY INR	10/03/2008	4,545,000.00	0.00 0.00	3,175,000.00 1,287,462.50	3,775,000.00 1,640,205.00
	MOWR Ministry of Water Resources	JPY INR		39,482,000.00	0.00 0.00	22,387,000.00 9,077,928.50	39,427,064.14 20,368,021.33
105	IDP-195 Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project	JPY INR	10/03/2008	21,098,000.00	0.00 0.00	21,098,000.00 8,555,239.00	21,098,000.00 10,899,226.80
109	IDP-195A Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project	JPY INR	10/03/2008	1,289,000.00	0.00 0.00	1,289,000.00 522,689.50	1,234,064.14 637,517.53
110	IDP-204 Hogenakkal Water Supply & Fluorosis Mitigation Project (Phase 2)	JPY INR	31/03/2009	16,851,000.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	16,851,000.00 8,705,226.60
111	IDP-204A Hogenakkal Water Supply & Fluorosis Mitigation Project (Phase 2)	JPY INR	31/03X009	244,000.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	244,000.00 126,050.40
	UP Uttar Pradesh	JPY INR		38,167,000.00	24,822,000.00 9,112,156.20	38,167,000.00 15,476,718.50	38,005,764.46 179,633,777.92
	MOE&F Ministry of Environment & Forest	JPY INR		13,345,000.00	0.00 0.00	13,345,000.00 5,411,397.50	13,335,660.20 6,889,202.06
112	IDP-194 Forest Department-Uttar Pradesh	JPY INR	10/03/2008	12,857,000.00	0.00 0.00	12,657,000.00 5,132,413.50	12,847,660.20 6,533,781.26
113	IDP-194A U. Pradesh Participatory Forest Management and Poverty	JPY INR	10/03/2008	688,000.00	0.00 0.00	688,000.00 278,964.00	688,000.00 355,420.80

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	MOWR Ministry of Water Resources	JPY INR		24,822,000.00	24,822,000.00 9,112,156.20	24,822,000.00 10,065,321.00	24,670,104.26 12,744,575.86
114	IDP-185 Agra Water Supply Project	JPY INR	30/03/2007	24,822,000.00	24,822,000.00 9,112,158.20	24,822,000.00 10,065,321.00	24,670,104.26 12,744,575.86
	WB West Bengal	JPY INR		21,547,000.00	78,355,773.37 6,738,404.40	14,859,635.84 6,025,582.33	73,778,778.36 6,808,125.90
	MOP Ministry of Power	JPY INR		17,983,000.00	14,771,773.37 5,422,718.00	11,299,468.23 4,561,934.31	9,730,188.56 5,026,615.41
115	IDP-167 Purulia Pumped Storage Project (III)	JPY INR	31/03/2006	77,963,000.00	14,771,773.37 5,422,718.00	11,299,468.23 4,581,934.37	9,730,188.56 5,026,675.47
	MOUA&E Ministry of Urban Affairs Development	JPY INR		3,584,000.00	3,584,000.00 1,315,686.41	3,560,167.61 1,443,647.96	3,448,529.80 1,781,510.49
116	IDP-175 Kolkata Solid Waste Management Improvement Project	JPY INR	31/03/2006	3,584,000.00	3,584,000.00 1,375,586.40	3,560,767.61 443,647.96	3,448,529.81 1,781,510.49
	Total Germany [Norhal & B2B]	(INR)			7536567.42	18906991.51	40117893.44
	Total Japan [Nornal & B2B](INR)				181138400.35	245341772.63	367600840.35

## Undrawn of Govt. Grant From 2006-2007 To 2008-2009

(Amt. in Thousands)

Donor, State, Ministry, Loan	Loan Curr	Agree Dt.	Loan Amount (Net of Cancellation)	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Normal						
GOCA Canada	CAD		1,616.23	73.50	73.50	73.50
	INR			2,739.36	2,899.58	3,014.24
CN Central Govt.	CAD		1,616.23	73.50	73.50	73.50
	INR			2,739.35	2,899.58	3,014.24

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	MOE&F Ministry of Environment & Forest	CAD INR		275.90	73.50 2,739.35	73.50 2,899.58	73.50 3,014.24
1	CAGG004 Strengthening Natural Resource Mgt & Farmers-Nagaland	CAD INR	11/11/2002	275.90	73.50 2,739.35	73.50 2,899.58	73.50 3,014.24
	MOH&FW Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	CAD INR		1,340.33	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
2	CAGG003 National Aids Control Project II	CAD INR	07/02/2001	1,340.33	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	GODE Germany	EUR INR		211,534.95	62,663.23 3,605,696.91	61,693.46 3,277,365.12	42,899.20 2,939,882.45
	CN Central Govt.	EUR INR		58,318.59	9,151.47 526,667.33	4,772.74 302,591.66	3,723.49 255,170.42
	MOF Ministry of Finance	EUR INR		3,800.00	3,800.00 218,690.00	3,800.00 240,920.00	3,800.00 260,414.00
3	9170248E Study And Expert Fund VII	EUR INR	12/12/2006	3,800.00	3,800.00 218,690.00	3,800.00 240,920.00	3,800.00 260,414.00
	MOH&FW Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	EUR INR		54,518.59	5,351.47 307,977.33	972.74 61,671.66	-76.52 -5,243.58
4	1273173E Pulse Polio Immunization Programme VII	EUR INR	05/10/2004	10,624.21	827.18 47,604.23	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
5	260955 Pulse Polio Immunization Programme VIII	EUR INR	12/12/2006	10,000.00	4,165.68 239,734.65	914.93 58,006.85	0.00 0.00
6	3931929E Pules Polio Immunization Programme III	EUR INR	29/10/2001	10,180.73	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	-45.11 -3,091.43
7	7522889E Pulses Polio Immunization Programme V	EUR INR	15/10/2004	10,000.00	57.81 3,326.65	57.81 3,664.81	0.00 0.00
8	9508479E Pulse Polio Immunisation Programme IV	EUR INR	03/11/2003	7,637.97	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	-31.40 -2,152.14

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	9597402E Pulse Polio Immunization Programme VI	EUR INR	05/10/2004	6,075.67	300.81 17,311.79	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	KN Karnataka	EUR INR		30,150.05	16,869.11 970,817.28	15,928.01 1,009,835.65	14,060.08 963,536.91
	MOH&FW Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	EUR INR		30,150.05	16,869.11 970,817.28	15,928.01 1,009,835.65	14,060.08 963,536.91
10	1127870E DM23M Karnaataka Sec Level Hosp.Dev. Project	EUR INR	16/01/1997	13,804.88	2,592.36 149,190.35	2,592.36 164,355.66	2,142.12 146,799.18
	5420301E Upgrading Health Facilities in Karnataka, Ph-199	EUR INR	26/04/2004	14,300.00	13,927.57 801,531.72	12,986.47 823,342.09	11,618.54 796,218.26
12	9451864E Upgratdation of Sec. Level Health Care Ph II KN	EUR INR	16/01/1997	2,045.17	349.18 20,095.21	349.18 22,137.90	299.42 20,519.47
	MH Maharashtra	EUR INR		11,606.33	4,861.42 279,774.61	3,204.77 203,182.63	975.04 66,819.40
	MOH&FW Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	EUR INR		10,225.84	4,271.15 245,802.96	2,639.41 167,338.28	471.70 32,325.32
13	9840508E Basic Health Maharashtra	EUR INR	23/07/1996	10,225.84	4,271.12 245,802.96	2,639.41 167,338.28	471.70 32,325.32
	MOWR Ministry of Water Resources	EUR INR		1,380.49	590.30 33,971.64	565.37 35844.36	503.34 34,494.08
14	76498S7E Rural Water Supply Maharastra	EUR INR	28/12/2000	1,380.49	590.30 33,977.64	565.37 35,644.36	503.34 34,494.08
	OR Orissa	EUR INR		5,112.92	1,375.68 75,717.54	828.28 52,513.07	730.79 50,080.74
	MOAG Ministry of Agriculture	EUR INR		5,112.92	1,315.68 75,717.54	828.28 52,513.07	730.79 50,080.74
15	4673775E Multipurpose Cyclone Shelters Programme II- Orissa	EUR INR	09/12/2002	5,112.92	1,375.68 75,717.54	828.28 52,513.07	730.79 50,080.74
	RJ Rajasthan	EUR INR		49,061.44	12,254.61 705,252.93	11,414.96 723,708.62	10,439.49 715,418.43

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	MOAG Ministry of Agriculture	EUR INR		25,564.59	975.48 56,138.99	730.46 46,310.84	730.46 50,058.07
16	320735E Rural water supply Rajasthan	EUR INR	17/06/1995	20,457.68	127.67 6,998.80	127.61 7,710.23	127.61 8,334.11
17	7012001E Rural Water Supply Rajasthan	EUR INR	29/10/2001	5,112.92	853.87 49,140.18	608.84 38,600.60	608.84 41,723.96
	MOHRD Ministry of Human Resource	EUR INR		22,496.84	10,772.55 619,960.20	10,394.68 659,022.61	9,622.71 659,444.49
18	1323824E Residential schools Project Rajasthan	EUR INR	05/06/1997	9,203.25	0.00 0.00	-3.11 -197.22	17.56 1,203.20
19	6726404E Residential Schools Project- Rajasthan	EUR INR	09/12/2002	173,293.59	10,772.55 619,960.20	10,397.79 659,219.83	9,605.76 658,241.29
	MORD Ministry of Rural Development	EUR INR		1,000.00	506.58 29,153.75	289.83 18,375.18	86.33 5,915.87
20	6004990E Rural Water Supply Rajasthan	EUR INR	26/06/2006	1,000.00	506.58 29,153.75	289.83 178,375.78	86.33 5,915.87
	WB West Bengal	EUR INR		57,285.34	18,200.99 1,047,467.23	175,544.69 985,533.50	72,970.33 888,856.54
	MOH&FW Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	EUR INR		57,285.34	18,200.99 1,047,467.23	15,544.69 985,533.50	12,970.33 888,856.54
21	2871993E Basic Health Programme WB	EUR INR	22/06/1999	30,677.51	18,200.99 1,047,487.23	15,544.69 985,533.50	12,970.33 888,856.54
22	5699182E 50 M-Rural Water Supply West Bengal	EUR INR	05/07/1998	7,359.41	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
23	9759131E 50 M. R. W. S West Bengal	EUR INR	05/07/1996	25,248.42	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	GODE Germany	USD INR		750.50	516.08 22,248.31	516.08 20,710.39	516.08 26,067.32
	RJ Rajasthan	USD INR		750.00	566.08 22,248.31	516.08 20,710.39	576.08 26,067.32
	MOP Ministry of Power	USD INR		750.00	516.08 22,248.31	516.08 20,710.39	516.08 26,067.32

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24	200065482 Solar Thermal Power Project-Mathania	USD INR	23/08/2001	750.00	516.08 22,248.31	516.08 20,710.39	576.08 26,067.32
GODE	Germany	DNK		455,421.54	2,862.36	0.00	0.00
		INR			-22,097.39	0.00	0.00
	CG Chhattisgarh	DKK		8,585.58	302.61	0.00	0.00
		INR			2,336.16	0.00	0.00
	MOSJ&E Ministry of Social Justice and	DKK		8,585 58	302.61	0.00	0.00
		INR			2,336.16	0.00	0.00
25	DKGG015 Live Stock Dev. Project, Bastar Chhattisgarh	DKK INR	05/12/1996	8,585.58	302.61 2,336.16	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	CN Central Govt.	DKK		166,949.26	-1,921.04	0.00	0.00
		INR			-14,830.43	0.00	0.00
	MOH&FW Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	DKK		166,949.26	-1,921.04	0.00	0.00
		INR			-14,830.43	0.00	0.00
26	DKGG014 Revised National T.B Control Prg Orissa Phase - I	DKK INR	02/12/1996	7,077.40	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
27	DKGG016 Health Care Project Phase III Tamil Nadu	DKK INR	24/12/1996	76,303.73	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
28	DKGG020 National Programme for Control of Blindness Ph-III	DKK INR	07/11/1997	38,497.83	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
29	DKGG021 Agreement for Leprosy Eradication Programme Phases	DKK INR	16/11/1998	17,463.77	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
30	DKGG023 MP. Basic Health Services	DKK INR	15/11/1999	19,967.51	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
31	DKGG024 Chhattisgarh Basic Health Services	DKK INR	15/11/1999	7,639.01	-1,921.04 -14,830.43	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	KN Karnataka	DKK		40,401.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	MOAG Ministry of Agriculture	DKK INR		40,401.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
32	DKGG019 Karnataka Watershed Development Project Ph-II	DKK INR	02/06/1997	29,134.89	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
33	DKGG022 Women & Youth Training Project Phase III	DKK INR	26/06/2000	11,266.10	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	MORA&E Ministry of Rural Development	DKK INR		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00
34	DKGG027 Rural Drinking Water Supply & Sanit. Pj. PH I IKN	DKK INR	17/02/2003	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	MP Madhya Pradesh	DKK INR		28,8891.90	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	MOSJ&E Ministry of Social Justice and	DKK INR		28,891.90	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
35	DKGG018 Watershed Dev is Western MP.	DKK INR	12/03/1997	28,891.90	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	MS Multistates	DKK INR		6,736.40	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	MOAG Ministry of Agriculture	DKK INR		6,136.40 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00
36	DKGG025 MAPWA, Phase-II	DKK INR	09/04/2002	6,136.40	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	OR Orissa	DKK INR		57,216.10	-1,409.74 -10,883.18	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	MOAG Ministry of Agriculture	DKK INR		49,824.02	-1,409.74 -10,883.18	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
37	DKGG005 Indo Danish Comp. Watershed Dev.Proj. Koraput. Orissa	DKK INR	05/10/1992	18,844.29	-1,146.39 -8,850.10	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
38	DKGG006 Integrated Livestock Dev Proj. Koraput Distt. Orissa	DKK INR	22/12/1992	10,917.97	-317.26 -2,449.22	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
39	DKGG011 TEWA, Ph.II, Orissa	DKK INR	01/07/1995	20,027.76	53.90 416.14	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	MOH&FW Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	DKK INR		7,392.08	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
40	DKGG026 Revised National T.B. Control Prg Orissa Phase-II	DKK INR	12/12/2003	7,392.08	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	TN Tamil Nadu	DKK INR		147,241.40	165.81 1,280.06	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	MOAG Ministry of Agriculture	DKK INR		109,67963	165.81 1,280.06	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
41	DKGG007 Tamil Nadu Women in Agriculture (TANWA)-phase II	DKK INR	30/09/1993	46,925.47	-592.57 -4,574.66	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
42	DKGG009 Comprehensive Watershed Dev. Project Ramanathapuram	DKK INR	19/11/1993	17,756.79	-187.61 -1,448.32	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
43	DKGG010 Comprehensive Watershed Dev Project, Tirunelveli Ph	DKK INR	05/08/1994	44,997.38	945.99 7,303.04	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	MOSJ&E Ministry of Social Justice and	DKK INR		37,561.77	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
44	DKGG013 Rural Water & Sanitation, Phase II Tamil Nadu	DKK INR	01/10/1996	21,645.88	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
72	DKGG017 Pudukottai Livestock Dev Project Phase II	DKK INR	31/01/1997	15,915.89	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
GOFR France		EUR INR		0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	OR Orissa		EUR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			INR		0.00	0.00	0.00
	MOUA&E Ministry of Urban Affairs Development	EUR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
45	FRGG3901E Bhubaneshwar Dev. Authority (Waste Mgmt Dev projec	EUR	05/02/1997	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
	WB West Bengal	EUR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
	MOP&PI Ministry of Planning and Programme	EUR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
46	FRGG3902E Feasibility Study for Solid Wast Management, CMC, Japan	EUR	13/11/1997	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
		JPY		6,163,369.55	188,418.40	95,562.50	26,69884
		INR			69,168.40	38,750.60	13,276.54
	Andhra Pradesh	JPY		41,688.74	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
	MOE&F Ministry of Environment & Forest	JPY		41,688.74	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
47	JPGG018 Debt Relief dt. 28.03.2000 A/c No. 213 EPTRI8 A/c No 207	JPY	28/03/2000	41,688.74	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
	CN Central Govt.	JPY		2,714,598.96	138,418.40	95,562.50	25,699.84
		INR			50,813.40	38,750.60	13,276.54
	MOC Ministry of Commerce	JPY		2,941.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
48	JPGG030 (144) Import of Equipment for footwear Mould Tmg. A/c No. 165	JPY	21/08/2002	2,941.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
	MOF Ministry of Finance	JPY		645,497.70	138,418.40	95,562.50	25,699.84
		INR			50,813.40	38,750.60	13,276.54

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
49	JPGG016 Debt Relief Dt 17/06/1999 A/c No. 207 EPTRI	JPY INR	17/06/1999	28,153.39	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
50	JPGG019 Debt Relief dt 28.03 2000	JPY INR	28/03/2000	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
51	JPGG020 Debt Relief dt. 21.03.2001 A/c No. 216	JPY INR	21/03/2001	46,820.74	6,025.26 2,211.87	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
52	JPGG024 DEBT RELIEF A/C No. 177 for BMC	JPY INR	13/01/1991	131,362.12	22,252.34 8,168.83	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
53	JPGG026DRG A/C No. 201 BMC, 177	JPY INR	11/02/1999	177,50031	9,071.84 3,330 27	9,071.84 3,678.63	9,071.84 4,686.51
54	JPGG027 DEBT RELIEF A/C NO. 203 for BMC	JPY INR	2303/1999	5,639 26	16,628.00 6,104.14	16,623.00 6,742.65	16,628.00 8,590.02
55	JPGG028 Debt Relief A/c No. 220	JPY INR	12/02/2002	20,646 48	58,160.96 21,350.89	43,582.67 17,672.77	0.00 0.00
56	JPGG029 Debt Relief A/c No 221	JPY INR	11/03/2002	34,250.00	26,280.00 9,647.39	26,280.00 10,656.54	0.00 0.00
57	JPGG031 Debt Relief Grant-2003 (a/c 223) for BMC A/c No.	JPY INR	28/0812003	85,04200	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
58	JPGG022 Debt Relief A/c No. 165 for FDDI NOIDA  MOH&FW Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	JPY INR JPY INR	11/01/1996	116,08341 0.00 2,066,160.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	000 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
59	JPGG032 NICED Kolkata A/c No. 234  KR Kerala  MOSSI Ministry of Small Scale Industries	JPY INR JPY INR	15/07/2004	2,066,160.00 58,807.28 58,807.28	0.00 0.00 50,00000 18,355.00	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
60	JPGG034 Debt Relief A/c 165 SIDCO-Kerala  MH Maharashtra	JPY INR JPY INR	11/01/1996	58,807.28 733,20000 0.00	50,000.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	MOH&FW Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	JPY		733,200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
61	JPGGU13 JJ Hospital Mumbai A/c No. 222	JPY	27/09/2003	733,200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
	MS Multistates	JPY		2,620,074.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
	MOF Ministry of Finance	JPY		2,620,074.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
62	JPGG001 Debt Relief Dt. 18 03 81 IPC, ROOT PSTCL NEEPCO	JPY	11/01/1996	2,620,074.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
	GONL Netherlands	EUR		119,972.11	-192.97	0.00	0.00
		INR			-11,105.62	0.00	0.00
	AP Andhra Pradesh	EUR		26,191.88	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
	MOAG Ministry of Agriculture	EUR		2,070.45	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
63	NLGG019E Training Women in Agnculture in AP Ph-II	EUR	20/08/2001	2,070,45	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
	MOUA&E Ministry of Urban Affairs Development	EUR		16,388.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
64	NLGG015E Grant India 2000.03 - Green Hyderabad Program	EUR	12/04/2001	2,528.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
65	NLGG018 Green Hyderabad Environment Programme	EUR	03/04/2002	13,860.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
	MOWR Ministry of Water Resources	EUR		7,732.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
66	NLGG01011E APWELL Project Andhra Pradesh	EUR	14/11/1994	7,732.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
	CN Central Govt.	EUR		22,387.37	193.43	0.00	0.00
		INR			-11,131.62	0.00	0.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	MOF Ministry of Finance	EUR		592.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	
67	NLGG023 Grant India	EUR	22/04/2004	592.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003317, ORET 02/23	INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
	MOHRD Ministry	EUR		21,795.10	-193.43	0.00	0.00
	of Human Resource	INR			-11,131.62	0.00	0.00
68	NLGG01007E Mahila	EUR	31/01/1994	24,795.10	-193.43	0.00	0.00
	Samkhya Project	INR			-11,131.62	0.00	0.00
	GU Gujarat	EUR		58,020.91	0.45	0.00	0.00
		INR			26.01	0.00	0.00
	MOAG Ministry	EUR		2,411.24	0.00	0.00	0.00
	of Agriculture	INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
69	NLGG009E 1997.05	EUR	09/12/1997	2,411.24	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Training Women in	INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
	Agriculture-Gujrat Ph-II						
	MOHRD Ministry of	EUR		37,515.95	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Human Resource	INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
70	NLGG016E Recont. &	EUR	24/07/2001	37,515.95	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Repair of Primary Schools	INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
	in Gujrat						
	MORA&E Ministry of	EUR		18,093.72	0.45	0.00	0.00
	Rural Development	INR			26.01	0.00	0.00
71	NLGG006E Grant India	EUR	04/08/1997	13,025.92	0.45	0.00	0.00
	1996-06 Gogha Regional	INR			26.01	0.00	0.00
	Water Supply						
72	NLGG020E Community	EUR	22/08/2002	5,067.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Managed Dev. of Water	INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
	& Sanitation-GU						
	UP Uttar Pradesh	EUR		8,368.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
	MOE&F Ministry of	EUR		8,368.41	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Environment & Forest	INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
73	NLGG005E Grant India	EUR	23/03/1997	8,368.41	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1996-07 Ganga Action	INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
	Plan Support Project						
	WB West Bengal	EUR		5,003.55	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	MOWR Ministry of Water Resources	EUR INR		5,003.55	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
74	NLGG01012E North Bengal Terai Dev. Project Phase III	EUR INR	30/11/1994	-5,003.55	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	GONL Netherlands	INR		14,544.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
	GU Gujarat	INR		14,544.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
	MORA & E Ministry of Rural Development	INR INR		14,544.07	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
75	NLGG021E Gnogna Water Supply & Sanitation Project II	INR INR	02/12/2002	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
76	NLGG022E Institutional Support to WASMO	INR INR	02/12/2002	14,544.07	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	GOSC Switzerland	CHF		52,500.00	22,131.79	23,131.79	22,342.47
		INR			785,678.70	895,673.71	1,004,964.43
	CN Central Govt.	CHF		40,000.00	12,228.82	72,228.82	12,228.82
		INR			434,123.00	494,900.22	550,052.19
	MOP Ministry of Power	CHF		40,000.00	12,228.82	12,228.82	12,228.82
		INR			434,123.00	494,900.22	550,052.19
77	SCGGU02 Swiss Mixed Grant-II	CHF INR	15/06/1991	40,000.00	12,228.82 434,123.00	12,228.82 494,900.22	12,228.82 550,052.19
	MS Multistates	CHF		12,500.00	9,902.98	9,902.98	10,173.66
		INR			357,555.69	400,773.49	454,912.25
	MOAG Ministry of Agriculture	CHF INR		12,500.00	9,902.98 351,555.69	9,902.98 400,773.49	10,113.66 454,912.25
78	SCGG003 Sen - 2000 (Sericulture Project)	CHF INR	05/11/1997	12,500.00	9,902.98 351,555.69	9,902.98 400,773.49	10,113.66 454,912.25
GOUK	United Kingdom	GBP		1,683,663.01	571,136.59	702,287.43	535,67.61
		INR			48,386,692.21	56506,046.59	39,484,796.58
	AP Andhra Pradesh	GBP		154,209.11	29,291.85	8,620.10	1,882.97
		INR			2,481,605.60	693,573.01	138,793.43

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	MOF Ministry of Finance	GBP		3,506.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
79	UKSG034 Governance Reform Programme in AP	GBP	17/08/2001	3,506.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
	MOHRD Ministry of Human Resource	GBP		40,001.97	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
80	UKGG009 UK/India AP Dist. Primary Edu. Proj. Local Cost Grant	GBP	29/08/1995	40,001.97	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
	MOPPG&P M/o of Personnel, Public Grievances	GBP		6,500.00	5,561.83	3,608.82	1,882.97
		INR			471,198.09	290,365.49	138,793.43
81	UKGG062 GOAP Public Mang. & Service Deliver/ Imp. Prog.	GBP	21/03/2006	6,500.00	5,561.83	3,608.82	1,882.97
		INR			471,198.09	290,365.49	138,793.43
	MORA&E Ministry of Rural Development	GBP		36,615.10	9,660.48	3,560.90	0.00
		INR			818,435.65	286,510.00	0.00
82	UKGG021 A.P.Rural Livelihood Project dt. 23-7-99	GBP	23/07/1999	36,615.10	9,660.48	3,560.90	0.00
		INR			818,435.65	286,510.00	0.00
	MORD Ministry of Rural Development	GBP		1,900.00	1,500.00	1,450.38	0.00
		INR			127,080.00	116,697.52	0.00
83	UKGG061 GIRI PRAGATHI- sustainable dev. of tribals in AP	GBP	13/12/2005	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,450.38	0.00
		INR			127,080.00	116,697.52	0.00
	MOUA&E Ministry of Urban Affairs Development	GBP		66,086.00	12,569.55	0.00	0.00
		INR			1,064,891.86	0.00	0.00
84	UKGG017 Andhra Pradesh Urban Services Improvement for Poor	GBP	03/06/1999	66,086.00	12,569.55	0.00	0.00
		INR			1,064,891.86	0.00	0.00
	CN Central Govt.	GBP		953,028.06	297,204.62	492,079.99	373,644.32
		INR			25,179,174.95	39,592,755.75	27,541,322.68
	MOAG Ministry of Agriculture	GBP		30,740.38	20,689.22	17,537.10	12,507.85
		INR			1,752,790.71	1,411,034.70	921,953.28
85	UKGG007 UK/Kribhco Eastern India Rainfed Framing Grant 95	GBP	01/04/1995	4,740.38	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
86	UKGG029 Western Orissa rural Dev. project dt. 23-7-99	GBP INR	23/07/1999	26,000.00	20,689.22 1,752,790.71	17,537.10 1,411,034.79	12,507.85 921,953.28
	MOE&F Ministry of Environment & Forest	GBP INR		1,199.02	185.11 15,682.57	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
87	UKGG026 Forest Training Project 11-4-2000	GBP INR	11/04/2000	826.84	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
88	UKGG058 Organis Strengthening & Repositioning of EPCO	GBP INR	01/12/2004	372.38	185.11 15,682.57	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	MOH&FW Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	GBP INR		470,367.69	245,863.08 20,829,520.37	319,295.50 25,690,516.16	257,501.02 18,980,400.39
89	UKGG027 AP Revised TB Control Progrf 998 Dt. 21-7-2000	GBP INR	21/07/2000	2,530.61	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
90	UKGG030 Partnership for Sexual Health in AP GU. KR and OR	GBP INR	05/10/1999	10,594.92	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
91	UKGG037 Polio Eradication Programme Grant 2002	GBP INR	02/01/2002	85,674.64	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
92	UKGG042 Orissa Interim Support to Dept. of Health & family	GBP INR	29/11/2002	530.29	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
93	UKGG050 National Aid Control Programme Grant-2004	GBP INR	09/07/2004	31,037.24	6,567.58 556,405.38	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
94	UKGG064 Support to GOI for RCH Prog. Ph-II: Grant 2006	GBP INR	15/12/2006	245,000.00	239,295.50 20,273,115.00	239,295.50 19,253,716.15	189,099.20 13,938,502.31
95	UKGG067 National AIDS Control Programme Ph.iii (NACP-III) Gt. 2007	GBP INR	05/07/2007	95,000.00	0.00 0.00	80,000.00 6,436,800.00	68,401.82 5,041,898.08
	MOHRD Ministry of Human Resource	GBP INR		443,720.97	23,600.00 1,999,392.00	149,000.00 11,988,540.00	97,774.21 7,206,936.81

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
96	UKGG013 UK India West Bengal Primary Education Project	GBP INR	16/05/1997	24.160.17	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
97	UKGG025 West Bengal Distt. Pri. Edu Exp. dt. 16-5-2000	GBP INR	16/05/2000	24,949 20	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
98	UKGG028 Lok Jumbish Ph. III LC.G. dt.4-8-200	GBP INR	04/08/2000	25.704 34	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
99	UKGG051 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (U.E.E.P) Grant-2004	GBP INR	07/07/2004	189,907.27	23,800.00 1,999,392.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
100	UKGG069 Support to Mahila Samakhya (Education for Women's Equality Prog) Gt. 2007	GBP INR	09/10/2007	34,000.00	0.00 0.00	34,000.00 2,735,640.00	29,974.21 2,209,398.81
101	UKGG072 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan-II (U.E.E.P)	GBP INR	11/03/2008	145,00000	0.00 0.00	115,00000 9,252,900.00	67,800.00 4,997,538.00
	MOPPG&P M/o of Personnel, Public Grievances	GBP INR		7,000.00	6,867.20 581,789.30	6,247.39 502,664.81	5,861.24 432,032.20
102	UKGG055 Support MoP Capacity Bldg for Poverty Reduction	GBP INR	10/01/2005	7,000.00	6,867.20 581,789.30	6,247.39 502,664.81	5,861.24 432,032.20
	HP Himachal Pradesh	GBP INR		4,391.44	411.55 34,866.52	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	MOE&F Ministry of Environment & Forest	GBP INR		4,391.44	411.55 34,866.52	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
103	UKGG040 Himachal Pradesh Forest Sector Reform Project	GBP INR	26/02/2002	4,39144	411.55 34,866.52	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	KN Karnataka	GBP INR		3,525.43	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	MOWR Ministry of Water Resources	GBP INR		3,525.43 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00
104	UKGG014 UK/India Karnataka Watershed Dev Project Grant 97	GBP INR	23/05/1997	3,525.43	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	MH Maharashtra	GBP		8,608.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
	MOAG Ministry of Agriculture	GBP		8,608.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
105	UKGG020 Maharastra Rural Drinking Water & Sanitation	GBP	10/09/1991	8,608.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
	MP Madhya Pradesh	GBP		65,765.32	44,643.91	40,016.76	38,115.94
		INR			3,782,232.36	3,219,748.67	2,809,526.23
	MOH&FW Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	GBP		11,405.94	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
106	UKGG052 Decentralisation of Health Man. & Strengthening	GBP	20/05/2003	11,405.94	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
	MOP Ministry of Power	GBP		4,000.00	4,000.00	3,779.32	3,577.08
		INR			338,880.00	304,083.98	263,666.82
107	UKGG060 Support for GOMP Power Sector Reform Prog Ph-2	GBP	13/12/2005	4,000.00	4,000.00	3,779.32	3,577.08
		INR			338,880.00	304,083.98	263,666.82
	MORA&E Ministry of Rural Development	GBP		13,859.38	4,143.91	0.00	0.00
		INR			351,072.36	0.00	0.00
108	UKGG045 Madhya Pradesh Rural Livelihoods Project	GBP	24/03/2003	13,859.38	4,143.91	0.00	0.00
		INR			351,072.36	0.00	0.00
	MOUA&E Ministry of Urban Affairs Development	GBP		36,500.00	36,500.00	36,237.44	34,538.86
		INR			3,092,280.00	2,915,664.69	2,545,9.40
109	UKGG063 Madhya Pradesh Urban Services for Poor Prog Gt 2006	GBP	10/11/2006	36,500.00	36,500.00	36,237.44	34,538.86
		INR			3,092,280.00	2,975,664.69	2,545,859.40
	OR Orissa	GBP		84,045.53	38,157.29	27,938.89	14,181.61
		INR			3,232,685.77	2,247,705.18	7,045,326.62
	MOC Ministry of Commerce	G3P		26,799.65	15,919.85	11,353.91	3,000.35
		INR			1,348,729.40	913,535.26	221,155.86

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
110	UKGG054 Orissa Public Enterprises Reform Ph-II-Grant-2004	GBP INR	20/09/2004	26,799.65	15,919.85 1,348,729.40	11,353.91 913,535.26	3,000.35 227,755.86
	MOH&FW Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	GBP INR		1,610.58	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
111	UKGG015 Orissa Health & Family Welfare Project Phase-III	GBP INR	21/08/1997	1,610.58	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	MOHRD Ministry of Human Resource	GBP INR		55,635.30	22,237.45 1,883,956.37	16,581.78 1,334,169.92	11,181.26 824,170.76
112	UKGG035 Orissa District Primary Education Pgm.	GBP INR	18/09/2001	31,358.25	22,237.45 1,883,956.37	16,581.78 1,334,169.92	11,181.26 824,170.76
113	UKGG038 Orissa Post Cyclone Recon. of Primary School Proje	GBP INR	01/01/2002	24,277.05	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	RJ Rajasthan	GBP INR		16,326.63	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	MOHRD Ministry of Human Resource	GBP INR		16,326.63	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
114	UKGG032 Shiksha Karmi project phase III	GBP INR	16/03/2000	16,326.63	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	UP Uttar Pradesh	GBP INR		9,701.87	1,603.75 735,878.58	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	MOF Ministry of Finance	GBP INR		9,701.87	1,603.15 135,818.58	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
115	UKGG023 Western India Rainfed Farming Proj.-II dt.214-99	GBP INR	21/04/1999	9,707.87	7,603.75 735,818.58	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	WB West Bengal	GBP INR		284,060.72	159,824.23 13,540,308.42	133,634.90 10,752,263.98	707,852.77 7,949,827.62
	MOE&F Ministry of Environment & Forest	GBP INR		17,967.37	14,883.83 1,260,958.35	9,470.91 762,029.37	4,828.45 355,904.89
116	UKGG036 Calcutta Environmental Improvment Pj Grant. 2001	GBP INR	08/11/2001	17,967.37	74,883.83 1,260,958.35	9,470.97 762,029.37	4,828.45 355,904.89

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	MOH&FW Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	GBP INR		97,500.00	67,000.00 5,676,240.00	42,500.00 3,419,550.00	23,500.00 1,732 185.00
117	UKGG057 Health System Dev. Initiative-Grant 2005	GBP INR	01/07/2005	97,500.00	67,000.00 5,676,240.00	42,500.00 3,479,550.00	23,500.00 1,732,185.00
	MOI Ministry of Industry	GBP INR		44,653.35	0.00 0.00	21,760.00 1,750,809.60	16,754.02 1,234,938.57
118	UKGG046 Restructuring of Pub.Sec.Engerp Prog.in WB: Ph-I	GBP INR	16/02/2004	22,893.35	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
119	UKGG073 WB Public Sector Enterprise Reform Prog.-Ph 2: Grant 2008	GBP INR	31/03/2008	21,760.00	0.00 0.00	21,760.00 1,750,809.60	16,754.02 1,234,938.57
	MORD Ministry of Rural Development	GBP INR		34,500.00	4,720.08 399,884.76	129.26 10,400.00	17,668.50 1,302,345.18
120	UKGG059 Strengthening Rural Decent Prog in W.B.PH-I	GBP INR	18/02/2005	34,500.00	4,720.08 399,884.76	129.26 10,400.00	17,668.50 1,302,345.18
	MOUA&E Ministry of Urban Affairs Development	GBP INR		89,440.00	73,220.32 6,203,225.32	59,774.73 4,809,475.01	45,101.80 3,324,453.99
121	UKGG047 Kolkata Urban Services for the Poor Programme	GBP INR	31/12/2003	89,440.00	73,220.32 6,203,225.32	59,774.73 4,809,475.01	45,101.80 3,324,453.99
GO.....	United States of America	USD INR		513,383.32	246,732.77 10,593,539.68	241,805.36 9,703,649.25	249,789.89 12,616,887.24
	CN Central Govt.	USD INR		493,383.32	225,732.77 9,731,339.68	221,805.36 8,901,049.25	229,789.89 11,606,687.24
	MOF Ministry of Finance	USD INR		228,262.52	155,916.21 6,721,547.77	157,228.71 6,309,588.26	155,824.78 7,870,709.86
122	386-0-496 Programme for Advancement of Comm. Tech	USD INR	30/08/1985	49,050.52	3,774.03 162,698.33	2,776.53 111,422.22	1,758.49 88,821.77
123	386-0-542 Energy Conserveion & Commercialization Project	USD INR	18/04/2001	57,000.00	53,541.47 2,308,172.70	53,541.47 2,148,619.12	53,155.58 2,684,888.57

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
124	386-0531 Financial Institutions Reforms & Expansion Project	USD INR	12/09/2003	67,000.00	67,000.00 2,888,370.00	67,000.00 2,688,710.00	67,000.00 3,384,170.00
125	386-0534 Greenhouse Gas Pollution Prevention Project	USD INR	10/04/1995	39,212 00 672,546.74	15,600.71 718,755.92	17,910.71 904,670.12	17,910.71 904,670.12
126	386-0546 Disaster Management Support Project	USD INR	21/07/2003	16,000.00	16,000.00 689,760.00	16,000.00 642,080.00	16,000.00 808,160.00
	MOH&FW Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	USD INR		234,900.80	56,363.56 2,429,833.09	51,123.65 2,051,592.10	60,512.10 3,056,466.36
127	386-0-525 Aids Prevention & Control Project	USD INR	30/09/1992	35,030.00	5,938.62 256,014.04	13,620.81 546,603.17	10,638.33 537,347.98
128	386-0-527 Innovations in Family Planning Services	USD INR	30/09/1992	158,370 80	16,090.46 693,659.77	5,509.46 221,094.67	20,830.48 7,052,747.55
129	386-0-544 Avert Project	USD INR	15/09/1999	41,500.00	34,334.48 1,480,159.28	31,993.38 1,283,894.26	29,043.30 7,466,976.83
	MOHRD Ministry of Human Resource	USD INR		30,220.00	13,453.00 579,958 83	13,453.00 539,868.89	13,453.00 679,511.03
130	386-0-515 Technical Assistance and Support	USD INR	31/08/1988	30,220.00	13,453.00 579,958.83	13,453.00 539,868 89	13,453.00 679,511.03
	MS Multistates	USD INR		20,000.00	20,000.00 862,200.00	20,000.00 802,600.00	20,000.00 1,010,200.00
	MOF Ministry of Finance	USD INR		20,000.00	20,000.00 862,200.00	20,000.00 802,600.00	20,000.00 1,010,200.00
131	386-0-545 State Fiscal Management Reform	USD INR	30/09/2002	20,000.00	20,000.00 862,200.00	20,000.00 802,600.00	20,000.00 1,010,200.00,
Back To Back							
GOJP Japan	JPY			1432,757.00	174,670.00	59,270.00	59,270.00
	INR				64,121.36	24,033.99	30,618.88
OR Orissa	JPY			829,757 00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR				0.00	0.00	0.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	MOH&FW Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	JPY INR		829,757.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
132	JPGG033 Improv. of Sardar V Patel P. G Inst. of Paediatrics	JPY INR	04/08/2005	829,757.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	UP Uttar Pradesh	JPY INR		603,000.00	174,670.00 64,121.36	59,270.00 24,033.99	59,270.00 30,618.88
	MOWR Ministry of Water Resources	JPY INR		603,000.00	174,870.00 64,121.36	59,270.00 24,033.99	59,270.00 30,618.88
133	JPGG035 Ground Water Development in UP	JPY INR	05/01/2006	603,000.00	174,670.00 64,121.36	59,270.00 24,033.99	59,270.00 30,678.88
	GOUK United Kingdom	GBP INR		186,750.00	0.00 0.00	153,208.45 12,326,990.89	114,776.90 8,460,205.24
	AP Andhra Pradesh	GBP INR		38,000.00	0.00 0.00	19,500.00 1,568,970.00	4,500.00 337,695.00
	MOH&FW Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	GBP INR		38,000.00	0.00 0.00	19,500.00 1,568,970.00	4,500.00 331,695.00
134	UXGG068 Andhra Pradesh Health Sector Reform Programme: Grant 2007	GBP INR	05/09/2007	38,000.00	0.00 0.00	19,500.00 1,568,970.00	4500.00 331,695.00
	MP Madhya Pradesh	GBP INR		101,250.00	0.00 0.00	97,20645 7,338,470.89	75,276.90 5,548,660.24
	MOF Ministry of Finance	GBP INR		3,250.00	0.00 0.00	3,057.58 246,012.63	2,402.57 177,093.55
135	UKGG065 Madhya Pradesh Strengthening Performance Management Grant 2007	GBP INR	23/04/2007	3,250.00	0.00 0.00	3,057.58 246,012.63	2,402.57 777,093.55
	MOH&FW Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	GBP INR		56,000.00	0.00 0.00	50,000.00 4,023,000.00	37,500.00 2,764,125.00
136	UKGG070 Madhya Pradesh Health Sector Reform Programme: Grant 2007	GBP INR	22/11/2007	56,000.00	0.00 0.00	50,000.00 4,023,000.00	37,500.00 2,764,125.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	MORD Ministry of Rural Development	GBP		42,000.00	0.00	38,148.87	35,374.33
		INR			0.00	3,069,458.27	2,607,441.68
137	UKGG066 MP. Rural Livelihoods Project Phase II: Grant 2007	GBP	08/06/2007	42,000.00	0.00	38,148.87	35,374.33
		INR			0.00	3,069,458.27	2,607,441.68
	OR Orissa	GBP		47,500.00	0.00	42,500.00	35,000.00
		INR			0.00	3,419,550.00	2,579,850.00
	MOH&FW Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	GBP		47,500.00	0.00	42,500.00	35,000.00
		INR			0.00	3,419,550.00	2,579,850.00
138	UKGG071 Orissa Health Sector Support: Grant 2007	GSP	12/12/2007	47,500.00	0.00	42,500.00	35,000.00
		INR			0.00	3,419,550.00	2,579,850.00
Total Genrany (Nornal & B2B) (INR)					3627945.22	3298075.51	2965949.77
Total Japan (Nornal & B2B) (INR)					133289.76	62784.59	43895.42
Total Switzerland's (Nornal & B2B)(INR)					785,678.70	895,673.71	1,004,964.43
Total UK (Nornal & B2B)(INR)					48386692.21	68833037.48	47945001.82

*Financial Assistance to India Undrawn of Non Govt, loan From 2006 - 2007 To 2008 - 2009*

(Amt. in Thousands)

Donor, State, Ministry, Loan	Loan Curr	Agree Dt.	Loan Amount (Net of Cancellation)	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Normal						
GODE Germany	EUR		107,638.77	48,193.17	36,136.25	15,357.22
	INR			2,658,416.88	2,291,038.05	1,052,430.29
CN Central Govt.	EUR		107638.77	46,793.77	36,736.25	15,357.22
	INR			2,658,476.88	2,291,038.05	1,052,430.29
MOP Ministry of Finance	EUR		8,021.17	7,788.71	7,726.62	7,726.62
	INR			448,240.24	489,867.72	529,505.28
1 46834556 Small Industries Development Bank of India-III	EUR	25/02/2003	454.05	7,788.71	7,726.62	7,726.62
	INR			448,240.24	489,867.72	529,505.28

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	5020184E SIDBI III	EUR	25/02/2003	7,567.12	0.00	000	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
	MOP Ministry of Power	EUR		41,278.84	0.00	0.00	24.21
		INR			0.00	0.00	1,658.89
3	3115692E Portion II	EUR	15/07/1999	25,564.59	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Indian Renewable Energy Dev.	INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
4	319796e PFC Energy	EUR	19/06/1995	4,382.27	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Inv.Prog Dt. 19.6 95 (F 2440A)	INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
5	320425E PFC Energy	EUR	19/06/1995	11,331.98	0.00	0.00	24.21
	Investment prog	INR			0.00	0.00	7,658.89
	MOUA&E Ministry of Urban Affairs	EUR		58,338.76	38,404.46	28,409.63	7,606.39
	Development	INR			2,210,176.64	1,801,170.33	521,266.12
6	4929933E Promotion of Private Infrastructure Projects	EUR	08/11/2005	34,500.00	34,500.00	24,505.17	6,101.77
		INR			1,985,475.00	7,553,627.60	418,154.33
7	6725373E HDFCIV (Earthquake Reconstruction Programme II)	EUR	03/12/2002	15,338.76	0.84	0.84	0.84
		INR			48.17	53.07	57.36
8	745190E Promotion of Private Infrastructure Projects	EUR	08/11/2005	8,500.00	3,903.62	3,903.62	1,503.79
		INR			224,653.47	247,489.66	103,054.43
	GOIT Italy	EUR		488.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
	CW Central Govt.	EUR		486 08	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
	MOF Ministry of Finance	EUR		486.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
9	ITGNL001E Financial Credit for NSIC	EUR	11/04/2000	485.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
GOJP Japan		JPY		184,811,513.96	52,674,688.43	64,778,171.78	63,688,466.97
		INR			19,336,878.12	26,267,548.65	32,901,462.04

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	CN Central Govt.	JPY		184,811,573.96	52,674,688.43	64,778,171.76	63,688,466.97
		INR			19,336,878.12	26,267,548.65	32,901,462.04
	MOP Ministry of Power	JPY		184,811,513.96	52,674,688.43	64,778,171.76	63,688,466.97
		INR			19,336,878.12	26,267,548.65	32,901,462.04
10	IDP-116 PGCL Northern India Transmission	JPY	25/02/1997	3,726,396.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
11	IDP-119 NEEP Tuirial Hydro- Electric Power	JPY	25/02/1997	3,327,748.71	8,538,297.98	8,419,996.79	8,367,251.29
		INR			3,134,409.19	3,414,308.70	4,322,522.02
12	IDP-120 NTPC Simhadri Thermal Power Station	JPY	25/02/1997	19,371,320.42	445,679.58	0.00	0.00
		INR			163,608.98	0.00	0.00
13	IDP-129 NHPC Dhauliganga Hydro Power Project	JPY	12/12/1997	16,311,105.72	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
14	IDP-13B Simhadri Thermal Power Station Project (II)	JPY	30/03/2001	72,791,859.63	2,130.37	0.00	0.00
		INR			782.06	0.00	0.00
15	IDP-140 Simhadri Thermal Power Station Project	JPY	12/02/2002	27,294,637.57	178,362.43	0.00	0.00
		INR			65,476.85	0.00	0.00
16	IDP-144 SIMHADRI THERMAL POWER STATION PROJECT(IV)	JPY	31/03/2003	1,251,435.87	4,432,564.13	0.00	0.00
		INR			1,627,194.29	0.00	0.00
17	IDP-153 Dhauliganga Hydroelectric Power Plant Construction	JPY	31/03/2004	13,890,000.00	2,532,653.94	2,162,926.95	2,006,244.53
		INR			929,737.26	877,066.88	1,036,425.93
18	IDP-160 North karanpura Super Thermal power Project	JPY	31/03/2005	15,916,000.00	15,916,000.00	15,916,000.00	15,916,000.00
		INR			5,842,763.60	6,453,936.00	8,222,205.60
19	IDP-169 Rural Electrification Project	JPY	31/03/2006	20,629,000.00	20,629,000.00	77,377,248.02	11,042,809.26
		INR			7,572,905.90	7,045,474.07	5,704,715.26
20	IDP-190 Haryana Transmission System Project	JPY	10/03/2008	20,902,000.00	0.00	20,902,000.00	20,356,161.89
		INR			0.00	8,475,761.00	10,515,993.23
21	IDP-200 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Energy Saving Project	JPY	21/11/2008	30,000,000.00	0.00	0.00	6,000,000.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	3,099,600.00



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GONO Norway		USD		294.46	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
CN Central Govt.		USD		294.46	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
MOF Ministry of Finance		USD		294.46	0.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
22 NONL001ICICI US		USD	06/11/1997	294.46	0.00	0.00	0.00
\$10 M from		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
Eksportfinans ASA							

*Undrawn of Non Govt. Grant From 2006-2007 To 2008-2009*

(Amt. in Thousands)

Donor, State, Ministry, Loan	Loan Curr	Agree Dt.	Loan Amount (Net of Cancellation)	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Normal						
GODE Germany	EUR		153,619.88	76,627.63	69,894.37	63,671.37
	INR			4,404,164.87	4,431,303.24	4,363,398.72
CN Central Govt.	EUR		753,679.98	76,527.63	69,894.37	63,677.37
	INR			4,404,164.87	4,431,303.24	4,363,398.72
MOAG Ministry of Agriculture	EUR		82,317.99	51,512.23	48,545.67	43,171.63
	INR			2,964,528.82	3,077,795.46	2,958,551.72
1 344051E Wathersfied Development Maharashtra II	EUR	20/06/1997	12,782.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
2 2323023e Adivasi Development Programme (NABARD)	EUR	24/7 7/7998	14,316.17	8,143.10	6,879.32	5,828.92
	INR			468,635.11	436,748.55	399,455.87
3 310268E NABARD V Adivasi Programme Gujrat	EUR	23/12/1994	73,293.59	3,712.42	3,273.47	2,577.05
	INR			213,649.87	207,537.97	772,082.40
4 3681116E Watershed Development Programme (rehab. of Watershed)	EUR	10/07/2003	9,203.25	9,140.25	8,989.09	8,837.57
	INR			526,021.61	569,908.15	605,223.08
5 4291010E Watershed Devlopment Programme Ph.III Maharashtra	EUR	25/02/2002	19,940.38	18,617.27	18,396.69	75,699.86
	INR			1,071,423.64	1,166,350.29	1,075,911.48

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	7726233E SEWA BANK Capitalisation of Rural Fin. Intermediari	EUR INR	24/06/2002	4,090.34	3,914.64 225,287.77	3,460.01 279,364.64	2,857.85 795,848.39
7	8380662E Watershed Devlopment Programme-AP  MOF Ministry of Finance	EUR INR  EUR INR	28/12/2001	8,691.96  17,896.66	7,984.55 459,510.83 5,742 18 330,462.21	7,547.10 478,485.86 5,63937 357,536.33	7,442.44 510,030.49 5,449.99 373,487.62
8	303468E Study and Expert Fund VI	EUR INR	28/12/1993	5,470.82	2,388.17 137,439.38	2,388.77 151,410.19	2,387.45 163,611.84
9	4282967E HDFCIV (Earthquake Reconstruction Programme Guj	EUR INR	20/12/2001	70,225.84	1,154.00 66,412.83	1,154 00 73,163.75	1,154.00 79,083.78
10	5505665E Financial Cooperation between the KFW and India SME Financing and Developme	EUR INR	07/12/2006	1,000.00	1,000.00 57,550.00	914.75 57,995.06	857.99 58,797.78
11	9653760E Financial Cooperation between KFW and India NABARD X -Credit Line for NFS  MOH&FW Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	EUR INR  EUR INR	20/10/2006	1,200.00  6,135.50	1,200.00 69,060.00 3,949.13 227,272.29	1,182.45 74,967.33 1,659.02 105,181.74	1,050.55 77,994.21 1,480.58 101,464.32
12	7134357E Social Marketing II  MOP Ministry of Power	EUR INR  EUR INR	08/04/2004	6,135.50  1,000.00	3,949.13 227,272.29 1,000.00 57,550.00	7,659.02 05,181.74 972.01 61,625 15	7,480.58 101,464.32 594.01 40,707.68
13	7552695E Renewable Energy Programme PFC-II	EUR INR	28/12/2005	500.00	500.00 28,775.00	500.00 31,700.00	324.79 22,257.71
14	9659843E REC Energy Effenciency Program  MOUA&E Ministry of Urban Affairs Development	EUR INR  EUR INR	08/08/2006	500.00  35,269.82	500.00 28,775.00 3,324.09 191,301.55	472.01 29,925.15 2,239.42 141,979.49	269.23 18,449.98 2,239.42 153,467.74

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15	232303BE HDFC-III (Low Cost Housing)	EUR INR	25/09/1998	15,338.76	3,324.09 191,301.55	2,239.42 141,979.49	2,239.42 153,467.74
16	303695E HDFC - II, AL No. 9365800	EUR	14/02/1994	15,121.59	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	4600452E HUDCO. Prom.of Bldg. Technology (Hudco-III)	EUR INR	29/01/1991	4,809.47	0.00 0.00	0.00 000	0.00 0.00
	MOWR Ministry of Water Resources	EUR INR		11,000.00	11,000.00 633,050.00	10,838.88 687,185.06	10,735.73 735,719.64
18	5505672E Indo German Watershed Development Programme	EUR	07/12/2006	11,000.00	11,000.00	10,838.88	10,735.73

#### Allocation/ Utilisation of Funds under NRHM

1416. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:

SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:

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

(a) the total amount of funds allocated/utilised fertile. State Governments to achieve the targets under the national Rural Health Mission (NRHM) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(b) the steps being taken by the Union Government to make the State Governments/Union Territory Administration to fully utilise the funds for the remainder of Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(c) whether the Government proposes to allocate additional funds to various States under NRHM;

(d) If so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(e) whether cases of misutilisation/misappropriation of funds allocated under NRHM has been reported in some of the States; and

(f) If so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) A statement showing the allocation, releases and expenditure reported by the States/ Union Territories under the National Rural Health Mission for the Financial Years 2006-07 to 2009-10 is enclosed.

(b) The expenditure incurred by the States is being monitored through a quarterly Financial Monitoring Report (FMR) received from the States/UTs, which are reviewed and underutilization, identified if any, is communicated to them for taking appropriate measures to improve their performance. In addition, the programme and financial performance reviews are also undertaken by Common Review Missions, Joint Review Missions and also through monthly concurrent audit and annual statutory audit of the State/District Health Societies to suggest suitable measures for further improvement.

(c) The Government of India has been allocating and releasing enhanced funds to the States year after year as per budget approved by the Ministry of Finance.

(d) The State-wise details are given in the annexure, which shows that there have been increased allocations to the States from the F.Ys. 2006-07 to 2009-10.

(e) A case of misutilization/misappropriation has been reported in the Audit Report of the State of Rajasthan for the F.Y. 2007-08.

(f) In Rajasthan during the F.Y. 2007-08, Audit Report of four districts of Jaipur, Kharoli, Jaisalmer and Udaipur was qualified. The State Government has been directed to enquire into the matter and take appropriate action in this regard.

## Statement

Allocation, Release and Expenditure under National Rural Health Mission for the Financial Year 2006-07 to 2009-10

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	2006-07			2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
		Allocation	Release	Exp	Allocation	Release	Exp	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release (till 28.02.10)	Exp. (up to 31.12.09)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4.34	9.90	8.28	3.29	13.01	8.97	5.99	15.75	12.65	17.28	7.08	9.75
2	Andhra Pradesh	424.83	383.97	405.91	628.43	608.94	505.18	663.37	638.77	700.13	713.05	605.83	388.38
3	Arunachal Pradesh	30.78	49.88	31.27	47.99	44.50	47.73	43.95	36.51	57.69	51.61	51.61	20.14
4	Assam	513.21	346.96	212.53	637.84	602.15	554.70	638.94	607.02	698.32	905.48	581.75	335.19
5	Bihar	556.65	361.89	235.64	590.66	350.24	423.25	777.70	821.28	828.85	860.81	598.65	528.30
6	Chandigarh	3.98	4.50	3.47	4.71	6.45	3.84	6.12	5.33	6.47	9.85	5.89	4.95
7	Chhattisgarh	174.21	149.11	187.69	222.60	190.84	203.12	259.35	249.81	160.28	297.78	176.48	122.22
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.89	2.71	1.71	1.92	2.36	2.67	2.32	3.33	3.86	4.59	2.97	2.53
9	Daman & Diu	1.52	3.48	1.86	1.83	1.99	2.43	1.82	2.86	2.39	3.82	175	2.26
10	Delhi	53.51	37.12	31.94	77.73	55.31	51.06	100.37	99.62	56.28	122.89	80.10	44.18
11	Goa	9.08	3.32	4.17	11.71	5.07	6.64	13.52	14.12	8.88	13.37	11.37	10.26
12	Gujarat	299.08	255.83	225.41	369.20	394.93	306.22	414.07	344.61	495.43	466.64	444.51	258.71
13	Haryana	117.96	114.84	76.96	137.25	115.79	98.73	166.20	165.06	169.68	179.60	20272	127.35
14	Himachal Pradesh	56.02	70.99	57.04	67.32	52.41	54.55	77.74	64.26	97.62	99.29	104.52	69.36
15	Jamnu & Kashmir	66.18	49.14	51.42	87.02	160.45	75.29	102.24	76.50	111.64	135.48	129.76	84.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16	Jharkhand	216.20	158.64	91.88	266.54	159.14	123.07	294.00	247.34	295.97	350.70	170.76	93.31
17	Karnataka	302.74	253.80	194.35	393.94	297.32	263.83	461.83	437.86	428.94	504.89	432.75	395.03
18	Kerala	173.98	151.40	39.50	236.40	293.85	199.84	253.61	222.88	331.20	281.73	183.21	222.09
19	Lakshadweep	1.15	1.71	0.93	1.43	1.08	0.59	1.49	132	2.15	2.82	1.72	2.14
20	Madhya Pradesh	413.20	410.69	353.36	689.95	617.10	645.70	609.02	707.95	686.97	706.56	471.18	388.83
21	Maharashtra	522.24	304.74	229.25	603.58	672.52	495.13	779.15	587.50	880.79	860.53	855.12	561.37
22	Manipur	52.98	37.26	20.40	65.91	49.27	42.77	66.34	56.68	61.84	92.04	47.70	33.50
23	Meghalaya	52.34	35.42	19.47	61.26	43.04	32.70	65.48	44.76	51.27	87.40	47.04	26.56
24	Mizoram	26.28	50.31	28.78	37.46	32.67	56.22	40.24	37.46	54.26	50.45	46.83	31.77
25	Nagaland	45.95	41.69	36.23	55.20	44.75	43.45	57.96	56.23	57.65	77.86	60.26	38.65
26	Orissa	284.88	220.18	199.19	383.52	387.16	296.99	392.88	388.10	334.05	454.51	410.36	290.95
27	Puducherry	4.24	5.66	8.65	9.41	4.71	7.14	11.31	5.16	7.29	11.96	11.88	7.04
28	Punjab	130.42	138.93	86.63	161.69	107.84	111.64	185.89	183.11	190.26	209.96	356.65	153.77
29	Rajasthan	398.52	406.45	299.48	571.89	660.90	540.24	596.53	798.15	906.26	637.19	679.59	688.37
30	Sikkim	12.76	24.15	9.86	17.49	34.27	13.39	21.44	19.88	50.46	26.88	24.52	28.30
31	Tamil Nadu	336.87	332.64	321.48	430.31	546.56	392.06	515.70	501.73	534.42	566.19	583.87	538.88
32	Tripura	67.52	38.40	29.89	85.62	79.04	38.12	88.32	77.65	68.73	123.42	83.74	29.99
33	Uttar Pradesh	1130.39	894.56	703.81	1325.09	1258.77	958.74	1727.59	1475.00	1496.72	1860.52	1796.50	1475.11
34	Uttarakhand	66.20	44.31	47.00	91.33	89.20	73.30	100.16	98.45	130.26	117.58	116.44	67.38
35	West Bengal	436.86	379.52	263.30	544.73	525.23	335.33	639.93	539.87	538.75	676.13	691.29	395.13
	Others	23.28	25.21	36.87	44.60	73.28	12.47	41.02	30.18	0.00	47.61	13.98	0.00
	Grand Total	7012.23	5799.51	4555.59	8966.89	8582.15	7027.10	10223.59	9662.09	10518.42	11628.46	10090.40	7476.41

**Spurious Drugs**

1417. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

SHRI ARJUN ROY:

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) the total number of drug testing laboratories in the country, State/UTwise;

(b) whether the Government is implementing Whistle Blower Policy to encourage public participation in the detection of spurious drugs across the country;

(c) If so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of such informations received, action initiated thereupon and the informers rewarded so far for providing concrete informations in this regard; and

(e) the provisions made for the protection of such whistle Blowers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) A statement containing information about the Central Government drugs testing laboratories and those received from the States/Union Territories is enclosed.

(b) to (d) Yes. Government has started a scheme of rewards for whistle blowers to combat the manufacture/movement of spurious drugs in the country. Under the scheme, cash rewards will be given to the informers providing concrete information, leading to unearthing of racket of spurious drugs. A reward of maximum up to 20% of the total cost of consignment seized will payable to the informer not exceeding Rs.25 lakhs in each case. A total of 20 cases have been received in the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO). One case was found to be fictitious and one case was resolved as the information was not found correct on investigation. No informer has been rewarded so far.

(e) Names and address of the Whistle Blowers/informers are to be kept secret.

**Statement**

*List of drug testing laboratories of  
State/ UT Governments*

S.No.	Name of States	No of Drug Testing laboratories
1.	Haryana	01
2.	Himachal Pradesh	01
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	02
4.	Punjab	01
5.	Rajasthan	01
6.	Delhi	01
7.	U.P	01
8.	Pondicherry	01
9.	Tamilnadu	01
10.	Kerala	01
11.	Karnataka	03
12.	Andhra Pradesh	01
13.	West Bengal	01
14.	Tripura	01
15.	Orissa	01
16.	Bihar	01
17.	Maharashtra	02
18.	Goa	01
19.	Gujarat	01
20.	Madhya Pradesh	01

*List of Central Government drug testing laboratories*

Sl.No.	Name
1	2
1.	Central Drugs Testing Laboratory, Mumbai, Maharashtra
2.	Central Drugs Laboratory, Kolkata, West Bengal

1	2
3.	Central Drugs Testing Laboratory, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
4.	Regional Drugs Testing Laboratory, Guwahati, Assam
5.	Regional Drugs Testing laboratory, Chandigarh
6.	Central Drug Laboratory, Kasauli, Himachal Pradesh

[English]

#### Tourism Information Through Internet

1418. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to provide complete information on the Internet regarding places of tourist interest in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of measures being taken to develop tourism in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) Development and promotion of tourism is undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to States/Union Territories on the basis of project proposals received from them subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority for various schemes including Computerization and Information Technology.

In addition, Ministry of Tourism through its website [www.incredibleindia.org](http://www.incredibleindia.org) provides information about various tourism destinations and tourism products of the country. Indian Tourism is also promoted in the international and domestic markets through Ministry of Tourism's online campaigns.

[Translation]

#### Foreign Tourist Arrivals

1419. SHRI JAIPRAKASH AGARWAL:  
SHRI PURNMA SI RAM:

PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:  
SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:  
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:  
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:  
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:  
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign tourists arrivals in the country alongwith foreign exchange earned there by during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the number of foreign tourists arrival in India has decreased due to global melt down and terrorist activities;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the abovesaid period alongwith the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the details of most visited places by the foreign tourists in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) and Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEE) from tourism during the years 2007, 2008, 2009 and in the month of January, 2010 are given below:

Year	FTAs (in million)	FEE (in US\$ billion)
2007	5.08	10.73*
2008	5.28	11.75**
2009	5.11@	11.39**
January 2010	0.49@	1.22**

@ Provisional, \* Revised Estimates \*\* Advance Estimates

The decline in FTAs in 2009 may be due to various reasons including the terrorist attacks, H1N1 pandemic and global financial slowdown, etc.

To attract more tourists to India, Ministry of Tourism has taken a number of steps including advertising, participation in travel fairs, exhibitions, road shows, India evenings, seminars & workshops, Indian food and cultural

festivals, publication of brochures, offering incentives to inbound travelers, and inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme of the Ministry. The Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme of the Ministry of Tourism has also been expanded so as to provide financial assistance to service providers for the promotion of Medical and Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions (MICE) Tourism in the country.

(d) The information on most visited places by foreign visitors in different States is not available with Ministry of Tourism. However, the top ten centrally protected ticketed Archaeological Survey of India monuments for foreign visitors in the country during 2008 are given in the statement.

#### **Statement**

##### *10 Most popular Centrally Protected Ticketed Monuments for Foreign Visitors in 2008*

Rank	Name of Monument	No. of Foreign visitors
1	Taj Mahal, Agra (Uttar Pradesh)	591560
2	Agra Fort, Agra (Uttar Pradesh)	385697
3	Qutab Minar, Delhi (Delhi)	277453
4	Humayun's Tomb, Delhi (Delhi)	223076
5	Fatehpur Sikri, Agra (Uttar Pradesh)	191242
6	Red Fort, Delhi (Delhi)	153551
7	Mattancherry Palace Museum, Kochi (Kerala)	90201
8	Western Group of Temples, Khajuraho (Madhya Pradesh)	89174
9	Sarnath Excavated Site, Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)	84243
10	Akbar's Tomb Sikandra, Agra (Uttar Pradesh)	40801

#### **Development of National Capital Region**

1420. DR. SHAFIUR RAHMAN BARQ:

SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) has been held recently; and

(b) if so, the details of discussion held and decisions arrived thereat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Highlights of the discussions held and decisions taken in the Board meeting held on 11-11-2009 are as follows:

- 1) The revised budget of the Board for the financial year 2009-10 and the budget for the financial year 2010-11 has been approved.
- 2) The Board has agreed to provide total financial assistance of Rs. 2700 crore during the financial years 2009-10 & 2010-11 to the participating states. To achieve these targets, the Board decided to raise resources from ADB/World Bank/KFW and domestic capital market.
- 3) The Board approved a new scheme of Project Development Facility (PDF) to provide technical assistance to the participating states and their implementing agencies for project planning, formulation and development.
- 4) The Board also took note of the decision of the Empowered Committee for undertaking new studies on social infrastructure, Health, Education, Economic Profile and Household Industries in the National Capital Region (NCR). These studies are expected to identify gaps and target interventions/investment needs in the region.
- 5) The Board approved inclusion of three more towns



viz. Ambala in Haryana, Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh and Dehradun in Uttarakhand as Counter Magnet Areas, in addition to existing five Counter Magnet Areas (namely, Hissar, Bhiwani, Kota, Gwalior and Patiala).

- 6) The Board also approved a new Integrated Multi-modal Transportation Plan for NCR which includes the proposal for Roads (Expressways, National Highways, State Highways & other roads), Bus systems, bus terminals, new rail lines, Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS), MRTS, Airports, logistic hubs, integrated freight complexes, etc. in the region.
- 7) The Board decided to initiate action for priority implementation of a region-wide rail based system connecting various metro/regional centres and sub-regional centres, which is considered necessary to widely share the benefits of economic density and agglomeration and thus to integrate leading and lagging areas of the NCR.
- 8) Looking at the fast depletion of ground water resources in the region, the Board approved further course of action for Functional Plan on Ground Water Recharge in NCR. The Functional Plan highlights the need for recharging and techniques for implementing the same.
- 9) Further, in view of many new developments in the area such as Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor, Dedicated Freight Corridors etc, the Board decided to initiate process for review of Regional Plan-2021, which is due in September, 2010.
- 10) The Board reviewed the progress of implementing common transport agreement signed by the states in the year 2009 for free movement of taxis/autos in NCR and requested the participating states to speedily implement and operationalize it.
- 11) The Board also called on states to urgently conclude the common Transport Agreement for stage carriages between Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan, which will facilitate seamless travel of vehicles in the entire region.

- 12) The Board also discussed the feasibility of creating a Special Component Plan to finance infrastructure projects in NCR.

### **Ceiling on Insurance**

#### **Brokers Business**

1421. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has fixed any ceiling under the insurance laws and act on the business of an Insurance broker; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that it has not fixed any ceiling on the total business that an Insurance Broker can do. However, a ceiling is prescribed for business from a single client under Regulation 20 of Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Insurance Broker) Regulations, 2002. As per the Regulation 20, "The business of the Insurance Broker shall be carried in such a manner that not more than 50 per cent of the premium (quantum, receipts etc. as the case may be) in the first year of business, 40 per cent of the premium in the second year of business and 30 per cent of the premium from the third year of business onwards shall emanate from any one client

### **Anganwadi Centres**

1422. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) the number of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether some AWCs are working without the basic facilities;

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

(d) the details of training imparted to the Anganwadi workers/helpers;

(e) the number of Anganwadi Workers/ helpers in the country and the present salaries thereof;

(f) whether the Government proposes to raise the salaries/allowances of these Anganwadi workers and helpers including women Anganwadi workers/helpers; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) As on 31.12.2009, there are 11, 04,262 operational Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)/ mini-AWCs in the country. State-wise details are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) Government has reviewed the basic facilities like AWCs buildings, availability of drinking water, toilet, separate kitchen and cooking equipments available at AWCs in December, 2009. Out of 10,27,694 AWCs working then, 80.16% AWCs have been reported to be working from Pucca buildings including rented buildings; 28.12% AWCs have drinking water facilities, 22.11% have toilet facilities, 25.50% AWCs have separate Kitchen and 52.21% AWCs have cooking equipments. State Government/UT Administrations have been requested to construct pucca AWC buildings along with facilities with assistance from community, MPLADs, MLALADS, BRGF, RIDF, MSDP of Minority Affairs, NREGA and Tribal Affairs etc. States/ UTs have also been requested to have effective convergence with various Departments/ Schemes like Total Sanitation Campaign, Drinking Water Supply and Area Development Schemes of other Ministries etc. Department of Drinking Water Supply, M/o Rural Development have been requested to provide water supply and sanitation linkages to AWC under their programmes. Besides, Government had also requested to the 13th Finance Commission for giving separate Provision of construction of AWCs.

(d) All Anganwadi functionaries, including Angan-

wadi Workers and Helpers, are imparted initial Job Training to familiarize them with the ICDS programme and enhance their awareness and knowledge of issues concerning children and women. They are also given refresher training, from time to time, to update their knowledge and skills for better services delivery. AWWs/ AWHs, who can not be deputed to Job Training immediately on recruitment, are given short term Induction Training.

(e) to (g) There are 10,60,602 Anganwadi Workers and 10,38,962 Anganwadi Helpers in the country as on 31.12.2009. The Anganwadi Workers/helpers are 'Honorary Workers' selected from the local community and paid a monthly honoraria. Presently, the honorarium being paid to Anganwadi Workers ranges from Rs.1438/- to Rs. 1563/- per month, depending upon their qualifications and experience, whereas Anganwadi Helpers and Anganwadi Workers engaged in Mini-AWCs are paid an honorarium of Rs.750/- per month. Details are available at Ministry's website [www.wcd.nic.in/icds.htm](http://www.wcd.nic.in/icds.htm). The rates of the honoraria being paid to Anganwadi Workers and Helpers have been revised upwards w.e.f. 1.4.2008. There is no proposal at present for hike in their honoraria.

#### *Statement*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Anganwadis/ mini-AWCs	
		Sanctioned as on 31.12.2009	Operational as on 31.12.2009
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	91307	79546
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6028	6028
3	Assam	59695	36849
4	Bihar	91968	80211
5	Chhattisgarh	64390	36205
6	Goa	1212	1212
7	Gujarat	48617	44039
8	Haryana	25699	17444
9	Himachal Pradesh	18925	18248

1	2	3	4
10	Jammu & Kashmir	28577	22877
11	Jharkhand	38186	37615
12	Karnataka	63377	54665
13	Kerala	33115	32232
14	Madhya Pradesh	90999	81610
15	Maharashtra	110486	85077
16	Manipur	11510	9654
17	Meghalaya	5115	3655
18	Mizoram	1980	1980
19	Nagaland	3455	3194
20	Orissa	71134	53885
21	Punjab	26656	26646
22	Rajasthan	61119	50908
23	Sikkim	1233	986
24	Tamil Nadu	54439	50433
25	Tripura	9878	7379
26	Uttar Pradesh	187517	150926
27	Uttarakhand	23159	10713
28	West Bengal	117170	91247
29	A & N Islands	720	692
30	Chandigarh	500	370
31	Delhi	6606	6606
32	Dadra & N Haveli	253	253
33	Daman & Diu	107	102
34	Lakshadweep	107	87
35	Puducherry	788	688
All India		1356027	1104262

**Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban  
Renewal Mission (JNNURM)**

1423. SHRI C.R. PATIL:

SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

SHRI RAJU SHETTI:

SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH:

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

DR. RATNA DE :

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL :

SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives, funding pattern; names of cities/towns identified to be included under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) the total allocation made under the mission, component-wise and State/city-wise;

(c) the details of projects proposals received and approved under JNNURM and funds allocated and released thereunder since inception of the mission, component-wise, year-wise and State/city-wise;

(d) the progress/achievements made alongwith the details of utilization of funds under the mission so far, component-wise, year-wise and State/city-wise;

(e) whether the Government has made any evaluation study of the mission;

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

(g) the monitoring mechanism for the implementation of various projects and the steps to achieve the targets set under the mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The objectives under the Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) are as follows:

- (i) Focused attention to integrated development of infrastructural services in the cities covered under the Mission.
- (ii) Secure effective linkages between asset creation and asset management so that the infrastructural services created in the cities are not only maintained efficiently but also become self-sustaining over time.
- (iii) Ensure adequate investment of funds to fulfill deficiencies in the urban infrastructure services.

- (iv) Planned development of identified cities including peri-urban areas, out growths, urban corridors so that urbanization takes place in a dispersed manner.
- (v) Scale up delivery of civic amenities and provision of utilities with emphasis on universal access to urban poor.
- (vi) to take up urban renewal programmes i.e., re-development of inner (old) cities area to reduce congestion.

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

Category of Cities/Towns/ UAs	Grant		Urban Local Bodies or Parastatal Share/ Loan from Financial Institutions
	Centre	State	
Cities/UAs with 4 million plus population as per 2001 census	35%	15%	50%
Cities/UAs with million plus but less than 4 million population as per 2001 census	50%	20%	30%
Cities/towns/UAs In North Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir	90%	10%	—
Cities/UAs other than those mentioned above	80%	10%	10%
For setting up de-salination plants within 20 kms. From sea-shore and other urban areas predominantly facing water scarcity due to brackish water and non-availability of surface source.	80%	10%	10%

List of cities/town identified and included under UIG of JNNURM is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) The allocation is not made Component wise. State wise allocations for the 7 years Mission period i.e. 2005-2012 under the UIG of JNNURM has been made. In addition, the Planning Commission vide its O.M. dated 24.12.2008 made additional allocation of Rs.100 crore for million plus cities & capital cities and Rs.50 crore for the remaining Mission cities. Details of total State-wise allocation is given in the enclosed statement-II.

(c) A total of 1027 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs)

have been received out of which 523 Projects have been Sanctioned for funding under UIG of JNNURM. Details of approved projects are given in the enclosed statement-III.

(d) A total of 59 projects have been reported to be physically complete. Details are given in the enclosed statement-IV. The other sanctioned projects are at various stages of implementation.

(e) and (f) No, Madam.

(g) For effective implementation of the approved projects, monitoring is undertaken at the Ministerial level

as well as by the Secretary (UD). In addition, the following monitoring mechanism has been adopted in the Mission:-

- i. Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) reviews the progress of implementation of the Mission every month. The representatives from select States/UTs are also asked to attend these meetings with a view to expediting the implementation of the Mission.
- ii. Every year a meeting of the State Secretaries of Urban Development is held under the chairmanship of Secretary ('Urban Development), Government of India where the (implementation of the Mission is reviewed.
- iii. There are Regional Review Meetings by Secretary (UD) with States and ULBs of different regions of the country.
- iv. D.O. letters at the level of Secretary (UD) are written to the Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs every

month bringing to the notice issues requiring urgent action.

- v. The status of reforms and project implementation of the already sanctioned projects of a State/UT is considered by the CSMC at the time of sanctioning of a new project or second or subsequent installment.
- vi. Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) are obtained on a regular basis to monitor the progress of the projects.
- viii. Capacity building measures such as conducting Rapid Training Programme of the officials of ULBs/ parastatals, supporting Programme Management Units (PMU) at the state level and Project Implementation Units (PIUs) at the ULB level, Independent Review and Monitoring Agency (IRMA) at the state level, provision of toolkits for preparation of City Development Plans (CDPs) and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) along with toolkit for their reimbursement etc have been taken with a view to facilitate achievement of targets by the Mission Directorate.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *List of Cities included in JNNURM*

Sl. No.	City/Urban Agglomeration	Name of the State	Population as per 2001 census (in lakh)
1	2	3	4
<b>a)</b>	<b>Mega Cities</b>		
1.	Delhi	Delhi	128.77
2.	Greater Mumbai	Maharashtra	164.34
3.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	45.25
4.	Bangalore	Karnataka	57.01
5.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	65.60
6.	Kolkata	West Bengal	132.06
7.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	57.42

1	2	3	4
<b>b)</b>	<b>Million-plus Cities</b>		
1.	Patna	Bihar	16.98
2.	Faridabad	Haryana	10.56
3.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	14.58
4.	Ludhiana	Punjab	13.98
5.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	23.27
6.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	22.46
7.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	12.03
8.	Nashik	Maharashtra	11.52
9.	Pune	Maharashtra	37.60
10.	Cochin	Kerala	13.55
11.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	12.04
12.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	13.31
13.	Amritsar	Punjab	10.03
14.	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	13.45
15.	Vadodara	Gujarat	14.91
16.	Surat	Gujarat	28.11
17.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	27.15
18.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	21.29
19.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	14.61
20.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	11.61
21.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	10.98
22.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	11.04
23.	Asansol	West Bengal	10.67
24.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	10.42
25.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	10.39
26.	Rajkot	Gujarat	10.03
27.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	10.65
28.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	16.40

1	2	3	4
<b>c)</b>	<b>Identified cities/ Urban Agglomerations (UAs) with less than one million population.</b>		
1.	Guwahati	Assam	8.19
2.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	0.35
3.	Jammu	Jammu & Kashmir	6.12
4.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	7.00
5.	Panaji	Goa	0.99
6.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	1.45
7.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	8.63
8.	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	8.90
9.	Imphal	Manipur	2.50
10.	Shillong	Meghalaya	2.68
11.	Aizawal	Mizoram	2.28
12.	Kohima	Nagaland	0.77
13.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	6.58
14.	Gangtok	Sikkim	0.29
15.	Agartala	Tripura	1.90
16.	Dehradun	Uttaranchal	5.30
17.	Bodh Gaya	Bihar	3.94
18.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	4.31
19.	Puri	Orissa	1.57
20.	Ajmer-Pushkar	Rajasthan	5.04
21.	Nainital	Uttaranchal	2.20
22.	Mysore	Karnataka	7.99
23.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	5.05
24.	Chandigarh	Punjab & Haryana	8.08
25.	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	9.88
26.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	3.23
27.	Hardwar	Uttaranchal	2.21
28.	Nanded	Maharashtra	4.31
29.	Porbunder	Gujarat	1.58
30.	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	2.28

## Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Original Allocation for 7 years (2005-12)	Additional Allocation worked out as per Planning Commission's O.M. dated 24.12.08	Total Allocation
1	Andhra Pradesh	1718.45	400.00	2118.45
2	Arunachal Pradesh	7.40	100.00	107.40
3	Assam	173.20	100.00	273.20
4	Bihar	442.41	150.00	592.41
5	Chandigarh	170.87	100.00	270.87
6	Chhattisgarh	148.03	100.00	248.03
7	Delhi	2723.18	100.00	2823.18
8	Goa	20.94	100.00	120.94
9	Gujarat	2078.81	500.00	2578.81
10	Haryana	223.32	100.00	323.32
11	Himachal Pradesh	30.66	100.00	130.66
12	Jammu & Kashmir	338.36	150.00	488.36
13	Jharkhand	641.20	300.00	941.20
14	Karnataka	1374.59	150.00	1524.59
15	Kerala	474.76	200.00	674.76
16	Madhya Pradesh	978.50	350.00	1328.50
17	Maharashtra	5055.55	450.00	5505.55
18	Manipur	52.87	100.00	152.87
19	Meghalaya	56.68	100.00	156.68
20	Mizoram	48.22	100.00	148.22
21	Nagaland	16.28	100.00	116.28
22	Orissa	172.35	150.00	322.35
23	Punjab	507.75	200.00	707.75
24	Puducherry	106.80	100.00	206.80
25	Rajasthan	598.69	150.00	748.69
26	Sikkim	6.13	100.00	106.13
27	Tamil Nadu	1950.66	300.00	2250.66
28	Tripura	40.18	100.00	140.18
29	Uttar Pradesh	2119.41	650.00	2769.41
30	Uttarakhand	205.34	200.00	405.34
31	West Bengal	3018.40	200.00	3218.40
Total		25500.00	6000.00	31500.00



**Statement-III****Approved Projects of All States**

Sl. No.	State	City	Sector	Project Name	Year of sanction	Approved Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed (Rs. in lakh)	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) released (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Flyover at Rajiv Gandhi Circle- Volume II	2005-06	3300.00	1155.00	1023.75
2	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Remodelling of Storm Water Drainage -MURKINALA Secondary Drains	2005-06	4231.00	1480.85	740.00
3	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Ing of Storm Water Drainage - MURKINALA	2005-06	3299.00	1154.65	288.00
4	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Remodelling of Storm Water Drainage KUKATPALLY (Begumpet) Nalla P7	2005-06	3136.00	1097.60	548.00
5	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Balkapur Channel	2005-06	3579.00	1252.65	313.00
6	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Flyover at Green Lands Junction	2005-06	1727.00	604.45	485.55
7	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Flyover at Chandrayangagutta	2005-06	1101.00	385.35	362.09
8	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Water Supply	DPR for laying pipeline from Saheb Nagar TBR to Prashasan Nagar	2005-06	9493.00	3322.55	2493.00
9	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Water Supply	Diversion of Krishna Water to Secunderabad	2005-06	8120.00	2842.00	2132.00
10	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Urban Renewal	Road Widening on Outer Ring Road and Inner Ring Road under	2006-07	3510.00	1228.50	614.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Water Supply	Grid improvement works building additional storage facilities on North of Musi	2006-07	2981.00	1043.35	521.66
12	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Water Supply	Grid improvement works building additional storage facilities on South of Musi	2006-07	3355.00	1174.25	587.12
13	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Urban Renewal	Musi campaign Musi Revitalisation project	2006-07	4426.51	1549.28	774.64
14	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Water Supply	Providing Flow, Level and Chlorine measurements and supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System (SCADA) for All Reservoirs and bulk supply pipe lines in the entire system of HMWSSB	2006-07	990.00	346.50	259.86
15	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Sewerage	Rehabilitation and Strengthening of Sewerage system in Old City area on South of Musi (In Zone I in catchments S1 to S6, S12 and S14	2006-07	14881.00	5208.35	1302.08
16	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Sewerage	Rehabilitation and Strengthening of Sewerage system in Old City Area on South of Musi (in Zone 2 in catchments S7 to S11 S13 and S15	2007-08	25125.00	8793.75	2198.44
17	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Sewerage	Implementation of Sewerage Master Plan in Serilingampally Municipality	2007-08	20038.00	7013.30	1753.32
18	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Water Supply	Krishna Drinking Water Supply Project (Phase-II)	2007-08	60650.00	21227.50	21227.50
19	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Water Supply	Refurbishment of existing feeder system including distribution network for 10 zones in Old Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad	2007-08	23222.00	8127.70	2031.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Other Urban Transport	Commuter Amenity Centres (CAC)	2007-08	16213.00	5674.55	1418.64
21	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Improvement of Storm Water Drainage in Zone-I and II of erstwhile MCH Area	2008-09	12410.00	4344.00	1086.00
22	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Water Supply	Providing Water Supply facilities in unserved areas	2005-06	3548.00	1774.00	1332.00
23	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Providing under-ground drainage facilities to the unserved areas	2005-06	5656.00	2828.00	2121.00
24	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Sewerage	Providing sewerage system in Krishnalanka area of Vijayawada	2006-07	743.00	371.50	278.61
25	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Sewerage	Providing sewerage treatment plan at Singhnagar (UASBR) (Sector-8)	2006-07	949.00	474.50	355.88
26	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Storm Water Drainage System for uncovered areas in Circle I, II, III and MG road of VMC	2006-07	4912.00	2456.00	1842.00
27	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Water Supply	Augmentation of water supply utility in Vijayawada Municipal Corporation	2006-07	7231.00	3615.50	2711.64
28	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Sewerage	Providing sewage facilities in unserved areas of VMC covering Housing Baord Colony, Gundala, Devinagar, Kedareshwarapet etc.	2006-07	1985.00	992.50	741.39
29	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Mass Rapid Transport System	Bus Rapid Transport System for Vijayawada (i) MG Road (ii) Nujiveedu Road (iii) Eluru Road (iv) Route No.S (v) S.N. Puram Road (vi) Lood Road	2006-07	15264.00	7632.00	3816.00
30	Andhra Pradesh	vijayawada	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Formation of IRR connecting NH 9 & NH 5 in between the Flyovers at Milk Project & Ramvarappadu in Vijayawada City	2007-08	7424.00	3712.00	928.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
31	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management improvement Scheme	2008-09	5805.00	2902.00	725.00
32	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Providing Storm Water Drains at Marmalaqiri town in Vijayawada	2008-09	3016.00	1508.00	377.00
33	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Water Supply	Providing Water supply pipe line from TSR to Yendada and to Kommadi junction for augmenting water supply	2006-07	2340.00	1170.00	877.50
34	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Water Supply	DPR for replacement of existing Thatipudi pipeline from Thatipudi reservoir to town service reservoir and pumping units	2006-07	6228.00	3114.00	2336.00
35	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Regularisation of S.L. Canal	2006-07	339.00	169.50	126.90
36	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Improvement of Yerri Gedda Storm Water drain including bench drains	2006-07	921.00	460.50	460.00
37	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Sewerage	Providing sewerage system in Old city area of Vishakhapatnam	2006-07	3708.00	1854.00	1390.50
38	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Water Supply	Augmentation of Water Supply to Gajuvaka Area	2006-07	3976.00	1988.00	994.00
39	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Sewerage	Providing sewerage system to Central part of Visakhapatnam city	2006-07	24444.00	12222.00	9166.00
40	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Mass Rapid Transport System	Bus Rapid Transport System for Vishakhapatnam (i) Simhachalam Transit Corridor including tunnel (ii) Pendurthi Transit Corridor	2007-08	45293.00	22646.50	11323.26
41	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Water Supply	Providing water supply distribution system to Gajuwaka area of GVMC (Phase II)	2007-08	4600.00	2300.00	1150.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
42	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Water Supply	Augmentation of Drinking water supply to peripheral areas	2007-08	24074.00	12037.00	6018.50
43	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Improvement of Storm Water Drains for Zone VIII of Greater Visakhapatnam city (Gagulhedda and Yerrigada branch canals)	2008-09	7227.00	3613.50	903.37
44	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Restoration of roads damaged due to sewerage in Vijayawada	2008-09	3625.02	1812.51	453.12
45	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Water Supply	Refurbishment of comprehensive Water Supply in North Eastern Zone in Central Area of Greater Vishakhapatnam Municipal Corrooration	2008-09	19018.00	9509.00	2377.25
46	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Water Supply	Comprehensive Water Supply proposed in Old city of Greater Vishakhapatnam	2008-09	4793.48	2396.74	599.18
47	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Sewerage	Providing sewerage facilities for Northern part of Vijaywada City	2008-09	17815.00	8908.00	2227.00
48	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Underground Drainage Scheme For Tripuati on Eastern Side of Tirumala byepass road, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh	2009-10	1613.00	1290.00	323.00
49	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Water Supply	Comrehensive Water supply Distribution Network and implementation of sewerage Master Plan for identified priority zones of Rajendranagar Municipal Corcle of GHMC	2009-10	31426.00	9000.00	0.00
50	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Storm Water Drainage System for Tirupati Municipal Corpartion, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh.	2009-10	4556.00	3645.00	911.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
51	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Solid Waste Management	Setting up of Municipal Solid Waste Management in a scientific way for capital complex	2006-07	1194.38	1074.94	537.48
52	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Water Supply	Augmentation of Water supply for Itanagar	2006-07	7725.32	6952.79	3476.40
53	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Other Urban Transport	Improvement and creation of infrastructure for urban transport including roads and parking lot/soaces	2008-09	9128.50	8215.65	2053.91
54	Assam	Guwahati	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management for Guwahati	2006-07	3516.71	3165.04	1582.52
55	Assam	Guwahati	Water Supply	Proposal for South Guwahati West Water Supply Scheme in Guwahati Metropolitan Development Area	2007-08	28094.00	25284.60	12642.30
56	Assam	Guwahati	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Storm Water drainage project for Bahini and Noonmati Basins	2009-10	12536.00	9000.00	0.00
57	Bihar	Patna	Solid Waste Management	Municipal Solid Waste Management for Patna town	2006-07	3695.40	1847.70	461.93
58	Bihar	Patna	Water Supply	Phulwarishariff Water Supply Scheme	2008-09	2470.26	1235.13	308.78
59	Bihar	Patna	Water Supply	Khagul Water Supply Scheme	2008-09	1315.43	657.72	154.43
60	Bihar	Patna	Solid Waste Management	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Patna UA Towns	2008-09	1155.81	577.91	144.48
61	Bihar	Bodhgaya	Water Supply	Bodhgaya Water Supply Project	2008-09	3355.72	2684.57	671.14
62	Bihar	Patna	Water Supply	Danapur water supply Project	2008-09	6896.45	3448.23	862.06
63	Bihar	Bodhgaya	Sewerage	Sewerage sheme for Bhodhgaya Nagar Panchayat	2008-09	9594.34	7675.47	1918.87
64	Bihar	Patna	Water Supply	Improvement and augmentation of water supply system of Patna city	2008-09	42698.00	21349.00	5337.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
65	Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh	Water Supply	Conservation of drinking water by harvesting of the tertiary treated sewage for irrigation of green spaces in Chandigarh	2006-07	3672.60	2938.08	734.52
66	Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh	Water Supply	Upgradation of water supply infrastructures for proper monitoring and automation with remote computerized surveillance system to 24x7 water supply	2006-07	2026.00	1620.80	1215.60
67	Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh	Water Supply	Augmentation of water supply phase-V, Chandigarh	2009-10	13421.00	10738.80	
68	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Water Supply	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme including extended area of RMC	2006-07	30364.00	24291.20	18218.40
69	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Water Supply	Water Supply project for Naya Raipur	2008-09	15623.00	10000.00	0.00
70	Delhi	Delhi	Urban Renewal	Redevelopment of Connaught Place, New Delhi-Urban Renewal and Heritage conservation	2008-09	25378.00	8882.30	2220.58
71	Delhi	Delhi	Sewerage	Settling up of 20 MGD STP each at Nilothi and Pappankalan	2008-09	24544.00	8590.00	0.00
72	Delhi	New Delhi	Other Urban Transport	Traffic Management plan for areas Around Civic centre JLN Marg, Minto Road, New Delhi	2009-10	9716.00	3400.60	0.00
73	Delhi	New Delhi	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of Clover leaves at Karkari more (Intersection of Vikas marg and Road No. 57) and widening of existing bridge on Trunk drain No.-1)	2009-10	8617.00	3016.00	0.00
74	Delhi	New Delhi	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	C/o Grade Separator on Road No.56 ISBT Anand Vihar, Delhi	2009-10	9600.00	3360.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
75	Delhi	New Delhi	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	C/o 3 additional clover leaves at Noida More Flyover i/c slip road, bridges, footpath, cycle track and underpass.	2009-10	8818.00	3087.00	0.00
76	Delhi	New Delhi	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	RUB & ROB at Railway Level Crossing at Road no.68 Near Nand Nagari.	2009-10	10286.00	3600.00	0.00
77	Delhi	New Delhi	Parking	Development of multilevel underground unconventional parking at various locations under the jurisdiction of MCD (Ai-Block, Shalimar Bagh, Shiv Market Pitampura, QU Pitampura, Central Market Ashok Vihar, Mohammadpur Village, Malviya Nagar Market, PVR Basant Lok, PVR Saket, G-8 Rajouri Garden, Block-10 Subhash Nagar, C-4 Janakpuri, Ajmal Khan PARK Karol Bagh, Krishna Market Kalkaji, Hauzrani, New Friends Colony, Jangpura Bhogal).	2009-10	46980.00	16443.00	0.00
78	Delhi	New Delhi	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Improvement and strengthening of roads of Okhla Indl. Area Phase I & II, Central Zone.	2009-10	14861.00	5201.00	0.00
79	Delhi	New Delhi	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Covering of Nallah in Nauroji Nagar from Africa Avenue to Ring Road for providing parking/road cum parking under the jurisdiction of MCD.	2009-10	5120.00	1792.00	0.00
80	Delhi	New Delhi	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Covering of nallah from Press Enclave read passing through Sheikh Saras, Chiragh Delhi, Panchsheei Enclave, Greater Kailash-I, Andrews Ganj upto Ring Road behind Police Station Defence Colony for providing Parking /Road cum parking under the Jurisdiction of MCD.	2009-10	23300.00	8155.00	0.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
81	Delhi	New Delhi	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	imp. of road of 60 ft. ROW and above by providing R.MC Pavement (Phase-I) in various zones of MCD.	2009-10	16510.00	5779.00	0.00
82	Delhi	New Delhi	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of Grade Separator at Intersection of Shankar Road and Upper Ridge Road.	2009-10	7177.00	2512.00	0.00
83	Delhi	New Delhi	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of Grade Separator at intersection of Pusa Road, Dr. K.S. Krishnan Marg and Patel Road.	2009-10	7164.00	2507.00	0.00
84	Delhi	New Delhi	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of 25 nos. Foot Over Bridges at different locations in Delhi City.	2009-10	1750.00	613.00	0.00
85	Delhi	New Delhi	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Re-modeling of SSBL (Saharnpur Samli Branch Line) drains in Shah. (N) Zone.	2009-10	15226.00	5329.00	0.00
86	Delhi	New Delhi	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of Grade Separator/ Underpass at Intersection of Pusa Road, Arya Samaj Road, Faiz Road,, Upper Ridge Road and Panchkuian	2009-10	5544.00	1940.00	0.00
87	Delhi	New Delhi	Sewerage	Rehabilitation of Trunk sewer.	2009-10	25337.00	8868.00	0.00
88	Delhi	New Delhi	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Flyover at Africa Avenue and Arun Asaf Ali Road.	2009-10	12661.00	4431.00	0.00
89	Delhi	New Delhi	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Flyover at Vivekanand Marg, Nelson Mandela Marg, Poorvi, Marg.	2009-10	12661.00	4431.00	0.00
90	Delhi	New Delhi	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	C/o of Grade Separator at Raja Ram Kohli Marg Intersection on Marginal Bund Road Geeta Colony Delhi.	2009-10	250.00	87.50	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
91	Delhi	New Delhi	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	C/o Grade Separator for free flow Traffic at T-Junction of Marginal Bund Road and Master Plan Road over Disusrd Canal near Shastri Nagar in East Delhi.	2009-10	250.00	87.50	0.00
92	Delhi	New Delhi	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	C/o Grade Separator at the Junction of G.T. Road and Road No.56 near Apsara Border.	2009-10	14147.00	4951.00	0.00
93	Delhi	New Delhi	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of Bridge and its Approaches over River Yamuna Down stream of existing Bridge at Wazirabad, Delhi.	2009-10	108740.00	38059.00	0.00
94	Delhi	New Delhi	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Alignment over Barapulla Nallah	2009-10	97000.00	12-Dec-92	0.00
95	Delhi	New Delhi	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Ring Road Bye-pass from Salimgarh Fort to Velodrom Road Package-I Velodrom Road to back of Rajghat Power Station Package-II Back of Rajghat Power Station to Salimgarh Fort.	2009-10	46900.00	16415.00	0.00
96	Delhi	New Delhi	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Corridor Improvement of U.P. Link Road from NH-24 Crossing (Noida More) to Chilla Regulator.	2009-10	25400.00	8890.00	0.00
97	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Water Supply	Pipeline from Narmada Main canal to Kotarpur WTP; 330 MLD Intake Well in Sabarmatr river near Kotarpur; Water Treatment Plant at Rasaka	2005-06	5383.25	1884.14	1884.06
98	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of four lane ROB in lieu of L.C.No.5a at Omkar Crossing on Ahmedabad-Himatnagar M.G. Railway line between Station Kalupur and Naroda	2006-07	1851.00	647.85	647.84

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
99	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of Railway over Bridge No. 132 ft. Ring Road near Dakshini Societyn over B.G. Railway lines between Maninagar and Vatva Riy. Station	2006-07	2144.00	750.40	749.20
100	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of Railway over Bridge on Ahmedabad Botad M.G. Railway line at Shreyas Crossing on 122 ft. Ring Road	2006-07	1212.00	424.20	424.00
101	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of four lane Bridge across River Sabarmati connecting Vasna and Pirana 122 road	2006-07	2955.00	1034.25	1034.00
102	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Cnstruction of four lane ROB in lieu of No.306 on Ahmedahad-Mumbai B.G. Rly line at Ambica Tube crossing between Station Vatva and Maninaaar	2006-07	1500.00	525.00	524.00
103	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Sewerage	Renovation of Existing Sewage Treatment Plant at Pirana	2006-07	6922.00	2422.70	2422.72
104	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Sewerage	Renovation of Sewerage Treatment Plant at Vasna	2006-07	1135.00	397.25	397.24
105	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Mass Rapid Transport System	Bus Rapid Transport System-Construction of 12 Km. long stretch (Stretch-1 of first phase) BRT Roadway and Carrying out detailed studies and engineering of remainina stretches	2006-07	8760.00	3066.00	2299.50
106	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of six lane flyover bridge on SOLA (AEC) junction at Ahmedabad	2006-07	1857.00	649.95	648.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
107	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of four lane bridge on Sabarmati-Viramgam B.G. Railway line, Ahmedabad	2006-07	2011.00	703.85	701.92
108	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of four lane flyover bridge on Shivrangani junction at Ahmedabad	2006-07	1670.00	584.50	584.26
109	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of six lane flyover on Memnagar junction at Ahmedabad	2006-07	1513.00	529.55	529.56
110	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of Major and Minor Radial Roads Phase-I in AUDA Area	2006-07	5013.00	1754.55	1314.64
111	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Storm Water Drainage System for West Zone of AMC area	2006-07	5914.00	2069.90	2069.50
112	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Storm Water Drainage for South and Central zones of AMC area, Ahmedabad	2006-07	12088.00	4230.80	4230.80
113	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Storm Water Drainage for North and East Zones of AMC area Ahmedabad	2006-07	12283.00	4299.05	4299.04
114	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Mass Rapid Transport System	Bus Rapid Transit System (stretch of 46 km)	2006-07	40572.00	14200.20	10650.15
115	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Sewerage	Terminal Sewerage Pumping Station, Pumping Main and Sewage Treatment Plant near Vinzol for East AUDA Area	2006-07	3681.26	1288.44	644.22
116	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Sewerage	West AUDA Area Terminal Sewerage Pumping Station, Pumping Main and Sewage Treatment Plant near Vasana	2006-07	10692.01	3742.20	1871.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
117	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Catchment Development and Drainage for Water Bodies Development and flood Relief Project	2007-08	10475.43	3666.40	1833.20
118	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Mass Rapid Transport System	BRTS Phase-II	2008-09	48813.00	17085.00	4271.00
119	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Sewerage	Sewerage Network of West AUDA area of Ahmedabad UA	2008-09	23541.00	8239.00	823.00
120	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Sewerage	Sewerage Network of East AUDA area of Ahmedabad UA	2008-09	7765.00	2718.00	271.00
121	Gujarat	Rajkot	Water Supply	Water Supply Project for Rajkot	2005-06	8562.00	4281.00	4280.00
122	Gujarat	Rajkot	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Underground Drainage-Phase-II and Phase-III (Part-1) (Sewage Disposal Network and STP)	2006-07	7542.00	3771.00	3770.80
123	Gujarat	Rajkot	Solid Waste Management	Strengthening of Solid Waste Management (Phase-I)	2006-07	867.00	433.50	433.52
124	Gujarat	Rajkot	Mass Rapid Transport System	Bus Rapid Transit System Phase I (Development of Blue Corridor Part I)	2007-08	11000.00	5500.00	2750.00
125	Gujarat	Rajkot	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of RoB in lieu of level crossing on B.G. Railway line along Gonadal Road and Mavdi Road	2008-09	2480.74	1240.37	310.09
126	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage	Upgradation of Anjana Sewage Treatment Plant	2005-06	1098.00	549.00	549.00
127	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage	Augmentation of Adajan Sewerage	2005-06	1193.00	596.50	596.50
128	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage	Augmentation of Bhesan Sewage Treatment Plant	2005-06	1509.00	754.50	754.50
129	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage	Secondary Sewage Treatment Plant at Bamroli	2006-07	1322.47	661.24	661.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
130	Gujarat	Surat	Water Supply	Water Supply Project for Vesu Urban Settlement of Surat Urban Development Authority	2006-07	1919.00	959.50	959.50
131	Gujarat	Surat	Water Supply	Water Supply Project for Pal-Palanpur Area	2006-07	995.00	497.50	497.50
132	Gujarat	Surat	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Bridge across river Tapi joining Daboli to Jahangirpura	2006-07	6500.00	3250.00	3250.00
133	Gujarat	Surat	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Storm Water Drainage Vesu Area	2006-07	4995.00	2497.50	2497.52
134	Gujarat	Surat	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Flyover bridge on Kapodhara Fire Station	2006-07	932.00	466.00	349.50
135	Gujarat	Surat	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Flyover Bridge near Nanavarachha	2006-07	758.00	379.00	379.00
136	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage	Sewerage Disposal Network and STP for Vesu area	2006-07	3437.00	1718.50	1288.89
137	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage	Sewerage Disposal Network and STP for Pal-palanpur area	2006-07	2128.00	1064.00	1064.00
138	Gujarat	Surat	Solid Waste Management	Upgradation of Solid Waste Management in Surat	2006-07	5249.72	2624.86	1312.44
139	Gujarat	Surat	Water Supply	Augmentation of Sarthana, Katargam and Rander Water Works of SMC	2006-07	14068.65	7034.33	7034.33
140	Gujarat	Surat	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Bridge across Kankara Khadi between Udhana Magdalla Road and Bamroli	2007-08	841.39	420.70	420.70
141	Gujarat	Surat	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Storm water drainage system of Surat city for SMC area	2007-08	11662.87	5831.44	4588.53
142	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage	Sewerage and Sewate Treatment system for New East Zone Areas	2007-08	11065.73	5532.86	2766.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
143	Gujarat	Surat	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Storm Water Disposal System for New Zone	2007-08	3426.82	1713.41	1713.40
144	Gujarat	Surat	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of RoB on proposed Outer Ring Road of Surat city at Gothan	2007-08	1427.12	713.56	178.39
145	Gujarat	Surat	Roads / Flyovers /RoB ^	Construction of Railway Over Bridges on proposed Outer Ring Road of Surat city at Sachin	2007-08	2077.12	1038.56	259.64
146	Gujarat	Surat	Water Supply	Water Supply system for New East Zone areas of Surat Municipal Corporation	2007-08	16743.43	8371.71	4185.88
147	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage	Automation/SCDA of existing pumping station and STP of Surat Municipal Corporation	2007-08	3063.43	1537.71	382.93
148	Gujarat	Surat	Mass Rapid Transport System	Development of BRTS for Surat	2007-08	46902.00	23451.00	5862.75
149	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage	Sewerage system for New Northern Drainage Zone of SMC	2007-03	18404.35	9202.18	2300.52
150	Gujarat	Surat	Water Supply	Water Supply Distribution system for South-East Zone areas	2008-09	20109.67	10055.00	2514.00
151	Gujarat	Vadodara	Water Supply	Water Supply Source augmentation	2006-07	4105.00	2052.50	2052.52
152	Gujarat	Vadodara	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Storm Water Drainage of Vadodara city	2006-07	14594.56	7297.28	5472.96
153	Gujarat	Vadodara	Sewerage	Sewerage System for Vadodara city	2006-07	10514.93	5257.47	3943.11
154	Gujarat	Vadodara	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management for Vadodara	2007-08	3098.54	1549.27	1161.95
155	Gujarat	Vadodara	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of 4 Lane RoB Across Ahmedabad-Mumbai B.G Line at Railway Km. 399/41 between Station Vishwamitri and Makarpura near D-Cabin Navayard on 24.0 M. Road at Vadodara city	2007-08	1396.00	698.00	523.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
156	Gujarat	Vadodara	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of 2 Lane RoB Across Ahmedabad-Mumbai B.G Line at Railway Km 395/10 between Station Vadodara and Makarpura near Dinesh Mill at Vadodara	2007-08	1968.00	984.00	738.00
157	Gujarat	Vadodara	Preservation of Water Bodies	Restoration and strengthening of Sayaji Sarovar Partappura System, Vadodara .	2008-09	2869.72	1434.86	403.25
158	Gujarat	Vadodara	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of ROB in lieu of existing level crossing No.2 between Station Pratapnagar Jambusar (NG) Section at Railway Km.1/15 to 2/1 near Lalbaug at Vadodara	2008-09	4570.00	2285.00	571.25
159	Gujarat	Vadodara	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of Road over Birdge across Vadodara-Jambusar N.G. Railway Line at Rly.Km.2/3-4 in lieu of Railway crossing No.2 between Station Vishwamitri and Jambusar on 40m wide Ring Road at Kalali	2008-09	4435.10	2217.55	0.00
160	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management in Ahmedabad	2008-09	11885.84	4160.04	1040.01
161	Gujarat	Vadodara	Sewerage	Sewerage systems Phase-II for Vadodara City	2008-09	6055.74	3027.87	756.96
162	Gujarat	Vadodara	Water Supply	Source augmentation for water supply (Canal Based) Vadodara (Gujrat) Phase-II	2008-09	3839.00	1919.00	480.00
163	Gujarat	Rajkot	Sewerage	Sewerage System phase-II, part-II for Rajkot City	2009-10	19195.12	9000.00	2250.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
164	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Development of Heritage Areas	Revitalization of Bhadra Fort Precinct at ahmedabad	2009-10	7439.00	2603.65	
165	Gujarat	Vadodara	Water Supply	Basic Services to developing rehabilitation of Xaans in Vadodra city (a) storm Water drainage sector (b) water suply sector	2009-10	16789.88	8394.94	2098.73
166	Gujarat	Vadodara	Water Supply	Supplementary DPR for Water Supply in Ajwa Zone of Vadodra City	2009-10	2059.26	605.50	0.00
167	Haryana	Faridabad	Sewerage	Revamping of Sewerage System and Sewerage Treatment works in Faridabad	2006-07	10383.00	5191.50	3893.64
168	Haryana	Faridabad	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Infrastructure Development Works (Drainage) in Old Faridabad Zone	2007-08	3064.70	1532.35	786.18
169	Haryana	Faridabad	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management Scheme for Faridabad	2007-08	7650.00	3827.00	956.75
170	Haryana	Faridabad	Water Supply	Augmentation of Water Supply for Faridabad Town, Haryana	2008-09	49349.00	24674.50	6168.61
171	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of widening and lowering of existing tunnel near Auckland House school (Including construction of approach bridge)	2006-07	1009.06	807.25	201.81
172	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Mangement for Shimla	2006-07	1604.00	1283.20	320.80
173	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Sewerage	Rejuvenation of sewerage Network in misssing lines and left-out/worn-out sewerage in various zones of shimla, phase-I	2009-10	5474.00	3880.00	0.00
174	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Water Supply	Rehabilitation of water supply distribution system for shimla city	2008-09	7236.00	5788.80	1447.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
175	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	Water Supply	Augmentation of Water Supply to Tangnar Zone (Zone V) of Greater Srinagar	2007-08	14837.00	13353.30	3338.33
176	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Sewerage	Comprehensive sewerage scheme for Division A of Greater Jammu	2006-07	12923.00	11630.70	2907.68
177	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	Sewerage	Comprehensive sewerage Scheme for Zone III (Sector I) of Greater Srinagar.	2006-07	13292.00	11962.80	2990.70
178	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	Water Supply	Augmentation of water supply for Zone IV of Greater Srinagar	2008-09	12100.00	10000.00	2500.00
179	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Water Supply	Water Supply project for Ranchi	2008-09	28839.15	23071.32	5767.83
180	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	Water Supply	improvement of Water Supply to Dhanbad	2008-09	36585.00	18292.65	4573.16
181	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Solid waste Management	Solid waste Management	2008-09	5139.43	4111.54	1027.89
182	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	Solid waste Management	Solid waste Management	2008-09	5585.90	2792.95	698.24
183	Karnataka	Bangalore	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of Underpass at Malleshwaram Circle	2006-07	1245.21	435.82	326.88
184	Karnataka	Bangalore	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Upgradation side walks and asphaltting work of roads surrounding M.G. Road area	2006-07	4361.16	1526.41	1144.80
185	Karnataka	Bangalore	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Upgradation side walks and asphaltting work of roads surrounding Koramangala area	2006-07	5044.90	1765.72	1324.29
186	Karnataka	Bangalore	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Development of Traffic and Transit Management Centre at Jayanagar, Bangalore (Proposed passenger amenity centre at Javanaaart	2006-07	889.58	311.35	233.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
187	Karnataka	Bangalore	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Remodelling of Primary and Secondary storm water drain in Bangalore city at Vrushabhavathi valley including Kethamaranahalli and arkavathi minor valley 1 and Kathrigiippa minor valley III (3 DPRs)	2006-07	22826.00	7989.10	5991.81
188	Karnataka	Bangalore	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Remodelling of Primary and Secondary storm water drains in Bangalore City Chailaghatta valley	2006-07	11857.00	4149.95	2074.96
189	Karnataka	Bangalore	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Remodelling of Primary and Secondary storm water drain in Bangalore city, Koramanaala valley	2006-07	11149.00	3902.15	2926.59
190	Karnataka	Bangalore	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Remodelling of Primary and secondary storm water drains in Bangalore city, -y Hebbal valley	2006-07	18474.00	6465.90	4849.41
191	Karnataka	Bangalore	Water Supply	Augmentation of Additional 100 MILD of water from CWSS stage IV Phase-I	2006-07	1226.00	429.10	278.91
192	Karnataka	Bangalore	Water Supply	Bulk flow metering system for Bangalore water transmission network	2006-07	1531.00	535.85	133.96
J93	Karnataka	Bangalore	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of underpass at Taogre circle	2006-07	1755.90	614.57	153.64
194	Karnataka	Bangalore	Sewerage	Environmental Action Plan Replacement Rehabilitation of existing sewerage system	2006-07	17675.00	6186.25	1546.56
195	Karnataka	Bangalore	Other Urban Transport	Development of Traffic and Transit Management centre at Kengery (Proposed Bus terminal Maintenance Depot and Passenger Amenity Centre at Kengery Banaalore)	2007-08	2112.66	739.43	554.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
196	Karnataka	Bangalore	Other Urban Transport	Development of Traffic and Transit Management centre at Bannerghatta Bangalore (Proposed Bus Terminal Maintenance Depot and Passenger Amenitv Centre at Bannerahatta)	2007-08	392.60	137.41	34.35
197	Karnataka	Bangalore	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of bridge at Gaii Anianeya junction	2007-08	3193.24	1117.63	558.80
198	Karnataka	Bangalore	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of underpass at Magadi Road and Chord road junction	2007-08	2782.49	973.87	486.92
199	Karnataka	Bangalore	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of grade separator at Yeshwanthpur junction	2007-08	2157.91	755.27	566.46
200	Karnataka	Bangalore	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of underpass at Nagavara road junction	2007-08	2162.88	757.01	189.25
201	Karnataka	Bangalore	Other Urban Transport	Proposal for construction of TTWIC at Shantinagar Vol I Vol II Vol III A 1 2 3 4 Vol.III B1 2	2007-08	8467.96	2963.79	1481.90
202	Karnataka	Bangalore	Other Urban Transport	Proposal for construction of TTMC at Koramangala Vol I, Vol II, Vol III 1 2 3	2007-08	5058.06	1770.32	885.16
203	Karnataka	Bangalore	Other Urban Transport	Proposal for construction of TTMC at Banashankari Vol I Vol II Vol III 1 2	2007-08	2223.51	778.23	194.56
204	Karnataka	Bangalore	Other Urban Transport	Proposal for construction of TTMC at ITPL Whitefield Vol.1 Vol. II Detailed drawings	2007-08	2655.63	929.47	464.22
1205	Karnataka	Bangalore	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of Flyover along ORR at IBLUR junction	2007-08	1874.28	656.00	164.00
206	Karnataka	Bangalore	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of Flyover along ORR at Agara Junction	2007-08	3809.93	1333.48	333.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
207	Karnataka	Bangalore	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of Underpass at Ring Road Hennur Banaswadi Road Junction	2007-08	2543.79	890.33	445.16
208	Karnataka	Bangalore	Other Urban Transport	Construction of TTMC at Vijaynagar Vol.1 Vol.II	2007-08	3812.42	1334.35	667.16
209	Karnataka	Bangalore	Sewerage	Underground Drainage works in Yelahanka	2007-08	1500.63	525.22	131.30
210	Karnataka	Bangalore	Sewerage	Underground Drainage works in Kengeri	2007-08	1876.36	656.73	164.18
211	Karnataka	Bangalore	Other Urban Transport	Development of Traffic and Transit Management Centre at Domlur.Banglore	2007-08	1555.00	544.25	136.06
212	Karnataka	Bangalore	Other Urban Transport	Development of Traffic and Transit Management Centre at Veshwanthpur.Banglore	2007-08	6131.93	2146.17	1073.08
213	Karnataka	Bangalore	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Underground Drainage works or Byatarayanpura	2007-08	12517.00	4380.95	1095.23
214	Karnataka	Bangalore	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Underground Drainage system and road restoration for erstwhile R.R. Nagar CMC	2007-08	4153.80	1453.83	363.46
215	Karnataka	Bangalore	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of Underpass at Ring Road-Kaderinahalli junction	2007-08	2486.90	870.41	435.20
216	Karnataka	Bangalore	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of Underpass at Ring Road-CNR Rao junction	2007-08	2260.62	791.21	197.80
217	Karnataka	Bangalore	Reads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of Underpass at Ring Road-Puttenahalli Junction	2007-08	2284.84	799.94	399.96
218	Karnataka	Bangalore	Sewerage	Underground Sewerage System and Road Restoration for erstwhile Dasarahalli city municipal council (Drainage Zone 7 & 8)	2008-09	13657.00	4780.00	1195.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
219	Karnataka	Bangalore	Sewerage	Underground Sewerage System and Road Restoration for K.R. Puram City Municipal Council (Drainage Zone III)	2008-09	8789.00	3077.00	769.00
220	Karnataka	Bangalore	Sewerage	Underground Sewerage System and Road Restoration for Mahadevapura City Municipal Council (Drainage Zone III)	2008-09	11018.00	3856.00	964.00
221	Karnataka	Mysore	Water Supply	Remodelling of Water Supply Distribution Network for Mysore city	2006-07	19454.00	15563.20	7780.88
222	Karnataka	Mysore	Other Urban Transport	Development of Transport Infrastructure facilities at Mysore	2007-08	8525.74	6820.59	3410.29
223	Karnataka	Mysore	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Upgradation of Outer Ring Road at Mysore	2007-08	21902.47	17521.97	4380.49
224	Karnataka	Mysore	Water Supply	Water Supply project for Mysore	2007-08	10881.99	8705.59	2176.50
225	Karnataka	Mysore	Solid Waste Management	Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Strategy	2008-09	2998.00	2398.00	599.50
226	Karnataka	Mysore	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Remodelling of Storm Water Drainage System	2008-09	38460.00	10000.00	2500.00
227	Karnataka	Bangalore	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Providing underground drainage facilities and Road restoration in erstwhile Bommanahalli city Municipal Council	2008-09	23175.00	8111.25	2025.81
228	Karnataka	Mysore	Other Urban Transport	Intelligent Transport system and Innovative Environment project for Mysore	2009-10	2270.00	1176.00	294.00
229	Karnataka	Mysore	Development of Heritage Areas	Heritage and urban renewal at heritage core	2009-10	3945.00	3156.00	789.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
230	Kerala	Cochin	Water Supply	Water Supply System to Kochi Part 1	2006-07	20117.00	10058.50	2514.65
231	Kerala	Cochin	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management for Kochi	2006-07	8812.00	4406.00	2202.50
232	Kerala	Cochin	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Upgrading Surface Water Drainage System of Central area of Kochi	2006-07	978.00	489.00	122.25
233	Kerala	Cochin	Sewerage	Sewerage scheme for Central zone covering six Divisions and Wards (No.43, 49. 50. 51. 54 and 56) of Kochi	2006-07	7841.00	3920.50	935.13
234	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Water Supply	Improvement of Water Supply	2006-07	8716.00	6972.80	1743.20
235	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Sewerage	Improvement of Sewerage schemes for Thiruvananthapuram Municipal Corporation	2006-07	21541.00	17232.80	4308.20
236	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management in Thiruvananthapuram	2007-08	2456.00	1964.80	491.20
237	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	improvement of Storm Water Drainage in Zone-II area of Thiruvananthapuram	2008-09	4039.00	3231.20	807.80
238	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Sewerage	Extension of sewerage system F&G Block, Southern area of Thiruvananthapuram and rehabilitation of the sewerage system.s procurement of sewer cleaning machines, sewerage system for Attukal area, STP for Government Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram	2008-09	12115.00	9692.00	0.00
239	Kerala	Cochin	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Road Improvement and Bridge Constrution at Kochi	2008-09	10964.00	5482.00	1370.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
240	Kerala	Cochin	Urban Renewal	BroadWay and Ernakulam Market Heritage and Urban Renewal Project	2009-10	2210.00	1105.00	
241	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Water Supply	Water Supply to Gas affected areas	2005-06	1418.31	709.00	531.87
242	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Urban Renewal	Renewal of Basic Infrastructure in Categorised Scrap Mart in Bhopal	2006-07	811.00	405.50	304.14
243	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Urban Renewal	Renewal of Upgradation of Basic Infrastructure in M.P. Nagar, Bhopal	2006-07	1894.00	947.00	710.25
244	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Channelisation of Nallah (Storm Water Drain)	2006-07	3057.00	1528.50	764.26
245	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Mass Rapid Transport System	Pilot Corridor (New Market to University) for Bus Rapid Transit System (21.715 km lona)	2006-07	23776.00	11888.00	2972.00
246	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Water Supply	Narmada Water Supply Project for Bhopal	2007-08	30604.16	15302.08	11479.56
247	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Water Supply	Yeshwant Sagar Water Supply System v Augmentation Scheme	200548	2375.00	1187.50	890.87
248	Madhya Pradesh	indore	Sewerage	Indore Sewerage Project	2006-07	30717.00	15358.50	7679.24
249	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Mass Rapid Transport System	Bus Rapid Transport System- PILOT PROJECT	2006-07	9845.00	4922.50	2461.24
250	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of 8 important roads at indore	2006-07	4083.35	2041.68	1531.26
251	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Development of Link Road from White Church to By Pass Road r%mm	2006-97	1966.34	983.17	491.58
252	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Roads / Flyovers 7 RoB	Development of Master Plan Link Road MR-9, indore	2006-07	3974.64	1987.32	993.66
253	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management for Indore	2007-08	4324.66	2162.33	1621.74



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
254	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Roads / Flyovers   RoB	RoB at Juni Indore Railway Crossing, Indore city	2007-08	631.00	315.50	236.64
255	Madhya Pradesh	Jabaipur	Sewerage	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Project Phase-I	2006-07	7801.00	3900.50	975.00
256	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Sewerage	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Project Phase-II	2006-07	7081.00	3540.50	885.00
257	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	Water Supply	Reorganisation of Water Supply scheme	2007-08	6686.44	5349.15	1337.28
258	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Water Supply	Water Supply Distribution Network of Bhopal	2008-09	41545.64	20772.82	5193.20
259	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Parking	Construction of multi-level parking at 20 different locations in Indore	2008-09	5600.00	2800.00	700.00
260	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Water Supply	Rehabilitation of existing pumping stations at Ranjhi, Fagua and construction of new pumping stations at Bhongadwar WTP.	2008-09	1406.00	703.00	175.75
261	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	Development of Heritage Areas	Restoration Conservation and Development of Mahakal and Gopal Viraseat Kshetra	2009-10	4739.00	3791.20	0-20
262	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	DPR of storm Water Drains (including Omti Nallah) at Jabalpur City for Development for infrastructure services.	2009-10	32649.00	16324.50	4081.12
263	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Middle Vaitarna Water Supply Project for Mumbai-IV	2006-07	132950.00	46532.50	34899.00
264	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage	Mumbai Sewage Disposal Project Stage-II priority works	2006-07	36447.00	12756.45	6378.22

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265	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Eastern Freeway from Prince of Wales Museum to APLR - MUIP	2006-07	33638.80	11773.58	5886.80
266	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Elevated road on Sahar road - MUIP	2006-07	15513.34	5429.67	2714.84
267	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	THANE-DPR for additional 110 MLD Water supply scheme of THANE	2006-07	7118.00	2491.30	2491.30
268	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	THANE-Integrated Nalla Development Project Phase II for THANE	2006-07	11659.00	4080.65	2040.32
269	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	THANE-Integrated Nalla Development Phase I for THANE	2006-07	9239.00	3233.65	2425.23
270	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Other Urban Transport	THANE-Thane Railway System Area Traffic Improvement Scheme (SATIS)	2006-07	2325.00	813.75	813.75
271	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Underground Tunnel from Malabar Hill Reservoir to Cross Maidan (3.6 kms.)	2007-08	9398.79	3289.58	1644.78
272	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Underground Tunnel from Maroshi to Ruparel College (12 kms.)	2007-08	29486.76	10320.37	5160.18
273	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage	THANE-Underground Sewerage Scheme Phase I for THANE	2007-08	14956.79	5234.88	1308.72
274	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management Project Greater Mumbai	2007-08	17879.00	6257.65	1564.41
275	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage	Mira-Bhayandar-Underground Sewerage Project based on Decentralised System	2007-08	33142.27	11599.80	2899.95
276	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage	THANE-Sewerage System project-Phase II for Thane	2007-08	14009.00	4903.15	1225.79
277	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage	THANE-Sewerage System project-Phase III for Thane	2007-08	4181.00	1463.35	365.84

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278	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Kalyan Dombivli-Storm Water Drainage	2008-09	5540.26	1939.09	969.54
279	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage	Kalyan Dombivli - Underground Sewerage for part of KDMC	2008-09	16963.35	5937.17	1484.29
280	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Kalyan Dombivli-150 MLD Water Supply scheme of Kalyan Dombivli Municipal Corporation	2008-09	10681.49	3738.52	1869.26
281	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Navi Mumbai - Augmentation of water supply system for Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation (NMMC)	2008-09	23052.03	8068.21	2017.05
282	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	THANE- Integrated Nalla Development-Phase-III for Kalwa and Mumbra areas of Thane MC.	2008-09	5789.27	2026.24	506.56
283	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Ulhasnagar-Water Supply Distribution System	2008-09	12765.23	4467.83	1116.96
284	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage	Kulgaon-Badlapur-Underground Sewerage scheme	2008-09	15146.18	5301.16	1325.29
285	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Augmentation of existing water Supply scheme of Kalyan Dombivli Municipal Corporation	2008-09	25363.48	8876.51	2219.13
286	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Road Over Bridges (ROBs)	2005-06	8628.00	4314.00	3236.50
287	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply	Expansion and upgradation of water supply distribution network in Nagpur city	2005-06	3793.00	1896.50	1422.37
288	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply	Energy Audit Projects for Water Supply	2005-06	2503.62	1251.81	938.85
289	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply	Water Sector (Leak Detection)	2005-06	329.77	164.89	123.66

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290	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply	Water Audit Projects	2005-06	2500.00	1250.00	625.00
291	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply	Lifting water from Pench Reservoir and conveying upto Mahadulla by mortar lined MS pipeline in lieu of canal	2006-07	14463.70	7231.85	3615.92
292	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply	Water Supply Pench IV (Part 2)	2006-07	6196.00	3098.00	774.50
293	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply	Water Supply Pench IV (Part 3)	2006-07	8059.27	4029.64	1007.38
294	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply	Water Supply Pench IV (Part 4)	2006-07	10460.68	5230.34	1307.58
295	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply	Kanhan Augmentation Scheme	2006-07	8217.00	4108.50	1027.12
296	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Sewerage	Recycle and Reuse of Waste Water	2006-07	13011.00	8505.50	1826.38
297	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of Road under Bridge near Anand Talkies	2006-07	1828.65	914.33	228.58
298	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of Road over Bridge at Maskasath	2006-07	253.00	126.50	31.63
299	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of Road Over Bridge at Itwari	2006-07	900.80	450.40	112.60
300	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of RoB at Mangalwari in replacement of Level-crossing No.297/A (A-class) between Km.1041/3-5 on Amla-Naaour Section	2008-09	849.14	424.57	106.41
301	Maharashtra	Nanded	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Improvement to City Roads in Nanded (Package I)	2006-07	6108.55	4886.84	2443.42
302	Maharashtra	Nanded	Water Supply	Improvement to water supply in North Nanded	2006-07	9087.00	7269.60	5452.30
303	Maharashtra	Nanded	Sewerage	Sewerage System in North Nanded-Zone-I	2006-07	4025.00	3220.00	1610.00

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304	Maharashtra	Nanded	Sewerage	Sewerage System in Nanded North - Zone-II	2006-07	4889.00	3911.20	1955.50
305	Maharashtra	Nanded	Sewerage	Sewerage System in Nanded North - Zone-III	2006-07	3931.00	3144.80	1572.45
306	Maharashtra	Nanded	Water Supply	Water Supply for Nanded (South)	2006-07	4945.00	3956.00	2967.00
307	Maharashtra	Nanded	Sewerage	Undergrounda Sewerage and Sewage Treatment (Nanded-South)	2006-07	4093.00	3274.40	2455.80
308	Maharashtra	Nanded	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Improvement to Movements Network in Nanded Package II III and IIIB Roads	2006-07	21497.33	17197.86	12898.41
309	Maharashtra	Nanded	Roads / Fiyovers / RoB	Improvement to Movement Network in Nanded Package IIIB Structures	2006-07	5815.49	4652.39	4652.40
310	Maharashtra	Nanded	Development of Heritage Areas	River Front Development North Bank Zone 3	2006-07	4313.08	3450.46	3450.48
311	Maharashtra	Nashik	Sewerage	Underground Sewerage Project for Nashik City Phase 1	2006-07	14846.00	7423.00	5567.25
312	Maharashtra	Nashik	Water Supply	Ongoing works of Water Supply Projects	2006-07	5052.00	2526.00	1894.50
313	Maharashtra	Nashik	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management for Nrshik	2006-07	5999.23	2999.62	2249.73
314	Maharashtra	Nashik	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Storm Water Drainage for Nashik Municipal Corporation	2007-08	31031.00	15515.50	7757.50
315	Maharashtra	Nashik	Preservation of Water Bodies	Qodavari River Front Development, Ghat imorovement and beautification	2008-09	5805.00	2902.50	725.63
316	Maharashtra	Pune	Mass Rapid Transport System	BRT Pilot project for Pune city (Katraj Swargate Hadapsar Route 13.6 Km)	2006-07	10313.50	5156.75	3867.56
317	Maharashtra	Pune	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Augmentation and Upgradation of Sewage Treatment Plants and Pumping Station	2006-07	8613.00	4306.50	3229.86

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318	Maharashtra	Pune	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Construction and Improvement of Drains to prevent contamination of natural water bodies and development of Heritage sites along in Pune (Environmental Restoration/ Preservation of Mula Mutha River Ecos	2006-07	9996.00	4998.00	2499.00
319	Maharashtra	Pune	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Renewal and Management of Sewerage and Drainage Disposal System in Pune (Augmentation of Wens, Restoration of Lakes Bio-remediation and Landscaping of Nalla and Rivers)	2006-07	9778.00	4889.00	3666.75
320	Maharashtra	Pune	Solid Waste Management	PCMC-Solid Waste Management - Pimpri-Chinchwad	2006-07	7044.81	3522.40	1761.20
321	Maharashtra	Pune	Mass Rapid Transport System	Bus Rapid Transport system (Development of Infrastructure for Commonwealth Youth Games, 2008)	2006-07	43422.00	21711.00	16283.25
322	Maharashtra	Pune	Sewerage	PCMC-Sewerage proposals for Pimpri Chinchwad	2006-07	11938.88	5969.44	4477.08
323	Maharashtra	Pune	Mass Rapid Transport System	Bus Rapid Transit (Phase 1) for Pune city	2006-07	47662.20	23831.10	17871.43
324	Maharashtra	Pune	Water Supply	PCMC-Water Supply proposals (4 Nos.) for Pimpri Chinchwad	2006-07	35862.00	17931.00	13448.25
325	Maharashtra	Pune	Mass Rapid Transport System	BRTS corridor for Mumbai-Pune Highway (8.5 kms) and Audh Rawet Road (14.5 Kms)	2007-08	31214.00	15607.00	15607.00

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326	Maharashtra	Pune	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of pedestrian subways (3 Nos.) and vehicular underpass (1 No.) at Naaar Road	2007-08	661.00	330.50	165.26
327	Maharashtra	Pune	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Subway on Westerly Bypass at Baner junction	2007-08	726.00	363.00	272.25
328	Maharashtra	Pune	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Approach Road to Sangamwadi bridge	2007-08	782.00	391.00	293.25
329	Maharashtra	Pune	Mass Rapid Transport System	Improvement and strengthening of New Alandi Road as BRT corridor for Pune (13.9 Km. from Vikrantwadi to Dighi-Octroi Naka)	2008-09	3703.00	1851.50	462.88
330	Maharashtra	Pune	Sewerage	PCMC- Sewerage System (Phase-II) for PCMC	2008-09	12070.45	6035.23	3017.60
331	Maharashtra	Pune	Mass Rapid Transport System	PCMC - BRTS Corridor-Kalewadi-KSB Chowk to Dehu-Alandi Road Trunk Route 7	2008-09	21920.00	8768.00	2192.00
332	Maharashtra	Pune	Mass Rapid Transport System	PCMC-BRTS Corridor-Nashik Phata to Wakad (Trunk Route No.9)	2008-09	20682.00	8272.80	2068.20
333	Maharashtra	Pune	Water Supply	PCMC - Water Supply Phase-II	2008-09	14008.81	7004.41	1751.10
334	Maharashtra	Pune	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	PCMC - Storm Water Drains (Phase-I)	2008-09	11630.24	5815.12	1453.78
335	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage	Navi Mumbai - Underground Sewerage system for Navi Mumbai	2008-09	35366.52	12378.28	3094.57
336	Maharashtra	Pune	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Storm Water Drainage Project for Pune City Phase-1	2008-09	39967.18	10000.00	2500.00
337	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply	Water supply for NIT area (Phase -II) Tertiary Distribution Network in 46 Clusters	2008-09	29639.55	14819.78	3704.95

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338	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply	Rehabilitation plan to implement 24X7 water supply project for Nagpur under PPP framework	2008-09	38786.00	19393.00	4848.25
339	Maharashtra	Nanded	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Storm water disposal and management project (north zone, Nanded)	2008-09	4573.08	3658.47	914.62
340	Maharashtra	Nashik	Sewerage	Underground sewerage project package-II	2009-10	17182.92	8591.46	0.00
341	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management in Navi Mumbai UA of Greater Mumbai	2009-10	4986.86	1745.40	436.35
342	Manipur	Imphal	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management for Imphal	2007-08	2580.71	2322.64	580.66
343	Manipur	Imphal	Preservation of Water Bodies	Improvement of Nambui River front and Naga Nala	2008-09	2564.82	2308.34	577.09
344	Manipur	Imphal	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Storm Water Drainage work for Imphal city	2009-10	10250.13	9225.12	2306.28
345	Meghalaya	Shillong	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Drainage MaZster Plan for Shillong (Phase-II)	2008-09	2446.00	2201.40	550.35
346	Meghalaya	Shillong	Water Supply	Greater Shillong Water Supply Project (Phase-III) for augmentation of Water supply to Shillong	2008-09	19349.72	17414.75	4353.69
347	Mizoram	Aizawl	Water Supply	Renewal Of Pumping Machineries and Equipments and Transmission System of Greater Aizawi Water Supply Scheme(Phase II)	2007-08	1681.80	151362	1135.23
348	Nagaland	Kohima	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Roads and Transportation	2007-08	2525.60	2273.04	1136.52
349	Nagaland	Kohima	Parking	Integrated Road and Multi-level Parking Project at Kohima	2009-10	5042.43	4538.19	1134.55



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350	Orissa	Bhubaneswar	Sewerage	Integrated Sewerage Project	2006-07	49891.35	39913.08	9978.27
351	Orissa	Bhubaneswar	Urban Renewal	Conservation of the Heritage Tank of Bindusagar in Bhubaneswar city	2006-07	601.31	481.05	120.26
352	Orissa	Puri	Water Supply	24x7 Piped Water Supply to Puri Town	2008-09	16690.00	13352.00	3338.00
353	Orissa	Bhubaneswar	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Storm water drainage for Bhubaneswar	2008-09	6833.00	5466.40	1366.60
354	Orissa	Puri	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Storm water drainage system for Puri town.	2009-10	7182.00	4500.00	1125.00
355	Puducherry	Puducherry	Sewerage	Comprehensive sewerage scheme to the urban areas of Puducherry	2007-08	20340.00	16272.00	4068.00
356	Puducherry	Puducherry	Solid waste Management	Integrated Solid Waste Management project	2008-09	4966.00	3972.80	993.20
357	Punjab	Amritsar	Water Supply	Water Supply, Sewerage and Sewage treatment for Amritsar	2006-07	17934.00	8967.00	2241.75
358	Punjab	Amritsar	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of two lane Elevated Road from G.T. Road to Golden Temple AND Construction of 4 lane Elevated Road on G.T Road from Maqbuipura Chowk to Bhandari-Pul	2007-08	14949.00	7474.50	7474.14
359	Punjab	Amritsar	Sewerage	Rehabilitation of existing Sewerage system for Walled city Area Phase-II	2007-08	3690.00	1845.00	461.25
360	Punjab	Ludhiana	Sewerage	Providing sewerage and sewage treatment plant	2007-08	24139.00	12069.50	3017.37

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361	Punjab	Amritsar	Solid waste Management	Integrated Solid Waste Management Project for Amritsar	2008-09	7249.00	3624.50	906.12
362	Punjab	Amritsar	Water Supply	Rehabilitation of existing water supply for walled city area, Amritsar	2009-10	4578.00	2289.00	572.25
363	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar	Water Supply	Water Supply for Ajmer City	2006-07	18873.00	15098.40	15098.40
364	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar	Water Supply	Water Supply to Ajmer Pushkar	2007-08	16642.00	13313.00	3328.25
365	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar	Urban Renewal	Urban Renewal of Dargah Area, Ajmer	2007-08	3841.80	3073.44	768.36
366	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar	Sewerage	Sewerage project	2008-09	11208.00	5200.00	1300.00
367	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Urban Renewal	Urban Renewal of Chowkdi Sarhad. Walled City, Jaipur	2006-07	1159.66	579.83	434.88
368	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management for Jaipur	2006-07	1319.74	659.87	494.91
369	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Sewerage	Sewerage system for Jaipur (Phase-I)	2006-07	7495.97	3747.99	2811.00
370	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Sewerage	Jaipur Sewerage Project Phase II	2006-07	11086.00	5543.00	4107.25
371	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Mass Rapid Transport System	BRTS project proposal (Package IB) from C zone Bypass crossing to Pahipech via Sikar Road	2007-08	7519.00	3759.50	2819.64
372	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Mass Rapid Transport System	Bus Rapid Transport System under package tours	2007-08	14400.00	7200.00	1800.00
373	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Preservation of Water Bodies	Conservation and propagation of Panna Meena Bori and its environs Amber, Jaipur	2007-08	431.00	215.50	107.76
374	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Urban Renewal	Revitalisation of Walled City Jaipur Phase-I	2008-09	2896.00	1448.00	362.00
375	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Mass Rapid Transport System	BRTS - Package MIA and IIIB for Jaipur	2008-09	26035.94	13017.97	3254.49

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376	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Storm Water Drains	2008-09	6108.00	4886.00	1221.50
377	Sikkim	Gangtok	Sewerage	Rehabilitation of Sewers in Gangtok	2007-08	2392.01	2152.81	1076.40
378	Sikkim	Gangtok	Water Supply	Upgradation and modernization of raw water trunk mains and water treatment plant for greater gangtok.	2009-10	7261.66	6535.49	1663.87
379	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Water Supply	Improvements to Water Supply System in Chennai	2006-07	32200.00	11270.00	5635.00
380	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Water Supply	Providing Water Supply and Sewerage System infrastructure along IT corridor in Chennai (7 packages)	2006-07	4177.00	1461.95	730.98
381	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management for Chennai	2006-07	25532.00	8936.20	2234.05
382	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Water Supply	Improvement of water supply in Tambaram municipality	2006-07	3261.60	1141.56	856.17
383	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of RoBs and RUBs at Chennai (6 Nos.)	2006-07	4440.80	1554.28	1165.71
384	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of flyover at Perambur at Chennai	2006-07	3287.50	1150.63	575.32
385	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of High Level bridge, Adyar River at Alandur Road, Chennai	2008-07	548.30	191.91	143.91
386	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Sewerage	Construction of additional sewerage treatment plant 54 MLD at Perungudi	2006-07	3147.98	1101.79	550.90
387	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Water Supply	Sea Water Desalination Plant at Minjur	2006-07	8780.00	7024.00	5268.00
388	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Water Supply	Improvement of water supply to Porur Twon Panchayat	2007-08	1235.79	432.53	216.26

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389	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Water Supply	Improvement of water supply to Maduravoil	2007-08	2330.00	815.50	203.88
390	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Water Supply	Construction of sump cum pump house over 90 cusec canal near Poondi reservoir for raw water treatment plant	2007-08	911.00	318.85	239.13
391	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Water Supply	Comprehensive Water Supply scheme for Avadi Municipality	2007-08	10384.00	3634.40	1817.20
392	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Sewerage	Sewerage facilities for Puzhuthivakkam (Ullagaram)	2007-08	2808.05	982.80	99.75
393	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Water Supply	Nerkundram Village Panchayat-Improvement of Water Supply	2007-08	1917.00	670.95	67.09
394	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Sewerage	Providing comprehensive Sewerage scheme to Avadi Municipality	2007-08	15805.41	5531.89	1659.56
395	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Sewerage	Providing sewerage facilities for Ambattur Municipality (Phase-III)	2007-08	13091.00	4581.85	1145.46
396	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Solid waste Management	Solid Waste Management of Alandur, Pallavapuram and Tambaram Municipality	2008-09	4421.25	1547.44	386.85
397	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Water Supply	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme to Ulagaram Puzhuthivakkam Municipality	2007-08	2424.00	848.40	212.10
398	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Sewerage	Providing sewage facilities for Chennai Maduravoyal Municipality	2008-09	5745.50	2011.00	503.00
399	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Water Supply	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme to Thiruvotthyur Municipality	2008-09	8511.70	2979.00	745.00

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400	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Improvement to Storm Water Drains in the Northern basin of Chennai	2008-09	35986.39	12595.23	1260.00
401	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Drainage/Storm Water Drains °	Improvement to Micro and Macro Drainage system in Central basin of Chennai city	2008-09	34500.00	12075.00	3018.75
402	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Sewerage	Providing sewerage facilities for Porur Town panchayat	2008-09	3829.00	1340.15	335.03
403	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Sewerage	54 MLD sewerage Treatment Plant at Nesapakkam, Chennai	2008-09	5457.00	1910.00	478.00
404	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Water Supply	Comprehensive Water Supply scheme to Alandur Municipality	2008-09	6439.00	2254.00	564.00
405	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Water Supply	Improvement to Water Supply Scheme	2006-07	11374.30	5687.15	2843.58
406	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management for Coimbatore	2006-07	9651.00	4825.50	2412.75
407	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Sewerage	Comprehensive Underground Sewerage scheme	2007-08	37712.88	18856.44	9428.22
408	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Water Supply	Water Supply Improvement scheme to 16 Town panchayats in Coimbatore Urban Agglomeration	2008-09	5882.36	2941.18	735.30
409	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Water Supply	Water Supply to Madurai Corporation Improvement works & System Improvement (Phase-I and Phase-II)	2006-07	5931.60	2965.80	2224.35
410	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Water Supply	Thirupparankundram municipality DPR for combined water supply scheme to Thiruppakundram municipality and Harvevoattu Town Panchayat	2006-07	969.57	484.79	218.15

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411	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Water Supply	Anaiyur municipality DPR on Water Supply scheme to Anaiyur municipality	2006-07	788.00	394.00	197.00
412	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management for Madurai	2006-07	7429.00	3714.50	1858.00
413	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Water Supply	Construction of Check Dam at Vaigai river for Madurai	2006-07	477.00	238.50	119.26
414	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Storm Water Drain and Desilting of natural Drains (Improvement and construction of Storm Water Drain)	2007-08	25181.00	12590.50	6295.26
415	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Sewerage	Under Ground Sewerage Scheme for Phase III area and Renovation of existing Sewerage System	2007-08	22934.00	11467.00	5733.50
416	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Improvement to Storm Water Drains in the Eastern Basin of Chennai	2008-09	44407.00	15542.45	3885.61
417	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Sewerage	Providing comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Tambaram Municipality	2008-09	16096.59	5633.80	1408.45
418	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Water Supply	Providing comprehensive Water Supply in entire area of Ambattur Municipality	2008-09	26708.00	9347.00	2336.95
419	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Sewerage	Providing comprehensive Sewerage scheme to Perungudi Town Panchayat	2008-09	2019.24	706.73	176.68
420	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Sewerage	Providing comprehensive Sewerage scheme to Thirumazhisai Town Panchayat	2008-09	2047.32	716.56	179.14
421	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Improvement to storm water drains in the Southern basin of Chennai	2008-09	29897.57	10464.15	5232.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
422	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Sewerage	Providing comprehensive sewerage scheme to Perungalathur Town Panchayat	2008-09	4761.00	1666.00	415.00
423	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Sewerage	Providing comprehensive sewerage scheme to Pallikarani Town Panchayat	2008-09	5861.00	2051.00	512.00
424	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Sewerage	Providing comprehensive sewerage scheme to Peerkanarani Town Panchayat	2008-09	2129.00	745.00	186.00
425	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Sewerage	Providing comprehensive sewerage scheme to Chitiapakkam Town Panchayat	2008-09	2759.00	966.00	241.00
426	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Sewerage	Providing comprehensive sewerage scheme to Sembakkam Town Panchayat	2008-09	6182.00	2164.00	541.00
427	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Sewerage	Providing comprehensive sewerage scheme to Madambakkam Town Panchayat	2008-09	5445.00	1906.00	477.00
428	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Development of Heritage Areas	Construction of Heritage precincts along EVR PERIYAR SALAI, Chennai	2008-09	610.00	213.50	53.37
429	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Water Supply	Combined Water supply sheme to Madurai Urban Agglomeration Area	2008-09	20141.00	10070.50	2517.62
430	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Storm Water Drainage System in the Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation (Phase-1)	2009-10	22675.00	9000.00	2250.00
431	Tripura	Agartala	Water Supply	Agartala Water Supply Project (North Zone)	2008-09	7826.00	7043.40	1760.85
432	Tripura	Agartala	Sewerage	Sewerage and Sewerwge Teatment scheme for Zone (Priority 1 Area)	2009-10	10221.00	9000.00	2250.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
433	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Solid Waste Management	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Agra	2006-07	3083.99	1542.00	385.50
434	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Sewerage	Yamuna Action Plan Phase II for Branch and Lateral Sewer Lines in Northern Zone and Western Zone in Agra	2007-08	2162.00	1081.00	810.75
435	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Water Supply	Agra Water Supply	2007-08	8270.50	4135.25	2067.62
436	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Water Supply	Water Supply Component of Allahabad city	2007-08	8969.00	4484.50	3363.39
437	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management for Allahabad	2007-08	3041.49	1520.74	380.18
438	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Water Supply	Water Supply component of Allahabad city (Part-II)	2008-09	16234.00	8117.00	2029.25
439	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Solid Waste Management	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Kanpur	2006-07	5623.79	2811.90	1405.96
440	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Water Supply	Water Supply Works for Inner Old Area of Kanpur City	2007-08	27094.89	13547.44	6773.72
441	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Sewerage	Sewerage work for Kanpur city (Inner Core Area)	2007-08	19088.22	9544.11	4772.06
442	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Sewerage	Sewage Treatment for Kanpur City	2008-09	10100.45	5050.22	1262.55
443	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Solid Waste Management	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Lucknow	2006-07	4292.37	2146.19	536.55
444	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Sewerage	Sewerage works for Lucknow Sewerage District (Vol.I and II)	2007-08	23623.00	11811.50	8858.61
445	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Water Supply	Water Supply Works of Lucknow (Phase 1 Part 1 Vol.1 to V)	2007-08	38861.00	19430.50	14572.88
446	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Sewerage	Sewage works for Lucknow City-Sewerage District-III (Part-I)	2008-09	26216.00	13108.00	3277.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
447	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Sewerage	Sewage works for Lucknow city- Sewerage District III (Part-II)	2008-09	21443.00	10722.00	2681.00
448	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Storm Water Drainage for Lucknow city	2008-09	32521.00	16261.00	4065.22
449	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Solid Waste Management	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Mathura	2006-07	991.60	793.28	396.64
450	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Storm Water Drainage for Mathura town	2008-09	8720.00	6976.00	1744.00
451	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Solid Waste Management	Municipal Solid Waste Management	2006-07	2259.40	1129.70	564.86
452	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Water Supply	Water Supply for Meerut	2007-08	27301.00	13650.00	3412.63
453	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Water Supply	Water Supply Component Priority of Varanasi	2007-08	11102.00	5551.00	4163.25
454	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management of Varanasi	2007-08	4867.73	2433.47	608.47
455	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Water Supply	Water Supply Part II of C-s- Varuna Area	2008-09	8810.00	4305.00	1076.25
456	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Storm Water Drainage works for Varanasi	2008-09	19162.00	9581.00	2395.25
457	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Sewerage	Sewerage work for Varanasi Trans Varuna area	2008-09	30912.00	15456.00	3864.00
458	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Water Supply	Water Supply Part-II for remaining areas of Kanpur -i6,	2008-09	37778.92	18889.46	4722.37
459	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Sewerage	Sewerage System of Allahabad City (Zone D) Phase-I	2008-09	35598.00	17799.00	4449.75
460	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Sewerage	Sewerage Work in District IV of Kanpur City	2008-09	20736.00	10000.00	2500.00
461	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Water Supply	Water supply for Lucknow(phase-1, part -ii)	2008-09	14656.60	7328.25	1832.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
462	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Sewerage	Agra Sewerage scheme phase 1 (part-1)	2009-10	19592.00	9000.00	2250.00
463	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Sewerage	sewerage works in sewerage Zone-5&7 of Meerut city	2009-10	18589.00	9000.00	2250.00
464	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Water Supply	Water Supply Component (priority-II) for Trans-Varuna Area of Varanasi City	2009-10	20916.00	9000.00	2250.00
465	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Sewerage	DPR for Sewerage Works in Sewerage Zone -II of Mathura city	2009-10	6035.77	4500.00	1125.00
466	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Solid waste Management	integrated Solid Waste Management in Dehradun	2008-09	2460.00	1968.00	492.00
467	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Water Supply	Water Supply Scheme (Phase-1)	2007-08	7002.70	5602.16	2801.08
468	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Water Supply	Water Supply Reorganisation scheme	2007-08	4784.43	3827.54	1913.65
469	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Roads/ Flyovers / RoB	Improvement of junctions for Haridwar city	2008-09	2005.00	1604.00	401.00
470	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Water Supply	Augmentation and Renovation of Water Supply Part-I	2007-08	547.00	437.60	218.80
471	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Improvement of 30 Nos. intersections for Dehradun	2008-09	2943.00	2354.40	588.60
472	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Solid waste Management	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Haridwar	2008-09	1671.53	1337.22	334.30
473	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Sewerage	Reorganisation and expansion of Nainital sewerage	2008-09	1960.00	1570.00	392.50
474	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Sewerage	Dehradun sewerage sheme	2008-09	5465.00	4372.00	1092.75
475	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Sewerage	Dehradun sewerage sheme (Phase-I) for L zone	2009-10	6283.00	4628.00	o'od
476	West Bengal	Asansol	Water Supply	7 MGD WTP together with reservoir, distribution system and other allied works	2006-07	2878.00	1439.00	1079.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
477	West Bengal	Asansol	Water Supply	42 MLD Water Supply Project in Raniganj under Asansol Urban Area, West Bengal	2006-07	3627.00	1813.50	1360.14
478	West Bengal	Asansol	Water Supply	22.7 MLD Water Supply Project in Jamuria under Asansol Urban Area, West Bengal	2006-07	1453.00	726.50	544.89
479	West Bengal	Asansol	Solid Waste Management	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Asansol Urban Area	2006-07	4357.27	2178.64	1089.32
480	West Bengal	Asansol	Water Supply	Water Supply Scheme for Asansol Municipal Corporation	2006-07	8982.96	4491.48	2245.74
481	West Bengal	Asansol	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction Widening and Improvement of Road from Raghunathpur to Dhupchuria and Akandara to Fulijhore at Durgapur.	2009-10	9492.26	4746.13	1186.53
482	West Bengal	Asansol	Sewerage	Sewerage Project for Raniganj Municipality	2009-10	4008.82	2004.41	501.10
483	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	Water Treatment Plan at Dhapa 30 MGD Phase-I	2006-07	9875.00	3456.25	1728.12
484	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	Integration of Maheshtala underground reservoir with existing water distribution network	2006-07	1717.00	600.95	450.72
485	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	Underground Water Reservoir-cum-Booster pumping station at Gandhi Maidan, Akra	2006-07	1066.00	373.10	279.84
486	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	15 MGD Water Treatment Plan at Bansberia	2006-07	4492.00	1572.20	1179.15
487	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	10 MGD Water Treatment Plan at Uluberia	2006-07	4658.00	1595.30	1196.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
488	West Bengal	Kolkata	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of Flyover Between EM Bypass & Kazi Nazrul Islam Sarani	2006-07	3802.00	1330.70	998.01
489	West Bengal	Kolkata	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Transmunicipal Scheme on removal of Drainage congestion within Khardah, Panihati, North Dum Dum, Dum Dum and South Dum Dum	2006-07	4530.14	1585.55	1188.87
490	West Bengal	Kolkata	Sewerage	Upgradation of Sewer System in Kolkata (Phase-I)	2006-07	9712.00	21-Apr-09	1699.60
491	West Bengal	Kolkata	Sewerage	Upgradation of Man Entry Brick Sewer System (Part) for Kolkata	2006-07	40291.00	14101.85	7050.92
492	West Bengal	Kolkata	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Improvement of drainage in Howrah	2006-07	9338.03	3268.31	1634.16
493	West Bengal	Kolkata	Solid Waste Management	Municipal Solid Waste Management of 10 Municipal Towns	2006-07	5658.53	1980.49	1485.36
494	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	Water supply scheme for baruipur Municipality	2006-07	951.86	333.15	249.87
495	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	Water Supply Scheme for added areas of Howrah Municipal Corporation	2007-08	9068.91	3174.12	2380.59
496	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	Development and Management of Water Supply and Sewerage system at Sector-V, Naba Diganta Industrial Township Authority at Sark Lake	2007-08	2606.62	912.32	684.24
497	West Bengal	Kolkata	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of left turning North Bound Off-ramp at Beck Bagan connecting AJC Bose Road Flyover	2007-08	1806.15	632.15	158.04
498	West Bengal	Kolkata	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of interchange at Dunlop Junction	2007-08	3756.25	1314.68	328.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
499	West Bengal	Kolkata	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of EM Bye-pass connector from Padmapukur to Kamalgazi	2007-08	5309.67	1858.45	929.22
500	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	Barrackpore and North Barrackpore Municipal Areas-	2007-08	12950.88	4532.81	2266.40
501	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	24x7 water supply scheme for Chandernagore Municipal Corporation	2007-08	2521.87	882.67	441.34
502	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	Surface Water Supply Scheme for Municipal Towns of Naihati, Haisahar, Kanchrapara, Gayeshpur and uncovered areas of Kalvani, Kolkata	2007-08	14194.25	4967.98	3726.00
503	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	Tallah Palata Dedicated Transmission Main	2008-09	30492.48	10672.37	2668.09
504	West Bengal	Kolkata	Sewerage	Development and Management of Water supply and Sewerage System at Sector-V (Part-II Sewerage system) under Naba Diganta Industrial Township authority at Salt Lake	2008-09	3407.15	1192.50	596.26
505	West Bengal	Kolkata	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Vivekanand Road Flyover from Howrah to CR Avenue crossing	2008-09	15360.00	5376.00	1344.00
506	West Bengal	Kolkata	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of flyover at Nager Bazar unction on Jessore Road	2008-09	4809.00	1683.15	420.15
507	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	24x7 Water Supply Scheme for Garulia Municipality	2008-09	4719.26	1651.74	412.94
508	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	Transmunicipal Surface Water Supply scheme for Dum Dum, North Dum Dum, and South Dum Dum Municipalities	2008-09	31272.08	10945.23	2736.31
509	West Bengal	Kolkata	Solid Waste Management	Municipal Solid Waste Management of 13 Municipal Towns for Kolkata	2008-09	11196.52	3918.78	979.70
510	West Bengal	Kolkata	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Cosntruction of Flyover from Park Circus to Parama Island	2008-09	29166.14	10208.15	2552.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
511	West Bengal	Kolkata	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Strom Water Drainage Scheme in Hoogly Chinsurah Municipal Area	2008-09	3881.96	1358.68	4-Dec-00
512	West Bengal	Kolkata	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Strom Water Drainage for Bansberia Municipality	2008-09	2979.36	1042.78	260.70
513	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	Water Supply scheme for Bhadreswar Municipal Area, Kolkata U.A.	2008-09	7462.89	2612.01	653.00
514	West Bengal	Kolkata	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Storm Water Drainage scheme in Chandannagar Municipal Corporation Area.Kolkata U.A.	2008-09	6189.45	2166.30	541.57
515	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	24x7 water supply scheme for budge budge municipality, kolkata U.A.	2008-09	8164.12	2857.44	714.36
516	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	Comprehensive distribution network with in the command zone of 30 MGD dhapa water treatment plant.	2009-10	21555.27	7544.34	1886.06
517	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	Water Supply Scheme for Bhatpara Municipal Area	2009-10	24970.42	8739.65	2184.91
518	West Bengal	Kolkata	Urban Renewal	Rejuvenation of dalhousie square	2009-10	2062.00	721.70	180.43
519	West Bengal	Kolkata	Sewerage	Drainage and sewage project in bidhannaqar, Kolkata	2009-10	2358.45	825.46	206.37
520	West Bengal	Kolkata	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Storm Water Drainage svheme in Budge Budge Municipal area within Kolkata	2009-10	3480.16	1218.05	304.51
521	West Bengal	Asansol	Water Supply	24*7 water supply scheme (Phase-III) for Durgapur	2009-10	12681.40	6340.70	1585.18
522	West Bengal	Asansol	Water supply	24*7 water supply scheme for Kulti Municipality,Asansol UA	2009-10	13370.60	6685.30	0.00
523	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	Metering of Water Supply System for Chandernagar Municipal Corporation	2009-10	1369.41	479.29	0.00
Total						5814730.92	2718905.15	1038502.38

**Statement-IV**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	City	Sector	Project Name	Year of sanction	Approved Cost	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Roads / Flyovers /RoB	Flyover at Rajiv Gandhi Circle-Volume II	2005-06	3300.00	1155.00	1023.75
2	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Roads / Flyovers /RoB	Flyover at Green Lands Junction	2005-06	1727.00	604.45	485.55
3	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Roads / Flyovers /RoB	Flyover at Chandrayangagutta	2005-06	1101.00	385.35	362.09
4	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Water Supply	DPR for laying pipeline from Saheb Nagar TBR to Prashasan Nagar	2005-06	9493.00	3322.55	2493.00
5	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Water Supply	Diversion of Krishna Water to Secunderabad	2005-06	8120.00	2842.00	2132.00
6	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Water Supply	Krishna Drinking Water Supply Project (Phase-II)	2007-08	60650.00	21227.50	21227.50
7	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	Regularisation of S.L. Canal	2006-07	339.00	169.50	84.60
8	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	Improvement of Yerri Gedda Storm Water drain including bench drains	2006-07	921.00	460.50	460.00
9	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Water Supply	Providing Water supply pipe line from TSR to Yendada and to Kommadi junction for augmenting water supply	2006-07	2340.00	1170.00	877.5
10	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Sewerage	Providing sewerage system in Krishnalanka area of Vijayawada	2006-07	743.00	371.50	185.74
11	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Water Supply	Providing Flow, Level and Chlorine measurements and supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System (SCADA) for All Reservoirs and bulk supply pipe lines in the entire system of HMWSSB	2006-07	990.00	346.50	259.86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Water Supply	DPR for replacement of existing Thatipudi pipeline from Thatipudi reservoir to town service reservoir and pumping units	2006-07	6228.00	3114.00	2336.00
13	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Roads / Flyovers /RoB	Construction of Railway over Bridge on Ahmedabad Botad M.G. Railway line at Shreyas Crossing on 122 ft. Ring Road	2006-07	1212.00	424.20	424.00
14	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Roads / Flyovers /RoB	Construction of four lane Bridge across River Sabarmati connecting Vasna and Pirana 122 road	2006-07	2955.00	1034.25	1034.00
15	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of four lane bridge on Sabarmati-Viramgam B.G. Railway line, Ahmedabad	2006-07	2011.00	703.85	701.92
16	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Roads / Flyovers /RoB	Construction of four lane flyover bridge on Shivranjani junction at Ahmedabad	2006-07	1670.00	584.50	584.26
17	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Roads / Flyovers /RoB	Construction of six lane flyover on Memnagar junction at Ahmedabad	2006-07	1513.00	529.55	529.56
18	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Roads / Flyovers /RoB	Construction of Major and Minor Radial Roads Phase-I in AUDA Area	2006-07	5013.00	1754.55	1314.64
19	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage	Upgradation of Anjana Sewage Treatment Plant	2005-06	1098.00	549.00	549.00
20	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage	Augmentation of Adajan Sewerage	2005-06	1193.00	596.50	596.50
21	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage	Augmentation of Bhesan Sewage Treatment Plant	2005-06	1509.00	754.50	754.50
22	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage	Secondary Sewage Treatment Plant at Bamroli	2006-07	1322.47	661.24	661.23
23	Gujarat	Surat	Water Supply	Water Supply Project for Pal-Palanpur Area	2006-07	995.00	497.50	497.50



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24	Gujarat	Surat	Roads / Flyovers /RoB	Flyover Bridge near Nanavarachha	2006-07	758.00	379.00	379.00
25	Gujarat	Surat	Roads / Flyovers /RoB	Bridge across Kankara Khadi between Udhana Magdalla Road and Bamroli	2007-08	841.39	420.70	315.51
26	Karnataka	Bangalore	Roads / Flyovers /RoB	Construction of Underpass at Malleshwaram Circle	2006-07	1245.21	435.82	217.92
27	Karnataka	Bangalore	Water Supply	Augmentation of Additional 100 MLD of Water from CWSS stage IV Phase I	2006-07	1226.00	429.10	193.09
28	Karnataka	Bangalore	Roads / Flyovers /RoB	Construction of grade separator at Yeshwanthpur junction	2007-08	2157.91	755.27	566.46
29	Karnataka	Bangalore	Roads / Flyovers /RoB	Construction of underpass at Magadi Road and Chord road junction	2007-08	2782.49	973.87	486.92
30	Karnataka	Bangalore	Roads / Flyovers /RoB	Upgradation side walks and asphalting work of roads surrounding Koramangala area	2006-07	5044.90	1765.72	1324.29
31	Karnataka	Bangalore	Roads / Flyovers /RoB	Development of Traffic and Transit Management Centre at Jayanagar, Bangalore (Proposed passenger amenity centre at Jayanagar)	2006-07	889.58	311.35	233.50
32	Karnataka	Bangalore	Roads / Flyovers /RoB	Upgradation side walks and asphalting work of roads surrounding M.G. Road area	2006-07	4361.16	1526.41	1144.80
33	Karnataka	Bangalore	Water Supply	Bulk flow metering system for Bangalore water transmission network	2006-07	1531.00	535.85	133.96
34	Karnataka	Bangalore	Roads / Flyovers /RoB	Construction of Underpass at Ring Road Hennur Banaswadi Road Junction	2007-08	2543.79	890.33	445.16
35	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Urban Renewal	Renewal of Basic Infrastructure in Categorical Scrap Mart in Bhopal	2006-07	811.00	405.50	304.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
36	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Urban Renewal	Renewal of Upgradation of Basic Infrastructure in M.P. Nagar, Bhopal	2006-07	1894.00	947.00	710.25
37	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Roads / Flyovers /RoB	RoB at Juni Indore Railway Crossing, Indore city	2007-08	631.00	315.50	236.64
38	Maharashtra	Pune	Roads / Flyovers /RoB	Subway on Westerly Bypass at Baner junction	2007-08	726.00	383.00	272.25
39	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply	Water Sector (Leak Detection)	2005-06	329.77	164.89	123.66
40	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	THANE-DPR for additional 110 MLD Water supply scheme of THANE	2006-07	7118.00	2491.30	1868.37
41	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Other Urban Transport	THANE-Thane Railway System Area Traffic Improvement Scheme (SATIS)	2006-07	2325.00	813.75	610.21
42	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Water Supply	Improvement of water supply in Tambaram municipality	2006-07	3261.60	1141.56	856.17
43	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Roads / Flyovers /RoB	Construction of High Level bridge, Adyar River at Alandur Road, Chennai	2006-07	548.30	191.91	143.91
44	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Water Supply	Sea Water Desalination Plant at Minjur	2006-07	8780.00	7024.00	5268.00
45	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Water Supply	Construction of sump cum pump house over 90 cusec canal near Poondi reservoir for raw water treatment plant	2007-08	911.00	318.85	239.13
46	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Water Supply	Water Supply to Madurai Corporation Improvement works & System Improvement (Phase-I and Phase-II)	2006-07	5931.60	2965.80	2224.35
47	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management for Madurai	2006-07	7429.00	3714.50	1858.00
48	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Water Supply	Construction of Check Dam at Vaigai river for Madurai	2006-07	477.00	238.50	119.26
49	West Bengal	Asansol	Water Supply	7 MGD WTP together with reservoir, distribution system and other allied works	2006-07	2878.00	1439.00	1079.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
50	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	Integration of Maheshtala underground reservoir with existing water distribution network	2006-07	1717.00	600.95	450.72
51	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Roads / Flyovers /RoB	Construction of Railway over Bridge No. 132 ft. Ring Road near Dakshini Societyn over B.G. Railway lines between Maninagar and Vatva Rly. Station	2006-07	2144.00	750.40	749.20
52	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage	Sewerage Disposal Network and STP for Pal-palanpor area	2006-07	2128.00	1064.00	1064.00
53	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage	Sewerage Disposal Network and STP for Vesu area	2006-07	3437.00	1718.50	1288.89
54	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Sewerage	Renovation of Existing Sewage Treatment Plant at Pirana	2006-07	6922.00	2422.70	2422.72
55	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Sewerage	Renovation of Sewerage Treatment Plant at Vasna	2006-07	1135.00	397.25	397.24
56	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Mass Rapid Transport System	Bus Rapid Transport System- Construction of 12 Km. long stretch (Stretch-1 of first phase) BRT Roadway and Carrying out detailed studies and engineering of remaining stretches	2006-07	8760.00	3066.00	2299.50
57	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Roads / Flyovers /RoB	Construction of six lane flyover bridge on SOLA (AEC) junction at Ahmedabad	2006-07	1857.00	649.95	648.98
58	Gujarat	Surat	Water Supply	Water Supply Project for Vesu Urban Settlement of Surat Urban Development Authority	2006-07	1919.00	959.50	959.50
59	Gujarat	Vadodara	Water Supply	Water Supply Source augmentation	2006-07	4105.00	2052.50	2052.52

### Supply of Electricity from Power Plants

1424. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:  
SHRI PREMDAS:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to refer to the Unstarred Question No. 261 dated November 20, 2009 regarding Supply of Electricity from Power Plants and state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to provide power supply to the rural households of the villages within a radius of 5 km. of the Central Generating Power Stations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the follow up action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the time by which the decision is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) Government has decided to provide reliable power supply to the rural households of the villages within a radius of 5 km of the Central Generating Power Stations. Modalities for implementing this decision, are being worked out in consultation with the States. Several meetings within the Ministry have been held to finalize the scope of work/ modalities. At this stage, It is not possible to give a timeline by which time, the decision is likely to be implemented.

### Setting up AIIMS like Institutions

1425. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:  
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various States to establish All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) like Institutions in their respective States including Kerala and Karnataka;

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

(c) the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) No. However, proposals for upgradation of Vijaynagar Institute of Medical Sciences, Bellary, Karnataka and Government Medical College, Kozhikode under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) have been received from the respective State Governments.

These proposals have been sent to Planning Commission for 'in-principle' approval. Timelines can be fixed only after approvals from appropriate authorities are obtained and also subject to availability of funds. Therefore, no timeline can be indicated at present.

[Translation]

### Funds for Treatment of BPL Families

1426. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has created/proposed any fund to provide free medical facility to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the criteria fixed in this regard for fund allocation to States alongwith the quantum of funds allocated to each State during the last year and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Government of India has created Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) in 1997 to provide financial assistance to the patients, living below poverty line (BPL), who are suffering from major life threatening diseases, to receive medical treatment at any of the super specialty hospitals/institutes or other Govt., hospitals. The financial assistance to such patients is released in the form of 'one-time grant' to the Medical Superintendent of the hospital in which the treatment is being received.

Under the scheme of Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi, the Central Govt. also provides Grant-in-Aid to the States/ Union Territories with legislature for the State Illness Assistance Funds set up by them to the extent of 50% of their contribution to the State Funds.

The contribution of the Central Govt. to the State Fund is subject to a maximum of Rs. 5.00 crore to States with large number and percentage of population below the poverty line and maximum of Rs. 2 crore to other States & UTs with legislatures, whichever is less in a year subject to overall availability of resources.

The Illness Assistance Fund at the State/UT level releases financial assistance to patients living in their respective States/UTs upto Rs. 1.5 lakh in an individual case and forward all such cases to RAN, where the quantum of financial assistance is likely to exceed Rs. 1.5 lakh.

The Grant-in-Aid is provided to the State Govts from time to time upon fulfilment of certain conditions, viz., submission of Utilization Certificates; list of beneficiaries indicating the illness and amount sanctioned in each case; Audit Report by the A.G. of the State Govt.; etc.

The Grant-in-Aid released to the States during the last financial year and current financial year so far, is given below:

Name of the State	Amount released (Rs. in lakh)	
	2008-09	2009-10
Punjab	4.75	-
Kerala	200.00	-
Uttar Pradesh	250.00	-
Sikkim	47.50	-
Goa	30.00	-
West Bengal	-	215.56
Chhattisgarh	-	187.50
Haryana	-	25.00

### Adulterated Colours during Holi Festival

1427. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

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

(a) whether the colours available in the market on the occasion of Holi festival are adulterated and harmful for human beings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study/research on the illeffects of colours on the health of people during the Holi festival; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) As per United News of India (UNI) Report, the Industrial Toxicology Research Centre (ITRC) has stated that majority colours used in Holi are made of synthetic dyes of non-food grade items. Harmful chemicals like rhodamina, malachite, methylviolet are used to prepare Holi colours.

(c) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has not conducted any research/study on the ill effects of colours on the health of people during Holi festival.

(d) Does not arise.

### Extension of Relief to Bank Depositors

1428. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any tax related incentive is extended by the Government to depositors with the banks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of plan for increase or decrease in the amount of relief in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Deduction under section 80C(2)(xxi) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 is available in computing the total income of an individual or a Hindu undivided family. The deduction available is of an amount upto a maximum limit of one lakh rupees which is paid or deposited in the previous year on account of term deposit for a fixed period of not less than five years with a scheduled bank. There is currently no plan for increase or decrease in the amount of relief.

[English]

### Clinical Trials of Drugs

1429. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the regulatory framework for authorising clinical trials of untested pharmaceutical drugs from Phase I to Phase IV on human beings;

(b) the Agency/Department entrusted with the work of administrative superintendence of these regulations;

(c) the number of such clinical trials conducted in government/public hospitals between January, 2004 till date;

(d) the number of clinical trials of imported pharmaceutical formulations conducted from Phase I to Phase IV during the said period in private hospitals across the country;

(e) the names of the pharmaceutical companies who conducted clinical trials of their drugs on human beings in the hospitals owned by their subsidiaries or related group companies; and

(f) the number of fatalities reported during the said period as a consequence of these clinical trials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Clinical trials are regulated under the Drugs & Cosmetic Act, 1940 and the Drugs & Cosmetic Rules, 1945 made there under. Clinical trials on 'New

Drugs' from Phase I to Phase IV are required to be carried out in accordance with the requirements and guidelines specified in Rule 122DA, 122DAA, 122DB, 122E and Schedule Y of the 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). Clinical trial can be initiated in the country only after approval from the Drugs Controller General (India) [DCG(I)] and respective Ethics Committees. Prior to the 17th November, 2008, registration of clinical trial was voluntary. 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.

(c) to (e) Number of clinical trials actually conducted in government/private hospitals are not available with the CDSCO as prior to the 17th November, 2008, registration of clinical trial was voluntary. The number of clinical trial permissions granted by CDSCO to firms/sponsors/government hospitals/private hospitals between January, 2004 to December, 2009 is approximately 2000.

(f) Death may occur during clinical trials due to various reasons. These could be disease related deaths like cancer etc or administration to critical or terminally ill patients or side effects or unrelated causes. Such deaths are investigated for causal relationship by investigator and by medical experts of sponsor. The information collated revealed that there were 132 deaths in the year 2007, 288 in the year 2008 and 308 upto August, 2009.

### Grievances of Nurses

1430. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding the grievances of nurses working in the hospitals including in the private sector across the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has constituted/proposed to constitute a committee to study the problems and grievances of nurses across the country;

(d) If so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to address the grievances of working nurses including in private sector in respect of their working hours, salary, bond system etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (e) Complaint has been received in respect of nurses working in private hospitals in Delhi regarding exploitation, ill treatment, improper working hours, disparity of wages, inhuman living conditions in nurses' hostels and non stipulation of duty/rest day. As the matter pertaining to private hospitals in Delhi come under the purview of the State Government of Delhi, they have been asked to ensure appropriate necessary measures to mitigate the grievances of nurses working in private sector.

No committee in this regard has been constituted by the Central Government.

[Translation]

### Bio-Gas Plants

1431. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:  
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:

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

(a) the details of targets set and achieved so far for the setting up of bio-gas plants and production of bio-gas in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the total number of functional and non-functional bio-gas plants in the country at present, State-wise;

(c) whether several States are lagging behind in the production of bio-gas in the country;

(d) If so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for increasing bio-gas production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) During the Eleventh Five Year Plan it is envisaged to set up 6.47 lakh family type biogas plants (1.4 million cubic meters per day of biogas generation capacity). A total of 2.49 lakh numbers of biogas plants have been installed in the Eleventh Plan upto December, 2009.

(b) Biogas plants installed under 'National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP)' during the 10th Plan were evaluated by an independent organization in 2008-09 in six representative States of Assam, West Bengal, Gujarat, Punjab, Kerala and Chhattisgarh. The study has reported that an average of 95.80% of the surveyed plants were found in operational condition. As capacity of a family type biogas plant is small (2-4 m<sup>3</sup>) and numbers are large, the functionality is assessed through such representative studies carried out periodically.

(c) and (d) Installation of Biogas plants depend on potential and availability of cattle dung/feed material, affordability by beneficiaries, availability of LPG and interest taken by the State Implementing Agencies. Accordingly, achievements vary from State to State. Status of State-wise numbers of biogas plants installed under NBMMP in the country against the estimated potential is given in the enclosed statement.

(e) Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for various components/activities of the NBMMP has been increased since November 2009. The modified implementation strategy of the programme envisages involvement of Biogas Fertilizer Companies/Entrepreneurs, Banks and Financial Institutions for installation of biogas plants, in addition to State Nodal Agencies and KVIC, by bunching the plants together and following District/cluster area saturation approach as far as possible.

**Statement**

*State-wise estimated potential and Cumulative Achievements for family type biogas plants under NBMMMP alongwith targets and achievements during 2009-10 (as on 31st December, 2009)*

State/ Union Territories	Estimated Potential (Nos. of Biogas Plants)	Cumulative achievement as on 31/03/2009	Targets 2009-10 (In nos. of BGPs)	Achievements During 2009-10 (as on 31/12/2009)*	Cumulative achievements* as on 31/12/2009
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	1065000	444239	16500	8260	452499
Arunachal Pradesh	7500	2795	200	23	2818
Assam	307000	71142	10000	3045	74187
Bihar	733000	125688	300		125688
Chhattisgarh	400000	28617	5000	1959	30576
Goa	8000	3862	50	16	3878
Gujarat	554000	401394	10000	3579	404973
Haryana	300000	52661	1500	684	53345
Himachal Pradesh	125000	45471	150	17	45488
Jammu & Kashmir	128000	2334	100	18	2352
Jharkhand	100000	3903	500	505	4408
Karnataka	680000	408436	20000	2805	411241
Kerala	150000	122378	6000	1824	124202
Madhya Pradesh	1491000	280466	16000	7083	287549
Maharashtra	897000	769292	8000	4118	773410
Manipur	38000	2128	50	-	2128
Meghalaya	24000	5836	400	222	6058
Mizoram	5000	3770	100	-	3770
Nagaland	6700	3548	350	195	3743
Orissa	605000	234522	5000	871	235393



1	2	3	4	5	6
Punjab	411000	98039	" 10000	3666	101705
Rajasthan	915000	67172	50	-	67172
Sikkim	7300	6778	200	148	6926
Tamilnadu	615000	214776	1500	257	215033
Tripura	28000	2746	100	25	2771
Uttar Pradesh	1938000	419017	4000	499	419516
Uttarakhand	83000	9283	900	307	9590
West Bengal	695000	301762	15000	3998	305760
A&N Islands	2200	137	0	-	137
Chandigarh	1400	97	0	-	97
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2000	169	0	-	169
Delhi	12900	679	0	-	679
Pondicherry	4300	573	50	-	573
KVIC and Others	-	0	18000	7608	7608
Total	12339300	4133710	150000	51732	4185442

\*Figures are being firmed up.

#### Financial Assistance to NGOs

1432. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:

SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:

SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO:

SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has provided any financial assistance to the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for implementation of various health related schemes and family welfare programmes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the amount of financial assistance provided, during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Karnataka and Gujarat;

(c) whether the Government has noticed any irregularities and shortcomings in the functioning of some of these NGOs upon reviewing their functioning; and

(d) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, under the Mother NGO scheme of the Reproductive & Child Health (RCH) Programme, the funds were provided through State Health societies.

(b) The details are given in the enclosed statement. From the year 2008-09 onwards, the states have been advised to reflect their requirements, under the scheme, in their annual Project Implementation Plan (PIP).

(c) The review is done by respective State/UT Governments and no such shortcoming has been reported to us.

(d) In view of above, does not arise.

**Statement**

*Grant in Aid Released to States during last three years*

State/UT	2006-07 (Amount Sanctio- ned)	2007-08 (Amount Sanctio- ned)	2008-09 (Amount Sanctio- ned)
1	2	3	4
1. Arunachal Pradesh		73.6	-
2. Andhra Pradesh			-
3. Assam	3	192.5	-
4. Bihar			-
5. Chandigarh			-
6. Chhattisgarh			-
7. Delhi			-
8. Goa		50	-
9. Gujarat			-
10. Haryana			-
11. Himachal Pradesh		166.55	-
12. J&K			-
13. Jharkhand			-
14. Karnataka			-
15. Kerala		639.5	-
16. Madhya Pradesh			-
17. Maharashtra			-
18. Manipur			-

	1	2	3	4
19. Meghalaya			66	-
20. Mizoram				-
21. Nagaland				-
22. Orissa			290.3	-
23. Pondicherry				-
24. Punjab				-
25. Rajasthan				-
26. Sikkim				-
27. Tamil Nadu				-
28. Tripura				-
29. Uttaranchal			96.1	-
30. Uttar Pradesh				-
31. West Bengal				-
Grand Total		3	1574.55	Nil

[English]

**Impact of Tax Concessions to  
Industrial Sector**

1433. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA:  
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:  
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of tax on holidays/incentives provided to industries by the Central Government, State-wise;

(b) whether a joint statement has been given by the Chief Ministers of Punjab and Haryana asking for withdrawal of the tax concessions given to hills States like Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu & Kashmir or extending similar concession to the States of Punjab and Haryana;

- (c) If so, the details in this regard;
- (d) the reaction of the Union Government thereto; and
- (e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to provide benefits of similar incentives through out the States uniformly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) As far as Direct Taxes are concerned, the following deductions are currently available in the Income Tax Act, 1961 to various special category states:

- (i) **Jammu & Kashmir:** Deduction in respect of the profits and gains is available under section 80-IB(4) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 at the rate of 100 per cent for five assessment years and 25 per cent for the next five assessment years for eligible 'new' undertakings in the State. This deduction is available for undertakings which commence operations between 1.4.1993 and 31.3.2012.
- (ii) **Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand:** Deduction in respect of the profits and gains is available under section 80-IC of the Act at the rate of 100 per cent for five assessment years and 25 per cent (30 per cent in the case of companies) for the next five assessment years for eligible industrial undertakings commencing operations between 7.1.2003 and 31.3.2012 in the two States. This deduction is also available for substantial expansion.
- (iii) **North-Eastern States:** Deduction of the profits and gains from manufacture/ production of certain goods by eligible undertakings as well as for substantial expansion of the undertakings during the period 1.4.2007 to 31.3.2017 at the rate of 100 per cent is available under section 80-IE of the Act for 10 assessment years.

Other tax holidays/incentives under the Income-tax Act are available to industries irrespective of their location in any State in India.

So far as indirect taxes are concerned, exemption from Central Excise duty has been provided to new units

being set up or existing units undertaking substantial expansion in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim and the North Eastern and Kutch region. The excise duty exemption operates under two mechanisms – Outright exemption and Refund mechanism. In case of outright exemption, the manufacturer does not pay duty on his final products and manufacturer availing such exemption is not entitled for the Cenvat credit of the duty paid on his inputs/capital goods. Since he does not pay any duty on his final products, he cannot pass on Cenvat credit to his buyers. This scheme is operating in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh. Under refund mechanism, the manufacturer first pays normal duty at the time of clearance of goods and subsequently claims refund of duty on the value added by the manufacturer which is paid by him in cash. The manufacturer is entitled to the Cenvat credit of the duty paid on his inputs/capital goods and he can pass on full Cenvat to the downstream user notwithstanding the fact that the duty paid on value addition by him in cash is subsequently refunded. This scheme is operating in North East, J&K, Kutch and Sikkim.

The Union Government is implementing packages of incentives separately for the States of the North East (including Sikkim), the State of Jammu & Kashmir and the States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand in view of their geographical adversities and isolations. These packages provide various subsidies and tax concessions for a period of 10 years from the date of commencement of commercial production. The Government of Punjab has made requests for announcing package for their State. It has, however, been the consistent stand of the Government not to extend the package to any other State in view of the specificities of the NE region and these three States. No such request has been received from the Government of Haryana. The Government is not aware of any joint statement given by the Chief Ministers of Punjab and Haryana.

(e) Since the benefits of this nature have consciously been provided to regions or States that are industrially backward, it is not possible to provide them "throughout the states uniformly"

### Impact of Global Slowdown on Tourism

1434. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Indian tourists who went abroad on vacations to different countries during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the global slowdown has any impact on tourist traffic and hospitality industry; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) The available data on number of Indian National's Departures from 2006 to 2008 are given below:

Year	Number of Indian Nationals Departures from India (in million)
2006	8.34
2007	9.78
2008	10.87
2009	Not available

(b) and (c) The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during 2008 registered a growth of 4% over 2007, which is considerably lower than the growth of 14.3% observed in 2007 over 2006. In the year 2009, the FT As in India declined by 3.3% as compared to 2008. The lower growth rate in FT As in 2008 and the decline in 2009 may be due to various reasons including the global slowdown. This decline in FT As has adversely impacted the hospitality industry in the country.

### Pan Cards

1435. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for the Permanent Account Number (PAN) received by the Government so far;

(b) the proportion out of it found to have been ineligible along with break-up of the reasons;

(c) whether any PAN card has been cancelled during the year 2009-10 and if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to identify duplicate PAN cards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) A total number of 6,73,44,500 applications have been received from July, 2003 to 25.02.2010.

(b) A total number of 4,34,524 applications out of the above mentioned applications were found to be deficient. The reasons for deficiency are:

(i) incomplete documents;

(ii) invalid documents;

(iii) mismatch as per application and proofs filed; and

(iv) online applications not supported by documents, application fees, etc.

(c) During the period 01.04.2009 to 25.02.2010, a total number of 4,720 Permanent Account Numbers have been deleted/deactivated. The reason for deletion/deactivation is that such persons were allotted more than one PAN.

(d) The Income Tax Department has identified duplicate PANs through automated software driven process.

### Village Electrification

1436. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAMKISHUN:

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) the number of villages covered under the Remote Village Electrification Programme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Bihar and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of villages identified to be taken up under the Programme during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(c) whether any proposals have been submitted by the State implementing agencies to the Union Government under the Programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) State-wise details of the number of villages/hamlets covered under

the Remote Village Electrification Programme are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) A target for covering 10,000 villages/hamlets has been set for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Support under the Programme is approved to the eligible villages/hamlets on the basis of proposals submitted by the state implementing agencies for financial support. The support is approved on case to case basis and in accordance with budgetary provisions and as per the laid down provisions of the Programme.

### Statement

#### *State-wise Details of Villages/Hamlets Covered under the Remote Village Electrification Programme during the Last 3 years and the Current Year*

Sl.No.	State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (as on 15.02.10)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh			13	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	11			
3	Assam	429	1485		
4	Chhattisgarh	43	36	184	94
5	Gujarat				
6	Haryana	149		92	
7	Jammu & Kashmir		27	68	
8	Jharkhand	108		8	36
9	Karnataka		46	13	
10	Kerala		49		
11	Madhya Pradesh	100	75		126
12	Maharashtra	94		82	
13	Manipur	14	14	35	
14	Meghalaya	70			
15	Mizoram				
16	Nagaland	3			

1	2	3	4	5	6
17	Orissa	197		91	371
18	Rajasthan	73			
19	Sikkim				
20	Tamilnadu		32		
21	Tripura		205		
22	Uttarakhand	119	23	50	
23	Uttar Pradesh				105
24	West Bengal				22
	Total	1410	1992	636	754

### Homeless Children

1437. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights collects the data regularly about the homeless children in the country;

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

(c) the number of shelter homes for destitute children constructed/to be constructed in the country?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Prior to the current financial year 2009-2010, Ministry of Women and Child Development was implementing a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme, namely, a "Programme for Juvenile Justice" under which grants-in-aid to State Governments/Union territory Administrations were provided for setting up/maintenance of children homes including shelter homes for homeless children. During the financial year 2008-09, financial assistance amounting to Rs. 21.14 crores was provided to 24 States/UTs for

establishment and maintenance of 1268 homes for homeless destitute children. From the current financial year 2009-2010, the scheme has been merged under the centrally sponsored scheme namely, "Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)". Provisions have been made for setting up/maintenance of shelter homes in the ICPS. The details of the ICPS are available on the Ministry's web-site — [www.wcd.nic.in](http://www.wcd.nic.in). During the current financial year 2009-2010, central share of grant of Rs.1,09,10,496/- has been provided till now to the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Manipur and Nagaland for maintenance of 36 homes including shelter homes.

### Upgradation of Hospitals

1438. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether district hospitals in the country including Mirzapur, in Uttar Pradesh have been upgraded as per the Indian Public Health Standard (IPHS);

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

(c) the initial fund released to these hospitals for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Under National Rural Health Mission [NRHM], funds are released to all State/UT Governments for upgradation of their District

Hospitals. The respective State/UT Governments incorporate their demand for funds in their annual Programme Implementation Plan [PIPs] which are examined in this Ministry. Funds are released to State/UT Governments every year as per the recommendations of the National Programme Coordination Committee.

As on 31-1-2010, a total of 439 District Hospitals have been taken up for upgradation in the country under NRHM.

### **Iodized Salt**

1439. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether consumption of iodized salt is causing many diseases in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (c) No. No such information is available with the Government. The regular consumption of iodated salt prevents a spectrum of iodine deficiency disorders.

### **Assessment on Early Marriages**

1440. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any assessment has been made through National Family Health Survey (NFHS) regarding living standard of women and their getting married at a young age;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the measures the Government contemplates on the basis of this survey?

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-3) conducted during 2005-06, 26.9 percent of the Indian women in the age group (20-49) got married before the legal minimum marriage age of 18 years. The median age of marriage is 15.5 years for the Lowest Wealth Index quintile and 17.9 years for the Highest Wealth Index quintile.

(c) The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare is implementing the Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health Programme through which trained medical service providers provide promotive and preventive services to young girls and counsel them for healthy living and the adverse effects of early marriage and pregnancy. Adolescent friendly health clinics have been established by several states/Union Territories at Public Health Centre, Community Health Centre, District Hospital and Medical College levels for providing promotive, preventive and counselling services to the adolescent girls and boys in the age group of 10-19 years.

### **Earthquake Resistant Measures**

1441. SHRI J. M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether adequate earthquake resistant measures are taken in construction of houses by the Civic Agencies and builders/developers of the State Govts./Union Government in the earthquake prone metropolitan cities of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The structural safety of buildings including safety from earthquakes is a matter dealt with by the building bye-laws which is a state subject. The authorities examine these while passing building plans to see that the buildings conform to the provisions of the building bye-laws for safety from earthquakes. The Central Government has also circulated model building bye-laws which has provision for safety from earthquakes.

(b) The relevant provision of the model building bye-laws circulated by the Union Government is as under:

"The structural design of foundation, masonry, timber, plain concrete, reinforced concrete, pre-stressed concrete and structural steel shall be carried out in accordance with Part -VI structural design; section-1 loads; section-2 foundation; section-3 wood; section-4 masonry; section-5 concrete and section-6 steel of National Building Code of India taking into consideration all relevant Indian Standards prescribed by Bureau of Indian Standards including the Indian Standard given in IS-Code 1893-1984, 13920-1993, 4326-1993, 13828-1993, 13827-1993 and 13935-1993 for structural safety".

(c) Does not arise.

#### Ultra Mega Power Projects

1442. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work on several Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) in the country is going on as per schedule;

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

(c) the time by which these projects are likely to be commissioned;

(d) whether the Government has decided to limit the number of UMPPs awarded to a single company to a maximum of three projects; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Four Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) namely Mundra in Gujarat, Sasan in Madhya Pradesh, Krishnapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Tilaiya in Jharkhand have been awarded and transferred to the identified developers selected through tariff based competitive bidding. As per

revised Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) and present status of project development as indicated by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), two units of Mundra UMPP and one unit of Sasan UMPP are likely come up in this plan period and rest of the units in 12th Plan. As per PPA, all the units of Krishnapatnam and Tilaiya UMPPs are scheduled in 12th Plan except last unit of Tilaiya which is scheduled in first year of 13th Plan.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam, in view of the fact that occurrence of unforeseen problem/situation arising for the company/group holding many UMPPs, the development of those UMPPs may get held up and thus jeopardizing the initiative of UMPP, the Government has decided that at any point of time the bidding company/group will not have more than three UMPPs at pre-commissioning stage. Accordingly, the developer could bid for the next UMPP only after all the units of one of the three UMPPs have achieved Commercial Operation Date (COD). This condition would need to be met thirty days prior to the RfP bid submission date as originally stipulated at the time of issuance of the RfP, irrespective of whether the RfP bid submission date is subsequently extended.

[Translation]

#### Removal of Slums

1443. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4587 on April 25, 2008 regarding Encroachment on parks and state:

(a) whether despite allocation of Rs.13,29,000/- to the office of Additional Commissioner (Slum), Municipal Corporation of Delhi in July, 2001, the slum department continues to show negligence in the matter of removing slums;

(b) if so, whether Resident Welfare Associations have also submitted representations for the removal of slums;

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

(d) the time by which the slums are likely to be removed?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

#### Legislation for Women Employees

1444. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:

DR. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

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

(a) whether the cases relating to sexual harassment of women employees at work place are increasing;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring a legislation in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) At present there is no mechanism in place to collect the data on the incidence of sexual harassment at various work places. However, National Commission for Women (NCW) registered 110,195 and 65 cases during 2007, 2008 and 2009 (upto June, 2009) respectively.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The details are being finalised.

#### IRDA Guidelines for IPOs

1445. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) proposes to issue Initial Public Offers (IPOs) guidelines for the Insurance Sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that they are in the process of finalizing the disclosure requirements for the companies which will be going for Initial Public Offers (IPOs).

[Translation]

#### Encroachment on Government/DDA Land

1446. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of filling stations of petrol and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) in Delhi/New Delhi working on Government/Delhi Development Authority (DDA) land;

(b) whether many filling stations owners have encroached on more land than they have been allotted;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government against such owners of the filling stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that it has allotted land for 180 filling stations and 54 Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) filling stations, details of which are as under:

IOC Ltd. 89 Filling stations.

IBP Ltd. 20 Filling stations

HPC Ltd. 31 Filling stations

BPC Ltd. 40 Filling stations

IG Ltd. 54 CNG filling stations

The Land & Development Office has also reported that it has allotted land for 66 filling stations and sites for 15 CNG filling stations, the details of which are as under:

IOC Ltd. 24 Filling stations

IBP Ltd. 04 Filling stations

HPC Ltd. 23 Filling stations

BPC Ltd. 15 Filling stations

CNG sites 15 Filling stations

(b) to (d) DDA has further reported that no report of encroachment is available on record. The Land & Development Office has reported that there are 31 cases of encroachments in respect of filling stations and one case of encroachment in respect of CNG Station. The Land & Development Office has issued notices to the allottee companies and taken up with Municipal Corporation of Delhi for removal of encroachments.

#### **Pension Scheme to Anganwadi Workers/Helpers**

1447. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal for the pension scheme for the Anganwadi workers/helpers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme envisages Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) as "honorary workers" from the local Community who come forward to render their services, on part time

basis, in the area of Child Care and Development. There is no proposal for pension Scheme for Anganwadi workers/helpers.

#### **Eco-Tourism**

1448. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has proposed to identify and develop forest villages to promote eco-tourism in the country including Tamil Nadu;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, project-wise;
- (c) the details of funds sanctioned and expenditure incurred by State Governments in this regard, State-wise and Project-wise; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (d) Development and Promotion of Tourism including rural and eco-tourism 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 villages including tribal areas having core competency in arts, crafts and culture for infrastructure development and capacity building on the basis of proposals received from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations subject to availability of funds, inter-se priority and adherence to scheme guidelines. Details of rural tourism projects sanctioned to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations including Tamil Nadu during current financial year i.e. 2009-2010 is enclosed as statement.

#### **Statement**

##### *Rural Tourism projects (Hardware + Software) Sanctioned in 2009-10*

State	Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)	
			Infrastructure Components	Capacity Building Components
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	1	Village Etikoppaka, Distt. Vishakhapatnam	50.00	20.00
	2	Village Dharmavaram, Distt. Anantapur	50.00	20.00

1	2	3	4	5
	3	Village Kuchipudi, Distt. Krishna	46.42	20.00
Arunachal Pradesh	4	Village Nampong, Distt. Changlang	47.66	17.00
Jammu & Kashmir	5	Village Wader Wader Bala, Distt. Kupwara	50.00	20.00
	6	Village Bhawani (Mangla Mata), Distt. Rajouri	46.96	19.00
	7	Village Naranag, Distt. Gandherbal	40.09	-
	8	Village Chahel & Chahkote, Distt. Baramula	47.08	-
	9	Village Hirpora, Distt. shopian	49.49	20.00
	10	Village Dandmoh, Distt Baramulla	37.40	10.00
	11	Village Gohan, Distt. Baramula	44.78	17.10
Nagaland	12	Village Longjam, Distt. Zunheboto	50.00	17.10
	13	Village Shena Old, Distt Zunheboto	50.00	19.00
	14	Village Longidang, Distt. Wokha	50.00	19.00
Puducherry	15	Village Alankuppam	50.00	15.17
Sikkim	16	Village Lower Tumin, Distt. East	46.17	17.00
	17	Village Srijunga Martam, Distt. West	49.59	20.00
Tamil Nadu	18	Village Vednammalli, Distt. Kancheepuram	38.95	20.00
Tripura	19	Village Banabithi, District West	48.30	17.50
	20	Village Hurijala, Distt. South	46.87	15.55
Uttar Pradesh	21	Village Barara, Distt. Agra	40.51	-

[Translation]

**Treatment of Poor Patients**

1449. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD:

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

(a) the details of the criteria laid down by the Government for giving concession in treatment to poor patients by the private hospitals/nursing homes;

(b) whether some private hospitals/nursing homes are not providing treatment to poor patients as per the said criteria/norms;

(c) if so, the details of the such private hospitals/nursing homes; and

(d) the action taken/being taken by the Government against such errant hospitals/nursing homes?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Health being a

state subject, it is for the concerned State Government to monitor and regulate the functioning of Private hospitals and nursing homes in their State. However, in pursuance of the directions of the Hon'ble High Court in writ petition No. 2866/2002 titled as "Social Jurist Vs. Govt. of NCT of Delhi & others, all the private hospitals to whom land has been allotted at concessional rates have been directed to comply the condition of free treatment to the extent of 25% OPD and 10% IPD.

[English]

#### **Fee for 'No Dues Certificate'**

1450. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fee is being charged by the banks for issuing 'No Dues Certificate' to the farmers after completion of repayment of loans by them;

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

(c) whether the charges on fee are different in respect of Public Sector Banks (PSBs), private banks and foreign banks;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) 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 (e) The Indian Banks' Association has reported that as per available information, banks are not charging any fees for issuing 'No Dues Certificate' to the farmers after completion of repayment of farm loans by them.

[Translation]

#### **Training to Doctors in Sub-Health Centres**

1451. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch any scheme to educate/train various types of doctors in sub-health centres across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to include Ayurvedic doctors under the scheme;

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

(e) the time by which the scheme is likely to be finalised and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No. The Sub-Centres in rural areas are not manned by Doctors.

(c) to (e) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

#### **Regional Rural Banks**

1452. SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be-pleased to state:

(a) the number of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme for improvement in the present functioning of RRBs in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the RRBs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) There are 82 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) as on date. The state-wise distribution of RRBs is enclosed as statement.

(b) to (d) The Government of India has taken the following major steps to improve rural banking:

1) Amalgamation of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) sponsor bank-wise at State level. The amalgamated RRBs will provide better customer service due to

better infrastructure, computerization of branches, pooling of experienced work force, common publicity and marketing efforts etc. They will also reap benefits of a large area of operation and enhanced credit exposure limits.

- 2) Recapitalization of 27 RRBs with negative net worth to the extent of Rs. 1795.97 crore was initiated in 2007-08. This has been completed.
- 3) Branch expansion of RRBs with a view to provide banking services in the uncovered areas.
- 4) Expansion of non-fund based business activities such as sale of insurance policies, disbursement of pension, salaries etc. and handling of government business to increase income generation.
- 5) Opening of 'no-frill' accounts with low or minimum balance.
- 6) Permitting RRBs to accept Foreign Currency Non-Residents (FCNR) Deposits.
- 7) Allowing consortium lending by RRBs.
- 8) In order to enhance the competitive efficiency, improve customer service quality and further financial inclusion by RRBs, all sponsor banks have been advised to ensure the implementation of Core Banking Solution (CBS) in their sponsored RRBs. As on date CBS has been fully implemented in 14 RRBs covering 2670 branches.
- 9) RBI has relaxed the terms and conditions for opening a new branch by an RRB. As per the revision, greater flexibility is allowed to RRBs in opening new branches as long as they are making profits and their financials are improving.
- 10) RBI has constituted Empowered Committees for RRBs in its Regional Offices with members drawn from NABARD, sponsor banks, convenors of State Level Bankers Committee (SLBCs) and State Government concerned to ensure that the RRBs adhere to good governance and comply with prudential regulations. The Committees would also focus on operational issues and provide clarifications on regulatory issues.

Statement		
Sl.No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	No. of RRBs
1	Andhra Pradesh	5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3	Assam	2
4	Bihar	4
5	Chhattisgarh	3
6	Gujarat	3
7	Himachal Pradesh	2
8	Haryana	2
9	Jammu & Kashmir	2
10	Jharkhand	2
11	Karnataka	6
12	Kerala	2
13	Maharashtra	3
14	Madhya Pradesh	8
15	Manipur	1
16	Meghalaya	1
17	Mizoram	1
18	Nagaland	1
19	Orissa	5
20	Punjab	3
21	Rajasthan	6
22	Tamilnadu	2
23	Tripura	1
24	Uttar Pradesh	10
25	Uttaranchal	2
26	West Bengal	3
27	U/T of Puduchery	1
Total		82

[English]

### Ban on Tobacco Products

1453. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

SHRI P.K. BIJU:

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

(a) whether as per the Global Youth Survey-India, 2006, among the children in the age group of 13 to 15 years, around 14 per cent use tobacco products and more than 50 per cent purchase them in a store;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures taken by the Government to ensure the proper implementation of laws related to ban on sale of tobacco products in the public places particularly in the vicinity of educational institutions as per the provisions of COTPA, 2003; and

(d) the number of offenders fined for the violation of these provisions till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) Yes, Madam. As per the India Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS), 2006 14.1% of students in the age group 13-15 years currently use any tobacco products and 51.7% of such current smokers usually get their cigarettes by purchasing them in a store.

(b) (i) 4.2% of the students surveyed in the age group 13-15 years currently smoke cigarettes and 11.9% use tobacco products other than cigarettes.

(ii) 72.5% of the students who are current smokers, and bought cigarettes in a store were not refused purchase because of their age.

(c) As per Section 6(b) of Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, supply and Distribution) Act, 2003, there is ban on sale of tobacco products within 100 yards of educational institutions. The revised rules were notified on 19.1.2010. Subsequently instructions have been sent to all states to take appropriate action for implementation of these rules.

(d) States are responsible for implementation of provisions under COTPA, 2003.

### Acquisition of Land by DDA

1454. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) details of land acquired by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) during the last three years in Delhi, particularly in South District of Delhi after complying with all the required formalities i.e. after the settlement of objections received in pursuance to Notice U/S 6 for the purpose to maintain the Same as 'GREEN';

(b) the funds allocated and incurred by DDA to maintain the said land as 'GREEN' alongwith the details of specific areas where such expenditure have been incurred during the said period;

(c) the details of various activities undertaken by DDA during the said period;

(d) whether the said land is fully or partially under encroachment by the land Mafia or are being maintained for the purpose for which these land were acquired; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that it does not acquire land directly. Acquisition is carried out by Land & Building Department of Govt. of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD) based on the requisition sent by DDA. Hence, GNCTD is concerned with complying with all the required formalities i.e. the settlement of objections received in pursuance to Notice U/S 6.

DDA has further reported that during the last three years, it has taken over physical possession of 3023 Bigha 06 Biswa (629.84 Acres) of land for planned development of Delhi. Out of this, land measuring 75 Bigha 18 Biswa (15.18 Acres) has been transferred to Horticulture Department in South District of Delhi. The details of this land and the funds allocated and incurred by DDA to maintain the said land as 'GREEN' is as under.

Year	Place/Chunk of land taken possession	Area (Bigha-Biswa)	Funds Allocated (Rs. in Lac)	Amount incurred (Rs. in Lac)
2007-08	Mehrauli	51.11	15.00	11.64
2008-09	-	-	-	-
2009-10	Kusumpur	24-07	5.00	Nil

(c) to (e) The various activities undertaken by DDA during the said period are to ensure maintenance of the land as 'Green' and protect the land from encroachment in these areas and include plantations, grassing, providing foot path, sitting benches etc.

[Translation]

#### Power Generation in Jharkhand

1455. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether power consumption and generation in Jharkhand is very low;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the power generated by the Damodar Valley Corporation is being used commercially;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to provide electricity directly to consumers for rural development, agriculture and irrigation in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Annual per capita consumption of electricity in the state of Jharkhand for the year 2007-08 was 643 kWh as against National Average of 717 kWh. The total energy generation of Jharkhand State Electricity Board (JSEB) including Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Ltd. (TVNL) and Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) during 2007-08 and 2008-09 was 13,187 Million Unit and 14,087 Million Unit respectively.

The details of utility-wise/ category-wise generation of electricity from the project located in the state of Jharkhand during the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 are as given below:

	Organization	Energy Generation (MU)	
		2007-08	2008-09
(A)	JSEB		
(i)	Thermal	4623	5421
(ii)	Hydro	211	238
	Sub total	4834	5659
(B)	TVNL	1797	2222
(C)	DVC	6556	6197
	Total	13187	14078

(c) and (d) DVC is being run on sound commercial principles. During the year 2007-08, DVC earned net surplus of Rs.1126 crores after deduction of tax. The corresponding figure for the year 2008-09 (April'08-December'09) was Rs.812 crores. In keeping with rapid industrialization in the DVC area, power generation, transmission and distribution gained priority for providing electricity to the core industries like steel, coal, railways and other industries / consumers directly and through respective State Electricity Boards (SEBs).

(e) and (f) Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity to various categories of consumers / sectors including agriculture and irrigation in a State come under the purview of the State Government/ State Power Utility concerned. Government of India supplements the effort of State Government by establishing power projects through Central Power Sector Undertakings (CPSUs). However, with a view to provide access to electricity to all rural households, Government of India has

launched a scheme named Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY).

22 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for 22 Districts covering 19737 unelectrified villages and 29.26 lakhs rural households including 16.91 lakh BPL households have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs.2662.61 crores for the state of Jharkhand. So far 11,213 villages have been electrified and connections have been released to 7.2 lakh BPL households.

[English]

### Testing Facilities for Influenza H1N1

1456. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA:

SHRI P. BALRAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has identified new testing method for Influenza A H1N1 in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated and spent so far for the purpose;

(c) the names of the laboratories in the country where testing facilities for the pandemic are available, State/UT-wise and location-wise;

(d) whether masks, Viral Transport Medium (VTM)

and other testing equipment for these laboratories were purchased at higher rates and the said fund was misused; and

(e) 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 Indian Council of Medical Research(ICMR)/ Department of Health Research have identified indigenous kits (Primers and probe sequences candidates/systems) for detection of HINT virus. Apart from these PCR based systems, another testing system has also been developed by Defence Research & Development Organization, which is based on a new technology (RT-PCR lamp based system).

In addition to these, ICMR's NIV, Pune, has a proposal on point of care H1N1 detection using micro-PCR, which is in research mode and being carried out as R&D.

Development and validations of these systems are being self-supported by partner companies.

ICMR has earmarked Rs. 2.27 crores for this research.

(c) Government/Private Laboratories testing Pandemic H1N1 Flu in various States/UT Administrations is given in the enclosed statement.

(d) and (e) No.

### Statement

#### Government/Private Laboratories testing Pandemic H1N1 Flu in various States/UT Administrations

Sl.No.	State	Name of the Laboratory	Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Institute of Preventive Medicine, Hyderabad Narayanaguda, Hyderabad.500029 PABX:040-27567892 - 95 / FAX: 27560191  Centre for DNA Fingerprinting & Diagnostics, Hyderabad, Bldg. 7, Gruhakaipa, 5-4-399/B Nampally Hyderabad - 500001; T:0091-40-2474 9361 (Direct);  Bioserve Labs, Hyderabad	State Government         Private



1	2	3	4
		Vimta Labs	Private
2.	A & N Islands	Regional Medical Research Centre Post Bag No. 13, Port Blair -744101 Ph. No. +91-3192-251158,251943	Central Government (ICMR)
3.	Assam	Regional Medical Research Centre, Dibrugarh-786001 Ph. No.0373-2381494	Central Government (ICMR)
4.	Bihar	Rajendra Memorial Research Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna 800007, Ph. 0612-2631565	Central Government (ICMR)
5.	Chandigarh	Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research; Sector-12, Chandigarh PIN-160 012. Phone; EPBAX: 0091-172-2746018, 2756565, 2747585	Central Government
6.	Delhi	National Centre for Disease Control 22, Sharnath Marg, New Delhi-110 054 Phone:+91-11-23971272/060/344/524/449/326	Central Government
		Vallabhbhai Patel Chest InstituteUniversity of Delhi, Delhi 110007 Ph. 27667102 / 27667441 / 27667667	Central Government
		All India Institute of Medical Sciences Ansari Nagar, New Delhi-110016 91-11-26588500/ 9900/ 8700	Central Government
		Super Religare Laboratories (SRL) 3rd floor; 6, Devika Tower, Nehru Place, New Delhi -110 019 Tel: 011- 4229 5222	Private
		Dr. Lal's Path Lab 5th Floor, The Pavilion, M.G. Road, (Near Dev Cinema), Gurgaon -122 001. 011-39885050; 011-44231234	Private
		Dr. Naveen Dang's Medical Diagnostic Centre Address: D-1, Hauz Khas New Delhi -110016, Tel: 410 44445, 9899220533, 9999992020, 2686 8929	Private
		Apollo Hospital, Mathura Road, New Delhi	Private
		Auroprobe Laboratories C-229, Defence Colony, New Delhi-110024, Tel: +91-11 - 24332757, 24336558	Private
7.	Gujarat	B.J. Medical College, Asarwa, Ahmedabad-380016 (Gujarat) INDIA. Phone No.+91-79-22681024 / 22680074	State Government
		New Civil hospital, Surat, Gujarat	State Government
		Step Up Lab, Surat	Private
8.	Haryana	Super Religare Ltd,129, 1st Floor, DLF, Qutab Plaza, DLF City Phase-I, Gurgaon GP-26, Sector-18, Maruti Industrial Estate, Udhyog Vihar, Gurgaon	Private

1	2	3	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Central Research Institute, Kasauli Distt. Solan, Himachal Pradesh 173204 Ph:01792-272060  Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla 171001 Phone: (0177) 2804251, 2808011(O)	Central Government  State Government
10.	Karnataka	National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS); Hosur Road; Bangalore -560029 India Telephone: 91-080-26995001/5002, 26564140,  Kasturba Medical College, Manipal 576104 Tel +91 820 2922718; +91 820 2570061 Cell +919845584163  Naryana Nethralaya, Bangalore	Central Government  Private laboratory supported by Central Government  Private
11.	Kerala	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology Thycaud PO, Poojappura, Thiruvananthapuram - 695 014 Phone:+91-471-2341716, 2347975, 2348104, 2348753, 2345899	Central Government (under Dept of Science & Technology)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Defence Research Development Establishment Jhansi Road, Gwalior 474 002 Telephone: 0751-2341550  RMRC, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	Central Government (Under Ministry of Defence) Central Government ICMR)
13.	Maharashtra	Haffkine Institute, Mumbai Acharya Donde Marg, Parel, Mumbai 400 012. Telephone: 91 22 24160947 / 24160961/24160962  National Institute of Virology, Pune (WHO Collaborating Centre). 20/ A, Dr. Ambedkar Road. Post Box No.11, Pune 411001 Tel. No.: 91-020-26127301/91-020-26006290  National Institute of Virology, Microbial Containment Centre, MCC 130/1 Sus Road, Pashan, Pune 411021 Tel. No.: 91-020-26006390  SRL Laboratory, Mumbai 022 39401111  SRL Laboratory, Pune	State Government  Central Government (Indian Council of Medical Research)  Central Government (Indian Council of Medical Research)  Private  Private
14.	Orissa	Regional Medical Research Centre, Chandrasekharpur, Nandankanan Road Bhubaneswar-751016 Phone 0674-2301332	Central Government (Indian Council of Medical Research)
15.	Puducherry	JIPMER, Dhanvantri Nagar, Gorimedu, Pondicherry -605 006, PABX: (0413) 2272380 - 90	Central Government
16.	Rajasthan	Advanced Basic Sciences & Clinical Research Laboratory, Department of Microbiology & Immunology, Sawai Man Singh Medical College, Jaipur, Rajasthan  Desert Medicine Research Centre, Pali road, Jodhpur	State Government  Central Government (ICMR)

1	2	3	4
17.	Tamil Nadu	King Institute of Preventive Medicine Guindy, Chennai 600 032 (PBX No. 22501520, 22501521 & 22501522)  Christian Medical College, Vellore 632 004 Tel: 416-2222102, 2281000, 2286001,  Hi-Tech Diagnostic Centre Lab, #13, Dr. Nair Road, T.Nagar, Chennai - 600 017.  Bharath Scan Lab, Peters Road, Royapettah, Chennai  Diagnostic Services, Burkitt road, T. Nagar, Chennai  Lister Metropolis Lab, Chennai  Immuno Ancillary Lab, Coimbatore  Microbiology Lab, Cowly Brown road, RS Puram, Coimbatore-2  Dr. Rath Lab, Thillai Nagar, Tiruchy	State Government  Private Laboratory supported by Central Government  Private  Private  Private  Private  Private
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences (SGPGIMS), Raebareli Road Lucknow 226014; India +91 (522) 2668004 to 2668008	State Government
19.	West Bengal	National Institute of Cholera & Enteric Diseases, Kolkata P-33, CIT Road, Scheme XM Belegghata, Kolkata 700 010 +91-(0)33-2363-3373 /2353-7470	Central Government (Indian Council of Medical Research)

**Harassment of Women Employees  
at Work Place**

1457. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

DR. G. VIVEKANAND:

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) the directions given by the Supreme Court in the case of Vishaka and others versus State of Rajasthan and others;

(b) the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether the guidelines issued by the Government are being implemented in letter and spirit by each and every Department of the Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in the case of Vishaka & Ors. V/s State of Rajasthan & Ors., defined sexual harassment, laid down the role of employers to prevent sexual harassment at work place and the procedure for resolution, settlement or prosecution of the act of sexual harassment. The judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court is posted on the website of NCW ([www.ncw.nic.in](http://www.ncw.nic.in)). The Government had requested all the Central Ministries/ Departments and all State Governments/ Union Territories on 30th July, 2004 to follow the guidelines laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Government in Ministry of Women and Child Development has not been reported any instance in which Supreme Court Guidelines have not been followed.

[Translation]

**Drug for Influenza A H1N1**

1458. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:

SHRI MOHD. ASRARUL HAQUE:

SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:

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

(a) whether as per some reports, drug for Influenza A H1N1 was aggressively pushed world over to benefit certain pharmaceutical companies without adequate medical reasons for its widespread prescription;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in the wake of such report;

(d) whether the Government proposes to bring down the price of Influenza H1N1 drug in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) International and national media reported in January, 2010 a resolution tabled by the Dr. Wolfgang Wodrag, Chairman of the Health Committee in the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe that in order to promote their patented drug and vaccines against the Swine flu, pharmaceutical companies influenced scientists and official agencies, responsible for public health standards to alarm governments worldwide and make them squander, scarce health resources.

The matter was raised by the Government of India in the Executive Board meeting of World Health Organization held at Geneva in January 2010 and asked WHO to clarify to all member countries the factual position so that the credibility of public health programmes does not get eroded by such allegations.

World Health Organization has thereafter written to

all member countries refuting the allegation and confirming that the outbreak of Influenza A H1N1 was indeed a pandemic.

(d) and (e) Oseltamivir does not fall under First Schedule of Drugs Price Control Order (DPCO) 1995. Prices of such formulation are fixed by the manufacturers themselves keeping in view factors such as cost of production, marketing expenses, R&D expenses, trade commission, product innovation, product quality etc. The Govt. takes corrective measure where the public interest is found to be adversely affected. National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) monitors the prices of such formulations. Wherever a price increase beyond 10% per annum is noticed, the manufacturer is asked to bring down the price voluntarily failing which, subject to prescribed conditions, action is initiated under paragraph 10(b) of the DPCO, 1995 for fixing the price of formulations in public interest. This is an ongoing process.

[English]

**Assessment Regarding Requirement of Power**

1459. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the requirement of power in the country by 2020;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has drawn up any future action plan to meet the requirement of power; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) According to the 17th Electric Power Survey (EPS) Report published by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the forecast for the year 2016-17 & 2021-22 are as under:

Year	2016-17	2021-22
Energy Requirement (MUs)	1392066	1914508
Peak Demand (MW)	218209	298253

(c) and (d) Government fixes capacity addition targets for each Five Year Plan period. During the current Eleventh Five Year Plan period, capacity addition target of 78,700 MW has been fixed. As per present assessment, it is expected that 62,374 MW of capacity addition is likely to be achieved with a 'high level of certainty' during the Eleventh Plan period.

Some of the major steps initiated by the Government to meet requirement of power include development of a number of Ultra Mega Power Projects of a capacity of 4,000 MW each, harnessing surplus captive power into the grid, launch of 50,000 MW hydro initiative for accelerated development of hydro power in the country, development of extensive network of transmission system commensurate with the capacity addition programme, energy conservation and energy efficiency through Demand Side Management (DSM) and end user initiatives, rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects and renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.

#### Dental Colleges

1460. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) the total number of dental colleges in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to open new dental colleges in the country;

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

(d) whether the Dental Council of India has received complaints against some dental colleges for violation of rules and norms; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIYEDI): (a) Presently, there are 290 Dental Colleges in the country. Statement indicating State/UT-wise number of

Dental Institutions/Colleges in the Country is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) While presently the Central Government has no plan to open new dental colleges in the country, 45 proposals have been received seeking permission of the Central Government to establish new Dental Colleges during the next academic session i.e. 2010-11.

(d) and (e) As per information furnished by the Dental Council of India, certain complaints were received by the Council in respect of 10 dental colleges. Further action in this regard is taken by the Council as per the provisions contained in the Dental Regulations and the Dentists Act, 1948.

#### Statement

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of Dental Institution/Colleges
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	21
2	Assam	1
3	Bihar	7
4	Chandigarh	1
5	Chhattisgarh	6
6	Daman & Diu (UT)	1
7	Delhi	2
8	Goa	1
9	Gujarat	11
10	Haryana	10
11	Himachal Pradesh	5
12	Jammu & Kashmir	3
13	Jharkhand	3
14	Karnataka	44
15	Kerala	23
16	Madhya Pradesh	14

1	2	3
17	Maharashtra	36
18	Orissa	5
19	Pondicherry	3
20	Punjab	14
21	Rajasthan	13
22	Tamil Nadu	28
23	Uttar Pradesh	30
24	Uttaranchal	3
25	West Bengal	5
Total		290

[Translation]

#### Visit of Central Team

1461. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central team has visited various States and submitted its report to the Government recommending the setting up of new projects and upgradation of existing projects regarding tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the projects approved by the Government, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) Monitoring and inspection of tourism infrastructure projects funded by Central Finance Assistance in the States/UTs is an on going activity. Teams of officials from the Ministry of Tourism inspect selected projects in the States/UTs and submit report on their status of implementation.

(c) The details of the projects sanctioned and amount sanctioned during the eleventh five year plan (upto September 2009) to State Governments/Union Territories are given in the enclosed statement.

#### Statement

#### SIDBI's State/UT wise Branch Office Network

(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	J&K	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

1	2	3	4
24	Tamil Nadu	34	7792.99
25	Tripura	20	2981.28
26	Uttarakhand	8	6549.76
27	Uttar Pradesh	14	6713.18
28	West Bengal	24	8298.97
29	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0.00
30	Chandigarh	9	1659.86
31	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	3	24.88
32	Delhi	13	2863.10
33	Daman & Diu	1	12.50
34	Lakshadweep	1	782.73
35	Puducherry	12	1928.85
Total		620	195140.95

**Small Industries Development  
Board of India**

1462. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Small Industries Development Board of India (SIDBI) branches functioning in the country at present, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to open more branches of the said bank in various States including West Bengal; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) provides direct lending through a network of 103 retail branches at present. The State/UT-wise details of existing branch network of SIDBI is given in the enclosed statement.

SIDBI opens its branches based on business potential survey of MSME clusters. Recently SIDBI has opened a new branch at Kharagpur, West Bengal. Opening of new branches is an ongoing process of the Bank.

**Statement**

*SIDBI's State/UT wise Branch Office Network*

Andhra Pradesh	Chandigarh	Ankleshwar
Balanagar	Chandigarh	Baroda
Hyderabad	Chhattisgarh	Gandhidham
Hyderabad-Micro Fin.Br.	Bilaspur	Jamnagar
Rajahmundry	Raipur	Rajkot
Vijayawada	Delhi	Surat
Visakhapatnam	Janakpuri	Vapi
Arunachal Pradesh	Kundli	Vatva
Itanagar	New Delhi	Haryana
Assam	Okhla	Faridabad
Guwahati	Goa	Gurgaon
Guwahati-Micro Fin.Br.	Panaji	Himachal Pradesh
Bihar	Gujarat	Baddi
Patna	Ahmedabad	Shimla

Jammu & Kashmir	Pune	Erode
Jammu	Thane	Hosur
Jharkhand	Waluj	Madurai
Dhanbad	Manipur	Nellore
Jamshedpur	Imphal	Tirupur
Ranchi	Meghalaya	Trichi
Karnataka	Shillong	Tripura
Bangalore	Mizoram	Agartala
Bangalore-Micro Fin.Br.	Aizwal	Uttar Pradesh
Belgaum	Nagaland	Agra
Bellary	Dimapur	Aligarh
Hubli	Orissa	Bareilly
Mangalore	Bhubaneswar	Ghaziabad
Mysore	Bhubaneswar-Micro Fin.Br.	Greater Noida
Peenya	Rourkela	Kanpur
Kerala	Puducherry	Lucknow-Bo
Kochi	Puducherry	Lucknow-Micro Fin.Br.
Kozhikode	Punjab	Noida
Madhya Pradesh	Jalandhar	Varanasi
Bhopal	Ludhiana	Uttarakhand
Indore	Rajasthan	Dehradoon
Maharashtra	Alwar	Roorkee
Ahmednagar	Jaipur	Rudrapur
Andheri	Jodhpur	West Bengal
Aurangabad	Kishanganh	Durgapur
Chinchwad	Udaipur	Kharagpur
Kolhapur	Sikkim	Kolkata
Mumbai-BKC	Gangtok	Kolkata-Micro Fin.Br.
Mumbai-MMBO	Tamil Nadu	
Nagpur	Ambattur	
Nasik	Chennai	
	Chennai-Micro Fin.Br.	
	Coimbatore	



[English]

### CGHS Facility at Kochi

1463. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to start Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) dispensary facility at various places where this facility is not accessible in the county including Kochi in Kerala; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No.

(b) Question does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

### Rural Electrification Technology Mission

1464. SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER:

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch at rural electrification technology mission for streamlining the rural electrification process;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received representation from the State Government of Kerala on the inadequacy of the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY);

(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) No, Madam.

(c) to (e) Government of Kerala has submitted proposals for intensive electrification of electrified villages of 14 districts under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran

Yojana (RGGVY). 1 project of Idukki district is already under execution. Recently, 6 more projects of Palakkad, Wayanad, Kasargod, Kannur, Kozikode and Malappuram districts have been sanctioned under RGGVY.

### Vision Document for Women and Child Development

1465. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Vision Document for women and child development adopted by the Government for Eleventh Five-year Plan;

(b) the Vision Document contains component for the setting up of creches, particularly, in the organised sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for expanding the coverage of existing National Creche Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) India Vision 2020 document while discussing about women in the labour force has inter-alia mentioned that secure child care support services are necessary for working women. It further states that it would be impossible for Government to undertake the running of creches directly. It proposes zoning of areas and running child care services with a charge on every employer and a share by Government/local body.

The Eleventh Five Year Plan document of Planning Commission incorporates various schemes and programmes for women & Child Development. The said document also mentions setting up of creches in unorganised sector and restructuring and revamping of the existing Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the Children of Working Mothers. Details of the aforesaid document are available on the Planning Commission's website: [planningcommission.nic.in](http://planningcommission.nic.in).

Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the

children of Working Mothers is being implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development in the unorganised sector. The details of the Scheme are available on the Ministry's website: wcd.nic.in. At present there is no proposal to extend the coverage of the existing scheme.

**Rahul Sankrityayan Paryatan  
Puraskar Yojana**

1466. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started a scheme called 'Rahul Sankrityayan Paryatan Puraskar Yojana' for awarding books written originally in Hindi on Tourism;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to extend this scheme to the books written in other Indian languages;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Tourism has a scheme called Rahul Sankrityayan Paryatan Puraskar Yojana for giving cash awards to Indian Authors of books written originally in Hindi on Tourism related subjects and having a minimum of 100 pages.

Under this scheme following four prizes are awarded every year:

1st Prize	-	Rs. 20,000/-
2nd Prize	-	Rs. 16,000/-
3rd Prize	-	Rs. 10,000/-
Consolation Prize	-	Rs. 6,000/-

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

**Inclusion in ST List**

1467. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals for changing any community presently included in the Other Backward Class (OBC) list to Scheduled Tribe (ST) list has been received by the Union Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has not received any proposal from any State Government/UT Administration, in accordance with the provisions contained in Article 342 of the Constitution as well as the modalities approved by the Government in June, 1999, wherein a specific request for changing a community presently included in the Other Backward Class (OBC) list to Scheduled Tribe (ST) list has been made.

**DMRC Projects**

1468. SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) has been doing some of the works without obtaining necessary clearance from other concerned agencies such as New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC), Heritage Conservation or Delhi Urban Arts Commission;

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

(c) the action being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

**Supplementary Nutrition Programme**

1469. DR. RAJAN SUSHANT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Supplementary Nutrition Programme;

(b) whether the Government proposes to revise the rates of nutritious food in view of the price rise;

(c) If so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which revised rates are likely to be implemented?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH):** (a) to (d) Supplementary nutrition is one of the six services under the Integrated Child Development Services [ICDS] Scheme. Under the Scheme, children below six years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers are required to be provided Supplementary Nutrition, in accordance with Guidelines issued by Government of India on 24.02.2009 and endorsed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its Order dated 22.04.2009. The provision of Supplementary Nutrition prescribed for various categories of beneficiaries is as follows:

- [i] Children in the age group of 6 months to 3 years: Food supplement of 500 calories of energy and 12-15 gms. of protein per child per day as Take Home Ration [THR] in the form of Micronutrient Fortified Food and/or energy-dense Food marked as 'ICDS Food Supplement'.
- [ii] Children in the age group of 3-6 years: Food supplement of 500 calories of energy and 12-15 gms. of protein per child per day. Since a child of this age group is not capable of consuming a meal of 500 calories in one sitting, the guidelines prescribe provision of morning snack in the form of milk/banana/seasonal fruits/Micronutrient Fortified Food etc. and a Hot Cooked Meal.
- [iii] Severely under weight children: Food supplement of 800 calories of energy and 20-25 gms. of protein per child per day in the form of Micro-nutrient fortified food and/or energy dense food as Take Home Ration.
- [iv] Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers: Food supplement of 600 calories of energy and 18-20 gms of protein per beneficiary per day in the form of micronutrient Fortified Food and /or energy dense food as Take Home Ration.

The financial norms of Supplementary Nutrition Programme [SNP] for children [6 months to 72 months], severely underweight children [6 months to 72 months] and pregnant women and lactating mothers are Rs. 4.00, Rs.6.00 and Rs.5.00 per beneficiary per day, respectively. They have been revised w.e.f. 7th November, 2008.

At present, there is no proposal to revise the rates further.

### Orphanages

**1470. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:** Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Government-run orphanages in the country alongwith the number of boys and girls living in these orphanages, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to formulate any new scheme for the better education and development of children living in these orphanages; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH):** (a) The orphanages are set up and run by the State Governments/ UT Administrations by themselves or in association with voluntary organizations. These orphanages are governed under the Orphanages and Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control) Act, 1960 and the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 as amended in 2006. As per the information received from the State Governments/UT Administrations, the number of Government-run orphanages alongwith number of boys and girls living in these orphanages, State-wise, is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Women and Child Development has launched a new centrally sponsored scheme namely 'Integrated Child Protection Scheme [ICPS]' during the current financial year 2009-10 with the objectives to provide a safe and secure environment for overall development including education, etc. of children who are in need of care and protection, including orphan children in the country. The details of the scheme are available in the Ministry's website - [www.wcd.nic.in](http://www.wcd.nic.in).

**Statement**

Sl.No.	States/UT's	Number of orphanages run by the State Governments/ UT Administrations	Number of boys and girls living in these orphanages
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2	27
2.	Andhra Pradesh	93	5730
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
4.	Assam	2	15
5.	Bihar	2	95
6.	Chhattisgarh	1	12
7.	Chandigarh	4	405
8.	Daman & Diu	Nil	Nil
9.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil
10.	Delhi	14	1369
11.	Goa	Nil	Nil
12.	Gujarat	Nil	Nil
13.	Haryana	Nil	Nil
14.	Himanchal Pradesh	7	355
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	Nil
16.	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil
17.	Karnataka	Nil	Nil
18.	Kerala	Nil	Nil
19.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1	33
21.	Maharashtra	Nil	Nil
22.	Manipur	Nil	Nil
23.	Meghalaya	1	10
24.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil
25.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil
26.	Orissa	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4
27.	Punjab	7	209
28.	Puducherry	Nil	Nil
29.	Rajasthan	3	150
30.	Sikkim	1	65
31.	Tamil Nadu	27	4210
32.	Tripura	6	309
33.	Uttar Pradesh	89	3221
34.	Uttarakhand	Nil	Nil
35.	West Bengal	18	2534

[English]

#### Implementation of Power Projects

1471. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been delay by the independent power producers and captive power producers in the completion and implementation of various power projects in the country;

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

(c) the measures taken/proposed to be taken for the timely completion of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) During the remaining period of 11th Plan, thermal power capacity of 16896 MW and hydro power capacity of 3491 MW is under construction and is likely to be commissioned by Independent Power Producers (IPPs). Out of this, 7916 MW of thermal power capacity is lagging behind schedule. The details of the thermal power projects which have been delayed are given in the enclosed statement along with the reasons. The progress of works of the hydro projects scheduled for completion in 11th Plan period are generally as per schedule.

As regards to Captive Power Projects, the project commissioning targets are scheduled by the respective industries. However, based on the information made available to Central Electricity Authority (CEA) from

manufactures, captive power producers and other sources, as on 31.10.2009 about 12810 MW capacity of captive plants may be added during the 11th Plan period. Out of this, about 5000 MW captive capacity has already been commissioned and remaining 7810 MW is under construction.

(c) Following steps have been taken for the timely completion of projects:

- Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of ongoing generation projects.
- Enhancement of main plant equipment manufacturing capacity by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL).
- Widening of the vendor base by BHEL through outsourcing.
- Formation of Joint Venture company by NTPC Ltd. and BHEL, M/s. Larsen & Toubro and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Japan, M/s. JSW and Toshiba, M/s. Bharat Forge and Alstom and M/s. GB Engineering and Ansaldo for manufacture of various power plants equipments.
- Import of coal to meet the deficit in supply of indigenous coal.
- Augmentation of gas supply to utilize the stranded capacity of gas based power projects.
- 'Adopt an ITI' initiative taken up to overcome the shortage of skilled manpower.

**Statement**

*Details of IPPs Thermal Power Projects under Construction targetted for Commissioning during 11th Plan which have been delayed along with reasons for delay*

Project Name	Impl Agency	Order Date	Unit No	Cap. (MW)	Synch. As per contract	Anticipated Synchronisa- tion Date	Anticipated date of full load (commissioning)	Reasons for delay
Konaseema CCPP	Konaseema gas Power Ltd.	03/09	ST	165	03/06	03/2010	04/2010	Non availability of gas in earlier stages. Present delay in repairing of damaged steam turbine blades.
Lanco Kondapalli	Lanco Kondapalli Ext. Ph-II	11/09	ST	133	10/09	04/2010	05/2010	- Delay in supply of Steam Turbine Generator (STG) and associated systems due to port handling problems at the country of export. Visa Issues for foreign personnel.
Lanco Amarkantak TPS Ph-1, U-2	Lanco Amarkantak Power Pvt. Ltd	04/09	U-2	300	07/09	22.02.2010 (A)	03/2010	Synchronized on 22.02.10. The delay is due to visa issues for foreign personnel and also delay In supply of material from foreign supplier. Full load achievement expected in March, 2010
Rithala CCPP	NDPL	05/09	GT-1	35.75	06/09	04/2010	04/2010	These machines were sent for refurbishment at Dubai works which are getting delayed.
		35.75	05/2010	05/2010				
		36.5	07/2010	08/2010				
Mundra TPP Ph-1 ) (U-1&2	Adani Power Ltd	06/09	U-2	330	07/09	19.01.10(A)	03/2010	Synchronized on 19.01.10 Full load expected in Mar, 2010. Unit delayed due to Visa issues for foreign personnel
Mundra TPP Ph-1 (U-3&4)	Adani Power Ltd	03/09	U-3	330	01/10	04/10	05/2010	Unit delayed due to Visa issues for foreign personnel
			U-4	330	04/10	05/2010	06/2010	Unit delayed due to Visa issues for foreign personnel
Udupi TPP	NPCL	12/09	U-1	507.5	12/09	03/2010	07/2010	Delay due to delay in supply from foreign supplier. Visa issues for foreign personnel.
			U-2	507.5	04/10	06/2010	11/2010	

[Translation]

### Health Insurance Coverage

1472. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether only 10 per cent citizens have health insurance cover; and

(b) if so, the details of the schemes being run with a view to lessen the burden of medical expenses of citizens and bring more citizens under the coverage of health insurance alongwith achievements under these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

### Diploma Course in Psychiatry

1473. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce non-medical diploma courses in psychiatry in view of the poor ratio of psychiatric doctors and mentally ill patients in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to appoint such diploma holders in public health centres across the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to introduce non-medical diploma courses in psychiatry.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

### Modernization of Wind Energy Centre

1474. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to modernize the Centre for Wind Energy, Chennai;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the services of foreign scientists would be utilized for the purpose who would provide technical knowhow to our scientists and training to employees of the centre; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Centre for Wind Energy Technology, Chennai, set-up by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, functions as an effective Technical Focal Point Inter-alia, providing services such as Wind Resource Assessment, Testing and Certification of wind turbines and Research & Development for the promotion of wind energy in the country.

(c) and (d) The services of foreign scientists are availed, whenever required for specific purposes. Presently, C-WET is collaborating with RISO National Laboratory, Denmark for development of a Wind Prediction Model and for strengthening its Certification Services.

### Treatment of Influenza A H1N1

1475. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether private hospitals and laboratories are charging high and varying rates of fees for the treatment and test of persons suffering from Influenza A H1N1;

(b) if so, the the number of such cases noticed so far;

(c) whether the Government proposes to regulate such fees in the private hospitals and laboratories; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Health is a State subject. No such records are kept by Central Government.

No case of private hospitals and laboratories have been brought to the notice of Central Government on account of charging high and varying rate of fees for treatment and testing of persons from Influenza A H1N1.

(c) and (d) Government of India is considering to introduce Clinical Establishments (Registration & Regulation) Bill for registration and regulation of clinical establishments in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[English]

### Super Speciality Hospitals

1476. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up super speciality hospitals across the country including Dwarka sub-city in Delhi;

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

(c) the time by which the said hospital are likely to be set up and made operational?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Health being a State subject, the information is not maintained centrally. However as per the information received from the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, approval of one 750 Bedded "BHARAT RATNA INDIRA GANDHI" Hospital at Sector 9, Dwarka, Delhi has been obtained from DDA.

### Medical Support to Senior Citizens

1477. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of measures taken by the Government hospitals including All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) concerning medical support to the senior citizens;

(b) the number of beds reserved for the senior citizens for their indoor treatment in each of the Government hospitals including AIIMS; and

(c) the measures taken to ensure that doctors give preference to treating senior citizens?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) In so far as the Central Government hospitals located in Delhi namely, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College & Associated Hospitals including AIIMS are concerned, separate registration counters/windows/rows are provided for senior citizens in OPDs to avoid standing in long queue. In addition, assistance like wheelchairs/trolleys are also provided for senior citizens in OPDs of Dr. R.M.L. Hospital and Safdarjung Hospital. They are attended on priority basis in OPDs. There is a weekly geriatric OPD in Dr. RML Hospital and Safdarjung Hospital.

In Safdarjung 104 beds are reserved for senior citizens and in other Hospitals, although there is no special reservation of beds for senior citizens, preference is given to them in admission and bed is allowed to them on priority.

### Crop Loans by NABARD

1478. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any policy for freezing the Interest rates on Concessional Crop Loans by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD);

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

(c) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Government of Rajasthan in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) does not have any information in this regard.

(c) and (d) No proposal from the Government of Rajasthan is under consideration of the Union Government.



**Waiving Off Loans**

1479. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has waived off the loans of farmers:

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the parameters adopted for such waiving off loans during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the action plan prepared for the remaining Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief (ADWDR) Scheme 2008 has been implemented throughout the country covering around 3.68 crores farmers with total eligible waiver and relief amounting to Rs. 65,318.33 crore, (all figures are provisional). Statewise provisional figures are given in the enclosed statement.

The ADWDR Scheme, 2008 has covered all eligible agricultural loans disbursed by scheduled commercial banks, regional rural banks and cooperative credit institutions during the period from April 01, 1997 to March 31, 2007 which became overdue as on December 31, 2007 and remained unpaid until February 29, 2008. For marginal farmers (i.e. holding upto 1 hectare) and small farmers (1-2 hectare), there was a complete waiver of all such overdues while in respect of 'other farmers', there is a One Time Settlement (OTS) scheme for such loans. Under the OTS, a rebate of 25 per cent is to be given against payment of the balance of 75 per cent of the eligible amount. Farmers fulfilling the eligibility criteria under the scheme are covered. The parameters adopted are available at [http://www.finmin.nic.in/the\\_ministry/dept\\_fin\\_services/fin\\_services.html](http://www.finmin.nic.in/the_ministry/dept_fin_services/fin_services.html).

The Debt Waiver Scheme, 2008 closed on 30.6.2008. The Agricultural Relief Scheme (ADRS), 2008 for 'other farmers' closed on 31.12.2009. However, the Budget Speech 2010-11 proposes to extend the OTS for 'other farmers' upto 30.6.2010.

**Statement*****Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 State-wise figures (provisional)***

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total Farmers covered		Total eligible Waiver/Relief	
		SF/MF	OF	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	6646198	1109029	7755227	11353.71
2	Assam	319546	18146	337692	405.51
3	Arunachal Pradesh	10775	1241	12016	20.47
4	Bihar	1662971	94548	1757519	3158.90
5	Chhattisgarh	493828	201119	694947	701.28
6	Delhi	1324	388	1712	7.36
7	Gujarat	576137	410605	986742	2395.32
8	Goa	1592	768	2360	5.58

1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Haryana	527490	357612	885102	2648.73
10	Himachal Pradesh	114997	4794	119791	273.82
11	Jammu & 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
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 & Nicobar Islands	1537	958	2495	1.96
31	Chandigarh	148	79	227	1.35
32	Dadra & N H	351	137	488	0.69
33	Daman & 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

### Setting up of AIIMS like Institutions

1480. DR. RATNA DE:

SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to create eight new All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) like institutions and upgradation of 19 medical colleges under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha: Yojana;

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

(c) the present status of each institution and the amount spent on each institution; and

(d) the parameters adopted to set up such institutions country wide?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. The list is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(c) The current status and amounts incurred is given in the enclosed statement-II.

(d) The States identified for setting up of AIIMS-

like institutions are based on criteria of various socio-economic indicators like human development index, literacy rate, population below poverty line and per capita income and health indicators like population to bed ratio, prevalence rate of serious communicable diseases, infant mortality rate etc.

### Statement-I

#### I. Setting up of AIIMS-like Institutions

##### 1st Phase

1. Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)
2. Bhubaneswar (Orissa)
3. Jodhpur (Rajasthan)
4. Patna (Bihar)
5. Raipur (Chhattisgarh)
6. Rishikesh (Uttarakhand)

##### 2nd phase

1. Uttar Pradesh
2. West Bengal

#### II. Upgradation of medical college institutions

Sl. No.	State	Name of institution
1	2	3
<b>1st phase</b>		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences, Tirupati
2.	Gujarat	B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	Govt. Medical College, Jammu Govt. Medical College, Srinagar
4.	Jharkhand	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi
5.	Karnataka	Govt. Medical College, Bangalore
6.	Kerala	Govt. Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram
7.	Maharashtra	Grants Medical College, Mumbai
8.	Tamil Nadu	Govt. Mohan Kumaramangalam Medical College, Salem

1	2	3
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Science, Lucknow  Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
10.	West Bengal	Kolkata Medical College, Kolkata.
<b>2nd Phase</b>		
1.	Haryana	Pandit B.D. Sharma Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Dr. Rajendra Prasad Govt. Medical College, Tanda
3.	Maharashtra	Govt. Medical College, Nagpur ..
4.	Punjab	Govt. Medical College, Amritsar
5.	Tamil Nadu	Govt. Medical College, Madurai
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College of AMU, Aligarh

**Statement-II****I. Setting up of six AIIMS-like institutions in the Phase-I of PMSSY****(a) Medical College & Hospital Complex**

Bids have been invited and are under evaluation. Bids are likely to be finalized by April, 2010. Work for Medical College and Hospital Complex is likely to start by June, 2010 and complete by June, 2012.

**(b) Residential Complex**

(Rs. in Crore)

S.No.	Site	Current Status (% of work completed)	Funds released (upto 03.03.2010)
1.	Jodhpur	95	25.95
2.	Patna	50	18.76
3.	Rishikesh	50	43.11
4.	Bhubaneswar	15	19.93
5.	Raipur	95	28.99
6.	Bhopal	20	4.39

**II. Two new AIIMS-like institutions being set up under Phase-II**

Location of AIIMS-like institutions proposed to be set up in Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal is being finalized in consultation with the respective State Governments.

**III. Upgradation of medical college institutions**

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the institution	Current Status (% of work completed)	Funds released (upto 03.03.2010) Civil work	Procurement of medical equipments
1	2	3	4	5
<b>1st Phase of PMSSY</b>				
1	Thiruvananthapuram Medical College	99.5	44.66	33.86
2	Salem Medical College	94	54.47	-
3	Bangalore Medical College	89	45.00	34.99

1	2	3	4	5
4	Kolkata Medical College	60	30.23	9.31
5	SGPGIMS, Lucknow	67	45.76	27.03
6	NIMS, Hyderabad	78	74.23	-
7	Jammu Medical College	89	45.21	21.37
8	Srinagar Medical College	39	20.76	34.60
9	IMS, BHU, Varanasi	37	34.35	22.05
10	RIMS, Ranchi	15	21.20	23.85
11	BJ Med. College, Ahmedabad	50	7.00	37.23
12	SVIMS, Tirupati	70	-	39.55
13	Grants Med. College, Mumbai	65	-	57.83
<b>2nd Phase of PMSSY</b>				
14	Government Medical College, Nagpur	10	-	40.00
15	Government Medical College, Amritsar	Tender process initiated	-	-
16	Pandit B D. Sharma Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak	Upgradation plans of all these four medical colleges are under finalization	-	-
17	Dr. Rajendra Prasad Govt. Medical College, Tanda		-	-
18	Govt. Medical College, Madurai		-	-
19	Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College of AMU, Aligarh		-	-

### Vacant Post of Doctors and Radiologists

1481. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether specialist doctors' posts were created exclusively for the Community Health Centres (CHCs), District Hospital and Referral Hospital G.B. Pant Hospital in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the details of the posts filled up till date;

(c) the reasons for not filling up all the posts so far;

(d) whether any post of Radiologist is also lying vacant in G.B. Pant Hospital, Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(e) if so, since when the post of Radiologists have been lying vacant and the time by which these posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) As per the information received from the Andaman & Nicobar Administration, 11 posts of specialists have been filled up. Due to non-finalization of Recruitment Rules (RRs), the vacant posts created/declared by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare could not be filled up.

(d) and (e) Yes. The post of Radiologist at GB Pant Hospital, Port Blair is lying vacant since 01.01.2001. No specific time limit can be indicated at this juncture for filling up the said post.

### Acquisition of Tribal Land

1482. SHRI TAKAM SANJOY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Tripura has tried arbitrarily to acquire the tribal lands without adopting properly enacted laws in consonance with the tribal rights of land; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps

Government of India has taken or proposes to take to protect the rights of tribals in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) No such information is available in this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Tax Relief to Telecom Sector**

1483. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of tax reliefs extended to telecom service providers;

(b) whether the Government has proposals to extend the period of tax relief to telecom service providers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of benefits likely to be accrued to the existing as well as the new telecom service providers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) As far as Direct Taxes are concerned, the exemption to telecom service has been provided as under:

(i) Section 80-IA(4)(ii) of the Income-tax Act provides for one hundred per cent deduction of the profits and gains for 10 consecutive assessment years to any undertaking which has started or starts providing telecommunication services, whether basic or cellular, including radio paging, domestic satellite service, network of trunking, broadband network and internet services on or after the 1st day of April, 1995, but on or before the 31st day of the March, 2005.

(ii) Section 35ABB provides for deduction equal to the appropriate fraction of the amount of capital expenditure incurred for acquiring any right to operate telecommunications services either before the commencement of the business to operate telecommunication services or thereafter at any time during any previous year and for which payment has actually been made to obtain a license.

(iii) Section 80-IC read with Fourteenth Schedule provides for one hundred per cent deduction of profits and gains for five assessment years (AYs) commencing with the initial AY and thereafter, twenty-five per cent (thirty per cent in case of companies) to eligible undertakings or enterprises in the States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand including the business of "Information and Communication Technology Industry, Computer hardware, Call Centres" if the operations commence any time during the period 7.1.2003 to 31.3.2012. This deduction is available for a maximum of ten AYs.

As far Indirect Taxes, exemption has been provided from basic Customs duty to specified goods for providing basic telephone service, cellular mobile telephone service, internet service, radio paging service, public mobile radio trunked service (List 22,23 and List 24 of Notification No.21/2002-Cus.). The exemption is available to persons providing above services subject to licensing from department of telecommunications. Exemption from service tax is also available to certain specified services such as departmentally run public telephones for local calls, guaranteed public telephone operating only for local calls, free telephone at airports and hospitals where no bills are being issued. These exemptions do not contain any clause about the period of their validity.

(b) to (d) In view of the above, does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Coordination among Construction Companies**

1484. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether owing to lack of coordination among the construction companies engaged in construction work related to Commonwealth Games and as a result thereof the trees, plants and grass gardens have been uprooted many times;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken against the said construction companies; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to encourage coordination among companies/agencies involved with the Commonwealth Games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Various Government agencies entrusted with the work of projects relating to Commonwealth Games-2010 have informed that there is no lack of coordination between construction companies engaged by them.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise in view of the reply at (a) above.

(d) Review meetings with all the agencies engaged with the projects relating to Commonwealth Games-2010 are being held regularly at various levels to ensure proper coordination.

[English]

#### Co-operative Banks

1485. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cooperative banks are facing fund crunch during 2009;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cooperative banks wound up across the country during 2009; and

(d) the amount paid by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to the depositors of these cooperative banks depositors to settle their dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that it has received no requests for refinance from any Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) in 2009. The UCBs and their federations have not reported any liquidity problem. RBI has also reported that no State Cooperative Bank or Central Cooperative Bank was wound up during 2009. However, during the year 2008-09, 49 UCBs were wound up, out of which 22 UCBs were merged with other UCBs and the remaining 27 UCBs were taken into liquidation.

During the year 2008-09, the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) settled an aggregate claim for Rs. 228.43 crore in respect of 3,39,920 depositors in 75 UCBs under liquidation.

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that as part of the revival package for the Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure, funds have been released to 37,303 Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies (PACs) in 11 States. A sizable portion of these recapitalization funds have flown back to the District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) in the form of recovery of their overdues from the PACs, thus improving the DCCBs' liquidity.

[Translation]

#### Facilities for Commuters in Metro Rail

1486. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of medical, toilets and other basic facilities available for the commuters in metro rail and at metro stations;

(b) whether there has been a continuous downfall in such facilities;

(c) if so, the details of the complaints lodged by the commuters in this regard during the last two years;

(d) the action taken by the Government on such complaints; and

(e) the remedial measures taken/to be taken by the Government to improve such facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Ltd. has reported that medical (first aid) and toilet facilities are provided at all the Metro stations. First aid boxes with prescribed medicines have also been provided to all the train operating staff. Drinking water facility is provided at all the Metro stations at the rate of Re.1/- per glass of 200 ml.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

**Tourist Spots**

1487. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO": Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the major tourist spots in the country State-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the details of the revenue earned and the amount spent on the said places during the last three years, State-wise particularly in Uttar Pradesh;

(c) the number of domestic and foreign tourists who visited those spots during the last three years;

(d) the names of the new places for which demand is being made to developed them as tourist spots;

(e) the details of the schemes in this regard;

(f) whether any proposal pertaining to Uttar Pradesh is pending for approval; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (g) Identification, development and promotion of tourist spots is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/U.T. Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism, however, provides financial assistance for tourism projects on the basis of proposals received from them subject to availability of funds and inter-se-priority. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan, 620 tourism projects for Rs. 1951.40 crore have been sanctioned upto September, 2009 in various States/ Union Territories including Uttar Pradesh for development and promotion of tourism. State-wise numbers of domestic and foreign tourist visits during 2006, 2007 and 2008 are given in the enclosed statement.

**Statement***State/UT wise Domestic and Foreign Tourist Visits (2006-2008)*

State/UT	2006		2007		2008	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	111715376	669617	127933333	769724	132684906	789180
Arunachal Pradesh	80137	706	91100	2212	149292	3020
Assam	3268657	11151	3436833	12899	3617306	14426
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	118580	9045	136015	10975	123914	12512
Bihar	7774732	84942	10352887	177362	11889611	345572
Chandigarh	704531	25217	928159	26567	908569	34762
Chhattisgarh*	363759	1094	414322	1235	442910	1314
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	478000	1400	473489	5625	505380	5719
Daman & Diu	420628	5517	446490	5315	465033	5266
Delhi **	2237130	1974836	2388330	2018848	2132970	2339287
Goa	2098654	380414	2208986	388457	2020416	351123



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarat	11936957	92182	13477316	104158	15505264	110702
Haryana	6019927	67854	6252945	64711	5973123	87172
Himachal Pradesh	7671902	281569	8481988	339409	9372697	376736
Jammu & Kashmir	7646274	46087	7915271	52754	7638977	54697
Jharkhand	2138685	3180	4906394	4004	6030028	5803
Karnataka	36195907	505524	37825953	534563	12797937	174040
Kerala	6271724	428534	6642941	515808	7591250	598929
Lakshadweep	22941	2142	16642	2933	1571	1699
Madhya Pradesh	11062640	186587	13894500	234204	22088927	251733
Maharashtra *	16880348	1712302	19226716	1933189	20553360	2056913
Manipur	116984	295	101484	396	112151	354
Meghalaya	401529	4287	457685	5267	549936	4919
Mizoram	50987	436	43161	669	55924	902
Nagaland	15850	426	22085	936	46513	1209
Orissa	5239896	39141	5944890	41880	6358445	43966
Punjab	353907	193933	368593	5470	509428	6869
Puducherry	652735	46273	798528	57682	827799	60309
Rajasthan	23483287	1220164	25920529	1401042	28358918	1477646
Sikkim	292486	18026	329075	17498	368451	19154
Tamil Nadu	58340008	1319501	70254972	1753103	98285121	2029410
Tripura	230645	3245	244795	3181	245438	3577
Uttar Pradesh	105549478	1328974	116244008	1524451	124843242	1610089
Uttarakhand	16666525	85284	19803280	95976	20546323	99910
West Bengal	15808371	998029	18580669	1154770	19314440	1133671
Total	462310177	11747914	526564364	13267273	562915569	14112590

\* Estimated using all-India growth rate.

\*\*Estimated using tourist visits figures of sample hotels furnished by Delhi Govt.

*[English]***Incentive to ASHA Workers**

1488. DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision to pay a stipend of Rs. 500/- in addition to incentives to Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) has been implemented;

(b) if not, the reasons, therefor; and

(c) the number of ASHAs trained and provided with the requisite kits?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No. The issue was examined in consultation with Ministry of Finance and, it was found to be not in conformity with the approved concept of Accredited Social Health Activist.

(c) The number of ASFLAs trained up to Fourth module is 5.67 lakhs. 5.20 Lakhs ASHAs have received drug kits upto 31.01.2010.

**National Biomass Cookstove Initiative**

1489. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched the National Biomass Cookstove Initiative recently to develop improved chulhas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and salient features of the said initiative?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy launched the National Biomass Cookstove Initiative during 2009. The primary aim of the initiative is to develop and enhance the availability of better and efficient family and community size Biomass Cookstoves for household and industrial applications in the country. It also emphasizes on enhancement of technical capacity in the country by setting up testing, certification and monitoring facilities

and strengthening R&D programmes in technical institutions. In this regard, the Ministry has constituted a Core Group and sanctioned a project to assess present status of various types of improved Biomass Cookstoves currently available, their suitability and delivery mechanisms and to prepare an action plan for development and deployment of cookstoves. Simultaneously, the Ministry has identified four test centre for carrying out performance testing.

**IRDA's Guidelines for Insurance Products**

1490. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA) has recently issued guidelines for Insurance products;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the benefits to the customers from such products; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to create awareness of such products in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Insurance-Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has issued guidelines for 'File and Use' requirements for general insurance products vide their letter dated 28th September, 2006 in respect of non-life insurers. For life insurers, the instructions were issued vide IRDA's circulars dated 22nd July, 2009 and 20th August, 2009.

(b) Life Insurance: The IRDA has issued circulars on 'Cap on charges' in respect of Unit Linked Insurance Products (ULIPs) which provides guidelines to the insurers in setting charges under such products. Consequent to the issue of the circulars, the total charges are restricted so that the net return to the policy holders are not reduced below 7% p.a. in case of contracts with a term of 10 years or less and 7.75% p.a. with a term of more than 10 years for a gross return of 10% p.a. in both the cases.

Benefit to the customers: These guidelines benefit the customers in various ways which, inter-alia, includes:

- (i) the reduced prices of ULIPs and thus creating value addition to the policy holders;
- (ii) limiting fund management charges to 135 basis points irrespective of the tenor of the contract;
- (iii) no surrender charge to be levied by an insurer for policies surrendered from the 5th policy year and thereafter enabling policy holder to receive full fund value on such surrender and at the time of maturity;
- (iv) the issuance of a certificate to the policy holder showing year-wise contributions, charges deducted, fund value and final payment to the policy holder.

Non-life insurance: No general insurance product can be marketed unless the requirements of the 'File and Use' guidelines have been taken into account and complied with in respect of that product. These requirements relate to the design, rating of the insurance product, literature of the product including usage of simple language and compliance with the requirements of Protection of Policyholders' Interests Regulations, 2002.

Benefit to the customer: The above requirements ensure that the customers' interests are kept paramount by the insurers while designing the product.

(c) The following steps, inter-alia, are being taken by IRDA to create awareness of insurance products in rural areas:

- i. Launching insurance awareness campaign under the brand name "Bima Bemissal".
- ii. Print advertisement in 13 Indian languages covering all geographical locations in the country highlighting the need for insurance, dispute resolution channels, the rights and obligations of policy holders etc.
- iii. Sponsoring seminars conducted by various consumer bodies.
- iv. Carry out impact studies (pre-launch and post/launch of the campaign), in consultation with National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER) to gauge the resultant level of awareness and take steps to improve awareness in the required areas.

### **Financial Crisis in Dubai**

1491. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Dubai is currently facing acute credit crisis;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government of India has taken any steps to protect Indian economy from the fallout of Dubai crisis;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Dubai World, a holding Company of the Dubai Government, had sought to restructure its debt in November, 2009, which had led to sharp market reactions. Markets, however, were calmed after the Government of Abu Dhabi agreed to grant US \$ 10 billion to the Dubai Financial Support Fund for meeting a series of upcoming obligations of the Dubai World and announcement by the UAE Central Bank that it would stand behind UAE banks and branches of foreign banks operating in UAE.

(c) There has been no significant impact of the Dubai World's proposal to restructure debt on the Indian economy.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

### **Irregularities in CGHS**

1492. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3631 on December 11, 2009 regarding the Irregularities in Co-operative Group Housing Societies and state:

- (a) whether the inquiry in all the Cooperative Group Housing Societies (CGHS) in the matter of irregularities has since been completed;
- (b) if so, whether all the CGHS have since been

informed about the irregularities and the corrective measures required to be taken by them and the action taken by the Registrar, CGHS against such societies;

(c) whether some of the societies allotted flats to their members without obtaining the formal approval from the Registrar of Cooperative Group Housing Societies;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the names of the societies awaiting the approval of the Registrar, CGHS for allotment of flats to their members; and

(f) the names of the societies in order of their seniority awaiting allotment of land by the Delhi Development Authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has informed that inquiries in respect of all the Co-operative Group Housing Societies (CGHS) referred to by the High Court of Delhi have been completed.

(b) CBI has further informed that upon completion of inquiries, 202 regular cases were registered. In 197 cases, chargesheets have been filed and 5 cases have been closed. Copies of the chargesheet, wherever called for, have been supplied to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies (RCS). CBI has further informed that the RCS has been informed regarding those CGHS, where cases have not been registered, and where further action was required to be taken by that office.

The RCS has intimated that in compliance of the direction of the High Court dated 25.8.08 in the matter of Yogiraj Krishna Vs. DDA and Others, the cases for draw of lots are processed subject to the findings of CBI.

(c) and (d) The RCS has further intimated that as per the media report/information obtained from the societies themselves, 11 societies are reported to have allotted flats to their members without its approval, and that complaints have been filed with the police against these eleven societies, viz, IDC CGHS, Baroda House CGHS, Janaksar CGHS, Shri New Anamika CGHS, Sapna Ghar CGHS,

The Crown CGHS, Appu Enclave CGHS, Sapta Parni CGHS, Navel Tech Officers CGHS, Sant Sunder Das CGHS and Bharat Jagriti CGHS.

(e) A list containing the names of 37 societies furnished by RCS, awaiting approval of RCS is given in the enclosed statement.

(f) DDA has stated that it allots land to the Societies cleared by the RCS subject to their seniority, eligibility and availability of land, and that as per the available records, no society is awaiting the allotment of land at present.

### **Statement**

#### *The Names of the Societies awaiting Approval of The Registrar for draw of lots*

*(Investigated by the C.B.I.)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Society
1	2
1	Shivani C.G.H.S. Ltd.
2	New Rashtriya C.G.H.S. Ltd.
3	Vasudhara C.G.H.S. Ltd.
4	Jaibhawani C.G.H.S. Ltd.
5	Karuna Vihar C.G.H.S. Ltd.
6	People's Conservative C.G.H.S. Ltd.
7	Pragatisheel Bairwa C.G.H.S. Ltd.
8	Satyam C.G.H.S. Ltd.
9	Mahajan Shree C.G.H.S. Ltd.
10	NTPC C.G.H.S. Ltd.
11	Raj Vihar C.G.H.S. Ltd.
12	Railway Line Staff C.G.H.S. Ltd.
13	Arvind C.G.H.S. Ltd.
14	Shiam C.G.H.S. Ltd.

1	2
15	Maharani Awanti Bai C.G.H.S. Ltd.
16	Chitrakoot Dham C.G.H.S. Ltd.
17	Bairwa Bharti C.G.H.S. Ltd.
18	Apani C.G.H.S. Ltd.
19	Mahavir C.G.H.S. Ltd.
20	Vijay C.G.H.S. Ltd.
21	Diamond Square C.G.H.S. Ltd.
22	Guru Ram Dass C.G.H.S. Ltd.
23	Delhi State Newspaper Emp. C.G.H.S. Ltd.

*The Names of the Societies Awaiting Approval of The Registrar for draw of lots*

Sl.No.	Name of the Society
1	2
1	Manisha CGHS Ltd.
2	Sanchar Vihar CGHS Ltd.
3	Delhi Aptt. CGHS Ltd.
4	Udyog Vihar CGHS Ltd.
5	Agbros CGHS Ltd.
6	Batukji CGHS
7	Veena CGHS Ltd.

Sl.No.	Name of the Clusters	Amount Allocated	Amount Released so far
1	2	3	4
1.	CARe Keralam Ltd., Thrissur, Kerala	Rs. 10.00 Crore	2.00 Crore
2.	Herbal Health Research Consortium Pvt Ltd., Amritsar, Punjab	Rs. 10.00 Crore	Rs. 2.00 Crore
3.	Konkan Ayur Pharma Ltd., Sangameshwar, Maharashtra	Rs. 7.48 Crore	Rs. 1.50 Crore
4.	Maharashtra AYUSH Cluster Pvt. Ltd., Pune, Maharashtra	Rs. 9.49 Crore	Rs. 2.00 Crore

1	2
8	Jaypee CGHS Ltd.
9	Sadbhawna CGHS Ltd.
10	Keshirwani CGHS Ltd.
11	The Khattar CGHS Ltd.
12	Seth Vihar CGHS Ltd.
13	Bhagwan Budha CGHS Ltd.
14	Pragya Cool CGHS Ltd.

**Ayurvedic Drugs**

1493. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up industrial clusters with the common testing facilities for the manufacturing of ayurvedic drugs more scientifically;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount allocated for each cluster and the details of the guidelines issued in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has also launched Golden Triangle Partnership Scheme for the scientific validation of ayurvedic products; and

(e) if so, the details and the objectives of this scheme and the benefits accrued therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (c) Yes. So far 6 clusters have been set up:

1	2	3	4
5.	Ayurvark Healthcare Ltd., Bangalore, Karnataka	Rs. 10.00 Crore	Rs. 2.00 Crore
6.	Traditional AYUSH Cluster of Tamilnadu Pvt Ltd., Chennai	Rs. 9.65 Crore	Rs. 2.00 Crore

The detailed guidelines issued in this regard is given in the enclosed statement.

(d) Yes.

(e) The Golden Triangle Partnership (GTP) scheme is being implemented through research councils i.e. Central Council for Research in Ayurveda Siddha (CCRAS), Central Council for Research in Unani medicine, (CCRUM), Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) for scientific validation of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani products. Following are the objectives of GTP:

1. To bring safe, effective and standardized ASHU (Ayurveda, Siddha, Homoeopathy & Unani) products for the identified disease conditions;
2. To develop new Ayurvedic/Siddha/Unani/ Homeopathic products effective in the disease conditions of national/global importance. Products should be better than the available products in the market for such disease conditions;
3. The criteria will be to have best quality, safe and effective products. Mechanism will be evolved to make products affordable for the domestic market;
4. To utilize appropriate technologies for development of single and polyherbal products to make it globally acceptable;
5. To promote collaborative research on AYUSH with modern medicine/modern science institutions.

Under the GTP scheme the following 9 disease conditions have been identified for further research on priority basis:

- i) Mutra vikara
- ii) Sleep disorders

- iii) Rasayana
- iv) Joint disorders
- v) Cardiac disorders
- vi) HIV/AIDS
- vii) Malaria
- viii) Menopausal syndrome
- ix) Ayurveda & Genomics

CCRAS has also identified 38 formulations for the above disease conditions. Further, scientific research is in progress in collaboration with CSIR & ICMR.

#### **Statement**

No. Z.17017/5/2007-DCC (AYUSH) (Pt.)

Government of India

Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

Department of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy,  
Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy

(AYUSH)

IRCS Building, 1 Red Cross Road,  
New Delhi dated the 17th October, 2008

#### **OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

**Subject: Addendum to Guidelines of 'Centre Sector Scheme for Development of AYUSH Cluster'.**

The undersigned is directed to issue following addendum to guidelines of Centre Sector Scheme for Development of AYUSH Clusters:

1. Section (4) (b) should be read as 'SPV formed by at least 15 GMP manufacturing enterprises located in an existing cluster shall be eligible for funding under the Scheme and of these at least 3 to 5 units should have annual turnover of Rs.50.00 lakh and above and 5 units of Rs.20.00 lakhs and above to ensure the viability of the cluster.

2. Section (5) (ii) should be read as 'The project cost of the components of a common facility (such as those mentioned under core interventions), for the purpose of this Scheme, shall include Land, Building, Plant and Machinery, Support infrastructure such as water supply, electricity supply, roads, working capital margin etc. subject to the condition that it shall be the responsibility of the SPV to bring in land and other physical infrastructure as its contribution. Department of AYUSH grant will be utilized only for minor works/plant/machinery/quality control equipments/training/market development activities and other physical infrastructure.
3. Section (8) (c) (ii) should be read as 'SPV should represent the cluster as a whole and should have a minimum of 15 GMP certified manufacturer enterprises of AYUSH products as its shareholders, of them at least 75% should have been license holders for manufacturing of AYUSH products under Drugs & Cosmetics Act 1940 with license valid for 3 years preceding to incorporation of SPV
4. Section (8) (c) (iii) should be read as "Such enterprises shall hold at least 51% equity of the SPV and remaining may be held by any Government agency, Financial Institution/Bank, strategic partners like buyers, ASU colleges etc. as the case may be'
5. Section (9) (a) (ii) stands modified as under:  
  
In-principle approval: In-Principle approval for a project will be accorded by the SMC based on Preliminary Proposal submitted by registered SPV promoted by 15 GMP manufacturing enterprises of whom at least 10 should have an annual turnover of Rs.20.00 lakhs and above, covering the major features of the proposed project and availability of land. A Current account should have been opened in a Bank in the name of the SPV and all the members collectively should have contributed to a corpus of at least Rs.50 lakhs to demonstrate their commitment towards the Project. Such In-principle approval will be valid for a period of 6 months from the date of approval, and before that it is expected that the project would be ready for final approval. In case

final approval is not accorded to the project, within 6 months, the in-principle approval will automatically lapse, unless it is specifically extended by the SMC,

6. Under Section (9)(a) (iii):

- a. Point 1. Stands deleted
- b. Point 3. Stands modified as under:

Procurement of requisite land by the SPV in terms of registered sale or lease deed in the SPV's name.

c. Point No. 6 is replaced by the following point:

Sources of funds should have been tied up. In-principle sanction letter based on DPR appraisal by the lending institution for loans, in case SPV is borrowing should be there. However the SPV shall obtain formal sanction letter, before the release of the second installment. In case SPV is not borrowing, 30% of the proposed equity contribution including cost of land, should have been brought in by the SPV and the DPR shall be duly approved by the IL&FS and project viability certified.

(S.K. Chadha)

Director

Tel. fax: 23327669

To

1. All AYUSH Drug Manufacturers Associations and Stakeholders.
2. All SPVs of AYUSH Cluster, who has submitted their project in the Department.
3. Dr. A.K. Krishnakumar, General Manager, IL&FS (PMC for Development of AYUSH Cluster), 2nd Floor, Niryat Bhawan, Rao Tula Ram Marg, Opp. Army Hospital Research & Referral, New Delhi-57.
4. State health Secretaries/Commissioner (AYUSH) and Directors of AYUSH.
5. One copy to NIC for putting it on department's website

Copy for information to:

1. PPS to Secretary (AYUSH)

2. PS to JS (SB)/JS (VS)

3. PS to Advisor (Ay.)

4. Director (MN)

### **Scheme for Development of AYUSH Cluster**

#### **(1) Background**

- (a) The Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Sidha & Homeopathy (AYUSH) industry represents the traditional form of Indian medicine, and has been part of India's socio-cultural heritage. The industry, that has approximate annual turnover of Rs. 5000 Crore is essentially dominated by micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) which account for more than 80% of the enterprises that are located in identifiable geographical clusters.
- (b) The market for traditional health medicine has been increasing steadily, the world over. Although AYUSH industry has been one of the most traditional form of medicine, it has not been able to exploit the emerging market opportunities, primarily due to constraints such as: fragmentation of the industry, lack of standardization of raw material and the finished products, inadequate R&D, slow pace of modernization of production processes and technology, absence of focused marketing and branding, inadequate emphasis on HRD and others due to which AYUSH Sciences are not recognized as Medical & Health Care Sciences.
- (c) AYUSH industry has the potential to contribute positively to national health programme by providing traditionally and historically proven healthcare solutions.
- (d) Cluster based approach is increasingly being recognized as an effective and sustainable strategy for competitiveness enhancement of MSMEs. Such an approach, which leverages the geographical proximity of the enterprises on "collaborating while competing" principle is

participatory, cost effective and provides critical mass for customization of interventions.

- (e) It is in this context that this scheme for AYUSH clusters' development is being implemented during the XT Five Year Plan.

#### **(2) The Scheme**

- (a) The Scheme termed as "Scheme for Development of AYUSH Clusters", is a Central Sector Scheme and would be co-terminus with the 11th Five year plan.
- (b) Department of AYUSH would allocate Rs. 100 Crores in the 11th five year plan to fund the pilot projects under the scheme.
- (c) The Scheme would be implemented on a Public Private Partnership (PPP) format. Support from Department of AYUSH would be by the way of grant to the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), formed by group of entrepreneurs from AYUSH sector.
- (d) The assistance would be restricted to 60 % of the Project Cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 crores. The remaining 40% would be required to be arranged by the SPV through equity, borrowings from Banks/Financial Institutions and other sources.

#### **(3) Objectives of the scheme:**

- (a) To fill in the critical gaps in the sector especially related to standardization, quality assurance and control, productivity, marketing, infrastructure and capacity building through a cluster based approach.
- (b) To encourage the level of organisation in the sector thereby creating social capital for sustainability of collective initiatives.

#### **(4) Eligibility, Scope and Coverage**

- (a) The assistance under the scheme would be available to units operating in the following sectors; located in existing clusters:



- (i) Ayurveda
  - (ii) Sidha
  - (iii) Unani
  - (iv) Homeopathy
  - (v) Yoga and naturopathy
- (b) SPV formed by at least 15 enterprises located in an existing cluster shall be eligible for funding under the scheme
- (c) The assistance under scheme would be available for a project, prepared for development of a cluster in general, covering the following two sets of interventions:
- (i) Core Interventions such as those related to setting up of common facilities for testing, certification, standardization, quality control and other capacity building measures
  - (ii) Add On Interventions such as those related to marketing/ branding, provision of general infrastructure to support production units etc.
- (d) The project proposed for funding under the scheme shall necessarily have at least one testing laboratory as part of core interventions that is useful to the cluster in general, in addition to the other interventions
- (e) These interventions are indicative in nature and the project may cover any of the other felt needs of the cluster (as approved by SMC), that will enable the cluster enterprises in improving their competitiveness
- (f) The interventions proposed to be taken up under the project shall benefit a significant number of enterprises in the cluster
- (g) The SMC may consider relaxing the above conditions depending upon the merit of the project on case to case basis
- (5) List of eligible interventions under the scheme
- (a) Core Interventions
    - a. First Level Processing facilities such as cleaning, drying, sortings storing, extracting, packaging etc.
    - b. Testing facilities such as Analytical Lab, Toxicology Centre, Process & Product Validation Laboratory, Raw Material Testing, Standardisation laboratory etc which will enable better Quality Assurance & Control
    - c. Facilities for Tableting, Capsulation, Packaging and Labeling
    - d. Product Display Centre
    - e. Quality and productivity improvement
    - f. Standardisation of raw materials and finished products
    - g. Development of references and standards
    - h. Adoption of new technologies and processes
    - i. Application of ERP and other IT tools
    - j. Assistance for ISO, WHO cGMP, GLP, US FDA, EU GMP, Australian TGA and other standards and Compliances
    - k. Development of Drug Master File for the purpose of registration with regulatory bodies overseas
  - 1. Studies/ surveys
    - m. Preparation of DPRs
    - n. Sensitisation/Awareness creation/ Skill development
      - Entrepreneurial Level
      - Managerial Level
      - Worker Level
    - o. Setting up subcontracting exchange
    - p. Hiring of Cluster Development Executives (CDEs)
  - (b) Add On Interventions
    - a. Common Marketing Brochure

- b. Common Website
  - c. Joint Participation in National and International Exhibitions
  - d. Business Delegations Abroad
  - e. Brand development and promotion
  - f. Infrastructure to support the production units such as water supply, roads, sewerage, effluent treatment, power supply, boundary wall etc.
- (i) Any proposal prepared under the scheme should necessarily have a testing laboratory while other interventions are optional and need based
  - (ii) The project cost of the components of a common facility (such as those mentioned under core interventions), for the purpose of this Scheme, shall include Land, Building, Plant and machinery. Support infrastructure such as water supply, electricity supply, roads etc subject to the condition that it shall be the responsibility of the SPV to bring in land as its contribution
  - (iii) While the funding under the scheme is generally for development of Greenfield facilities, SMC may also consider the proposal of SPV for upgrading/ strengthening of any existing facility into a common facility based on the merit of such proposal
  - (iv) The cost of professional experts engaged by SPV to avail of the services as listed above will become part of the project cost eligible for funding under the scheme
  - (v) The cost incurred by SPV in hiring professional experts/agencies for providing above services, expenses incurred on trainers fee, logistics of trainers, training material, exposure visits, IT support for SPV, salary of CDE (Cluster development executive), Resource centre, designing and printing of brochure, stall space rent, design and hosting of website, cost of hiring PR Agency, advertising and promotion etc are the components eligible for funding under the scheme

- (vi) The interventions listed above are indicative in nature, any other need based intervention subject to approval by the SMC is eligible to be funded under the scheme. Nature of such an intervention, whether core or add on would be decided by the SMC

#### (6) Financial Assistance

- (a) Each of the cluster development projects proposed to be implemented by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) representing at least 15 AYUSH manufacturing enterprises in a cluster shall be eligible for grant funding under the scheme upto 60% of cost of the core interventions, 25% of the cost of add on interventions, within overall ambit of 60% of the project cost subject to maximum of Rs. 10.00 crore per cluster. The assistance is farther subject to the following:
  - (i) Assistance for engagement of CDEs and other management support of SPV shall not exceed 5% of the overall project cost
  - (ii) Assistance for engaging engineers/ architects/ construction management/ other experts for execution of civil works shall not exceed 5% of the overall project cost
- (b) Project cost for the purpose of the scheme shall mean the total cost of proposed interventions as mentioned in Section 5
- (c) The scheme would be modular in nature with a provision to add interventions to the approved project DPR while implementation is on. The addition however should be in conformity to the over all project and the scheme objectives and subject to approval by SMC
- (d) SPVs may dovetail funds from other sources as well for the project, provided there is no duplication of funding for the same component/ intervention. However, in cases of such dovetailing, it shall be ensured that the contribution of the participating units of SPV is atleast 10% of the overall project cost

- (7) Time Frame
- (a) The timeframe for implementation of the project is 3 years from the date of approval
- (8) Implementation framework
- (a) Scheme Monitoring Committee (SMC)
- (i) The Department of AYUSH will be the coordinating department providing overall policy, coordination and management support to the Scheme. A Scheme Monitoring Committee (SMC) will be constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Department of AYUSH). The constitution of the committee is detailed in Annexure I.
- (ii) The SMC may induct representatives of industry associations, R&D institutions and other private sector expert organisations as members or special invitees
- (iii) The SMC without affecting the basic objectives and structure of the Scheme may make intrasectoral adjustments of activities and corresponding allocation of funds
- (iv) The SMC, to the extent possible would facilitate synergies of this Scheme with other schemes of the Department in general and proposed herbal medicinal processing zones initiative of National Medicinal and Plant Board in particular
- (b) Project Management Consultant (PMC)
- (i) Recognizing the fact that the projects of the proposed nature would require very extensive project development efforts, Department of AYUSH would engage the services of an agency that has experience in developing, financing and executing the cluster development projects and as Advisor in implementation of similar PPP based Schemes, from the stage of conceptualization to commissioning. PMC would act as a link between the Department and the industry and would help in speedy implementation of the projects in a transparent manner
- (ii) The PMC will report directly to Department of AYUSH and shall have the following responsibilities:
- Assist Department in formulating a suitable strategy for implementation of the scheme
  - Need assessment through diagnostic studies in the clusters identified by SMC based on growth potential of such clusters
  - Identification of potential entrepreneurs and projectsd. Assist industry associations/ groups of entrepreneurs in preparation of Preliminary Proposals (PP) to be put up before SMC while seeking In-principle approval
  - Assisting the identified entrepreneurs in establishment and structuring the project specific SPV
  - Assist SPVs in preparing Detailed Project Reports (DPR) establishing the contours of the projects covering the components detailed in the scheme
  - Assisting the SPVs in mobilizing the balance funds to complete the project
  - Assisting the SPVs in obtaining all necessary statutory clearances/approvals
  - Appraisal of the DPRs
  - Submission of the financially viable projects/ DPRs to the Department of AYUSH for final approval of the project and sanction of its share of grant funding
  - Assisting the SPVs in liasoning with the State Government agencies for land, external infrastructure like water supply, effluent disposal, connecting roads, power supply etc.
  - Assisting the SPVs in selection of agencies/ experts for various services: capacity building, business development, technical, engineering, CDEs etc

- m. Assisting the Department of AYUSH in periodical monitoring of the progress of the projects, and disbursement of funds to the SPVs and their utilisation
- n. Assisting the SPV in developing suitable O&M framework
- o. Providing other need based advisory services to the Department of AYUSH in effective implementation of the scheme
- (iii) The fee payable to PMC by AYUSH will be separate from the grant-in-aid being given to the SPVs
- (c) Special Purpose Vehicle
  - (i) The scheme would be implemented on a PPP basis through project specific Special Purpose Vehicles (SPV) formed, owned and managed by the user Industry. An SPV shall ordinarily be a Company registered under Companies act 1956. Any other structure of SPV would require prior approval of SMC
  - (ii) SPV should represent the cluster as a whole and should have a minimum of 15 manufacturer enterprises of AYUSH products as its shareholders, of them at least 75% should have been license holders for manufacturing of AYUSH products under Drugs & Cosmetics Act 1940 with license valid for 3 years preceding to incorporation of SPV
  - (iii) AYUSH enterprises shall hold at least 51% equity of the SPV and remaining may be held by any Government agency, Financial Institution/ Bank, strategic partners like buyers, ASU colleges etc as the case may be
  - (iv) The shareholding/member enterprises taking/ holding stake in the SPV shall be legally independent entities without any related party relationship with each other as described under Accounting Standard (AS) 18 of the Companies (Accounting Standard) Rules, 2006
- (v) There shall be one nominee of the Department of AYUSH and one nominee of PMC on the Board of Directors of the SPV till completion of the project
- (vi) The SPV as the Project Implementing Agency would play the following role:
  - a. Prepare the Detailed Project Report covering the technical, financial, institutional and O&M aspects of the projects. Broad areas to be covered under the DPR are given in Annexure-II.
  - b. Raise rest of Project cost (balance of Department of AYUSH contribution) through debt/ equity
  - c. Obtaining any statutory approvals/clearances including release of funds
  - d. Recruit suitable functional professionals in order to ensure that the project is executed smoothly
  - e. Implement various interventions as outlined and approved in DPR
  - f. O&M of assets created under the project by way of user services
  - g. Responsible for furnishing regular progress reports to Department of AYUSH in the prescribed formats
- (d) Rule of State Governments
  - (i) The Scheme envisages pro-active involvement of the State Governments in the following areas:
    - a. Providing requisite land to the project, wherever needed, in appropriate mode, to the project
    - b. Providing necessary external infrastructure to the such as power, water supply, roads, effluent disposal etc, wherever needed
    - c. Providing necessary project related clearances on expeditious basis
    - d. Dovetailing assistance available under related schemes for overall effectiveness and viability of the projects

- e. Extending incentives available under related industrial promotional policies
  - (ii) The process of implementation of the projects under the scheme is outlined in Annexure-III.
- (9) Project Approval and Funding
- (a) Project Approval
    - (i) The SMC shall be responsible for approval of the projects and monitoring of their implementation. There would be two-stage process for approval of the projects: In-principle approval and final approval
    - (ii) In-principle approval: In-principle approval for a project will be accorded by the SMC based on Preliminary Proposal submitted by PMC/ Industry Association/ groups of entrepreneurs covering the major features of the proposed project and availability of land. Such In-principle approval will be valid for a period of 6 months from the date of approval, and before that it is expected that the project would be ready for final approval. In case final approval is not accorded to the project, within 6 months, the in-principle approval will automatically lapse, unless it is specifically extended by the SMC.
    - (iii) Final Approval: A project will be accorded final approval by the SMC if the following conditions are fulfilled
      1. Establishment of project specific SPV
      2. Execution of shareholders agreement and other related agreements between the SPV and the members
      3. Procurement of requisite land by the SPV
      4. Preparation of DPR by SPV and its appraisal by PMC
      5. Establishment of project specific Trust and Retention Account (TRA), with Schedule A Commercial Banks, by the SPV, into which funds could be released by Department of AYUSH
6. Tying up of sources of funds (b) Release of Funds by Department of AYUSH
    - (i) The following schedule will be adopted for release of Department of AYUSH share to the SPV:
      - a. 20% as mobilization advance, on Final Approval of the project by SMC
      - b. 40% as IInd installment
      - c. 40% as IIIrd installment
    - (ii) IInd Installment would be released after the utilisation of at least 60% of the 1st installment and after the proportionate expenditure has been incurred by the SPV
    - (iii) IIIrd and final Installment would be released after the utilisation of at least 60% of 1st and 2nd installments and after the proportionate expenditure has been incurred by the SPV
    - (iv) The SPVs shall submit the Utilisation Certificate (UC) for the amounts utilized as per the format in accordance to GFR 19A is provided in Annexure-IV.
    - (v) Accounts of SPV shall be subject to audit by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India
- (10) O&M of Assets
- (a) SPV shall be responsible for O&M of assets created under the scheme by way of collecting user charges from the members/ users
  - (b) SPV shall ensure that the services of the facilities created under the scheme are extended to the cluster in general, in addition to the member enterprises
  - (c) In case of dissolution of SPV within 7 years from the date of sanction of assistance by the Government under the Scheme, the assets created with such assistance shall be vested with the Government. The Memorandum of Association & Articles of Association of the SPV shall incorporate this condition

**Annexure-I***Constitution of Scheme Monitoring Committee (SMC)*

1. Secretary, Department of AYUSH	Chairperson
2. Addl. Secretary & F.A.	Member
3. Representative of Planning Commission	Member
4. DCG (I), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	Member
5v Representative of Department of Science & Technology (DST)	Member
6. Department of Bio-technology	Member
7. Director, PLIM/ HPL, New Delhi	Member
8. Representative of Ministry of MSME	Member
9. Representative of Ministry of Chemical & Petrochemical	Member
10. Representative of Dept. of Industrial Policy & Promotion	Member
11. Representative of a related R&D Institution	Member
12. Secretary (AYUSH)/ Industries of the State Govt. of concerned cluster	By Invitation
13. Adviser (Ayurveda/Unani/Homeopathy)	By Invitation
14. CEO, NMPB	By Invitation
15. Joint Secretary (AYUSH)	Member Secretary

**Annexure-II**

*Indicative list of points to be covered in the  
Detailed Project Reports under the  
Scheme for Development of AYUSH clusters*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cluster Diagnostic Study <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Demographics of the cluster: Number of units, category of units, Turnover, Employment, products, markets...</li> <li>b. SWOT analysis of the cluster</li> <li>c. Interventions proposed to overcome critical gaps</li> <li>d. Potential of the cluster</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Details of the Project <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Rationale/ Objectives</li> <li>b. Proposed Project</li> </ol> </li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c. Project Location</li> <li>d. Project promoters/ Number and profile of Entrepreneurs</li> <li>e. Project SPV (Name, Date of Incorporation, Place of Registration, Board of Directors)</li> <li>3. Proposed Project Components <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Common facility Centres <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Land requirement and its distribution (Facility-wise)</li> <li>b. Physical infrastructure</li> <li>c. Machinery and equipment details</li> <li>d. Proposed master plan</li> </ol> </li> <li>b. Other components' details</li> </ol> </li> </ol> |
|--|--|

4. Project Costs
  - a. Estimated Project cost with break ups and basis of estimation
  - b. Means of Finance (Promoters' contribution, funding from Dept of AYUSH as per Scheme, State Govt. banks etc.)
5. Financial Appraisal of the project
  - a. Appraisal Framework, and Objectives
  - b. Operational and financial Review of the Entrepreneurs
  - c. Financial assessment of the SPV
6. Project Implementation
  - a. Proposed Implementation framework
  - b. Contractual arrangements
- c. Current status and proposed Implementation schedule
  - ii. Availability of land & status of acquisitions.
  - iii. Availability of requisite clearances.
  - iv. Identification, agreement/ MoU with member/ beneficiary units.
7. Project O&M
8. Risk analysis and Mitigation framework
9. Impact of the project
  - a. Estimated Employment Generated (Direct and Indirect)
  - b. Expected production/sales/exports
  - c. Expected investments.

#### **Annexure-III**

##### *Project Implementation Process for projects under Scheme for Development of AYUSH Clusters*

Stage	Steps	Responsibility
1	2	3
Pre Approval Stage	Selection of clusters	SMC assisted by PMC
	Diagnostic study/Need-gap analysis in the identified clusters	PMC
	Identification of potential projects and entrepreneurs	PMC
	Sensitisation of cluster entrepreneurs	PMC
	Preparation of Preliminary Proposals	Association/groups of entrepreneurs/ PMC
Approval Stage	In Principle Approval	SMC
	Formation of SPV	Association/groups of entrepreneurs assisted by PMC
	Procurement of requisite land	SPV
	Hiring of CDE	SPV
	Agreements between the SPV & members	SPV assisted by PMC
	Establishment Trust and Retention Account (TRA)	SPV assisted by PMC
	Raise promoter contributions (equity/debt)	SPV
	DPR preparation	SPV assisted by PMC
	Evaluation/Appraisal of DPR	PMC

1	2	3
	Final Approval	SMC
Post approval/	Release of advance	SMC
	Obtaining statutory approvals/ clearances	SPV assisted by PMC
	Engagement of service providers/ experts	SPV assisted by PMC
Implementation	Overall monitoring of progress of works	SMC assisted by PMC
Stage	Utilisation of advance given, and submission of UC and claims for further installments	SPV
	Release of further installments to SPV verification/ recommendation by PMC	SMC based on
	Execution and completion of the project	SPV
	Submission of Quarterly progress reports to Dept of AYUSH	SPV
	Overall monitoring of implementation of projects	SMC assisted by PMC
	O&M of assets	SPV

**SMC: Scheme Monitoring Committee**

PMC: Project Management Consultant

**SPV: Special Purpose Vehicle**

### ***Annexure-IV***

**FORM GFR 19-A**

[See Rule 212(1)]

### Form of Utilization Certificate

Certified that out of Rs.....of grants-in-aid sanctioned during the year.....in favour of.....under Department of AYUSH Letter No. given in the margin and Rs.....on account of unspent balance of the previous year, a sum of Rs.....has been utilised for the purpose of.....for which it was sanctioned and that the balance of Rs.....remaining unutilised at the end of the year has been surrendered to Government (vide No....., dated.....)/will be adjusted towards the grants-in-aid/equity payable during the next year.....

Sl.No.	Letter No. and date	Amount
	Total	

2. Certified that I have satisfied myself that the conditions on which the grants-in-aid/equity was sanctioned have been duly fulfilled/are being fulfilled and that I have exercised the following checks to see that the money was actually utilised for the purpose for which it was sanctioned.

### Kinds of checks exercised

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Date.....

Signature .....

Designation .....



[Translation]

### Setting up of Hospitals

1494. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals for the setting up of separate hospitals with bed capacity in proportion to post graduate seats in various medical colleges in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last one year and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether any proposal has also been received by the Government for the setting up of 1000 bed hospital in Medical College Hospital, Jabalpur; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

### Indo-Australia Agreement in Power Sector

1495. SHRI A. VENKATA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed an agreement with Australia for long term supply of energy sources and clean technologies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Power and the Department of Resources, Energy and tourism, Australia, have signed a Joint Action Plan for Power 2008-2011 under the India-Australia Joint working

Group on Energy and Minerals on 17.03.2009. The activities/objectives of the Action Plan are:

1. Enhance awareness of opportunities in two way trade and investment.
2. Increase bilateral cooperation and collaboration in the Power Sector.
3. Identify and address impediments to trade and Investment.
4. Promote the further development, transfer and deployment of clean energy technologies in the power sector.

No specific agreement has been signed between Ministry of Power and the Australian Government for long term supply of energy sources and clean technologies.

### Rapid Rail Transit System (RRTS)

1496. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rapid Rail Transit System (RRTS) is proposed to be provided/implemented between Delhi to Meerut and Delhi to Hapur by the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) in the Regional Plan 2021;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been any laxity on the part of the Nodal Ministries/Departments responsible for implementation of the policies and proposals of Regional Plan 2021 in respect of RRTS;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the NCRPB for the implementation of the policies and proposals with regard to RRTS on the aforesaid routes in a time bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Regional Plan-2021 for NCR has proposed Rapid Rail Transit System (RRTS) in NCR which included Shahdara-Ghaziabad, Ghaziabad-Hapur and Ghaziabad-Meerut corridors. A copy of the Regional Plan-2021 was also sent to the Ministry of Railways for implementation.

(c) to (e) There is no question of laxity, because as a next step for implementation of this project, in view of then proposed extension of Delhi Metro to NCR, a study was undertaken by the Board to further elaborate the corridors based on passenger traffic survey, wherein the representatives of Ministry of Railways and NCR constituent States were actively associated which has identified eight RRTS corridors for NCR.

#### Solar Energy Commission

1497. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to constitute a Solar Energy Commission to tap solar energy potential in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Government has announced Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission to tap vast solar energy potential in the country. The Mission aims at setting up of 20,000 MW grid connected solar power plants by 2022. In addition, 2,000 MW of off-grid solar applications and 20 million square metre of solar thermal collector area are also targeted by 2022. At present, Government has not decided any specific institutional structure to implement the Mission.

#### Subsidy on Kerosene and LPG

1498. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria/formula for giving compensation to oil companies with respect to subsidized Kerosene and Liquefied Petroleum Gas. (LPG);

(b) the details of amount released to oil companies for selling Kerosene and LPG at subsidized rates, company-wise;

(c) the details of amount sought by each such companies pending release from the Government; and

(d) the time by which the amounts is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Each year, based on availability of resources and economic trends in petroleum sector, quantum of assistance to Oil Companies is decided.

The details of budgetary support agreed to the Oil Companies for selling Kerosene and LPG at subsidized rate, company-wise for the current year are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Oil Company	Amount (Rs. crore)
1	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	7,100.18
2	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	2,370.77
3	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	2,529.05
Total		12,000.00

However, the actual release of budgetary support is contingent upon approval by Parliament.

The details of amount sought by each such company from the Government are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Oil Company	Amount (Rs. crore)
1	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	12,419
2	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	4,147
3	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	4,423
Total		20,989

Amount agreed to shall be released by 31.03.2010.

#### CERC Notification regarding Renewable Energy Sources

1499. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has notified regulation on the renewable energy certificates to promote renewable sources of energy and development of market in electricity;

- (b) If so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the impact of such regulations notified so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Electricity Act, 2003 mandates that the Appropriate Commission shall endeavour to promote the development of market (including trading). The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has informed that to give push to renewable energy capacity addition in the country it has notified Regulation on Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) and the salient features of the REC Regulations are as under:

- (i) There will be a central level agency to be designated by the Central Commission for registration of renewable energy (RE) generators participating in the scheme.
- (ii) The RE generators will have two options – either to sell the renewable energy at preferential tariff fixed by the concerned Electricity Regulatory Commission or to sell the electricity generation and environmental attributes associated with RE generation separately.
- (iii) On choosing the second option, the environmental attributes can be exchanged in the form of REC. Price of electricity component would be equivalent to weighted average power purchase cost of the distribution company including short-term power purchase but excluding renewable power purchase cost.
- (iv) The Central Agency will issue the REC to RE generators.
- (v) The value of REC will be equivalent to 1 MWh of electricity injected into the grid from renewable energy sources.
- (vi) The REC will be exchanged only in the Power Exchanges approved by CERC within the band of a floor price and a forbearance (ceiling) price to be determined by CERC from time to time.
- (vii) The distribution companies, Open Access consumer, Captive Power Plants (CPPs) will have option of

purchasing the REC to meet their Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPO). Pertinently, renewable purchase obligation is the obligation mandated by the State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC) under the Act, to purchase minimum level of renewable energy out of the total consumption in the area of a distribution licensee.

- (viii) There will also be compliance auditors to ensure compliance of the requirement of the REC by the participants of the scheme.

(c) According to the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) the implementation of framework for REC requires framing of corresponding regulations by the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs). It has been informed by the CERC that the SERCs have initiated the process.

[Translation]

#### Changes in Solar Technologies

1500. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take steps to bring changes in solar technologies for both Solar Photo-Voltaic and Solar Thermal Applications for capacity building in advanced technologies and mass production of solar power;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) One of the major initiatives under the recently launched Jawaharlar Nehru National Solar Mission is to accelerate R&D efforts on different aspects of solar photovoltaic and solar thermal technologies, including multi disciplinary research, with the objective of (a) improving the efficiency, systems performance and reducing the cost, and (b) development of advanced technologies and new materials and devices. These efforts are aimed at early indigenization of critical materials and components and achieving cost reduction in a time bound manner. Several new projects have been

sanctioned by the Ministry recently on different aspects of solar energy to academic and research institutions including IITs and industry.

[English]

#### Allocation of Power to States

1501. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring any change in the policy regarding the allocation of power to States from the Central power generating stations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of power being supplied from various Central power generation stations to various States, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand;

(d) whether several State Governments have requested for the supply of additional power to their States from the unallocated power available at the disposal of Union Government; and

(e) if so, the State-wise 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) A policy to modify the present guidelines on allocation of power from the Central Power Generating stations to the States is under consideration of the Government.

(c) The energy scheduled from the central generating stations to State/UTs during April, 2009 to January, 2010 is given in the enclosed statement.

(d) As most of the States and UTs have been facing power shortages, requests for additional allocation of unallocated power are received from time to time. The unallocated power of Central Generating Stations being limited and fixed, any modifications are possible only through adjustment of allocation generally within the

States/UTs in the region, keeping in view the emergent or seasonal nature of the request, the relative power supply position, utilization of existing generation resources and payment capacity. The additional assistance is provided to the extent possible in view of aforesaid considerations.

(e) During the month of February, 2010, no request has been received from States/UTs for additional allocation of unallocated power, due to shortage.

#### Statement

##### Central Sector Energy Scheduled to States/ UTs

(Figures in MU)

States/Stations/System	April, 09 to January, 10
1	2
<b>Northern Region</b>	
Chandigarh	1244.64
Delhi	12490.67
Haryana	8579.32
Himachal Pradesh	4625.58
Jammu & Kashmir	6336.48
Punjab	12757.36
Rajasthan	10006.32
Uttar Pradesh	22565.91
Uttarakhand	2992.18
<b>Western Region</b>	
Chhattisgarh	4037.73
Gujarat	14281.58
Madhya Pradesh	13860.93
Maharashtra	19725.38
DD	1330.94
DNH	2663.76
Goa	2612.34

1	2
<b>Southern Region</b>	
Andhra Pradesh	18138.68
Karnataka	8635.59
Kerala	6947.80
Tamil Nadu	17036.08
Puducherry	1747.95
<b>Eastern Region</b>	
Bihar	7552.33
DVC	704.82
Jharkhand	1962.57
Orissa	5646.63
West Bengal	5202.00
Sikkim	731.68
<b>N.E. Region</b>	
Arunachal Pr.	361.11
Assam	2103.16
Manipur	412.95
Meghalaya	544.32
Mizoram	231.41
Nagaland	268.84
Tripura	373.02

#### Guidelines to Banks

1502. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of guidelines issued by Government to cooperative/nationalised/foreign banks in the country for providing loans to various sectors and rate of interest thereon;

(b) whether any percentage of loan has been mandated for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes /Marginal Farmers/Petty artisans;

(c) If so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the priority sector has been redefined alongwith the criteria and definition of these sectors included therein; and

(e) the extent by which said guidelines have been followed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) 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 by domestic scheduled commercial banks, both in the public and private sector. In respect of foreign banks operating in India, the target is 32 per cent. Within the overall target of 40%, sub targets of 18% of ANBC for agricultural advances and 10% for lending to weaker sections of the priority sector have been stipulated for domestic scheduled commercial banks. Detailed guidelines are consolidated in the Master Circular of RBI on Lending to Priority Sector which is available on the website of RBI at [www.rbi.org.in](http://www.rbi.org.in).

As per extant guidelines of RBI, banks are free to decide interest rates on loans and advances above Rs. 2 lakh with the approval of their Boards subject to Benchmark Prime Lending Rate (BPLR) and Spread guidelines. Loans and Advances upto Rs. 2 Lakh carry the prescription of not exceeding the BPLR. The detailed guidelines are available on the website of RBI.

(b) and (c) Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/ Marginal Farmers/Petty Artisans are part of the weaker section of the priority sector lending for which a target of 10% of ANBC has been stipulated.

(d) The guidelines on priority sector lending have been revised by RBI with effect from April 30, 2007. The guiding principle of the revised guidelines on lending to priority sector has been to ensure adequate flow of bank

credit to those sectors of the economy that impact large segments of the population, the weaker sections, and the sectors which are employment-intensive such as agriculture, and tiny and small enterprises. As per the Reserve Bank's extant guidelines on lending to priority sector, the broad categories of priority sector include agriculture, micro and small enterprises, micro credit, education and housing.

(e) 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, the overall target of 40% had been exceeded by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) at 12.5% and the Private banks, at 46.8%. Besides, out of 27 PSBs, 24 have achieved the stipulated target of 40 % and out of 22 private sector banks, 17 banks have achieved the targets.

[Translation]

#### **Malnutrition among Women and Children**

1503. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of women and children suffering from malnutrition in the country including Bihar during the last three years; State-wise; and

(b) the details of schemes being implemented by the Government to curb the problem of malnutrition among the women and children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Nutrition status of women is estimated by the Body Mass Index (BMI) which is based on height and weight measurements. As per the latest National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3), 2005-06, 35.6% of women (between 15-49 yrs) in the country and 45.1% in Bihar, have BMI below 18.5 indicating chronic energy deficiency.

The percentage of children below five years of age who are underweight is 42.5% in the country and 55.9% in Bihar.

State-wise prevalence of undernutrition in women and children in descending order is given in the enclosed statement-I & II respectively.

(b) The problem of malnutrition is multi-dimensional and multi-sectoral in nature. Government is implementing several schemes which have an impact on the nutritional status of the people.

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is being implemented by Ministry of Women and Child Development through State Governments/UT Administrations. The scheme provides a package of six services, namely supplementary nutrition, pre-school non-formal education, nutrition & health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services. Three of the six services namely immunization, health check up and referral services are delivered through the public health system of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

The Government has recently taken various steps which include universalisation of the scheme with special focus on SC/ST and minority habitations, revision in cost norms as well as the Nutritional and Feeding norms of the Supplementary Nutrition component of ICDS. In addition, Government has introduced provision of flexi fund at Anganwadi centre level and new World Health Organisation (WHO) Growth Standards for growth monitoring.

Besides the ICDS programme, Government is implementing a number of other schemes throughout the country, which directly or indirectly affect the nutritional status of women and children. Some of these are as follows:

- (i) Reproductive & Child Health Programme under the National Rural Health Mission being implemented by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has interventions which include Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) to promote institutional deliveries; Immunization; Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness; Specific Programmes to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies of Vitamin A and Iron & Folic Acid through Vitamin A Supplementation for children till the age of 5 years and Iron & Folic acid Supplementation for infants, preschool

children, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women; Iodised salt is being provided for combating Iodine Deficiency Disorders.

- (ii) Mid-Day meal programme of Department of School Education and Literacy.
- (iii) Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls and Kishori Shakti Yojna of Ministry of Women and Child Development,
- (iv) Availability of essential food items at subsidized cost through Targeted Public Distribution System and Antodaya Anna Yojna by Department of Food and Consumer Affairs.
- (v) Provision of safe water supply and sanitation under the Total Sanitation Campaign of Ministry of Rural Development etc.

**Statement-I**

*Prevalence of Chronic Energy Deficiency in Women  
(15-49 yrs), NFHS 3 (2005-06 State-wise -  
In Descending Order of Prevalence*

Sl.No	State	Women (15-49 yrs) % (BMI below normal)
1	2	3
1	Bihar	45.1
2	Chhattisgarh	43.4
3	Jharkhand	43.0
4	Madhya Pradesh	41.7
5	Orissa	41.4
6	West Bengal	39.1
7	Tripura	36.9
8	Rajasthan	36.7
9	Assam	36.5
10	Gujarat	36.3
11	Maharashtra	36.2
12	Uttar Pradesh	36.0

1	2	3
	<b>India</b>	<b>35.6</b>
13	Karnataka	35.5
14	Andhra Pradesh	33.5
15	Haryana	31.3
16	Uttarakhand	30.0
17	Himachal Pradesh	29.9
18	Tamil Nadu	28.4
19	Goa	27.9
20	J&K	24.6
21	Punjab	18.9
22	Kerala	18.0
23	Nagaland	17.4
24	Arunachal Pradesh	16.4
25	Delhi	14.8
26	Manipur	14.8
27	Meghalaya	14.6
28	Mizoram	14.4
29	Sikkim	11.2

**Statement-II**

*State-wise in Descending Order of Prevalence*

Sl. No.	State	Children (6-59 months) %
1	2	3
1	Madhya Pradesh	60.0
2	Jharkhand	56.5
3	Bihar	55.9
4	Chhattisgarh	47.1
5	Gujarat	44.6
	<b>India</b>	<b>42.5</b>
6	Uttar Pradesh	42.4

1	2	3
7	Orissa	40.7
8	Rajasthan	39.9
9	Haryana	39.6
10	Tripura	39.6
11	Meghalaya	38.8
12	West Bengal	38.7
13	Uttarakhand	38.0
14	Maharashtra	37.0
15	Karnataka	37.6
16	Himachal Pradesh	36.5
17	Assam	36.4
18	Andhra Pradesh	32.5
19	Arunachal Pradesh	32.5
20	Tamil Nadu	29.8
21	Delhi	26.1
22	J&K	25.6
23	Nagaland	25.2
24	Goa	25.0
25	Punjab	24.9
26	Kerala	22.9
27	Manipur	22.1
28	Mizoram	19.9
29	Sikkim	19.7

[English]

#### Delivery Cases In Hospitals and PHCs

1504. SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that there is

poor quality of healthcare facility for delivery cases in most of the Government hospitals and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to facilitate healthcare and medical services for delivery cases in Government Hospitals and Primary Health Centres (PHCs);

(d) whether there is a shortfall of doctors in PHCs and Government Hospitals;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the funds allocated and spent on various programmes for the Eleventh Five Year Plan, year-wise and State-wise for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Healthcare facility for delivery cases are available in rural areas at Primary Health Centres [PHC] and Community Health Centres [CHCs] across the country. Facilities of Labour room and Operation Theatre are available at 10905 PHCs and 9288 CHCs respectively. Besides there are 24375 doctors at PHCs and 1174 Obstetricians and Gynaecologists available at CHCs across the country to take care of delivery cases.

(c) Health Centres in rural areas are upgraded under National Rural Health Mission [NRHM]. State/UT Governments project their demand for upgradation of existing health centres in their respective Programme Implementation Plan [PIP] under NRHM. These PIPs are examined in this Ministry and funds are released to them as per the recommendations of the National Programme Coordination Committee [NPCC].

(d) and (e) There is a shortfall of 3537 doctors at PHCs and 11033 specialists doctors at CHCs.

(f) A statement showing the funds allocated and spent on various programmes for the Eleventh Five Year Plan, year-wise and State-wise is enclosed.



## Statement

Allocation, Releases and Expenditure under National Rural Health Mission for the Financial Years 2007-08 to 2009-10

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
		Allocation	Release	Exp	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release (till 28.02.10)	Exp. (up to 31.12.09)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3.29	13.01	8.97	5.99	15.75	12.65	17.28	7.08	9.75
2	Andhra Pradesh	628.43	608.94	505.18	663.37	638.77	700.13	713.05	605.83	388.38
3	Arunachal Pradesh	47.99	44.60	47.73	43.95	36.51	57.69	51.61	51.61	20.14
4	Assam	537.84	602.15	554.70	638.94	607.02	698.32	905.48	581.75	335.19
5	Bihar	590.66	350.24	423.25	777.70	821.28	828.85	860.81	598.65	528.30
6	Chandigarh	4.71	6.45	3.84	6.12	5.33	6.47	9.85	5.89	4.95
7	Chhattisgarh	222.60	190.84	203.12	259.35	249.31	160.28	297.78	176.48	122.22
8	Dadra & Nagar Naveli	1.92	2.36	2.67	2.32	3.33	3.86	4.59	2.97	2.53
9	Daman & Diu	1.83	1.99	2.43	1.82	2.86	2.39	3.82	1.75	2.26
10	Delhi	77.73	55.31	51.06	100.37	99.62	56.28	122.89	80.10	44.18
11	Goa	11.71	5.07	6.64	13.52	14.12	8.88	13.37	11.371	10.26
12	Gujarat	369.20	394.93	306.22	414.07	344.61	495.43	466.64	444.51	258.71
13	Haryana	137.25	115.79	98.73	166.20	165.06	169.68	179.60	202.75	127.35
14	Himachal Pradesh	67.32	52.41	54.55	77.74	64.25	97.62	99.29	104.52	69.36
15	Jammu & Kashmir	87.02	160.45	75.29	102.24	76.50	111.64	135.48	129.761	84.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16	Jharkhand	266.54	159.14	123.07	294.00	247.34	295.97	350.70	1/0.76	93.31
17	Karnataka	393.94	297.32	263.83	461.83	437.86	428.94	504.89	432.75	395.03
18	Kerala	236.40	293.85	199.84	253.61	222.88	331.20	281.73	183.21	222.09
19	Lakshadweep	1.43	1.08	0.59	1.49	1.32	2.15	2.82	1.72	2.14
20	Madhya Pradesh	689.95	617.10	645.70	609.02	707.95	686.97	706.56	471.18	388.83
21	Maharashtra	603.58	672.52	495.13	779.15	587.50	880.79	860.53	855.12	561.37
22	Manipur	65.91	49.27	42.77	66.34	56.68	61.84	92.04	47.70	33.50
23	Meghalaya	61.26	43.04	32.70	65.48	44.76	51.27	87.40	47.04	28.56
24	Mizoram	37.46	32.67	56.22	40.24	37.46	54.26	50.45	46.83	31.77
25	Nagaland	55.20	44.75	43.45	07.96	56.23	57.65	77.86	60.26	38.65
26	Orissa	383.52	387.16	296.99	392.38	388.10	334.05	454.51	410.36	290.95
27	Puducherry	9.41	4.71	7.14	11.31	5.16	7.29	11.96	11.88	7.04
28	Punjab	161.69	107.84	111.64	185.89	183.11	190.26	209.96	356.65	153.77
29	Rajasthan	571.89	660.90	540.24	596.53	798.15	906.26	637.19	679.59	688.37
30	Sikkim	17.49	34.27	13.39	21.44	19.88	50.46	26.88	24.52	28.30
31	Tamil Nadu	430.31	546.56	392.06	515.70	501.73	534.42	566.19	583.87	538.88
32	Tripura	85.62	79.04	38.12	88.32	77.65	68.73	123.42	83.74	29.99
33	Uttar Pradesh	1325.09	1258.77	958.74	1727.59	1475.00	1496.72	1860.52	1796.50	1475.11
34	Uttarakhand	191.33	89.20	73.30	100.16	98.45	130.26	117.58	116.44	67.38
35	West Bengal	544.73	525.23	335.33	639.93	539.87	538.75	676.13	691.29	395.13
	Others	44.60	73.28	12.47	41.02	30.18	0.00	47.61	13.98	0.00
	Grand Total	8966.89	8582.15	7027.10	10223.59	9662.09	10518.42	11628.46	10090.40	7476.41

[Translation]

### Setting up of New Hospitals in Orissa

1505. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposal from the State Government of Orissa for the setting up of new hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) No. However, under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), an AIIMS-like institution is being set up at Bhubaneswar (Orissa).

Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Union Government has approved Rs.50 Crore each for undertaking new construction at District Hospitals at Dhenakal and Rayagada respectively and Rs. 60 crore for construction of Sub Centres in the State of Orissa during 2009-10.

[English]

### Tax Related Agreement

1506. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the country-wise details of fresh agreement for the exchange of significant tax Information proposed to be signed by India with countries including Bermuda; and

(b) the time which the agreements are stated to be completed in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) India has initiated the process of negotiations of Agreement for the Exchange of Information and Assistance in Collection with respect to Taxes (AEI & ACT) with 20 priority countries/jurisdictions. These 20 prioritized countries/jurisdictions are Bahamas, Bahrain, Congo, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Marshall Islands, Monaco, Panama, Seychelles, St Kitts & Nevis, Maldives, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Isle of Man, Jersey, Netherlands Antilles and Macau.

(b) No specific time frame can be given as it involves bilateral scheduling of the negotiations and subject to completion of internal procedures.

[Translation]

### Rehabilitation of Children Living on Footpaths

1507. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of any report of United Nations Organisation on the subject "Enhancing Urban Safety and Security Global Report on Human Settlement" about the children living on the footpaths in a large number in the big metro cities and small cities of the country; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) A Global Report on Human Settlements 2007 by UN Habitat titled "Enhancing Urban Safety and Security" available on the UN website has reported inter-alia that a large number of children are living on streets in several countries including India.

(b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, "Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)" under which there is provision for setting up of "Open Shelters" in urban and semi-urban areas for such children. The objective is to provide shelter, nutrition, health care, education, vocational training etc. and also protection from abuse and neglected life on the street. The details of the ICPS are available on the Ministry's web-site - [www.wcd/nic.in](http://www.wcd/nic.in).

[English]

### Joint Farming

1508. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has formulated any scheme as regards the Joint Cooperative Farming; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that it has not formulated any such scheme.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Dadri Gas Based Power Plant**

1509. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether both units of gas-based power plants of National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) at Dadri have been commissioned;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in commissioning of the plants; and

(d) the steps taken or being taken for early commissioning of these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) NTPC's Dadri Combined Cycle Gas Based Power Plant of capacity 829.78 MW (4 Units of Gas Turbines of 130.19 MW each and 2 units of Steam Turbines of 154.51 MW each) have been commissioned between years 1992 to 1994. No other Unit of gas based power plant at Dadri is under construction at present.

(c) and (d) In view of above, do not arise.

#### **Capital of LIC**

1510. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the present capital of Life Insurance Corporation (LIC);

(b) whether there are proposals to widen the capital base of the company; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The present capital of Life Insurance Corporation is Rs. 5 crore.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The Government had introduced the Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2009 in Lok

Sabha on 31/07/2009 to amend the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. The Bill, *inter-alia*, provides for raising the paid up equity capital of the Life Insurance Corporation of India to Rs. 100 crore to bring it in consonance with the Insurance Act, 1938.

#### **Efficiency of Delhi Development Authority**

1511. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects which are presently undertaken by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA);

(b) whether there are number of DDA projects which have been delayed on various counts;

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

(d) the steps taken to complete these projects without further delay and avoid undue cost escalation; and

(e) the efforts made by the Government to enhance the efficiency of the Delhi Development Authority and make it more responsive to the civic requirements of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) DDA has informed that it has presently undertaking various major projects which include construction of the Commonwealth Games-2010 Village at Akshardham; construction of Competition & Training Venues for Commonwealth Games-2010 at Siri Fort, Yamuna & Saket Sports Complexes; construction of flyover; construction of dwelling units of various types, including housing for economically weaker sections, community halls; covering of drains/nallahs; improvement of circulation/roads; development of a sub-city at Narela etc.

(b) and (c) DDA has informed that while most of the projects are running on time, there is delay in some projects due to certain unavoidable reasons such as (i) changes made in specifications, (ii) pending environmental clearance, (iii) different requirements of multiple agencies involved in planning and execution, (iv) site hindrances, (v) ongoing litigations, (vi) non-availability of building materials etc.

(d) DDA has also informed that regular monitoring of these projects is being done at its various levels in DDA.

(e) Apart from regular review meetings held at various levels in Government, the efforts included creation of additional posts in DDA at the senior management level, facilitation to resolve inter-ministerial and inter-agency issues, provision of budgetary support etc.

[Translation]

#### **Funds for Anganwadi Centres**

1512. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding the irregularities in funds allotted to Anganwadi Centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) Complaints were received from Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Manipur regarding irregular payment of enhanced honorarium to Anganwadi Workers/Helpers in the States. Government of Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh have confirmed that the arrears of enhanced honoraria to Anganwadi Workers have since been paid in February and December, 2009 respectively.

The Statement of Expenditure of the State of Manipur upto Quarter ending September, 2009 reflects that honorarium to all 9418 Anganwadi Workers and Helpers have been paid.

#### **Ban on Sale of Spasmo Proxyvon**

1513. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sale of spasmo proxyvon is banned in the country;

(b) if so, whether despite such ban the said medicine is still being marketed in the country;

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

(d) the steps taken and proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that such banned medicines are not marketed in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) No. This Drug is permitted to be sold in the country on retail under prescription of Registered Medical Practitioner only.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

#### **Non-operationalisation of Coal Blocks by NTPC**

1514. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) is not able to operationalize the coal blocks allotted to it as of date:

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) NTPC is taking all necessary steps in order to operationalise coal blocks allotted to it. Since allotment of the blocks, NTPC has taken all required timely actions for various block development activities/processes involving statutory approvals/clearances from various organizations, site specific studies, etc. The development activities are going on simultaneously in these blocks in order to achieve commencement of coal production matching with commissioning targets of the linked end-use power projects.

Block wise progress in details is given in the enclosed statement.

Activities like environment/forestry clearance, land acquisitions, etc. are taking more time thus affecting setting up of infrastructure & start of production from these mines.

(c) Ministry of Power has been taking various issues brought forth by NTPC for time to time with various Ministries and State Governments. There is also periodical review by Ministry of Power about status of development of coal mines by various project developers, including NTPC.

**Statement****Progress on Development of Coal Blocks, allotted to NTPC - Snapshot**

Sl.No.	Features	Pakri Barwadih	Chatti-Bariatu	Kerandari	Dulanga	Talaipalli
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Date of allotment	11.10.04	25.01.06	25.01.06	25.01.06	25.01.06
	Mode of allotment	Govt. Dispensation	Captive	Captive	Captive	Govt. Dispensation
	Geo. Reserves [MT]	1436	194	285	245	1267
	Mineable Res. [MT] (OC)	503	151.080	142.01	194.49	843.68
	Est Capacity [MTPA]	15	7	6	7	18
	End-use Project	Shortfall: Lara [4000 MW], Darlipali [3200 MW]	Barh St.-II [1320 MW] Tanda Expn, St-II [1320 MW]		Darlipali [3200 MW]	Lara [4000 MW]
<b>Status of Important Activities:</b>						
A	GR Availability	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
B	Mining Plan Approval [by MOC]	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	u/p at MOC
C	Env Clearance					
i)	Approval of TOR & FR	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
ii)	Submission to SPCB	Completed	Completed	Completed	Field studies completed.	Field studies completed.
ii)	Public Hearing	Completed	Completed	Completed	Final report reed.	Draft report reed. u/finalization
iv)	NOC from SPCB	Completed	Completed	Completed		
v)	Environment Clearance	Completed	EAC, MOEF recommended for EC on 22.09.09. Communication awaited.	Discussed in EAC meeting held on 24.11.09 & 25.02.10.		
D	Socio Eco. Survey	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
E	Land Acquisition					
i)	VDAC / RPDAC Constitution	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ii)	Land Rate Finalization	Completed	Completed	Completed	U/ discussion	U/ discussion
iii)	Approval of RAP	Completed	Completed	Completed	U/ discussion	U/ discussion
iv)	Mining Area Land [Under CBA Act]					
	Sec 4 Notification	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
	Sec 7 Notification	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
	Sec 9 Notification	Completed	Completed	Completed	Applied	Completed
	Sec 11 Notification	Completed	Completed	Completed	Applied	
v)	Land for Township, R&R Colony & Infra, etc. [Under LA Act]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Payment disbursement commenced from 08.10.09.</li> <li>• Till date payment made: Rs 853.39 Lacs for 83.03 acres [269 PAPs].</li> </ul>	Sec-4 Notification under process	Sec-4 Notification under process	Sec-4 Notification under process.	Sec-4 Notification under process
vi)	Diversion of Forest Land	Forest Advisory Committee (FAC) meeting, held on 12.12.09. Advised to explore alternate route for coal evacuation. Next meeting sch on 26.02.10.	NOC [Jungle-jhari] issued on 28.10.09 & submitted to DFO on 30.10.09. Forest Proposal now with PCCF, Jharkhand.	Survey for jungle-jhari land u/p	Demarcation of enumeration of trees u/p	Enumeration of forest & trees u/p.
F	Transportation Studies & Railway Siding					
i)	Studies	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
ii)	Cl. from CIL subsidiaries	Obtained	Obtained	Obtained	Awaited from MCL / CMPDIL	Obtained
G	Appointment of MDO	Award exp by Jun' 10	RFQ approved. RFP documents u/issuance	QR finalized	Under review by Internal Committee to implement learning from PB	

Chatti-Bariatu (South)- MOC allotted this block to NTPC on 2S.07.07. Chatti-Bariatu (S) block is situated on dip side of Chatti-Bariatu Block already allotted to NTPC and will be developed as an expansion project of Chatti-Bariatu Block.

### Funding of Rajiv Awas Yojana

1515. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI MILIND DEORA:

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

(a) whether the Government has worked out the total expenditure involved to make India slum free under the Rajiv Awas Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of houses to be built under the scheme;

(c) whether the scheme is faced with hurdles with the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance differing on the pattern of funding the Project;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which the Government proposes to overcome the hurdles in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (e) Government has constituted an expert committee for formulation of proposed Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), aimed at making India Slum-free. The Committee will make suggestions regarding the strategies, financial pattern and other features of RAY. As the expert committee has been set up recently, it is too early to decide on the parameters of the scheme such as pattern of funding and number of houses to be taken up under RAY.

[Translation]

### Non-Banking Finance Companies

1516. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) registered in the country as on date;

(b) the number of such companies which have disappeared after fraudulently collecting money from people;

(c) the number of fraud companies traced so far and the number of cheated persons whose money has been somehow recovered and restored to them;

(d) the role of the Government in getting back the money from such NBFCs; and

(e) the further steps taken/being taken by the Government to check such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details of Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) registered in the country as on date is as under:

Companies authorized to accept public deposit	312
Non-deposit taking companies	12352
Total	12664

(b) and (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that there are 763 companies which have vanished after accepting deposits from public. The data reporting system of RBI does not generate information as asked for. However, whenever a company is identified as vanishing, the case is referred to Economic Offences Wing of the concerned State Government. The onus is on state police machinery to investigate the case and take legal action as deemed appropriate including initiating penal action as per Indian Penal Code/Criminal Procedure Code.

(d) and (e) In order to protect the interest of depositors, the steps taken by the Government/RBI include:

- i) Directions have been issued by RBI to NBFCs under Non-Banking Financial Companies Acceptance of Public Deposits (Reserve Bank) Directions 1998 on acceptance of deposits and has also laid down prudential norms.
- ii) RBI initiates adverse action against errant NBFCs for various defaults and contraventions of provisions of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, such as issuing orders prohibiting them from accepting further deposits, and alienation of assets. Action taken also



involves filing winding up petitions, launching criminal proceedings against such companies and their management.

- iii) The bank also files complaints with the Economic Offences Wing of State Police Authorities to curb unauthorized acceptance of public deposits. In several cases, the Courts have appointed provisional liquidators and have also restrained NBFCs from disposing of their assets in any manner.
- iv) Market intelligence system has been strengthened for picking early warning signals about the health of particular NBFC and to trigger supervisory action.
- v) At the instance of RBI, several State Governments have enacted legislations to protect the interest of depositors' in financial establishments.
- vi) The close co-ordination through institutionalized framework of State Level Co-ordination Committee (SLCC) with the State Government and other regulatory bodies has also resulted in greater/improved monitoring and restriction of unauthorized acceptance of deposits by NBFCs and Unincorporated Bodies.

#### **Irregularities In Vehicle Insurance Claims**

1517. DR. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of vehicle insurance claims settled during the last three years, zone-wise, company-wise;
- (b) whether cases of dereliction on the part of some officers in settlement of vehicle insurance claims have come up during the last three years;
- (c) if so, the details thereof company-wise, year-wise along with details of the provisions of relevant Rules/guidelines violated by the concerned officers; and
- (d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

#### **Infrastructure Status to Hotel Industry**

1518. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has accorded infrastructure status to the hotel industry;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the grant of infrastructure status would boost the hotel industry;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to provide tax exemptions to tour operators hit by the global economic slowdown; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (f) In order to give a boost to the hospitality sector, the Government had in the budget 2007-08, announced a 5 year Tax Holiday under the Income Tax Act to new hotels of two, three and four star category hotels and Convention Centres coming up between 1.4.2007 to 31.3.2010 in the NCT of Delhi and some neighbouring districts of the NCR. Subsequently, a 5 year Tax Holiday was also announced for all hotels of 2, 3 and 4 star category located in all UNESCO declared World Heritage sites (except Mumbai and Delhi) which start operating w.e.f. 01.04.2008 to 31.3.2013. Further, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued revised Guidelines on classification of exposures as Commercial Real Estate (CRE) Exposures indicating the principles for treating an exposure as CRE exposure or otherwise. Thus, RBI has classified exposures to hotels outside the CRE Exposure.

[Translation]

### Subsidy for Renewable Energy Projects

1519. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the subsidy on the equipment used in the renewable energy projects including the solar and wind power projects so as to encourage the participation of masses in the setting up of these projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of subsidy being given on such equipment at present?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) The Government is already providing substantial subsidy for setting up of various renewable energy projects, including solar and wind power projects, to facilitate their large-scale deployment. Details of the existing central financial assistance/subsidies available under various renewable energy programmes/ schemes are given in the enclosed statement.

### Statement

#### *Central Financial Assistance/subsidies provided under various renewable energy programmes/schemes in the country*

#### A. Off-Grid Renewable Energy Programmes:

Sl.No.	Scheme/ Programme	Central Financial Assistance provided
1	2	3
1.	Remote Village Electrification: Electricity generation/lighting systems for households in remote unelectrified census villages/ hamlets	90% of the cost of electricity generation systems subject to a pre-specified maximum amount for each technology and an overall ceiling of Rs. 18,000 per household.  100% cost of a single light SPV home lighting system for BPL households.
2.	Family Type Biogas Plants NE Region States including Sikkim (except plain areas of Assam)  Plain areas of Assam  J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand (excluding Terai region), Nilgiris of Tamil Nadu, Sadar, Kurseong and Kalimpong sub-divisions of Darjeeling, Sunderbans, A&N Islands  All Others	Rs. 11,700 to Rs. 14,700 per plant depending on capacity of plant and under CDM Programme or NBMMP  Rs.9,000 to Rs. 10,000 per plant depending on capacity of plant and under CDM Programme or NBMMP  Rs.3,000 to Rs. 10,000 per plant depending on capacity of plant and under CDM Programme or NBMMP  Rs.2,100 to Rs.8,000 per plant depending on capacity of plant and under CDM Programme or NBMMP
3.	Biomass Gasifiers for Rural Areas	Rs. 15.00 lakh/100 kW for village level electricity generation with 100% producer gas engine.  20% higher subsidy for Special Category States & Islands
4.	Biomass Gasifiers for Industrial Applications	Rs.2.00 lakh/300 kWe for thermal applications  Rs.2.50 lakh/100 kWe with dual fuel engine

1	2	3
		Rs. 10.00 lakh/100 kWe with 100% producer gas engine
		Rs. 15.00 lakh/100 KWe with 100% producer gas engine in institutions
5.	Biomass Co-generation (non-bagasse) for captive use in industry	Rs.20.00 lakhs per MW subject to a maximum of Rs.1 crore/project. (20% higher subsidy for Special Category States)
6.	Urban Waste to Energy	Rs.1.0 to 3.0 crore / MWe, depending on technology. (20% higher subsidy for Special Category States)
7.	Industrial Waste-to-Energy Plants	Rs.20.00 lakh to Rs.1.00 crore/ MWe, depending on technology. (20% higher subsidy for Special Category States)
8.	Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) Systems	
	Aggregate Systems capacity	CFA
		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 SPV Power plants more than 1 kWp (with capacity less than 1 kWp on case to case basis.) more than 10 kWp with distribution line	Rs.225/Wp Rs.270/Wp
		Rs.125/Wp Rs.150/Wp
	SPV Traffic Lights- up to 100 Wp module capacity	Rs.150A/Wp for systems with battery bank of 6 hrs/Rs. 115/Wp without battery bank for organizations not availing accelerated depreciation.
	PV Blinkers	
	Solar Power Packs Up to 1 kWp	Rs.100/Wp for systems with battery bank of 6 hrs / Rs.75/Wp without battery bank for organizations availing accelerated depreciation.
	Solar Illuminating Hoardings/ Bill boards -up to 1 kWp modules capacity	
	Other systems for community use in Urban and Industrial Areas	
	SPV Roof-top Systems in Urban Areas -from 10kW to 100 kW	Rs. 75/ Wp, limited to 30% of the cost of systems to profit making bodies availing depreciation benefits Rs. 100/ Wp, limited to 40% of the cost of systems to non-profit making bodies
	SPV lanterns	Rs.2,400 for NE and special areas; nil for other.  100% cost of one SPV lantern for school going girl child of BPL family studying in class IX - XII during entire period of school study
	SPV Water Pumping Systems	Rs.30/Wp of SPV array used, subject to a maximum of Rs.50,000 per system.

1	2	3
9.	Small Aero-Generators and Hybrid Systems	90% of ex-works cost or Rs.2.40 lakh/kW, whichever is less, in unelectrified islands 75% of ex-works cost or Rs.2.00 lakh/kW, whichever is less, in other areas, for government/ community use. 50% of ex-works cost or Rs.1.25 lakh/kW, whichever is less, for all other users.
10.	Solar Thermal Systems/ Devices	Box type cookers: Incentive to SNA:- Rs.200 per cooker of ISI brand.  Rs.100 per cooker of non-ISI brand-Up to Rs.1.50 lakh for pub./workshops etc. Support to manufacturers: reimbursement of 50% fees for obtaining BIS approval.
11.	Solar Thermal Systems/ Devices (Continued)	Solar Water Heating systems:  - Subsidized Loan @ 2% to domestic users (nil) for special category states),  3% to institutions and 5% to community users plus Rs.100/square meter of collector area as incentive to motivator.  - Capital subsidy @ Rs. 1400/1750/1900 per sq.m. to commercial establishments/ institutions/housing complex developers.  Solar Air Heating/Steam Generating Systems: Capital subsidy @ 35-50% of the cost subject to certain ceilings.  Dish/community type solar cookers:  30% of cost limited to Rs.1,500 for Dish type cookers and Rs.15,000 for Scheffler/Community type cooker.  Subsidized loan @7% upto Rs.10 lakh and performance based grant & Incentive up to Rs. 10,000 per month.
12.	Akshay Urja Shops	

#### B. Grid-Interactive Renewable Power Programmes:

Sl. No.	Projects Category	Central Financial Assistance provided	
		Special Category States (NE Region, Sikkim, J&K, HP and Uttarakhand)	Other States
1	2	3	4
1	Small Hydro Power Projects	Rs.2.25 crore X (C)^ 0.646	Rs.1.50 crore X (C)^ 0.646
2	Biomass Power Projects	Rs.25 lakh X (C)^ 0.646	Rs.20 lakh X (C)^ 0.646
3	Bagasse Co-generation Projects by private sector 40 bar & above	Rs.18 lakh X (C)^ 0.646	Rs.15 lakh X (C)^ 0.646
4	Bagasse Co-generation Projects (by cooperative/ public/joint sector)		
	40 bar & above	Rs.40 lakh/MW*	Rs.40 lakh/MW*
	60 bar & above	Rs.50 lakh/MW*	Rs.50 lakh/MW*
	80 bar & above	Rs.60 lakh/MW*	Rs.60 lakh/MW*
		Limited to Rs. 8 crore/project	Limited to Rs. 8 crore/project

1	2	3	4
5	Biomass Power using Advanced Technologies	Rs. 1.2 crore X $\odot^{\wedge}$ 0.646	Rs.1.0 crore X $\odot^{\wedge}$ 0.646
6	Wind Power projects	Rs.3.00 crore X $\odot^{\wedge}$ 0.646	Rs.2.50 crore X $\odot^{\wedge}$ 0.646
7.	Biomass Gasifier	20% higher CFA	Rs.15.0 lakh / kWe on prorated basis or multiple thereof
8.	Solar PV Power	50% of project cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 crore / MW for tail end grid power projects to be implemented by utilities or generation companies in the State sector	

C: Capacity of the project in MW;  $\wedge$ : raised to the power

\* For new sugar mills (which are yet to start production and sugar mills employing backpressure route/seasonal/incidental cogeneration) subsidies shall be one-half of the level mentioned above.

### Educational Loans

1520. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the targets set and achievements made for the disbursement of the educational loans during the last three years by the scheduled commercial banks, State/UT-wise and bank-wise;

(b) the number of complaints received in regard to the sanctioning of educational loans to students during the said period, State/UT-wise and bank-wise;

(c) whether the Indian Banks Association's (IBA's) guidelines for providing the educational loans are at variance with the policy of the Government;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to liberalise the terms and conditions for educational loans and extend the interest subsidy for the entire loan period;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the further corrective measures taken by the Government for providing the educational loans?

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

target is set for disbursement of education loans. However, educational loans up to Rs. 10 lakh for study in India and up to Rs. 20 lakh for study abroad fall within the overall target of 40% of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) under priority sector lending for all domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs). As per information furnished by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), bank-wise details of education loans outstanding in respect of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) under priority and non-priority sector for last three years is given in the enclosed statement-I. State-wise details of education loans outstanding under priority sector advances of PSBs for last three years are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(b) RBI and Indian Banks' Association (IBA) have reported that no data is maintained in regard to complaints on education loans.

However, specific complaints received regarding non sanction/delay in sanctioning loans received are being taken up with the concerned banks for remedial action.

(c) and (d) The Model Education Loan Scheme was circulated by the Indian Banks' Association (IBA) to the Banks in consultation with Government of India.

(e) and (f) No such proposal is under consideration. However, Ministry of Human Resource Development has proposed to introduce a scheme for interest subsidy during the period of moratorium on loans taken by students belonging to economically weaker section for pursuing higher education under educational loan scheme of Indian Banks' Association (IBA).

(g) With a view to provide better services to students across the country, the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have been advised to institute an on-line loan application system, not to reject/pass on loan applications

to other banks/branches on the ground of age/area of operation. Further, the performance of PSBs under Education Loan Scheme is being reviewed on quarterly basis.

**Statement-I**

**Bank-wise Details of Education Loans outstanding under (Priority and non-priority sector)**

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of the Bank	As on 31 March, 2007		As on 31 March, 2008		As on 31 March, 2009	
	No. of A/cs	Amount	No. of A/cs	Amount	No. of A/cs	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Allahabad Bank	18127	32412	23440	46311	30206	64097
Andhra Bank	57245	90463	67361	116760	74828	144627
Bank of Maharashtra	11507	16846	15054	24871	19249	34719
Bank of India	47301	72000	60074	101889	75792	133000
Bank of Baroda	43467	67687	52695	91680	64773	121633
Canara Bank	92579	125178	119486	173704	146851	230128
Central Bank of India	25451	37072	37836	56919	51400	85747
Corporation Bank	16280	26110	24478	44912	31811	65784
Dena Bank	9191	16210	10720	20966	12376	25211
Indian Bank	67454	69236	101026	114933	132527	171299
Indian Overseas Bank	51947	53935	60732	73210	78472	103265
Oriental Bank of Commerce	20361	40580	27186	58349	35382	79031
Punjab & Sind Bank	4463	11165	5981	14802	6717	17915
Punjab National Bank	45699	95882	59244	103502	85353	155886
Syndicate Bank	52184	61302	67369	85156	81260	115025
State Bank of India	198148	330158	262582	441319	355972	661652
State Bank of Mysore	12243	18515	17770	27448	22644	39117
State Bank of Indore	5681	8217	7679	11728	10469	16531

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
State Bank of Travancore	60080	77459	73263	104627	84578	135365
State Bank of Hyderabad	24340	41834	33098	59791	45696	85000
State Bank of Patiala	6201	13446	7861	17400	10727	24589
State Bank of Saurashtra	2668	6996	3318	8598	—	—
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	6990	11576	10601	18688	15262	28688
UCO Bank	15129	24069	19530	33320	28293	49296
United Bank of India	17307	22499	18181	27684	18184	33507
Union Bank of India	28780	46206	38937	67695	52247	98170
Vijaya Bank	14257	20923	20282	31019	24550	43107
IDBI Bank	3124	4933	2846	3927	3498	5895
Grand Total	958404	1442909	1248630	1981208	1599117	2768284

Source: RBI (RPCD)

**Statement-II***Total Education loans under Priority Sector Advances of Public Sector Banks*

Education loans as on last reporting Friday of March  
(Amount in Rs.000s and Accounts in actual)

		2007		2008		2009	
Sl.No.	State	No. of	Amount	No. of	Amount	No. of	Balance
		A/cs.	O/s.	A/cs.	O/s.	A/cs.	O/s.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Northern Eastern Region	5857	1085934	9036	1951208	12443	2771458
1	Assam	4163	773964	6821	1469911	8842	1923347
2	Meghalaya	438	85245	572	125040	755	173691
3	Mizoram	123	25685	18	4862	339	119429
4	Arunāchal Pradesh	71	11648	113	19352	421	88266
5	Nagaland	128	24672	154	45025	222	63904

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6	Manipur	472	100501	704	178893	1093	251356
7	Tripura	462	64219	654	108125	771	151465
	Eastern Region	103164	13325462	116098	20377706	152519	28679380
8	Bihar	29219	2769786	23095	4203393	34539	6579334
9	Jharkhand	13397	2244782	18701	3676491	24329	5104071
10	West Bengal	34882	4969149	41892	7240149	52404	9561485
11	Orrisa	25281	3265341	31560	5101840	40708	7313110
12	Sikkim	227	51261	660	108567	293	74417
13	Andaman & Nicobar	158	25143	190	47266	246	46963
	Central Region	104140	14598800	132616	22082929	176610	31437651
14	Uttar Pradesh	50497	7449401	68350	11994055	91547	16591184
15	Uttarakhand	8745	1436027	12205	2114630	16027	2927347
16	Madhya Pradesh	38796	4740974	43733	6660495	60145	10217844
17	Chhatisgarh	6102	972398	8328	1313749	8891	1701276
	Northern Region	81651	17320591	105087	23597338	142640	32096275
18	Delhi	21313	5776296	23709	6912039	31945	9996546
19	Punjab	16710	3250992	22305	5131135	30830	6195149
20	Haryana	13234	2856841	19480	4077910	26624	5419979
21	Chandigarh	4692	1260656	4505	1192001	5363	1542322
22	Jammu & Kashmir	1692	329131	2304	550840	2991	690332
23	Himachal Pradesh	3663	641473	5452	935427	8660	1367096
24	Rajasthan	20347	3205202	27332	4797986	36227	6884851
	Western Region	104276	18836381	120102	25283466	142934	32237161
25	Gujarat	26561	5873143	33646	7681141	35575	9390220
26	Maharashtra	75185	12577581	84362	17170339	103410	21974334
27	Daman and Diu	44	9382	25	5963	429	130765



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28	Goa	2428	362696	2003	406425	3106	644793
29	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	58	13579	66	19598	414	97049
	Southern Region	602971	74953087	731944	104188134	940845	142800750
30	Andhra Pradesh	148248	23020307	164838	29379501	193399	39070661
31	Karnataka	83704	11081813	110188	16968126	134548	23530016
32	Lakshdweep	6	1156	11	1900	13	1558
33	Tamil Nadu	219323	22854901	306895	34921514	405270	50211989
34	Kerala	146871	17479043	144099	22336788	199746	28990025
35	Puducherry	4819	515867	5913	580305	7869	996501
	All India	1002059	140120255	1214883	197480781	1567991	270022675

Source: RBI (RPCD)

[English]

### Targets for Capacity Addition

1521. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:

SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of targets set and achievements made so far in capacity addition under the thermal and hydro power generation during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, source-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) in power sector including the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) is likely to achieve the targets set for capacity addition during the above said period;

(c) if not, the details thereof and the reasons for slippages in targets set;

(d) whether the Government has revised the power generation targets set during the above said period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to achieve the targets set?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) A capacity addition target of 78,700 MW, comprising 59,693 MW thermal, 15,627 MW hydro and 3,380 MW nuclear has been set for the 11th Plan period. As against this, a capacity addition of 20,352 MW comprising 16,481 MW thermal, 3,431 MW hydro and 440 MW nuclear has been achieved upto 28.2.2010. Statement-I showing State-wise targets and its achievements of thermal and hydro capacity addition during the Eleventh Plan period is enclosed.

(b) and (c) Central Electricity Authority has assessed that against a capacity addition target of 36,874 MW in the Central Sector, 21,222 MW is likely to be achieved with a 'high level of certainty' during the Eleventh Plan period. 6,140 MW of thermal power projects and 4,932 MW of hydro power projects in the Central Sector are likely to slip to the Twelfth Plan. Details are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(d) As against the capacity addition target of 78,700 MW in the Eleventh Plan period, Central Electricity Authority in its recent assessment has estimated that capacity addition of 62,374 MW (Central Sector: 21,222

MW, State Sector: 21,355 MW and Private Sector: 19,797 MW) is likely to be achieved with a 'high level of certainty, during the Eleventh Plan period. Moreover, projects totaling to 12,590 MW capacity (Central Sector: 4,530 MW, State Sector: 1,130 MW and Private Sector: 6,930 MW) is likely to be commissioned on 'best effort' basis during the Eleventh Plan period.

(e) The following steps have been taken by the Government to ensure that the projects are commissioned as per the schedule:

- a. Monitoring mechanism in the Ministry has been strengthened. The progress of generation projects for completion during 11th Five Year Plan is reviewed periodically by the Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power and Power Projects Monitoring Panel (PPMP). An Advisory Group under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Power with retired power secretaries amongst others has been set up to suggest ways and means to achieve the 11th Plan capacity addition targets.
- b. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) is a major indigenous manufacturer for main plant equipment in Public Sector. BHEL has enhanced its capacity to deliver 10,000 MW of main plant equipment per annum, have put in place an action plan to enhance capacity to deliver 15,000 MW per annum by March, 2010 and may raise this capacity upto 20000 MW by March, 2012 depending upon the market demand.
- c. The issue of supply of equipments by BHEL has been discussed in the Committee of Secretaries chaired by the Cabinet Secretary on December 8, 2009. In pursuance of the decision taken in the meeting, a Group under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Heavy Industry) to finalise a joint action plan which would lay down the schedule/timeframe

for completion of projects as per targets has been set up. Members of the Group include Secretary (Power), Chairperson, CEA, CMD, NTPC and CMD, BHEL.

- d. A Joint Venture Agreement has been signed between NTPC Ltd. and BHEL to take up work related to Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) for power plants and other infrastructure projects.
- e. M/s L&T has already formed a Joint Venture Company with MHI, Japan for manufacture of supercritical steam generator and steam turbine generators in India.
- f. All stakeholders have been sensitized towards enlarging the vendor base so as to meet the Balance of Plants (BoP) requirements.
- g. Pre-qualification requirement for super critical unit manufacturers has since been modified so as to qualify new Joint Venture between Indian company and the technology provider company.
- h. To overcome the shortage of skilled manpower, 'Adopt an ITI' initiative has been taken up.
- i. Periodical meetings are held with concerned Ministries viz. Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and Ministry of Environment & Forest and at other forums at highest level to sort out the inter ministerial issues with regard to availability of fuel and grant of Environment & Forest clearance to generation projects.

In addition to this, to ensure that the capacity addition targets are realized and projects are commissioned as per schedule, an Accountability System has been put in place for the Eleventh Plan central sector power projects scheduled for commissioning during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period.

#### Statement-I

##### 11th Plan Thermal and Hydro Capacity Addition Targets and Achievements till date

Name of the State	Targeted Cap. (MW)			Total Cap. (MW) Achieved		
	Thermal	Hydro	Total	Thermal	Hydro	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	4329	644	4973	1687	117	1804
Arunachal Pradesh	0	2600	2600	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	787.2	0	787	2	0	0
Bihar	4390	0	4390	1000	0	1000
Chhattisgarh	7330	0	7330	3050	0	3050
Delhi	1500	0	1500	0	0	0
Gujarat	5230	0	5230	1966.5	0	1966.5
Haryana	3300	0	3300	600	0	600
Himachal Pradesh	0	4435	4435	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	0	899	899	0	450	450
Jharkhand	3050	0	3050	250	0	250
Karnataka	2865	230	3095	1100	230	1330
Kerala	0	160	160	0	0	0
Maharashtra	5440	250	5690	1490	250	1740
Madhya Pradesh	2210	920	3130	710	520	1230
Meghalaya	0	124	124	0	0	0
Orissa	600	150	850	0	150	150
Punjab	500	0	500	500	0	500
Rajasthan	3120	0	3120	1175	0	1175
Sikkim	0	1809	1809	0	510	510
Tamil Nadu	3692.2	60	3752.2	92.2	0	92.2
Tripura	750	0	750	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	4580	0	4580	790	0	790
Uttarakhand	0	2154	2154	0	304	304
West Bengal	6020	1192	7212	2070	900	2970
Total	59693.4	15627	75420.4	16480.7	3431	19911.7

**Statement-II****Reasons for Slippages - Thermal and Hydro Central Sector Projects**

Particulars	Capacity (MW)	Reasons for slippages
1	2	3
Central Sector		
Thermal		
Barh STPP I, NTPC U-1 to 3, Bihar	3x660	Contractual issues
Barh STPP II, NTPC Unit 1 Bihar	660	Delay in placement of main plant order. Order was placed in 03/08.

1	2	3
Nabi Nagar TPP, NTPC U-1&2, Bihar	2x250	Zero date not yet finalized. Land for the project to be acquired.
Bokaro TPS 'A'Exp, DVC U-1, Jharkhand	500	Underground CW channel to be dismantled for start of work of boiler foundations
Maunda TPP, NTPC, U-2, Maharashtra	500	Delay in placement of order for main plant. Order was placed in 11/08
Tuticorin TPP JV, NLC, U-1&2 Tamil Nadu	2x500	Delay in placement of order for main plant. Order was placed in 01/09.
Tripura Gas, ONGC, Module I	375	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Orders for the main plant civil works and logistics to be placed by BHEL</li> <li>• Forest clearance from MOEF for erection of transmission lines awaited.</li> <li>• Widening of roads for transportation of heavy equipments.</li> </ul>
Total Thermal	6140 MW	
Hydro		
Parbati St.-II NHPC, HP. 4x200= 800 MW	800	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delay in revised forest clearance.</li> <li>• Slow progress of HRT due to poor geology.</li> <li>• Slide in Power House area in Feb 07.</li> </ul>
Rampur SJVNL, HP. 6 x 68.67s 412 MW	412	• Slow progress of HRT due to poor geology.
Loharinagpala NTPC, Uttranchal 4x150a-600 MW	600	• Work suspended due to environmental concerns
Tapovan Vishnugad NTPC, Uttranchal 4x130= 520 MW	520	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civil works of HRT due to delay in procurement/ deployment of Tunnel Boring Machine by Civil Contractor</li> <li>• Poor rock strata encountered in power house.</li> <li>• Change in design necessitated because of poor geology.</li> </ul>
Subansiri Lower NHPC, Ar.Pr. 8x250= 2000 MW	2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frequent stoppage of work by locals in Ar. Pradesh side.</li> <li>• Signing of MOU with State Govt.</li> </ul>
Kameng NEEPCO, Ar.Pr. 4x150= 600 MW	600	• Adverse geology resulting in slow progress in HRT. Also flash flood on 28.10.2008 caused major damage to some of the works.
Sub-Total (CS):	4932	

[Translation]

### Failure of Vasectomy Programme

1522. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the vasectomy programme being run in the country by the Government to achieve the objectives of the 'Chota Parivar Sukhi Parivar' campaign;

(b) whether vasectomy operations have not been successful in many states in the country;

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

(d) whether the victims of such operations have demanded compensation;

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

(f) the action taken against the officials responsible for failure of operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Male participation is being promoted as a part of the National Family Welfare Programme, under which performance has been increasing over the last two years. The following steps have been taken to improve the performance:

- Services for vasectomy are being provided on fixed day basis at identified centers and through periodic camps in the states.
- Training for augmenting the pool of vasectomy

surgeons is being undertaken at the National, State & District levels.

- The compensation schemes has been revised w.e.f. 7.9.07, where the compensation for vasectomy has been increased to Rs. 1500/- for all categories of acceptors in all the states.
- The Family Planning Insurance Scheme has been taken up w.e.f. 25.11.2005, which provides insurance cover to all persons undergoing sterilization operation in public/accredited private health facilities.

(b) and (c) A few cases of failure have been reported.

However, as per WHO Global Hand Book for providers in Family Planning, a failure rate of 2 - 3% can occur, which could well be attributed to the natural functions of the human body like spontaneous re-canalization, resulting in cases of failure. Details of failure cases state wise, are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(d) and (e) Yes. State wise details of compensation provided under the National Family Planning Insurance Scheme are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(f) Out of a total 2,89,642 cases of vasectomy performed during the year 2008-09, only 327 clients have claimed insurance for failure, which amounts to 0.1% (well below the accepted level of 2 - 3%)

Even so, States have been directed to ensure that all the surgeons against whom maximum number of failures have been reported, be retrained before being allowed to perform vasectomies.

### Statement-I

#### State-wise Details of Failure Reported (2009)

State	Name of district	Vasectomy
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	1
	Karimnagar	5
	Mahabubnagar	1

1	2	3
	Nalgonda	1
Andhra Pradesh Total		8
Chhattisgarh	Jagdalpur	1
	Korba	1
	Mahasamunad	1
	Rajnanadgaon	13
	Uttar Bastar Kanker	7
Chhattisgarh Total		13
Delhi	Delhi	3
Delhi Total		3
Gujrat	Ahmedabad	1
	Bharuch	1
	Jamnagar	1
	Panchmohal Godahra	1
Gujrat Total		4
Haryana	Bhiwani	4
	Faridabad	4
	Gurgaon	1
	Jind	5
	Karnal	15
	Kurushetra	16
	Narnaul	4
	Panipat	2
	Rewari	1
	Rohtak	1
	Sonipat	4
	Yamuna Nagar	2
Haryana Total		59
Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	2
	Chamba	5
	Hamirpur	5

1	2	3
	Kinnaur	3
	Kullu	1
	Shimla	3
Himachal Pradesh Total		19
Kerala	Kasaragod	1
	Thrissur	1
Kerala Total		2
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	27
	Batul	2
	Bhind	2
	Burhanpur	1
	Dewas	4
	Dhar	9
	Guna	1
	Gwalior	1
	Indore	2
	Katni	3
	Mandsaur	1
	Narsinghpur	3
	Nimuch	6
	Raisen	5
	Ratlam	3
	Sagar	2
	Satna	4
	Sehore	16
	Seoni	2
	Shahdol	1
	Shajapur	14
	Sidhi	1
	Tikamgarh	1
Madhya Pradesh Total		112

	2	3
Maharashtra	Ahmed Nagar	1
	Akola	4
	Amarwadi	7
	Bhindara	1
	Buldana	2
	Gondia	2
	Jalgaon	1
	Mumbai	2
	Nanded	1
	Parbhani	1
	Sangli	1
	Satara	2
Maharashtra Total		25
Orissa	Dhenkanal	1
Orissa Total		1
Punjab	Bhatinda	1
	Taran Taran	1
Punjab Total		2
Rajasthan	Ajmer	5
	Alwar	2
	Banswada	1
	Baran	6
	Bhilwara	4
	Bundi	1
	Chittorgarh	1
	Churu	7
	Dausa	3
	Hanumangarh	2
	Jaipur	3
	Jalore	1
	Jhalawad	3



1	2	3
	Kota	2
	Nagour	1
	Pali	1
	Rajsamand	3
	Sirohi	2
	Sriganganagar	3
	Rajasthan Total	51
Sikkim	East Sikkim	2
	North Sikkim	1
Sikkim Total		3
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	1
Tamil Nadu Total		1
Tripura	West Tripura	1
Tripura Total		1
Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	2
	Kaushambhi	1
	Pratapgarh	1
	Sant Ravi Das Nagar	1
	Sultanpur	4
	Unnao	1
	Varanasi	3
Uttar Pradesh Total		10
Uttarakhand	Bageshwar	1
	Chamoli	1
	Dehradun	1
	Nainital	3
	Uttarkashi	1
Uttarakhand Total		7
West Bengal	Malda	5
	Nadia	1
West Bengal Total		6
	Grand Total	327

**Statement-II****Statewise Details of Compensation Paid (2009)**

State	Name of District	Amount Paid
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	30000
	Karimnagar	150000
	Mahabubnagar	30000
	Nalgonda	30000
Andhra Pradesh Total		240000
Chhattisgarh	Jagdalpur	30000
	Korba	30000
	Mahasamund	30000
	Rajnandgaon	90000
	Uttar Bastar Kanker	210000
Chhattisgarh Total		390000
Delhi	Delhi	90000
Delhi Total		90000
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	30000
	Bharuch	30000
	Jamnagar	30000
	Panchmohal Godahra	30000
Gujarat Total		120000
Haryana	Bhiwani	120000
	Faridabad	120000
	Gurgaon	30000
	Jind	150000
	Karnal	450000
	Kurushetra	480000
	Narnaul	120000
	Panipat	60000

1	2	3
	Rewari	30000
	Rohtak	30000
	Sonipat	120000
	Yamuna Nagar	60000
Haryana Total		1770000
Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	60000
	Chamba	150000
	Hamirpur	150000
	Kinnaur	90000
	Kullu	30000
	Shimla	90000
Himachal Pradesh Total		570000
Kerala	kasaragod	30000
	Thrissur	30000
Kerala Total		60000
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	810000
	Batul	60000
	Bhind	60000
	Burhanpur	30000
	Dewas	120000
	Dhar	270000
	Guna	30000
	Gwalior	30000
	Indore	60000
	Katni	90000
	Mandsaur	30000
	Narsinghpur	90000
	Nimuch	180000
	Raisen	150000

1	2	3
	Ratlam	90000
	Sagar	60000
	Satna	120000
	Sehore	480000
	Seoni	60000
	Shahdol	30000
	Shajapur	420000
	Sidhi	60000
	Tikamgarh	30000
Madhya Pradesh Total		3360000
Maharashtra	Ahemed Nagar	30000
	Akola	120000
	Amarwati	210000
	Bhindara	30000
	Buldana	60000
	Gondia	60000
	Jalgaon	30000
	Mumbai	60000
	Nanded	30000
	Parbhani	30000
	Sangli	30000
	Satara	60000
Maharashtra Total		750000
Orrisa	Dhenkanal	30000
Orrisa Total		30000
Punjab	Bhatinda	30000
	Taran Taran	30000
Punjab Total		60000
Rajasthan	Ajmer	150000

1	2	3
	Alwar	60000
	Banswada	30000
	Baran	180000
	Bhilwara	120000
	Bundi	30000
	Chittorgarh	30000
	Churu	210000
	Dausa	90000
	Hanumangarh	60000
	Jalpur	90000
	Jalore	30000
	Jhalawad	90000
	Kota	60000
	Nagour	30000
	Pali	30000
	Rajsamand	90000
	Sirohi	60000
	Sriganganagar	90000
Rajasthan Total		1530000
Sikkim	East Sikkim	60000
	North Sikkim	30000
Sikkim Total		90000
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	30000
Tamil Nadu Total		30000
Tripura	West Tripura	30000
Tripura Total		30000
Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	60000
	Kaushambhi	30000
	Pratapgarh	30000

1	2	3
	Sant Ravi Das Nagar	30000
	Sultanpur	30000
	Unnao	30000
	Varanasi	90000
Uttar Pradesh Total		300000
Uttarakhand	Bageshwar	30000
	Chamoli	30000
	Dehradun	30000
	Nainital	90000
	Uttarkashi	30000
Uttarakhand Total		210000
West Bengal	Malda	150000
	Nadia	30000
West Bengal Total		180000
Grand Total		9810000

[English]

### Compensation to Accident Victims

1523. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain road accident victims do not get compensation due to the involvement of uninsured vehicles being involved in the accidents;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether insurance of vehicles is compulsory before they are brought on the road; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government not to allow uninsured vehicles on the road?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Road accident victims are not eligible for compensation from the Insurance Company, if the uninsured vehicle is involved in the accident. However, in 'Hit & Run' cases, accident victims are eligible for compensation of Rs. 25,000 in case of injury and Rs. 50,000 in case of death, through a special Fund constituted in terms of Section 163

of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 called 'Solatium Fund', which is presently maintained by New India Assurance Co. Ltd. 0.1% of the Gross Written Motor Premium is contributed towards this Fund every year by both Public and Private Insurers.

(c) and (d) As per Section 146 of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 no person shall use a motor vehicle in a public place unless it is covered by third party insurance. As per Rule 42 of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules (CMVR), 1989 no vehicle can be delivered without registration and as per Rule 47 of the CMVR the registration of vehicle can be done only after insuring the vehicle.

[Translation]

### Migration of Doctors

1524. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA:  
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:  
DR. K. S. RAO:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the unabated migration of doctors to other countries in search of green pastures;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the expenditure Government incurs on medical education of a doctor;
- (d) whether flocking of doctors is causing adverse effect on the country's health services; and
- (e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to reverse this trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Yes, doctors go abroad either for obtaining higher qualifications/training or for prestigious assignment.

(c) No data is being maintained on the amount spent per student for imparting medical education.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Amendment to Insurance Act, 1938

1525. SHRI SANJAY BHOI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

- (a) whether the Government proposes to bring an amendment to the Insurance Act, 1938 in respect of the third party insurance;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the implications arising out of this amendment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Government has introduced the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2008 in the Rajya Sabha on 22.12.2008 to amend the Insurance Act, 1938 in respect of the motor third party insurance by way of insertion of a new section 32D. The Bill has been referred to the Standing Committee on Finance for examination and report. Proposed section 32D provides for an obligation on all general insurers (except specialised insurance companies) in respect of

third party risks of motor vehicles, taking into account the fact that third party motor insurance is a statutory compulsion for the vehicle owners under the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. This provision would ensure that all companies make available third party insurance for motor vehicles to policyholders.

[Translation]

#### Insecurity in Banks

1526. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether various crimes including murders in bank premises are on the rise;
- (b) the number of such cases reported from the banks especially in the insurgency and naxal affected States in the country during the last three years, State-wise;
- (c) the number of persons apprehended and exonerated in each of the said incidents, State-wise; and
- (d) the details of the financial and other assistance provided by the banks and the Government to the dependents of the bank employees and other people killed/injured in such cases and other crimes in banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that there has been some increase in various crimes including murders in the bank premises in the last three years. The State-wise break up in respect of robbery/dacoity/theft/burglary reported during the calendar year 2007, 2008 and 2009 is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(c) No separate information regarding the number of persons apprehended and exonerated for their alleged involvement in respect of various crimes including murders in banks is maintained.

(d) Government had issued instructions on 14.10.1991 to all the Public Sector Banks containing guidelines regarding compensation to bank employees who are killed in robberies/terrorist incidents, a copy of which is enclosed as statement-II.

**Statement-I****State-wise data on Robbery/Dacoity/Theft/Burglary**

(Amount in Rupees lakh)

Name of the State	2007		2008		2009	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	20	117.14	18	31.48	50	40.51
Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	1	33.00
Assam	32	36.12	21	56.68	13	172.48
Bihar	29	114.00	29	78.71	30	77.70
Chandigarh	4	0.20	6	0	7	0.87
Chhattisgarh	18	36.47	17	20.89	9	26.52
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	2	0
Daman & Diu	1	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	13	8.39	13	100.83	28	24.07
Goa	5	0.01	1	0	3	0
Gujarat	33	2.92	20	100.73	23	64.35
Haryana	24	27.61	44	242.28	37	131.23
Himachal Pradesh	6	0.47	14	4.75	10	7.55
Jammu & Kashmir	11	18.02	13	54.94	11	118.34
Jharkhand	23	186.99	24	150.41	19	75.89
Karnataka	21	35.04	20	119.20	32	44.45
Kerala	11	0.55	13	0	16	111.10
Madhya Pradesh	27	30.17	42	110.27	47	41.95
Maharashtra	32	156.13	36	131.35	37	73.42
Meghalaya	4	3.00	0	0	1	0
Mizoram	0	0	1	0	0	0



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	1	0
Orissa	22	388.04	20	591.44	22	253.73
Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	1	0
Punjab	52	93.21	55	102.18	60	83.94
Rajasthan	26	30.66	32	75.86	32	84.26
Tamilnadu	11	47.89	19	39.11	17	17.67
Uttar Pradesh	51	104.80	60	155.15	54	292.29
Uttaranchal	6	7.09	12	30.03	5	4.52
West Bengal	23	115.12	28	159.98	27	272.21
<b>Total</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>1560.04</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>2356.27</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>2052.05</b>

**Statement-II**

*No.22/14/91/Vig/D*  
*Government of India*  
*Ministry of Finance*  
*Department of Economic Affairs*  
*(Banking Division)*

New Delhi  
Dt. 14/10/91

To

The Chairman & Managing Directors of  
all public sector banks.

**Subject: Guidelines regarding compensation  
to Bank employees who are killed in  
Robberies/terrorist incidents.**

Sir,

The guidelines were issued by Government to the Public Sector Banks vide d.o. letter No.1/26/86-Vig, dated 20th June, 1986 regarding the compensation and reward which may be paid to the Bank employees and members of public resisting bank robberies. The package of compensation/reward in such cases has been reviewed in consultation with Indian Banks' Association and it has

been decided to modify the guidelines. The guidelines contained herein will take immediate effect and apply to all grades of employees.

i) In case of death of an employee as a result of or during bank robbery and attacks by terrorists, on bank employees during as well as after office hours in any part of the country the family of the deceased will be given compensation by the bank as follows.

In case of death of executives

Scale IV onwards Rs.5 lacs

- do - Officers Scale I to III Rs. 3 lacs
- do - Clerical Staff Rs. 2 lacs
- do - Sub staff Rs. 1 lac

ii) The bank concerned will look after the educational expenses of the children of the deceased upto and inclusive of graduation.

iii) The bank will give immediate employment to one member of the family of the deceased in accordance with the guidelines for compassionate appointments. In case none is able to immediately take up the employment, the entitlement will be held in abeyance till one of the members of the family become eligible

for and is in a position to take up such appointment. However, compassionate employment as officer may be considered in special cases, with the approval of Government subject to the fulfilling of educational qualification laid down for the post.

In case compassionate employment is not taken up, the pay and allowances last drawn by the deceased may be extended to the family of the deceased till one of the children of the family of the deceased reaches the age of 21 years or till the date on which, the deceased would have retired in normal course 'whichever is earlier. Such payment of pay and allowances will be available only if the dependent is not gainfully employed elsewhere;

- iv) The loans for housing etc. which might have been availed of by the employee may be transferred to the family member if any compassionate employment is given. Irrespective of his/her normal eligibility. If compassionate employment is not sought by the family, the interest part of the loan may be waived and only the principal amount may be recovered from the compensation/other dues payable.
- v) In respect of the persons other than the bank employee who may get killed as a consequence of or during robberies and/or attack of terrorists, the bank will, pay a lumpsum compensation of Rs.1 lac to the family, of the deceased.
- vi) In case of bank employees and customers/members of public who actively resist bank robberies and terrorist attacks on banks, the banks may consider a cash reward not exceeding Rs.50,000/-. In addition, bank employees may be given an out of turn promotion, if they satisfy the minimum conditions of eligibility prescribed for direct recruits to the post but without reference to the number of years of service rendered. Employees not covered by the above criterion, may be allowed three advance increments in their existing grade on a permanent basis.
- vii) All expenses for treatment of injury including hospitalisation of the victims including bank employees/members of public/members of police forces etc. shall be borne by the bank.

- viii) The cash reward mentioned in clause (vi) above, will be in addition to the compensation, if any, to which the person may be entitled to under the provisions of various Acts/Rules governing him/her.

Yours faithfully

(K. Srinivasan)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

Copy to :

1. Secretary, Indian Banks' Association, Bombay for Information.
2. Chief Officer, DBOD, R.B.I., Central office, Bombay.
3. All Officers/Sections in Banking Division.

[English]

#### Implementation of NRHM

1527. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL

KHATGAONKAR:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the working of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in the country;
- (b) if so, the details and outcome thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has formulated any strategy for the effective implementation of the NRHM in the country including hilly areas and Tamil Nadu;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether it is also proposed to empower the local bodies for the effective management of the health schemes; and
- (f) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The government is regularly assessing the working of the National Rural Health Mission through a multi pronged monitoring protocol which includes web based health management information system, state visits, periodic surveys, community reports, review missions. The findings of the reports are communicated to the States for corrective actions and reviewed periodically from time to time.

(c) and (d) The NRHM Framework for Implementation details strategies for effective implementation of NRHM which interalia includes communitisation, flexible financing, improved management capacity, innovations in human resource management etc. Moreover guidelines relating to provision of better health care in remote and difficult areas of the country have also been sent to the States for effective implementation of the Mission in the country including Tamil Nadu. The strategies include identification of difficult and inaccessible health facilities and also provision of incentives for human resources in these areas.

(e) and (f) Under NRHM, a detailed framework for implementation has been operationalised for empowering the local bodies for the effective management of the health schemes. These are achieved through an increased role for PRIs, the ASHA programme, the Village Health and Sanitation Committee, increased public participation in hospital development committees, district health societies and in the district and village health planning efforts and also through community monitoring initiative, and also provision of greater space for NGO participation.

#### **Cases of Dengue, Malaria, Chikungunya and Japanese Encephalitis**

1528. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) the total number of cases of diseases like, dengue, malaria chikungunya and Japanese encephalitis reported in the country and the number of persons who died due to these diseases during the last year and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the steps taken and the financial and technical assistance provided to the State Governments under various programmes to check the spread of such diseases during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether cases of fever different from the chikungunya or dengue have been recently reported in some parts of the country including Tamil Nadu;

(d) if so, whether the State Governments have been asked to submit reports on the cases of unusual fever and a health advisory has been issued in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and further steps proposed to be taken by the Government to tackle these diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The total number of cases of Dengue, Malaria, Chikungunya and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome/ Japanese Encephalitis are reported in the country calendar year-wise i.e. January to December of the year. Therefore the number of cases and deaths reported due to these diseases during 2008 and 2009, State/UT-wise, are given in the enclosed statement 1 to 4 respectively.

(b) Government of India through its National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) has developed a strategy for prevention and control of these diseases which advocates for integrated vector control, early case detection and complete treatment, and behavior change communication. Government of India provides technical support and also supplements the State by providing funds and commodities as per their annual requirements approved under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for carrying out the above stated activities. However, the programme is primarily being implemented through the State Government.

The details of financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid (cash & kind) provided to the States/UTs for prevention and control of vector-borne diseases during the years 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) No.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

**Statement-I***Dengue cases and deaths reported in the country during 2008 and 2009*

Sl. No.	State	2008		2009 (Provisional)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	313	2	1190	11
2	Bihar	1	0	1	0
3	Chandigarh	167	0	25	0
4	Delhi	1312	2	1153	3
5	Goa	43	0	277	5
6	Gujarat	1065	2	2461	2
7	Haryana	1137	9	125	1
8	Karnataka	339	3	1764	8
9	Kerala	733	3	1425	6
10	Maharashtra	743	22	2255	20
11	Punjab	4349	21	245	1
12	Rajasthan	682	4	1389	18
13	Tamil Nadu	530	3	1072	7
14	Uttar Pradesh	51	2	168	2
15	West Bengal	1038	7	399	0
16	Puducherry	35	0	66	0
17	Madhya Pradesh	3	0	1467	5
18	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	2	0
19	Uttarakhand	20	0	0	0
20	Nagaland	0	0	25	0
Total		12,561	80	15,509	89

**Statement-II***Malaria cases and deaths reported in the country during 2008 and 2009*

Sl. No.	State	2008		2009 (Provisional)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	26424	0	24723	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	29146	27	21894	15
3	Assam	83939	86	91413	63
4	Bihar	2541	0	2853	20
5	Chhattisgarh	123495	4	115343	18
6	Goa	9822	21	5056	10
7	Gujarat	51161	43	45821	27
8	Haryana	35683	0	27976	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	146	0	182	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	217	1	317	0
11	Jharkhand	214299	25	228116	28
12	Karnataka	47344	8	36830	0
13	Kerala	1804	4	2046	1
14	Madhya Pradesh	105312	53	87822	25
15	Maharashtra	67333	148	93816	159
16	Manipur	708	2	1069	4
17	Meghalaya	39616	73	76759	192
18	Mizoram	7361	91	9399	119
19	Nagaland	5078	19	8489	35
20	Orissa	375430	239	375401	192
21	Punjab	2494	0	2955	0
22	Rajasthan	57482	54	32709	18
23	Sikkim	38	0	42	1
24	Tamil Nadu	21046	2	14920	1
25	Tripura	25894	51	24371	62
26	Uttarakhand	1059	0	1264	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	93383	0	54488	0
28	West Bengal	89443	104	137768	74
29	A. and N. Islands	4688	0	5492	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
30	Chandigarh	347	0	430	0
31	D & N Haveli	3037	0	3066	1
32	Daman & Diu	115	0	97	0
33	Delhi	253	0	169	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	8	0
35	Puducherry	72	0	65	0
Total		15,26,210	1,055	15,33,169	1,068

**Statement-3***Chikungunya cases and deaths reported in the country during 2008 and 2009*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008	2009 (Provisional)
		Clinically suspected Chikungunya fever cases	Clinically suspected Chikungunya fever cases
1	Andhra Pradesh	5	591
2	Karnataka	46510	41230
3	Maharashtra	853	1594
4	Tamil Nadu	46	5063
5	Madhya Pradesh	0	30
6	Gujarat	303	1740
7	Kerala	24685	11899
8	Delhi	14	18
9	Rajasthan	3	256
10	Goa	52	1839
11	Orissa	4676	2306
12	West Bengal	17898	5270
13	Uttar Pradesh	11	0
14	Haryana	35	2
Total		95,091	71,838

**Statement-4**

*Acute Encephalitis Syndrome/ Japanese Encephalitis cases and deaths reported in the country during 2008 and 2009*

Sl. No.	Affected States/UTs	2008		2009 (Provisional)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	6	0	14	0
2	Assam	319	99	462	92
3	Bihar	203	45	325	95
4	Goa	39	0	66	3
5	Haryana	13	3	12	10
6	Karnataka	3	0	246	8
7	Kerala	2	0	3	0
8	Maharashtra	24	0	1	0
9	Manipur	4	0	6	0
10	Tamil Nadu	144	0	265	8
11	Uttarakhand	12	0	0	0
12	Uttar Pradesh	3012	537	3073	556
13	West Bengal	58	0	0	0
14	Nagaland	0	0	9	2
Grand Total		3,839	684	4,482	774

**Statement-5**

*Financial assistance in the form of Grants-in-aid (Cash & Kind) provided to States/UTs for prevention and control of vector-borne diseases During 2008-09 and 2009-10*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States	2008-09	2009-10 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	1172.30	788.59
2	Arunachal Pradesh	884.57	566.11
3	Assam	3635.08	1925.88

1	2	3	4
4	Bihar	2681.21	1557.74
5	Chhattisgarh	2054.90	1126.86
6	Goa	16.91	28.17
7	Gujarat	483.29	699.98
8	Haryana	47.93	260.46
9	Himachal Pradesh	11.13	5.12
10	Jammu and Kashmir	17.97	22.46
11	Jharkhand	3438.25	818.19
12	Karnataka	681.46	316.14

1	2	3	4
13	Kerala	307.59	172.63
14	Madhya Pradesh	739.83	1571.36
15	Maharashtra	1084.11	471.78
16	Manipur	323.85	167.34
17	Meghalaya	497.63	503.99
18	Mizoram	418.78	535.43
19	Nagaland	610.04	493.52
20	Orissa	2153.06	4748.90
21	Punjab	92.71	250.74
22	Rajasthan	1033.16	1155.07
23	Sikkim	10.77	11.78
24	Tamil Nadu	289.55	551.35
25	Tripura	627.31	711.15
26	Uttar Pradesh	2007.84	1820.52
27	Uttanchal	40.93	7.46
28	West Bengal	1439.47	1181.35
29	Delhi	57.31	15.40
30	Puducherry	3.19	1.19
31	A and N Islands	287.47	209.70
32	Chandigarh	57.86	32.57
33	D and N Haveli	45.55	30.40
34	Daman and Diu	22.15	15.20
35	Lakshadweep	14.37	0.53
Total		27289.53	22775.06

#### Management of Solid Waste

1529. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:  
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the growing problems faced by Metros and big cities in the management of solid waste, which has become hazardous;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government for the proper disposal and management of solid waste in the cities;

(c) whether the Technical Advisory Group on Solid Waste Management has submitted its final report to the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes Madam, the Government is aware of the growing problems faced by Metros and big cities in management of solid waste.

(b) Government of India has initiated following actions:

- The Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India, has notified the 'Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000' which has specific directives to the urban local bodies for proper and scientific management of municipal solid waste.
- The Ministry of Urban Development has published a Manual on Municipal Solid Waste Management in May, 2000 to assist ULBs in management of municipal solid waste.
- A Task Force set up by Ministry of Urban Development in March, 2003, has furnished its report on "Integrated Plant Nutrient Management".
- Under the Twelfth Finance Commission an award of Rs. 2500 crores was made to urban local bodies for the management of solid waste in all Class I cities in the country during the period 2005-10.
- A Pilot project on Solid Waste Management and Drainage scheme in Ten selected airfield towns is being implemented at a total cost of Rs. 130.67 crores. Six projects have been completed/



commissioned and four projects are at various stages of completion.

- Under the Urban Infrastructure Governance (UIG) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) 41 and 51 number of solid waste management projects have been approved at an estimated cost of Rs.2236.01 crores and Rs.327.02 crores respectively. The projects are at different stages of implementation.
- Under the 10% lumpsum scheme for solid waste management in the North East Region including Sikkim, five projects have been approved since the year 2001-02.

(c) The Technology Advisory Group on solid waste management finalized its report and the Ministry has circulated the report to all the State Governments for adoption.

(d) The report of the Technology Advisory Group broadly covers various technologies available for the treatment of municipal solid waste, the extent of application of these technologies in India, Government of India's initiatives and schemes, financial aspects giving details of sectoral lending by financial institutions, the extent of private sector participation, legal issues related to private sector participation, fiscal incentives for solid waste management infrastructure financing by the state and central governments, strategies to be adopted for building community awareness and public participation and human resource development through internal capacity building.

#### **Global Recession**

1530. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the ill effects of global recession on our economy are receding and/ or over;
- (b) if so, the facts in this regard;
- (c) whether the spell of recession has done enough damage to our financial sector particularly the banking sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken and other precautionary measures being taken up to safeguard our financial sector, particularly, the banking sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The global financial and economic crisis in 2008-09 led to a slowdown in the Indian economy with the rate of growth falling from 9.2 per cent in 2007-08 to 6.7 per cent in 2008-09. The year, 2009-10, has shown clear signs of a recovery with the rate of growth being estimated at 7.2 per cent as per the Advance Estimates of the Central Statistical Organisation. The other macroeconomic indicators also point to a recovery.

(c) The balance sheets of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) in India remained robust despite the global financial crisis. The leverage ratio (Tier I capital to total assets ratio) in India has remained high, reflecting the strength of the banking system. The Capital to Risk-weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) of SCBs, a measure of the capacity of banks to absorb unexpected losses, improved to 13.2 per cent at end-March 2009 from 13 per cent at end-March 2008.

(d) In the wake of the global financial crisis, the focus of the policy initiatives has been to maintain financial stability and to atrest the moderation in the growth momentum. The initiatives taken in this regard were mainly aimed at strengthening the banking system and financial markets, while ensuring uninterrupted flow of credit to different sectors. The prudential regulation and supervisory policies were also made stronger.

[Translation]

#### **Pathetic Condition of Widows**

1531. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether as per the Census of 2001, several widows are living a very pathetic life;
- (b) if so, whether the Government proposes to

formulate any special scheme for the upliftment of these widows; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) As per the census 2001, there are 3.43 crore widows in the country. Government is implementing the Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) under which pension @ Rs. 200/- per month is provided to widows in the age group of 40-64 years and living below poverty line. 24.30 lakh widows have been benefitted under IGNWPS so far. Widows above the age of 64 years are covered under the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) under which Rs. 200 per month is given. Two shelter based schemes, namely, Swadhar and Short Stay Homes are implemented for relief and rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstances. Widows who do not have family and societal support can avail benefits of shelter, food, medical care, vocational training etc. under these schemes.

[English]

#### Medical Facilities for Poor People

1532. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether the poor people, especially the minorities are not getting proper medical facilities under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in the remote/backward areas of the country including Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the medical services to the poor people in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No. The NRHM provides for accessible, affordable, accountable primary health care to all sections of the rural population with special focus on

vulnerable groups including minorities and backward areas. NRHM mandates fully functional health care delivery system to all irrespective of caste, class or creed. Moreover guidelines relating to provision of better health care in remote and difficult areas of the country have also been sent to the States for effective implementation of the Mission in the country. The strategies include identification of difficult and inaccessible health facilities and also provision of incentives for human resources in these areas. States, including Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, have provided for backward area plan in the Annual Programme Implementation Plan of 2010-11.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Under NRHM several initiatives have been taken to improve the health situation of the poor in the country which inter-alia includes strengthening of health facilities through provision of drugs, manpower and equipments, provision of Mobile Medical Units and ambulance services, incentives to serve in difficult areas, accelerating the operationalisation of 24x7 PHCs and First Referral Units etc.

[Translation]

#### Polio Cases

1533. SHRI PAKAURI LAL:

SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

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

(a) the number of polio cases reported in the country during the current year as on date, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(b) the reasons for the rise in polio cases in the country;

(c) whether a large number of children in the country are still vulnerable to polio despite the repeated rounds of vaccination; and

(d) If so, the steps taken by the Government to prevent the recurrence of polio cases in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The number of polio cases reported in the country during the calendar year 2009 and 2010, State/UTwise and Union Territory-wise is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) Convergence of a number of risk factors such as low routine immunization coverage, poor environmental sanitation, higher incidence of acute diarrhoeal disease etc favour virus transmission and interfere with effectiveness of oral polio vaccine.

(c) 33 out of 35 States/UTs are free from indigenous polio virus circulation. Indigenous transmission of polio is limited to high risk areas of UP and Bihar. Only one genetic cluster is presently in circulation as compared to 9 in 2006. However as long as poliovirus transmission continues in any part of the country, children under five years of age are vulnerable to getting the disease.

(d) The following steps are being undertaken to prevent the recurrence of polio cases in the country:

- Two national Immunization Days (NIDs) are conducted every year in which 172 million children upto the age of 5 years are vaccinated.
- Sub National Immunization Days (SNIDs) are conducted 5 to 7 times in a year in UP, Bihar, Delhi, Mumbai and other areas to cover high risk/migratory population.
- During the campaigns, children at bus stands, market places, major congregation points, railway stations and moving trains are vaccinated to immunize the population on move.
- New born tracking is done to vaccinate them during the polio campaigns.
- Mop Up rounds are conducted in and around the area where a polio case is detected.
- Special plan has been chalked out to vaccinate children in high risk areas of Kosi Riverine Belt.

- Polio Immunization as carried out during important events such as Chaath, festivals and other gatherings.
- Bivalent Oral Polio Vaccine has been introduced from January, 2010 for the high risk areas.

#### Statement

*Statewise/Union Territory-wise Polio cases:  
2009-2010 as on 26th February, 2010*

State/UTs	2009	2010
Uttar Pradesh	602	8
Bihar	117	5
Delhi	4	0
Punjab	4	0
Uttarakhand	4	0
Haryana	4	1
Rajasthan	3	0
Jharkhand	2	0
Himachal Pradesh	1	0
Maharashtra	0	1
West Bengal	0	1
Total	741	16

[English]

#### Payment of Dearness Allowance to Government Employees

1534. SHRI SHARAD YADAV:

PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether instalment of Dearness Allowance (DA) to Central Government employees is due from 1st January, 2010;

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

(c) the time by which the same is likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) An instalment of Dearness Allowance has become due from 1st January, 2010 as per the formula recommended by the Sixth Pay Commission as accepted by the Government. As per the extant practice, for the instalment due from January, orders are issued in March of the respective year.

[Translation]

### Inter-State Power Transmission System

1535. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has revised the norms for inter-state transmission system in the country;

(b) if so, whether the CERC has notified not to cover power projects having installed capacity of less than 250 Megawatt under the revised norms;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with its likely impact on the power generation by such power projects in the country;

(d) the number of power projects generating less than 250 MW in the country, till date; and

(e) the total power generation capacity of these projects and the extent to which power shortage in the country can be met through these power projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (e) CERC has issued Regulations on "Grant of Connectivity, Long-term Access and Medium-term Open Access in Inter-State Transmission and related matters" on 07th August, 2009 (published in the Gazette on 10th August, 2009). As per this regulation, "an applicant may be required by the Central Transmission Utility to construct a dedicated line to the point of connection to enable connectivity to the

grid: Provided that a thermal generating station of 500 MW and above and a hydro generating station of 250 MW and above, other than a captive generating plant, shall not be required to construct a dedicated line to the point of connection and such stations shall be taken into account for coordinated transmission planning by the Central Transmission Utility and Central Electricity Authority".

The generating stations of capacity below 250 MW located in any State can use inter-State transmission system through the transmission network existing at State levels by seeking open access. This is in recognition of the practical considerations in operation of the grid at the inter-state transmission level.

As on 31.01.2010 the total number of power stations having installed capacity of less than 250 MW are 324 which comprise 121 Nos. hydro & 203 Nos. thermal. The break up installed capacity of Hydro, Thermal & Nuclear stations are given below:

		Stations	Installed Capacity (MW)
1.	Hydro	121	10177.30
2.	Thermal (Coal/Gas/Diesel)	203	7736.93
3.	Nuclear	0	0
	Total	324	17914.23

Total installed capacity of such power stations contribute about 11% of the total power generation installed capacity of 156783.98 MW as on 31.01.2010 in the country and to that extent power shortage in the country are met through these power projects.

### Irregularities in Mutual Fund

1536. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of irregularities in Mutual Funds (MFs) detected during each of the last three years alongwith action taken or proposed to be taken thereon;

(b) whether the Government has put in place systems and practices to promote a safe, transparent and efficient market and ensure market integrity with respect to MFs;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has plans to review the same and also widen the reach of MFs especially beyond the Tier II and Tier III cities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and action / steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The major types of irregularities noted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) among mutual funds include violation(s) of advertisement guidelines, not taking prior approval for the merger of the schemes, error in calculation of Net Asset Value, and use of agent/distributors without proper certification, delay in NAV updation, non recording of rationale for inter scheme transfers and non disclosure of portfolio turnover ratio. Based on inspection of mutual funds and periodical reports submitted by Asset Management Companies, SEBI issues warning and deficiency letters for violation of regulations and guidelines. The mutual funds who have been served such letters are required to strengthen their compliance mechanism and report to Board of Trustees/AMC.

The action taken by SEBI for the irregularities observed in the mutual funds during the last three years is summarized below:

Year	Warnings letters issued	Deficiency letters issued
2008-09		6
2007-08	13	9
2006-07	4	-

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations 1996 ensure a safe transparent and efficient market with respect to mutual funds. These regulations are amended from time to time and various circulars are also issued for effective regulation of mutual funds. Prominent initiatives taken by

SEBI in the recent past include abolition of entry load, ensuring parity among all classes of unit holders for exit load, compulsory listing of close ended schemes, restricting exposure of liquid schemes to debt and money market securities with maturity upto 91 days only, ensuring prominent display of standard warning regarding risk factors in audio visual and print media etc.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) Review of existing regulations on mutual funds is a continuous process. To widen the reach of mutual funds, units of mutual funds schemes are now permitted to be transacted through registered stock brokers of recognized stock exchanges by SEBI.

### Solar Power Panels

1537. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to install the latest solar power panels in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to be installed?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission grid connected solar power projects can be set up on build, own and operate basis by independent project developers, who can use latest solar thermal or photovoltaic technologies for this purpose. A solar power project can be set up anywhere in the country including Rajasthan, based on the availability of land, solar resource and other facilities.

### Wind Power Projects

1538. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

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

(a) the total number of wind power projects functioning in the country alongwith their power generation capacity, State/Union-Territory wise;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted for identifying newer locations for the setting up of wind power projects in the country, particularly, in Madhya Pradesh;

(c) if so, the State-wise details of the locations identified alongwith the time by which such projects are likely to be set up at these potential sites;

(d) whether any proposal for the setting up of such projects has been submitted for approval to the Union Government by the State Governments including Madhya Pradesh; and

(e) if so, the time by which such proposals are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) A total wind power capacity of 10,949 MW has been installed up to January, 2010 in the country. State-wise break-up is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) and (c) The Government has conducted wind resource assessment studies through Centre for Wind Energy Technology, Chennai (C-WET) for identifying the potential locations for installation of wind power projects in the country including Madhya Pradesh. The State wise details of locations is given at Annexure II. Wind power projects are installed in the country in a commercial mode with private sector investment. The installation of wind power projects is subject to availability of funds through private sector, land availability, and other State Government policies.

(d) and (e) The approval for setting up of such projects is given by State Government.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise Wind Power Installed Capacity  
(as on 31.01.2010)*

States	Capacity (MW)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	123
Gujarat	1718
Karnataka	1390

1	2
Kerala	27
Madhya Pradesh	213
Maharashtra	2004
Rajasthan	871
Tamil Nadu	4599
Others	4
Total	10,949

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of wind power potential  
sites in the Country*

Sl.No.	Sl.No.	State/Station	District
1	2	3	4
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>			
1	1	Achankuttam	Tirunelveli
2	2	Alagiyapandiyapuram	Tirunelveli
3	3	Andhiyur	Coimbatore
4	4	Andipatti	Theni
5	5	Arasampalayam	Coimbatore
6	6	Ayikudy	Tirunelveli
7	7	Edayarpalayam	Coimbatore
8	8	Ennur	Tiruvallur
9	9	Gangaikondan	Tirunelveli
10	10	Kanihankulam	Kanyakumari
11	11	Kattadimalai	Kanyakumari
12	12	Kayattar - I	Tuticourin
13	13	Kayattar- II	Tuticourin
14	14	Kethanur	Coimbatore
15	15	Kumarapuram	Tirunelveli
16	16	Mangalapuram	Tirunelveli

1	2	3	4
17	17	Meenakshipuram	Theni
18	18	Mettukadal	Erode
19	19	Muppandal	Kanyakumari
20	20	Muttom	Kanyakumari
21	21	Myvadi	Coimbatore
22	22	Naduvakkurichi	Tirunelveli
23	23	Nettur	Tirunelveli
24	24	Onamkulam	Tuticourin
25	25	Ottapidaram	Tuticourin
26	26	Ovari	Tirunelveli
27	27	Panakudi	Tirunelveli
28	28	Pongalur	Coimbatore
29	29	Poolavadi	Coimbatore
30	30	Poosaripatti	Coimbatore
31	31	Puliyamkulam	Tirunelveli
32	32	Pushpathur	Dindigul
33	33	Rameswaram	Ramanathapuram
34	34	Sankaneri	Tirunelveli
35	35	Sembagaramanpudur	Kanyakumari
36	36	Servallar Hills	Tirunelveli
37	37	Sultanpet	Coimbatore
38	38	Talayathu	Tirunelveli
39	39	Tannirpandal	Coimbatore
40	40	Tuticorin	Tuticourin
41	41	Vakaikulam	Tuticourin
<b>Gujarat</b>			
42	1	Adesar	Kutch

1	2	3	4
43	2	Amrapar (Gir)	Junagadh
44	3	Amrapar (Seth)	Rajkot
45	4	Bamanbore II	Surendranagar
46	5	Bayath	Kutch
47	6	Bhandariya	Jamnagar
48	7	Butavadar	Jamnagar
49	8	Dhank I	Rajkot
50	9	Dhank II	Rajkot
51	10	Gala	Jamnagar
52	11	Godladhar	Rajkot
53	12	Haripar	Jamnagar
54	13	Harshad	Jamnagar
55	14	Jafrabad	Amreli
56	15	Jamanvada	Kutch
57	16	Jasapar	Amreli
58	17	Kagavad	Rajkot
59	18	Kalyanpur	Jamnagar
60	19	Khambada	Amreli
61	20	Kukma	Kutch
62	21	Lamba	Jamnagar
63	22	Limbara	Rajkot
64	23	Mahidad	Surendranagar
65	24	Motisindholi	Kutch
66	25	Mundra	Kutch
67	26	Navadra	Jamnagar
68	27	Nani Kundal	Amreli
69	28	Navibander	Porbander

1	2	3	4
70	29	Okha	Jamnagar
71	30	Okhamadhi	Jamnagar
72	31	Poladiya	Kutch
73	32	Ratabhe	Surendranagar
74	33	Rojmal 2	Bhavnagar
75	34	Sanodar	Bhavanagar
76	35	Sinai	Kutch
77	36	Suwarda	Jamnagar
78	37	Surajbari	Kutch
79	38	Warshamed	Rajkot
<b>Orissa</b>			
80	1	Chandipur	Balasore
81	2	Chatrapur	Ganjam
82	3	Damanjodi 2	Koraput
83	4	Gopalpur	Ganjam
84	5	Paradwip	Jagatsinghpur
85	6	Puri	Puri
<b>Maharashtra</b>			
86	1	Alamprabhu Pathar	Kolhapur
87	2	Amberi	Satara
88	3	Aundhewadi	Nasik
89	4	Brahmanwel	Dhule
90	5	Chakla	Nandurbar
91	6	Chalkewadi	Sathara
92	7	Dhalgaon	Sangli
93	8	Dongerwadi	Sangli
94	9	Gawalwadi	Nasik
95	10	Gude Panchagani	Sangli

1	2	3	4
96	11	Kankora	Aurangabad
97	12	Kas	Satara
98	13	Kavadya Donger	Ahmed nagar
99	14	Khandke	Ahmed nagar
100	15	Kolgaon	Ahmednagar
101	16	Lonavla	Pune
102	17	Mandhardeo	Satara
103	18	Matrewadi	Satara
104	19	Panchparta	Ahmednagar
105	20	Panchagani	Satara
106	21	Raipur	Dhule
107	22	Palsi	Satara
108	23	Sautada	Beed
109	24	Takarmouli	Dhule
110	25	Thoseghar	Satara
111	26	Vijayadurg	Sindhudurg
112	27	Vankusawade	Satara
113	28	Varekarwadi	Satara
114	29	Vaspet	Latur
115	30	Bhud	Sangli
116	31	Rohina	Latur
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>			
117	1	Alangarapetta	Anantapur
118	2	Badhrampalli Kottala	Anantapur
119	3	Bhimunipatnam	Vishakapatnam
120	4	Banderlapalli	Kurnool
121	5	Borampalli	Anantapur



1	2	3	4
122	6	Burugula	Kurnool
123	7	Chinnababaiyapalli	Anantapur
124	8	Jamalamadugu I	Cuddapah
125	9	Jamalamadugu II	Cuddapah
126	10	Kadavakallu	Anantapur
127	11	Kakulakonda	Chittoor
128	12	Kondamedapalli	Kurnool
129	13	Kodumuru	Kurnool
130	14	Korrakodu	Anantapur
131	15	Madugupalli	Anantapur
132	16	M.P.R. Dam	Anantapur
133	17	Mustikovalu	Anantapur
134	18	Nallakonda	Anantapur
135	19	Narasimhakonda	Nellore
136	20	Nazeerabad	Rangareddy
137	21	Pampanoor Thanda	Anantapur
138	22	Payalakuntla	Cuddappah
139	23	Ramagiri -I	Anantapur
140	24	Ramagiri -III	Anantapur
141	25	Siddanagatta	Kurnool
142	26	Singanamala	Anantapur
143	27	Tallimadugula	Anantapur
144	28	Talaricheruvu	Anantapur
145	29	Tirumala	Chittoor
146	30	Tirumalayapalli	Cuddappah
147	31	Ulindakonda	Kurnool
148	32	Vajrakarur 1	Anantapur

1	2	3	4
<b>Rajasthan</b>			
149	1	Devgarh	Pratapgarh
150	2	Harshnath	Sikar
151	3	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer,
152	4	Jaisalmer 2	Jaisalmer
153	5	Khodal	Barmer
154	6	Mohangarh	Jaisalmer
155	7	Phalodi	Jodhpur
<b>Lakshdweep</b>			
156	1	Agathi	Kavarathi
157	2	Amini	Kavarathi
158	3	Bitra	Kavarathi
159	4	Chetlat	Kavarathi
160	5	Kadmat	Kavarathi
161	6	Kalpeni	Kavarathi
162	7	Kavarathi	Kavarathi
163	8	Minicoy	Kavarathi
<b>Karnataka</b>			
164	1	B.B. Hills	Chikkamagalur
165	2	Chalamatti	Dharwad
166	3	Channavadyanapura	Chamaraja nagar
167	4	Chikodi	Belgaum
168	5	Gokak	Belgaum
169	6	Hanamsagar	Koppal
170	7	Hanumanahatti	Belgaum
171	8	Horti	Bijapur
172	9	Jogimatti	Chitradurga

1	2	3	4
173	10	Kappataguda	Gadag
174	11	Khamkarhatti	Belgaum
175	12	Malgatti	Koppal
176	13	Mannikere	Belgaum
177	14	Mavinhunda	Belgaum
178	15	Ramgad	Bellary
179	16	Sangundi	Bagalkot
180	17	Arasinagundi	Chitradurga
181	18	Bullenahalli 1	
182	19	Bullenahalli 2	
183	20	Gujanur	Gadag
184	21	Jogimatti	Chitradurga
185	22	Madikaripura	Chitradurga
186	23	Sogi A	Bellary
187	24	Sogi B	Bellary
188	25	Subramanyahalli	Bellary
189	26	Nargund	Gadag
<b>Kerala</b>			
190	1	Kanjicode	Palakkad
191	2	Kallasammedu	Idukki
192	3	Kolahamedu	Idukki
193	4	Kotamala	Palakkad
194	5	Kottathara	palakkad
195	6	Kulathummedu	Idukki
196	7	Kuttikanam	Idukki
197	8	Nallasingam	Palakkad
198	9	Panchalimedu	Idukki
199	10	Parampukettimedu	Idukki

1	2	3	4
200	11	Ponmudi	Tiruvananthapuram
201	12	Pullikanam	Idukki
202	13	Ramakalmedu	Idukki
203	14	Senapathi	Idukki
204	15	Sakkulathumedu	Idukki
205	16	Tolanur	Palakkad
206	17	Pushpagiri	Idukki
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>			
207	1	Jamgodrani	Dewas
208	2	Kukru	Betul
209	3	Mahuria	Shajapur
210	4	Mamatkheda	Ratlam
211	5	Nagda	Dewas
212	6	Sendhwa	Badwani
213	7	Valiyarpani	Badwani
<b>West Bengal</b>			
214	1	Ganga Sagar	South 24 Parganas
<b>Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands</b>			
215	1	Keating Point	Nicobar
<b>Uttarakhand</b>			
216	1	Bachelikhal	Narendra Nagar

#### Quality of Medicines

1539. SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) whether the Government has set up any agency to examine the quality of medicines in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the further steps proposed to be taken by the Government to strengthen such mechanism;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make new legislation to improve the regulatory structure of medicines in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) The regulatory control over the quality of medicines in the country is exercised by the Central Government through the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) headed by the Drugs Controller General (India) and by the State Governments through the State Drugs Controllers under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 made thereunder. Measures have been taken by the Central Government from time to time to strengthen the mechanism for better quality control of medicines, which is an ongoing process. Recently 216 new posts in various categories in the CDSCO have been sanctioned including 137 posts of drugs Inspector and 31 posts in a new category of Assistant Drugs Inspectors.

(c) and (d) The Drugs & Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill 2007 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 21st August, 2007 containing provision *inter alia* for formation of Central Drugs Authority and Centralized Licensing of Drugs.

[English]

#### World Indigenous Report, 2010

1540. SHRI RAJAIAH SIRICILLA:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether UN State of World's Indigenous Peoples Report 2010 has found that indigenous people in

India suffer disproportionately high levels of poverty, illiteracy, poor health and human rights abuse;

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

(c) whether large dams and other infrastructural projects displaced these people without the adequate compensations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is mandated to deal with the "Scheduled Tribes" notified under Article 342 of the Constitution of India and not "indigenous people".

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

#### Construction of Flyovers

1541. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of flyovers on which the construction work is to be started in preparation for the Commonwealth Games, 2010;

(b) whether the construction work is likely to be completed in time;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to complete the work in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Various agencies concerned with construction of flyovers in Delhi in preparation for the Commonwealth Games-2010 have informed that there is no such flyover on which work is yet to be started in connection with the Commonwealth Games-2010.

(b) to (e) Question does not arise in view of the reply to part (a) above.

[English]

### Janani Suraksha Yojana

1542. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

SHRI RAMKISHUN:

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

(a) whether the Government has put in place any mechanism to ensure that equitable standards are maintained for all the female patients under the Janani Suraksha Yojana,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to ensure that the Rs. 500 for every institutional delivery is reaching the women without any diversion?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a safe motherhood intervention being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal mortality by promoting institutional delivery. This is implemented in all States and Union Territories with a special focus on Low Performing States (LPS). All pregnant women delivering in government health centres like sub-centre, PHC/CHC/FRU/general wards of District and State Hospitals or accredited private institutions are eligible for a cash assistance of Rs. 1400/- in rural areas and Rs. 1000/- in urban areas. In High Performing States (HPS), below Poverty Line (BPL) pregnant women, aged 19 years and above and all SC & ST pregnant women delivering in government or accredited private health institutions are entitled for cash assistance of Rs. 700/- in rural areas and Rs. 700/- in rural areas and Rs. 600/- in urban areas. The cash assistance in high performing states is also available only up to two live births.

In both LPS and HPS, BPL pregnant women aged 19 years and above, preferring to deliver at home are entitled to cash assistance of Rs. 500/- per delivery, subject to two live births.

The Government of India has put in place several mechanisms that would strengthen the monitoring and evaluation system of JSY. These are through regular performance measurement surveys, community monitoring, quality assurance etc. The programme management units have been established at State/District and Block level to monitor the performance of the programme in these areas through regular field visits and evaluation of data. The disbursement of cash assistance to the beneficiaries is made through cheques. The JSY guidelines provide for establishment of grievance redressal cell under the District Project Management Unit. The list of JSY beneficiaries along with the date of disbursement of cash has to be displayed on the display board at the sub centre, PHC/CHC/District Hospitals. Major efforts are being made for the publicity of JSY in all the States through newspapers, advertisements, hoardings, posters, pamphlets, leaflets, and also through village health and sanitation committees.

### Integrated Child Development Services Scheme

1543. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

SHRI ARJUN MUNDA:

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

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

(a) whether only fifty percent targeted children under the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) are getting supplementary nutrition;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of children targeted under ICDS and the number of children out of them being provided supplementary nutrition in the rural/tribal/urban/backward areas during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to cover the remaining children under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY

OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) In order to universalize the ICDS Scheme, Government of India has approved a cumulative number of 14 lakhs anganwadi centres (AWCs) to cover all the habitations. As on 31.12.2009, 13.56 lakhs AWCs/ mini-AWCs have been sanctioned and about 11.04 lakhs AWCs/ mini-AWCs have become operational which is about 79% of the coverage of habitation.

As per Anganwadi survey register, these operational AWCs cover population of 11.85 crore children (0-6 years). Out of these, 7.18 crore children (6 months to 6 years) are provided supplementary nutrition under ICDS Scheme as on 31.12.2009 which constitutes a coverage of 60.61%.

Although the ICDS Scheme is universal, the Scheme for targeted beneficiaries (0-6 years children) is self selecting.

The number of children provided supplementary nutrition during 2006-07 to 2009-10 (as on 31.12.2009) are as under:

Year	No. of Children (6 months to 6 years) received supplementary nutrition
2006-07	5,81,85,339
2007-08	6,96,44,097
2008-09	7,21,96,568
2009-10 (as on 31.12.09)	7,18,45,264

States have been requested to operationalise all the pending AWCs/mini-AWC. Population norms for opening of an AWC/mini-AWC have been revised for better coverage. Nutritional and financial norms of supplementary nutrition have also been improved.

#### **Booklet on Tourism**

1544. SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to bring out a specific booklet showing all the places of tourist interest in the country giving details of Rail-Air links and boarding and lodging;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the manner in which the Government plan to create awareness and popularise tourism in the country and abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism regularly brings out publicity material including booklets, leaflets, maps etc. on various tourism products and places of tourist interest in the country to popularize tourism in India.

Awareness about tourism is also generated through 'Media Campaigns' in the international and domestic markets and through Ministry's domestic and overseas offices.

[Translation]

#### **Interest on Education Loan**

1545. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:

SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has waived off interest on education loan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Banks have shown disinterest for granting education loan to poor students by asking them for sureties;

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

(e) whether Government has set up any Complaint Redressal Cell to address such complaints against these banks; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMONARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Human Resource Development has proposed to introduce a scheme for interest subsidy during the period of moratorium on loans taken by students belonging to

economically weaker section for pursuing higher education under educational loan scheme of Indian Banks' Association (IBA). The modalities for implementation of the scheme are being finalized by IBA in consultation with banks.

(c) and (d) The banks are required to follow the broad operational guidelines provided in the Model Educational Loan Scheme, which include security norms as below:

#### Security

Upto Rs. 4 lakh	No security. Co-obligation of parents,
Above Rs. 4 lakh & Upto Rs. 7.5 lakh	Co-obligation of parents together with collateral security in the form of suitable third party guarantee.
Above Rs. 7.5 lakh	Co-obligation of parents together with tangible collateral security of suitable value alongwith the assignment of future income of the student for payment of instalments.

(e) and (f) specific complaints regarding non sanction/ delay in sanctioning loans received, if any, are taken up with the concerned banks for remedial action.

[English]

#### Gestational Diabetes among Pregnant Women

1546. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether one out of 20 pregnant women in India develops gestational diabetes or an inability to control blood sugar levels during pregnancy;

(b) if so, the details of the study conducted in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has also analysed the factors responsible for this;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial measures/corrective steps taken by the Government to control this increase?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) National level data on the prevalence of gestational diabetes in women is not available.

However, as per information received from the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) on some hospital based studies in India, the prevalence of gestational diabetes varies widely from as low as 1.37% to as high as 16.5%. Some of the reasons mentioned for gestational diabetes are obesity, family history of diabetes and metabolic features of insulin resistance.

As a part of routine ante-natal care, pregnant women who are detected to have diabetes are managed in the health facilities as per standard protocols.

#### Cases of Malaria

1547. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:

SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:

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

(a) the total number of the cases of Malaria reported in the country and the number of patients died of the said disease during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the corrective measures taken and the financial assistance provided to the State Governments including Uttar Pradesh to curb the incidence of Malaria during the said period and the achievements made as a result thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take new measures to stop the large number of deaths due to various kinds of Malaria including Brain Malaria in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH

TRIVEDI): (a) Cases of Malaria in the country are reported calendar year-wise i.e. January to December of the year. Accordingly, the number of cases and deaths reported due to Malaria during 2006 to 2009, State/UT-wise, are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) Government of India through its National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) has developed a strategy for prevention and control of vector-borne diseases including Malaria, which advocates for integrated vector control, early case detection and complete treatment, and behaviour change communication. Government of India provides technical support and also supplements the States by providing funds and commodities as per their annual requirements approved under National Rural Health Mission for carrying out the above stated activities. However, the programme is primarily being implemented through the State Governments.

The details of financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid (cash & kind) provided to the States/UTs including Uttar Pradesh for prevention and control of vector-borne diseases during the years 2006-07 to 2009-10 are given in the enclosed statement-II.

As a result of above measures the number of reported malaria cases has declined from 17,85,129 in 2006 to 15,33,169 in 2009. Deaths reported due to malaria have also declined from 1707 in 2006 to 1068 in 2009.

(c) and (d) For effective control of malaria, including *P. falciparum* malaria, and to reduce malaria mortality, Government has already taken the following initiatives:

- Intensification of surveillance by involving the community volunteers like ASHAs for diagnosis of Brain Malaria (*P. falciparum* cases) by using rapid diagnosis tests (RDTs) and treating positive cases with the ACT (Artesunate sulphha-pyrimethamine combination treatment).
- Distribution of Long lasting insecticide treated nets (LLINs) in high malaria endemic areas for protection of family members from the bites of vector mosquitoes.
- Strengthening of the programme through additional manpower.
- Strengthening of referral centres by equipping them with essential anti-malarials and other supportive drugs and equipment to deal with severe malaria cases.

#### Statement-I

##### *Malaria Cases and Deaths reported in the country during 2006 to 2009*

States/UTs	2006		2007		2008		2009 (Provisional)	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	34081	0	27803	2	26424	0	24723	3
Arunachal Pradesh	39182	196	32072	36	29146	27	21894	15
Assam	126178	304	94853	152	83939	86	91413	63
Bihar	2744	1	1595	1	2541	0	2853	20
Chhattisgarh	190590	3	147525	0	123495	4	115343	18
Goa	5010	7	9755	11	9822	21	5056	10
Gujarat	89835	45	71121	73	51161	43	45821	27
Haryana	47142	0	30895	0	35683	0	27976	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Himachal Pradesh	114	0	104	0	146	0	182	0
Jammu & Kashmir	164	0	240	1	217	1	317	0
Jharkhand	193888	4	184878	31	214299	25	228116	28
Karnataka	62842	32	49355	18	47344	8	36830	0
Kerala	2131	6	1927	6	1804	4	2046	1
Madhya Pradesh	96160	56	90829	41	105312	53	87822	25
Maharashtra	54420	133	67850	182	67333	148	93816	159
Manipur	2709	8	1194	4	708	2	1069	4
Meghalaya	29924	167	36337	237	39616	73	76759	192
Mizoram	10668	120	6081	75	7361	91	9399	119
Nagaland	3361	75	4976	26	5078	19	8489	35
Orissa	380216	257	371879	221	375430	239	375401	192
Punjab	1888	0	2017	0	2494	0	2955	0
Rajasthan	99529	58	55043	46	57482	54	32709	18
Sikkim	93	0	48	0	38	0	42	1
Tamil Nadu	28219	0	22389	1	21046	2	14920	1
Tripura	23375	31	18474	51	25894	51	24371	62
Uttarakhand	1108	0	953	0	1059	0	1264	0
Uttar Pradesh	91566	0	82538	0	93383	0	54488	0
West Bengal	159646	203	87754	96	89443	104	137768	74
A. and N. Islands	2993	1	3973	0	4688	0	5492	0
Chandigarh	449	0	340	0	347	0	430	0
D and N Haveli	3786	0	3780	0	3037	0	3066	1
Daman and Diu	140	0	99	0	115	0	97	0
Delhi	928	0	182	0	253	0	169	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Puducherry	50	0	68	0	72	0	65	0
All India Total	17,85,129	1,707	15,08,927	1,311	15,26,210	1055	15,33,169	1,068



**Statement-II**

*Details of Financial Assistance given to the States/UTs in the form of Grants-in-aid (Cash & Kind) during last three Financial Years and Current Financial Year under National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme for Prevention and Control of Vector Borne Diseases including Malaria*

(Figures in Rs. Lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,209.76	1,961.17	1,172.30	788.59
2	Arunachal Pradesh	480.58	566.99	884.57	566.11
3	Assam	1,979.85	3,582.09	3,635.08	1,925.88
4	Bihar	1,922.27	2,019.63	2,681.21	1,557.74
5	Chhattisgarh	2,579.43	2,668.39	2,054.90	1,126.86
6	Goa	27.40	118.20	16.91	28.17
7	Gujarat	1,059.80	1,608.85	483.29	699.98
8	Haryana	283.96	172.39	47.93	260.46
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	5.30	11.13	5.12
10	Jammu and Kashmir	6.49	4.50	17.97	22.46
11	Jharkhand	2,862.64	2,076.75	3,438.25	818.19
12	Karnataka	693.67	364.26	681.46	316.14
13	Kerala	431.44	855.26	307.59	172.63
14	Madhya Pradesh	1,569.17	1,630.68	739.83	1,571.36
15	Maharashtra	1,272.01	1,851.39	1,084.11	471.78
16	Manipur	367.15	369.13	323.85	167.34
17	Meghalaya	496.08	542.51	497.63	503.99
18	Mizoram	507.05	498.52	418.78	535.43
19	Nagaland	695.28	549.27	610.04	493.52
20	Orissa	3,577.27	5,166.04	2,153.06	4,748.90
21	Punjab	40.98	57.07	92.71	250.74

1	2	3	4	5	6
22	Rajasthan	877.36	1,701.78	1,033.16	1,155.07
23	Sikkim	12.93	4.98	10.77	11.78
24	Tamil Nadu	753.49	751.38	289.55	551.35
25	Tripura	668.29	905.65	627.31	711.15
26	Uttar Pradesh	2,159.32	1,617.55	2,007.84	1,820.52
27	Uttaranchal	29.12	47.26	40.93	7.46
28	West Bengal	1,433.20	1,726.42	1,439.47	1,181.35
29	Delhi	249.75	236.70	57.31	15.40
30	Puducherry	154.79	18.58	3.19	1.19
31	A. and N. Islands	429.42	365.58	287.47	209.70
32	Chandigarh	40.13	56.81	57.86	32.57
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	41.95	51.26	45.55	30.40
34	Daman & Diu	20.36	24.66	22.15	15.20
35	Lakshadweep	12.65	2.80	14.37	0.53
Total		28,945.04	34,179.80	27,289.53	22,775.06

*[Translation]***Shortage of Engineers in NHPC**

1548. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of engineers in National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the shortage of engineers is affecting the power generation capacity of NHPC; and

(d) if so, the measures being taken or proposed to be taken to deal with the situation?

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

Madam. There is a shortage of about 107 engineers in NHPC as against the sanctioned strength.

(c) and (d) The shortage of engineers is, however, not affecting the power generation capacity of NHPC as the requirement is mainly in the ongoing projects. Operating Power Stations are adequately manned as per requirement. The shortage of manpower is being met by NHPC through recruitment in phased manner.

**Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited**

1549. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has engaged any Government laboratory or experts to examine the mixture of the materials being used in the construction of pillars/bridges for metro rail;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Comptroller and Auditor (C&AG) of India has pointed out deficiencies in the functioning of Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) LIMITED;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) LIMITED has informed that the mixture of the material being used in the construction of pillars/bridges for Metro Rail are being tested in NABL (National Accreditation Board for Testing & Calibration Laboratories) Accredited Laboratories, namely, by Shriram Institute for Industrial Research, IIT Delhi and National Test House.

(c) and (d) The Comptroller and Auditor (C&AG) of India in its performance Audit Report of DMRC has highlighted certain innovative practices and also certain areas, which need further strengthening. Some of the innovative practices that have contributed to the successful implementation of the project as observed by the C&AG include speedy decision making, minimum inconvenience to the public, adoption of international standard in regard to safety and environment, etc. The areas which require attention for improvement include preparation of a corporate plan, creation of a knowledge data base, proper documentation of good practices, manualisation of procurement guidelines, etc.

(e) The observations of C&AG are intended to further improve the Delhi Metro System and to bring it at par with the best practices for which necessary action has to be taken by DMRC.

[English]

#### **Tourism Destination**

1550. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether major tourism destinations like Goa are gaining the dubious reputation as a destination for sex crimes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action plan has been drawn up by the Government to curb this menace;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other measures taken to boost tourism industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (e) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. As such, prevention of incidents of rape, sexual offences, sexual abuse of tourists, including crime against foreign tourists, is primarily the responsibility of State Governments/Union Territories. The data on incidents of crime against tourists, including foreign tourists is not compiled by Ministry of Tourism. However, in order to ensure safety and security of tourists, Ministry of Tourism has advised all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to deploy Tourist Police in the States/Union Territory Administrations. Further, Ministry of Tourism in consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Defence and State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, has framed guidelines for formation of Tourist Security Organisation (s) comprising Ex-Servicemen, for the safety and security of tourists. The guidelines have been sent to State Governments & Union Territory Administrations.

Ministry of Tourism, with the objective of promoting India as a tourist destination and increasing foreign tourist arrivals to the country, undertakes promotion and marketing of tourism, in key overseas source markets through electronic, print, internet and outdoor media and by organizing road shows/promotional events, etc.

#### **Anaemia among Women and Children**

1551. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:

SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI:

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

(a) whether as per the National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3) there has been a rise in the cases of anaemia in men and women and particularly in the pregnant women and children aged less than 3 years in the rural and urban areas of the country;

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

(c) the number of persons suffering and also died of anaemia during the last three years and the current year, genderwise and State/UT-wise;

(d) the total amount spent on the National Nutritional Anaemia programme during each of the last three year and the current year; and

(e) the targets achieved by the Government thereunder and further steps proposed to be taken by the Government to check anaemia and create awareness about it particularly among women?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) As per the report of National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3) (2005-06), the prevalence of anaemia in men, women, pregnant women and children aged 6-35 months has shown a rise when compared to the prevalence reported in NFHS-2 (1998-99). Details are given in the enclosed statement-I.

State-wise details are given in the enclosed statement-II and III.

Data on the numbers of deaths due to anaemia is not available at national level.

Under the Reproductive & Child Health Programme, within the umbrella of the National Rural Health Mission, prevention and treatment of anaemia with Iron Folic Acid (IFA) tablets in all pregnant and lactating women and children from 6 months to 10 years is an important intervention. Iron Folic Acid (IFA) in the form of tablets and liquid formulation are being supplied by the Government of India in RCH Kit A and are distributed through the sub-centres and through out-reach activities at Village Health and Nutrition Days. These are also available at other health facilities like PHCs, CHCs and district hospitals. These activities are undertaken under the RCH-II Programme. Details of expenditure for this specific purpose is not available.

Nutrition education and counseling of pregnant and lactating women during ante-natal and post-natal care visits, is also undertaken under the Information Education Communication (IEC)/Behavior Change Communication (BCC) strategy of NRHM.

#### **Statement-I**

##### ***Anaemia in Men, Women and Children (Comparison between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3)***

Category	NFHS-2 (1998-99)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
Ever married Men (15-49 years)	Not done	24.2%
Ever married Women (15-49 years)	51.8%	56.2%
Pregnant Women	49.7%	58.7%
Children (age 6-35 months)		
Rural	75.3%	80.9%
Urban	70.8%	72.2%
Total	74.3%	78.9%

**Statement-II****Anaemia among Men and Women by State***Percentage of men & women aged 15 to 49 years classified as having iron-deficiency anaemia by State, India, NFHS -III (2005-06)*

State	% in women				% in pregnant women				% in men			
	Anyanaemia	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Anyanaemia	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Any anaemia	Mild	Moderate	Severe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
India	55.3	38.6	15.0	1.8	58.7	25.8	30.6	2.2	24.2	13.0	9.9	1.3
Delhi	44.3	35.2	8.8	0.2	29.9	-	-	-	17.8	10.5	6.8	0.4
Haryana	56.1	37.6	16.7	1.7	69.7	-	-	-	19.2	12.8	5.9	0.5
H.P.	43.3	31.6	10.5	1.2	37	-	-	-	18.9	10.6	8.1	0.2
J&K	52.1	37.3	13.1	1.6	54	-	-	-	19.5	11.7	6.3	1.4
Punjab	38.0	26.2	10.4	1.4	41.6	-	-	-	13.6	6.6	5.5	1.5
Rajasthan	53.1	35.2	15.4	2.5	61.2	-	-	-	23.6	12.0	10.6	1.0
Uttaranchal	55.2	40.4	13.3	1.5	45.2	-	-	-	29.2	17.0	11.4	0.7
Chhattisgarh	57.5	39.9	15.7	1.9	63.1	-	-	-	27.0	14.4	11.5	1.1
M.P.	56.0	40.8	14.1	1.0	57.9	-	-	-	25.6	14.4	11.5	1.1
U.P.	49.9	35.1	13.2	1.6	51.6	-	-	-	24.3	11.9	10.4	2.0
Bihar	67.4	50.5	15.9	1.0	60.2	-	-	-	34.3	19.7	13.2	1.4
Jharkhand	69.5	49.6	18.6	1.3	68.4	-	-	-	36.5	18.5	17.7	0.3
Orissa	61.2	44.9	14.9	1.5	68.1	-	-	-	33.9	17.3	15.4	1.2
West Bengal	63.2	45.8	16.4	1.0	62.6	-	-	-	32.3	18.3	13.3	0.7
Arunchal Pradesh	50.6	36.6	12.5	1.6	49.2	-	-	-	28.0	13.8	13.0	1.2
Assam	69.5	44.8	21.2	3.4	72	-	-	-	39.6	18.9	17.9	2.9
Manipur	35.7	30.1	5.1	0.5	36.4	-	-	-	11.4	6.8	4.2	0.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Meghalaya	47.2	32.8	12.6	1.8	56.1	-	-	-	36.7	15.7	20.4	0.7
Mizoram	38.6	29.1	8.8	0.7	49.3	-	-	-	19.4	10.0	9.0	0.3
Sikkim	60.0	42.1	16.2	1.7	53.1	-	-	-	25.0	11.6	12.2	1.3
Tripura	65.1	49.0	14.8	1.3	57.6	-	-	-	35.5	19.2	15.5	0.8
Goa	38.0	29.6	7.8	0.6	36.9	-	-	-	10.4	6.2	3.4	0.8
Gujarat	55.3	36.2	16.5	2.6	60.8	-	-	-	22.2	12	9.2	1.0
Maharashtra	48.4	32.8	13.9	1.7	57.8	-	-	-	16.8	10.1	5.9	0.8
Andhra Pradesh	62.9	39.0	20.6	3.3	56.4	-	-	-	23.3	12.0	9.5	1.8
Karnataka	51.5	34.4	15.1	2.0	59.5	-	-	-	19.1	9.5	7.6	1.9
Kerala	32.8	25.8	6.5	0.5	33.1	-	-	-	8.0	3.8	3.7	0.4
Tamil Nadu	53.2	37.4	13.6	2.2	53.3	-	-	-	16.5	9.2	5.9	1.5

Note: The Hemoglobin levels are adjusted for altitude of the enumeration area and for smoking when calculating the degree of anemia.

**Statement-III**

*Prevalence of Anaemia in children by State Percentage of children aged 6 to 59 months  
classified as having anaemia by State, India, NFHS -III (2005-06)*

State	Any anemia	Mild	Moderate	Severe
<b>India</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Delhi	57.0	26.3	30.0	0.7
Haryana	72.3	25.8	42.2	4.3
Himachal Pradesh	54.7	25.7	26.8	2.2
Jammu and Kashmir	58.6	25.8	30.4	2.4
Punjab	66.4	21.7	38.1	6.6
Rajasthan	69.7	22.8	40.2	6.7
Uttaranchal	61.4	28.5	30.6	2.3
Chhattisgarh	71.2	24.0	45.2	2.0
MP	74.1	27.1	43.6	3.4
UP	73.9	25.4	45.0	3.6
Bihar	78.0	29.6	46.8	1.6
Jharkhand	70.3	29.3	39.1	1.9
Orissa	65.0	28.9	34.5	1.6
West Bengal	61.0	30.0	29.4	1.5
Arunchal Pradesh	56.9	27.1	29.1	0.8
Assam	69.6	28.7	38.7	2.2
Manipur	41.1	25.6	15.2	0.3
Meghalaya	64.4	31.7	31.7	1.0
Mizoram	44.2	23.5	20.0	0.6
Sikkim	59.2	28.9	29.5	0.8
Tripura	62.9	27.5	34.6	0.7
Goa	38.2	19.5	17.1	1.5
Gujarat	69.7	25.0	41.1	3.6
Maharashtra	63.4	21.9	39.6	1.8
Andhra Pradesh	70.8	23.7	43.5	3.6
Karnataka	70.4	28.6	38.6	3.2
Kerala	44.5	23.5	20.5	0.5
Tamil Nadu	64.2	27.1	34.6	2.6

### Post Graduate Medical Seats

1552. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI RAJAIAH SIRICILLA:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has approved the proposal to add more postgraduate medical seats in the medical colleges across the country in addition to the ongoing programme of increasing the enrolment of post-graduate students;

(b) if so, the number of seats proposed to be increased in the medical colleges and the criteria adopted for the purpose, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the provisions made and the financial assistance proposed to be provided to these medical colleges for the upgradation of infrastructure, purchase of equipment and payment of salaries to faculty and support staff;

(d) whether the Government has also received any requests from the State Governments in this regard; and

(e) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (e) In order to increase the number of Post Graduate (PG) seats, in medical colleges the Central Government has revised the teacher student ratio from 1:1 to 1::2. As a result of these revised norms, approximately 4000 PG seats are envisaged to be added in the medical colleges/institutes.

The Government has an approved scheme for strengthening and upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges by way of one time grant of Rs. 1350 crores with funding pattern of 75% by Central Government and 25% by State Government for starting new Post Graduate (PG) disciplines and increasing PG seats

by central funding during 11th Plan in un-served & underserved areas and in needed speciality. Under this scheme, about 5000 PG seats are envisaged to be created. Proposals in this regard have been received from 65 Government Medical colleges in 18 States.

[Translation]

### World Bank Assistance for Newly Born Infants

1553. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

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

(a) whether the World Bank proposes to provide assistance under the Newly Born Infant Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any assistance for the above programme was provided earlier also by the World Bank;

(d) if so, whether considerable success has been achieved in stabilising the growing population through this programme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) World Bank provides assistance to RCH-II project, which includes child health programme including new born care as its components.

RCH-II is a comprehensive program under National Rural Health Mission, and is largely financed by Government of India. Financial support for this is also received from World Bank, Department for International Development (DFID), UNFPA and European Union.

(b) The World Bank assistance to RCH-II is USD 381.6 million.

(c) Yes, World Bank had provided assistance for implementation of RCH Phase-I (1997-2004) and Immunization strengthening project (2000-2005).

(d) and (e) Progress has been made in stabilizing the growing population. Total fertility rate (TFR) has



reduced from 3.3 (Sample Registration System, Registrar General, India, (SRS-1997) to 2.6 (SRS -2008).

[English]

### Upgradation of Hospitals in Bihar

1554. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar has submitted any proposal for the upgradation of Shree Krishna Medical College Hospital, Muzaffarpur to the level of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS);

(b) the present status of the proposal; and

(c) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) Based on the fund availability under XI Five Year Plan, 13 medical colleges in Phase-I and 6 in Phase II has been approved for upgradation. This Institute is not included in the approved scheme.

### Ropeway to the Chamundi Hills

1555. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has a proposal to provide Ropeway to the Chamundi Hills from its base to promote tourism;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) The development and promotion of tourism is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations themselves. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance for tourism projects, identified in consultation and interaction with them, subject

to availability of funds and inter-se-priority under its various schemes.

The Government of Karnataka had submitted three project proposals on 18.11.2004 for establishment of Passenger Ropeway at Chamundi Hills, Jog Falls and Lalbagh Gardens in Karnataka at a total cost of Rs.3130.75 lakh under the Large Revenue Generating Scheme. The projects were not complete in all respects as per the scheme guidelines and were not sanctioned for grant of central financial assistance.

No fresh proposal for ropeway to the Chamundi Hills has been received from the Government of Karnataka during 2009-10.

However, Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned projects worth Rs. 109.95 crore during the first three years of the 11th Plan for the integrated development and promotion of tourism in the State of Karnataka.

### IT Refunds

1556. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has verified the High Value Income Tax Refunds reported in the media; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The details of High Value Income Tax Refunds exceeding Rs. one Lakh, have been sent to all the Chief Commissioners of Income Tax for verification by the field formations. Department is in the process of said verification. The department is also in the process of replacing the system of handling high value refunds with a more robust and foolproof system.

### Loans to Minorities

1557. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is giving priority to minority communities in giving loans to micro, small and medium enterprises;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, State-wise including Kerala;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to improve the loan availability to minorities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised the Scheduled Commercial Banks, vide Master Circular dated July 1, 2009 to improve loan availability to all the identified Minority Communities throughout the country. The circular, inter-alia, advises the banks to create a special cell and appoint nodal officers in each Bank. It also indicates how Banks should monitor credit flow to Minority Communities, etc. The detailed circular is available on website of RBI at [www.rbi.org.in](http://www.rbi.org.in).

Further in October 2007, Public Sector Banks (PSBs) were advised by the Government to step up their lending to Minority Communities to 15% of their Priority Sector Lending over the next three years, i.e. by the end of 2009-2010. As per progress reported by PSBs, the achievement, as at the end of December, 2009 stood at Rs. 102570.80 crore, which is 78.62% of the target set by the PSBs.

(b) and (c) RBI has reported that it does not collate data separately for the loans given to the Minority Communities under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise. However, total loans (outstanding) of Scheduled Commercial Banks to Minority Communities State-wise,

including Kerala, for the last three years, is given in the enclosed statement.

(d) As reported by RBI, the following are the broad guidelines issued to the Banks for improving loan availability to Minority Communities throughout the country:

- That the field level functionaries should ensure that there is no inordinate gap/delay between the sanction of applications and disbursement of loans, which cause unnecessary hardship to the eligible beneficiaries;
- Branch Manager should be vested with adequate discretionary powers to sanction proposals under the various welfare schemes. The exercise of these powers should not require reference to any higher authority;
- Banks should adopt simple and transparent procedure eliminating middlemen operating between beneficiaries and the banks, and expedite disposal of applications in a timely manner;
- Banks should not insist for deposit amount or documents, guarantees, etc. not envisaged in the scheme;
- Proper record of receipt and disposal of applications to be maintained.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise loans outstanding of Scheduled Commercial Banks to Minority Communities as at the end of March 2007, 2008 & 2009*

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Loans outstanding in Rs. Crore		
		Mar-07	Mar-08	Mar-09
1	2	3	4	5
	<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>19245.89</b>	<b>17867.28</b>	<b>26992.14</b>
1	Delhi	1230.18	2677.27	2737.33
2	Punjab	10581.43	9325.42	14163.38
3	Haryana	2489.68	2182.84	2429.85

1	2	3	4	5
4	Chandigarh	1465.99	769.54	866.23
5	Jammu & Kashmir	1879.59	646.83	4095.73
6	Himachal Pradesh	410.29	288.96	433.31
7	Rajasthan	1188.73	1976.42	2266.30
	<b>North Eastern Region</b>	<b>797.57</b>	<b>1328.42</b>	<b>1651.83</b>
8	Assam	446.55	729.02	786.81
9	Mizoram	62.61	97.84	115.74
10	Meghalaya	84.01	125.06	189.22
11	Arunachal Pradesh	18.78	38.77	60.31
12	Nagaland	67.41	117.41	136.25
13	Manipur	40.14	59.48	56.09
14	Sikkim	39.65	99.19	236.46
15	Tripura	38.42	61.65	70.94
	<b>Eastern Region</b>	<b>3667.87</b>	<b>6820.48</b>	<b>8042.91</b>
16	Bihar	648.39	1081.43	1069.68
17	Jharkhand	367.63	789.52	942.05
18	Orissa	2089.86	3810.24	1298.64
19	West Bengal	548.84	1115.31	4685.33
20	Andaman & Nicobar	13.15	23.98	47.20
	<b>Central Region</b>	<b>7133.39</b>	<b>9547.88</b>	<b>12644.95</b>
21	Uttar Pradesh	5258.20	6054.87	7992.84
22	Uttaranchal	405.52	844.04	973.39
23	Madhya Pradesh	1298.23	2097.38	2999.69
24	Chhattisgarh	171.44	551.59	679.02
	<b>Western Region</b>	<b>4464.47</b>	<b>7173.24</b>	<b>9146.96</b>
25	Gujarat	711.07	1323.92	1477.99
26	Maharashtra	3341.61	5317.48	6932.10

1	2	3	4	5
27	Daman & Diu	2.02	8.43	4.08
28	Goa	408.07	517.63	725.57
29	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.70	5.78	7.22
	<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>18232.20</b>	<b>29743.95</b>	<b>38322.81</b>
30	Andhra Pradesh	2170.44	4727.62	6454.70
31	Karnataka	2874.67	4690.23	6685.01
32	Lakshadweep	7.73	20.65	22.41
33	Tamil Nadu	3512.88	6405.18	8630.27
34	Kerala	9598.19	13805.72	16383.69
35	Pondichery	68.29	94.55	146.73
	<b>All India</b>	<b>53541.39</b>	<b>72481.25</b>	<b>96801.60</b>

Source: RBI

### Islamic Banking

1558. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the panel constituted by Government has submitted its report to Government on the prospects of Islamic Banking in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to allow Islamic banking for pitching \$ 1 trillion worth of Sharia complaint funds in the infrastructure development;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any decision was taken in the Indo-Arab Economic summit held in capital from February 3-4, 2010; and

(f) if not, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) and (f) The Government of India has received demands for setting up of Islamic Banks in India from some quarters. The Committee on Financial Sector Reforms, constituted by the Planning Commission, has recommended that measures be taken to permit the delivery of interest-free finance on a larger scale, including through the Banking system. However/in the current statutory and regulatory framework, it is not feasible for banks in India to undertake Islamic banking activities in India or for branches of Indian banks abroad to undertake Islamic banking outside India.

(e) The Indo-Arab Economic summit, held recently in New Delhi, was a Business-Conference. No specific decision on the issue of Islamic banking has been received.

[English]

### Oncology and Vector Control Research Institute

1559. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Kerala for the

setting up of an Oncology wing at T.D. Medical College, Allepey under the National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether proposal has also been received to re-open Vector Control Research Institute, Cherthala, Allepey;

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

(e) the arrangements made by the Government to ensure availability of medicines in the wake of increasing cases of vector borne diseases in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) A proposal was received from the State Government of Kerala for sanctioning of Rs. 7.88 crores for "Development of Oncology Wing" in T.D. Medical College, Alappuzha, Kerala under the National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP). An amount of Rs. 12.00 lakhs has already been released during the year 1987-88 to T.D. Medical College, Alappuzha, Kerala.

(c) and (d) No proposal has been received by Indian Council of Medical Research or its Vector Control Research Centre, Pudicherry and Department of Health Research of this Ministry, for opening a Vector Control Research Institute at Cherthala, Allepey, Kerala.

(e) Government of India through its National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) has developed a strategy for prevention and control of vector-borne diseases, which advocates for integrated vector control, early case detection and complete treatment and behaviour change communication. Government of India provides technical support and also supplements the States by providing funds and commodities as per their annual requirements approved under National Rural Health Mission. During the current financial year, grant-in-aid (cash & kind) amounting to Rs. 172.63 lakh has been released to the State Government of Kerala for prevention and control of vector-borne diseases.

*[Translation]*

### **Private Sector Power Projects**

1560. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of power projects under the private sector in the country at present;

(b) whether performance of these projects is not as per expectation of the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) As per information received from the Central Electricity Authority, there are 51 power projects (8 hydel and 43 thermal above 25 MW) totalling 15205 MW which are presently in operation in private sector.

(b) and (c) The performance of a generating unit is linked to the type of generation. While the thermal units are meant to be utilized continuously as base load units, hydro units are to be utilized depending on availability of water / reservoir level. Further, the performance of the thermal units also depends on its forced and planned outages, availability of required quality and quantity of fuel, etc. Indicator of performance of hydro generating unit is its availability (excluding the time required for its planned maintenance and attending to forced outages) and actual energy generation vis-a-vis targets.

During the period 2009-10 (April '09 - Jan.2010), the average Plant Load Factor (PLF) of thermal stations (coal/lignite based) under Private Sector Independent Power Producers (IPPs) and Private Sector utilities have been 83.1% and 82.57% respectively which is more than the respective targets PLF of 68.56% and 80.84% respectively. The operating availability of Private Sector hydro stations has been 98.14% during the year 2008-09 (latest).

During the period 2009-10 (April '09 to January '10) against the total programmed generation of 71,506.9 Million

Units (MUs), actual generation amounted to 75,564.7 MUs representing an achievement of 105%.

(d) Government has taken the following steps to improve performance of generating projects in the country:

- (i) Allocation of gas from KG Basin (D6) for the gas based power plants in the country;
- (ii) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity;
- (iii) Rigorous monitoring of coal receipts and stocks of coal at all major coal based thermal power plants of the country to ensure adequate availability of fuel to improve PLF;
- (iv) Import of coal to bridge the gap between the requirement and availability of domestic coal;
- (v) Creation of National Grid for optimum utilization of generation capacity and inter-regional transfer of power; and
- (vi) Import of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) to replace costly Naphtha for gas turbine stations.

[English]

#### **Acquisition of RBI's Stake in NABARD**

1561. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India has decided to take over the shares held by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD);

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

(c) whether RBI has been consulted by the Government of India before taking this decision;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. The Government of India (Gol), in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), has decided to take-over 72.5 % of the overall shareholding in the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), presently held by RBI, thus taking Gol's holding in NABARD to 100%.

The transfer of RBI shareholdings in NABARD to the Gol is on line with the recommendations of the Narsimhan Committee on Banking Sector Reforms that it was inconsistent with the principles of effective supervision that the regulator was also the owner of a financial entity.

The Gol has already made a Budget provision of Rs. 1,450 crore during 2009-10 for the above purpose.

[Translation]

#### **Promotion of Tourism during Commonwealth Games, 2010**

1562. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be please to state:

(a) the estimated amount of expenditure likely to be incurred on the promotion of tourism during Commonwealth Games, 2010;

(b) the estimated income likely to be generated from the tourists during the said event;

(c) whether the Government is considering to give concession in visa fee to the tourists during Commonwealth Games;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the impact of this measure on tourist inflow and revenue;

(e) whether the Government has taken preventive measures to protect women and children from the negative impact of upcoming Commonwealth Games that may be there in different forms; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (f) The Commonwealth Games during 2006 in Melbourne had attracted 90,000 visitors and it is expected that around one Lakh visitors would come to Delhi for Commonwealth Games - 2010.

The Ministry of Tourism through its overseas offices has undertaken publicity/promotional campaigns for promoting Queen's Baton Relay (QBR) & Commonwealth Games-2010 in the identified Commonwealth countries. These activities include, advertising, participation in travel fairs, exhibitions, road shows etc. So far, the campaign has been undertaken in UK and South Africa along with the Incredible India Campaigns.

The Government has recently introduced visa on arrival for five countries including two Commonwealth countries, namely Singapore & New Zealand. However, at present there is no proposal in Ministry of Tourism to grant concession in visa fee for the Games.

The maintenance of Law & Order is the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territories. However, in order to ensure safety & security of tourists, the Ministry of Tourism has advised all the State Governments/UT administrations to deploy tourist police & has forwarded the 'Guidelines' formulated by the Ministry of Tourism in consultation with the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Home & the Directorate General of Resettlements, regarding the formation of tourist security organizations comprising of ex-servicemen.

#### **Promotion of Alternative Sources of Energy**

1563. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps being taken by the Government to promote alternative sources of energy in rural areas of the country under the National Action Plan for climate change;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of States and the cities identified to be included under the said action plan?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) The Government has been promoting deployment of various alternative/ renewable systems/devices in the country under various programmes/schemes. Systems specific to rural areas include biogas plants, solar lighting systems, solar pumps, solar cookers/driers, biomass gasifiers, micro-hydel units/watermills, aero-generators/hybrid systems, etc. Consequent to announcement of the National Action Plan for Climate Change, Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission has been approved recently to give a boost to deployment of solar energy systems, with an approved target for the first phase upto March 2013 of 1,100 MW of grid connected solar power plants, 200 MW capacity equivalent off-grid solar applications and 7 million square metre solar thermal collector area. The Mission is pan India in scope.

#### **Power for Agricultural Sector**

1564. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding requirement of power in the agricultural sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to meet the power requirement of this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The 17th Electric Power Survey Committee (EPSC) in its Report has published the year-wise projections of category-wise energy consumption for different sectors including agriculture, Industrial, domestic etc., upto 2011-12. The All India projection up to end of 11th Plan for energy consumption in Agriculture Sector is tabled below:

(Figures In MUs)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Energy Consumption for Agriculture	131357	141775	152931

The State-wise projection for consumption in Agriculture Sector for the year 2009-10 to 2011-12 is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Steps taken by the Government to bridge the gap between demand and supply of power in the country in the up coming years are as follows:

- Rigorous monitoring of on-going power generation projects for achieving 11th Plan capacity target of 78,700 MW.
- Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW each under competitive bidding.
- Harnessing surplus captive power into grid.
- Sensitizing the industry to the needs of increasing manufacturing capacity and widening the vendor base for Main Plant equipment and Balance of Plants like Coal Handling Plant, Ash Handling Plant, Water Treatment Plant, etc., by organizing International conclaves and regional workshops, etc. Other areas like advance procurement of critical materials and tie up of necessary funds before construction are also being addressed.
- Import of coal to meet the shortfall in domestic coal supply.
- Allocation of gas from KG basin to power sector for enhanced generation from gas based stations.

Further, the unallocated power in Central Generating Stations kept at the disposal of the Government is allocated to States/UTs for meeting their seasonal and emergent requirements including requirement for agricultural operation.

*All India and State/UT wise*

*Electrical Energy Consumption Irrigation*

(In MUs)

State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4
Delhi	72	72	72
Haryana	9230	10068	10955

1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh	70	81	93
Jammu & Kashmir	236	269	306
Punjab	12909	14259	15699
Rajasthan	8580	9311	10081
Uttar Pradesh	7775	8588	9474
Uttarakhand	717	774	836
Chandigarh	3	3	4
Sub Total (NR)	39591	43425	47519
Goa	27	30	34
Gujarat	15078	15858	16683
Chhattisgarh	1790	1911	2024
Madhya Pradesh	8563	9316	10134
Maharashtra	14168	14947	15764
D. & N. Havell	10	12	13
Daman & Diu	4	5	5
Sub Total (WR)	39641	42078	44657
Andhra Pradesh	22013	23946	26049
Karnataka	13548	14768	16099
Kerala	322	352	384
Tamil Nadu	12629	13336	14082
Lakshadweep	0	0	0
Pondicherry	137	142	146
Sub Total (SR)	48650	52544	56761
Bihar	1674	1772	1871
Jharkhand	106	114	123
Orissa	417	470	530
West Bengal	1079	1150	1227
A. and N. Islands	0	0	0
Sikkim	0	0	0
Sub Total (ER)	3276	3506	3751



1	2	3	4
Assam	73	81	88
Manipur	1	5	6
Meghalaya	1	1	1
Nagaland	1	0	0
Tripura	117	129	142
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0
Sub Total (NER)	200	221	243
Islands			
Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0
Total (All India)	131357	141775	152931

Source : 17th EPS Report (March 2007)

[English]

#### Purchase of Steel by CPWD/PWD

1565. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued instructions to the Central Public Works Department and Public Works Department of each State not to purchase the steel from the secondary steel induction based furnace companies;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, the reasons for these departments issuing instructions not to purchase the steel from the secondary steel induction based furnace companies while inviting the bids; and

(d) the corrective measures likely to be issued in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) No such instructions have been issued by the Ministry of Urban Development in this regard. Ministry of Steel has

also informed that they have not issued such instructions.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

#### Hydro Power Projects

1566. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of hydro power projects in collaboration with Nepal, Bhutan and Myanmar are in progress in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Sapt Koshi High Dam multipurpose project and Sapt Koshi Storage-cum-Diversion Schemes are to be implemented in collaboration with Nepal;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the country's share in power produced in Arun-III hydro power project (400 MW) and Upper Kamali project after their completion; and

(f) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) No hydro power project in the country is presently under construction in collaboration with Nepal & Myanmar. In Bhutan, one project namely, Punatsangchhu-I (1200 MW) is under construction with cooperation between India & Bhutan.

(c) and (d) The Sapta Kosi High Dam Multipurpose Project and Sun Kosi Storage-cum-Diversion Scheme in Nepal is a mutual benefit project and has been proposed to be implemented jointly by the two countries. Sapta Kosi High Dam Multipurpose Project would provide irrigation and flood control benefits in Bihar apart from generation of power, a major portion of which would be available for export to India.

(e) and (f) As per the Memorandum of Understandings (MoU's), 21.9% of the power generated from Arun-III project and 12% of the power generated from

Upper Karnali Project will be provided free of cost to the Government of Nepal and balance can be exported to India. In accordance with the MoUs, Arun-III project & Upper Karnali project are likely to be commissioned within seven & half years and seven years respectively from the date of issue of survey license.

### **Strengthening of SEBs**

1567. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce any scheme to strengthen and improve the fiscal health of the State Electricity Boards (SEBs); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) No new scheme is proposed to strengthen and improve the fiscal health of the State Electricity Boards by the Central Government.

However, the Electricity Act 2003 envisages re-organization of State Electricity Boards (SEBs) to achieve the objects and purposes enshrined in the Act. One of the reasons for poor financial health of SEBs was high transmission and distribution losses. To bring down the same Ministry of Power, Government of India launched Accelerated Power Development Programme (APDP) in 2000-2001 wherein additional central plan assistance was made available to states undertaking distribution reforms in a time bound manner by signing MOU with MOP. The funds were for 63 distribution circles identified as Centers of Excellence by adopting various interventions.

In March 2002, APDP was restructured as APDRP with urban focus & introduction of reforms element. Incentive scheme was introduced to incentivize utilities achieving cash loss reduction. The AT&C losses during this programme reduced from 38.86% in 2001-02 to 29.24% in 2007-08. However, the absolute level of losses were still at a higher level and needed further efforts for achieving lower loss levels. Also reliable & verifiable baseline data for revenue & energy were required for verifying exact AT&C losses in an area and further detection of commercial and technical loss pockets.

In order to achieve the above objective, the need for adoption of integrated IT system by utilities was recognized and hence, MOP, GOI launched restructured APDRP (R-APDRP) in July 2008 is a central sector scheme for XI Plan. The scheme comprised of two parts-Part-A & Part-B.

Part-A of the scheme being dedicated to establishment of IT enabled system for achieving reliable & verifiable baseline data system in all towns with population greater than 30,000 as per 2001 census (10,000 for Special Category States) Installation of SCADA/DMS for town; with population greater than 4 lakhs & annual input energy greater than 350MU is also envisaged under Part-A. 100% loan is provided under R-APDRP for Part-A projects & shall be converted to grant on completion and verification of same by Third Party independent Evaluating agencies (TPIEA) being appointed by MOP/PFC. MOP, GOI has earmarked Rs.10,000 Crores for R-APDRP Part-A.

Part-B deals with regular Su Transmission & Distribution system strengthening & upgradation projects. The focus for Part-B shall be loss reduction on sustainable basis. 25% loan is provided under Part-B projects and upto 50% of scheme cost is convertible to grant depending on extent of maintaining AT&C loss level at 15% level for five years. For special category states, 90% loan is provided by GOI for Part-B projects and entire GOI loan shall be converted to grant in five tranches depending on extent of maintaining AT&C loss level at 15% level for five years. Achieving AT&C loss level of greater than 15% shall reduce loan conversion to grant accordingly for that financial year. Upto 10% scheme cost for Part-B can be converted to grant each financial year for normal category states and upto 18% of scheme cost can be converted to grant each financial year for special category states. MOP, GOI has earmarked Rs.4000 Crores as loan for R-APDRP Part-B. Of this, upto Rs.20,000 Crore would be converted to grant depending on extent to which utilities reduce AT&C losses in project areas.

R-APDRP also has provision for Capacity Building of Utility personnel and development of franchises through Part-C of the scheme. Few pilot projects adopting innovations are also envisaged under Part-C.

Power Finance Corporation Limited has been designated by MOP as the Nodal Agency for operationalising the scheme.

**R-APDRP Implementation Status as on 25-02-2010****R-APDRP Part-A (IT)****Sanction-Disbursement Status**

- 1344 out of 1421 Eligible Town Schemes Sanctioned for PART-A IT
- Sanction Value till date Rs.4860 Crores
- Disbursement till date Rs.1215 Crores.

**Status at States****Engagement of IT Consultants**

- 40 out of 52 utilities have deployed IT Consultants
- 5 Utilities doing on their own (Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh)
- 5 have floated RfPs for engaging ITCs
- Action to be initiated by Andamans & Nicobar Islands and Daman & Diu

**Engagement of IT Implementing Agencies**

- Schemes sanctioned for 22 states / 42 entities
- 7 States (22 entities including Sikkim) have appointed ITIA (West Bengal, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Karnataka, MP, Uttarakhand & UP)
- Sikkim to share ITIA with West Bengal
- RfP floated by 11 entities (HP, J&K, Punjab, Goa, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, TN & AP)
- Action to be initiated by 9 entities of Haryana, Jharkhand, Bihar, Kerala, Assam & Tripura for whom schemes have been sanctioned

**Engagement of SCADA Consultants**

- 7 states have floated RfP for engaging SCADA/DMS Consultant (Uttarakhand, Haryana, Kerala, Gujarat, TN, Punjab & Rajasthan)

**R-APDRP Part-A (SCADA)**

- PFC has empanelled SCADA/DMS Consultants (SDC) (14 No.)

- PFC has empanelled SCADA Implementing Agencies (SIA) (15 No.)
- Model RfP for engaging SDC uploaded on website on 03-12-09
- Model DPR for SCADA approved & uploaded on web on 24-12-09
- Model RfP for engaging SIA by states being made ready by February Third Week
- 87 Towns tentatively eligible for funding under R-APDRP Part-A (SCADA).

**R-APDRP Part-B (System Strengthening Projects)**

- DPR Format approved in June, 2009
- Utilities may fill up same online on APDRP website or through Excel format uploaded on web
- TPIEA-EA's being appointed by PFC for evaluation of initial baseline data of energy and revenue (13 agencies selected for financial bids/financial bids received for 12 states)
- Utilities be asked to expedite ring fencing and complete three billing cycle data and offer towns for initial baseline data verification
- Ring fencing reported complete in Gujarat & DHBVN & UHBVN
- DPRs Part-B reportedly being prepared by Punjab, UP, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Jharkhand, TN & Kerala

**R-APDRP PART-C (Capacity Building and Pilot projects)**

- Capacity Building Consultant appointed (for one year) on 09-09-09 to finalize training needs of Utility personnel and identify Partner Training Institutes (PTI) and Resource Institutes (RI)
- EOI issued on 16-12-09 for empanelment of RIs & PTIs. 16 agencies approved for empanelment as PTI.

**Mono Rail**

1568. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) has recommended in their Report 2009-10 Land & Development that the existing notified rates of land used for allotment and determination of ground rent of the leased properties are way below the current market rates and need to be revised upwards in line with real estate price movement; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Inter-departmental consultation for revision of land rates for allotment of land done through Land and Development Office and for determination Office ground rent of the leased properties has been initiated.

[Translation]

#### **Health Insurance Scheme for CGHS Beneficiaries**

1571. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to implement the Health Insurance Scheme for the Central Government Employees, pensioners and their family members in the entire country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make it essential for the Insurance Companies to empanel only those hospitals which are recognised by the National Accreditation Board for Hospital & Healthcare Providers (NABH) for the purpose of this scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Request for proposal (RFP) on the proposed Health Insurance Scheme for the Central Government employees and pensioners has been released inviting insurance premium quotes from the Insurance Companies. The Scheme, if found feasible, will be implemented in the entire country after obtaining requisite approvals from the Government.

(c) and (d) In order to ensure that Central Government employees & pensioners get good quality medical care under the proposed health insurance scheme, the Central government is also contemplating accreditation by National Board for Hospital & Healthcare providers (NABH) as an essential condition for the empanelment of hospitals for this scheme by the insurance companies. Similarly, diagnostic laboratories whether independent/standalone/housed in hospitals/outsourced, would have to obtain accreditation from National Accreditation Board for Testing & Calibration of Laboratories (NABL). Imaging centres would have to be approved by BARC/AERB. These requirements have already been made compulsory under the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS).

[English]

#### **Banks Credit to Growing Sectors**

1572. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sector-wise credit provided by the banks, during April to November, 2009;

(b) whether the funding from non-bank domestic source during the same period was up 16.7% from the same period the previous year;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith reasons thereof and the reaction of the Government thereon;

(d) whether any benefits have accrued to the growing sectors of the economy particularly to industry and agriculture as a result of increase in fund mobilization from non-bank sources;

(e) if so, the details; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Details of sector-wise credit provided by banks during April to November, 2009 is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) According to information available in the 3rd Quarter Review of Monetary Policy by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the resources mobilized through

domestic non-bank sources increased by 16.7% from Rs.1,66,941 crores to Rs.1,94,758 crores during April-January, 2009-2010 compared to the corresponding period last year. The increase was mainly on account of spurt in net issuance of Commercial Papers (CPs) subscribed by

non banks as a result of easier liquidity conditions and an increased demand for working capital.

(d) to (f) Data on sectoral deployment of funds mobilised from non-bank sources is not being maintained.

### **Statement**

#### *Deployment of Gross Bank Credit by Major Sectors*

(Amount in Rupees crore)

Sector	Outstanding as on Nov. 20, 2009	Variation (year-on-year)			
		Nov. 21, 2008		Nov. 20, 2009	
		Absolute	Per cent	Absolute	Per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Non-food Gross Bank Credit (1 to 4)</b>	<b>27,16,217</b>	<b>5,38,144</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>2,55,736</b>	<b>10.4</b>
1. Agriculture and Allied Activities	3,43,070	49,994	21.5	60,505	21.4
2. Industry	11,53,722	2,72,698	37.0	1,43,547	14.2
3. Personal Loans	5,67,744	65,902	13.2	3,958	0.7
Housing	2,91,760	22,713	9.1	19,820	7.3
Advances against Fixed Deposits	44,820	11,026	27.7	-6,008	-11.8
Credit Card Outstanding	22,635	6,147	25.7	-7,412	-24.7
Education	34,419	7,276	38.3	8,154	31.0
Consumer Durables	8,028	-990	-9.8	-1,069	-11.8
4. Services	6,51,681	1,49,550	32.9	47,726	7.9
Transport Operators	40,455	7,174	24.4	3,862	10.6
Professional Services	45,963	19,100	80.1	3,025	7.0
Trade	1,56,082	23,180	20.5	19,632	14.4
Real Estate Loans	88,581	25,276	49.0	11,734	15.3
Non Banking Financial Companies	1,02,750	30,147	54.0	16,735	19.5
<b>Memo</b>					
<b>Priority Sector</b>	<b>9,49,428</b>	<b>1,51,556</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>1,26,674</b>	<b>15.4</b>
Micro and Small Enterprises *	3,35,654	46,949	20.0	54,313	19.3

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Industry</b>	<b>11,53,722</b>	<b>2,72,698</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>1,43,547</b>	<b>14.2</b>
Food Processing	53,642	9,540	23.2	2,996	5.9
Textiles	1,07,948	17,556	21.2	7,430	7.4
Paper and Paper Products	17,284	3,564	29.7	1,709	11.0
Petroleum, Coal Products and Nuclear Fuels	68,021	52,233	149.2	-19,228	-22.0
Chemicals and Chemical Products	76,641	21,383	39.2	739	1.0
Rubber, Plastic and their Products	13,845	3,257	33.4	850	6.5
Iron and Steel	1,15,475	18,219	23.7	20,356	21.4
Other Metal and Metal Products	31,829	8,278	39.2	2,427	8.3
Engineering	65,472	13,091	26.5	2,963	4.7
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipment	35,973	11,051	42.5	-1,079	-2.9
Gems and Jewellery	30,482	3,494	14.5	2,810	10.2
Construction	37,376	12,858	59.9	3,067	8.9
Infrastructure	3,34,293	63,178	38.6	1,07,255	47.2

\*: Micro and small enterprises include services sector enterprises also.

Note: Data are provisional and relate to select banks and cover about 95 per cent of the total non-food credit extended by all SCBs. Data also include the effects of mergers of Bharat Overseas Bank with Indian Overseas Bank, American Express Bank with Standard Chartered Bank and State Bank of Saurashtra with State Bank of India.

Source: RBI

### Improvement of Road Network in Gujarat

1573. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to USQ No. 229 replied in Lok Sabha on July 03, 2009 and to state whether construction/improvement of road network in respect of the Gujarat Urban Reforms Project and Gujarat State Highways Project-II have been started and if not, the time by which the work will be started on these two Projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Gujarat Urban Reforms Project and Gujarat State Highway 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.

### Impact of Slow Down

1574. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have sought additional funds from the Centre to tide over the impact of slow down emerging in various industrial sectors in the wake of global downturn/recession and have also ruled out the declared goods status for the aviation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. In the recent past, the State Governments, through various references and in the pre-budget meetings of the States Finance Ministers with the Union Finance Minister, have inter-alia, requested additional funds for various schemes and sectors, continuation of higher borrowing ceilings without loss of benefit under Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility (DCRF) guidelines and administrative and institutional changes 'to tide over the impact of slowdown. The Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers, in its meeting dated 22 August, 2009 decided to request that no unilateral decision be taken about bringing Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) under the 'Declared Goods list' as it would adversely affect the States' revenue.

Some of the suggestions of the State Governments have been met through the Budget announcements and recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission accepted by the Government of India. As part of its countercyclical measures in the wake of the global economic downturn, Centre had raised the market borrowing limit of States by about Rs. 30,000 crore in 2008-09 and allowed them to exceed their fiscal deficit target by 0.50 percentage points, to 3.5 per cent of GSDP in 2008-09 to undertake capital expenditure without losing the benefits of debt waiver and interest relief under the DCRF guidelines. The fiscal deficit target was further raised to 4 per cent of GSDP in 2009-10.

Presently, Centre has not granted 'declared goods' status to ATF other than the 'ATF sold to an aircraft with a maximum take-off mass of less than forty thousand kilograms operated by scheduled airlines', as per Section 14 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.

[Translation]

#### Loan Waiver Scheme

1575. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of farmers given relief under the Loan Waiver Scheme as on date, State-wise including Bihar;

(b) whether a number of farmers who are not covered by the Loan Waiver Scheme are left in the hands of the State Governments concerned; and

(c) if so, the details thereof State-wise and reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief (ADWDR) Scheme 2008 has been implemented throughout the country covering around 3.68 crores farmers with total eligible waiver and relief amounting to Rs. 65,318.33 crore, (all figures are provisional). State-wise provisional figures are given in the enclosed statement.

The ADWDR Scheme, 2008 has covered all eligible agricultural loans disbursed by scheduled commercial banks, regional rural banks and cooperative credit institutions during the period from April 01, 1997 to March 31, 2007 which became overdue as on December 31, 2007 and remained unpaid until February 29, 2008. For marginal farmers (i.e. holding upto 1 hectare) and small farmers (1-2 hectare), there was a complete waiver of all such overdues while in respect of 'other farmers', there is a One Time Settlement (OTS) scheme for such loans. Under the OTS, a rebate of 25 per cent is to be given against payment of the balance of 75 per cent of the eligible amount. Farmers fulfilling the eligibility criteria under the scheme are covered. The parameters adopted are available at [http://www.finmin.nic.in/the\\_ministry/dept\\_fin\\_services/fin\\_services.html](http://www.finmin.nic.in/the_ministry/dept_fin_services/fin_services.html).

(b) and (c) Farmers not eligible as per the guidelines of the ADWDRS, 2008 are not covered by the Scheme. Details of State Governments' Schemes in this regard are not being collected.

#### Statement

##### Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008

##### State-wise figures (provisional)

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

(Rs. in crore)



1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Assam	319546	18146	337692	405.51
3	Arunachal Pradesh	10775	1241	12016	20.47
4	Bihar	1662971	94548	1757519	3158.90
5	Chhattisgarh	493828	201119	694947	701.28
6	Delhi	1324	388	1712	7.36
7	Gujarat	576137	410605	986742	2395.32
8	Goa	1592	768	2360	5.58
9	Haryana	527490	357612	885102	2648.73
10	Himachal Pradesh	114997	4794	119791	273.82
11	Jammu & 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
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

1	2	3	4	5	6
28	Uttarakhand	154962	18733	173695	317.65
29	West Bengal	1445743	16590	1462333	1882.27
30	Andman & Nicobar	1537	958	2495	1.96
31	Chandigarh	148	79	227	1.35
32	Dadar & N H	351	137	488	0.69
33	Daman & 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

[English]

**Fake Currency**

1576. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of counterfeit money in circulation in India as on date;

(b) whether Government has asked or proposes to ask the European Union (Supplier of currency note paper) to keep vigil in importers of currency related printing paper and ink, based in Pakistan;

(c) if so, the details/response thereof; and

(d) the other steps being taken by the Government to counter this menace including reducing the external dependence on security paper by increasing indigenous production and sharing of intelligence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No estimates are available of fake currency notes in circulation. However, as per the information furnished by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), the details of total number of fake notes seized/recovered and its value for the last three years are as under:

Year	Total (no. of pieces)	Total Value (in rupees)
2007*	3,87,569	10,54,23,325
2008*	6,61,759	25,81,41,492
2009*	5,90,675	22,39,47,152

\*The figures are provisional.

(b) and (c) The European Union does not supply bank note paper to India.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to curb circulation of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) in the country include stepping up of vigilance by the Border Security Force and Custom authorities to prevent smuggling of fake notes; dissemination of information on security features through print and electronic media and formation of Forged Note Vigilance Cells in all the Head Offices of the banks. Additional security features have also been incorporated in the bank notes in 2005 to make counterfeiting very difficult. To strengthen the security of bank notes further, incorporation of latest security features is underway. A High Level Committee headed by the Union Home Secretary comprising officials from central agencies and other senior police officials has been constituted to monitor and draw a comprehensive strategy

to combat FICN. Similar bodies have also been set up in the States. In addition, Government of India have nominated the Central Bureau of Investigation as the Nodal Agency to monitor investigation of fake currency note cases. The RBI has also strengthened the mechanism for detection of counterfeit notes by the Banks.

For increasing indigenous production of bank note paper, projects for setting up three new production lines with annual capacity of 16000 metric tones have already been sanctioned.

#### National Urban Health Mission

1577. SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER:

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) the measures taken so far by the Government to provide accessible, affordable and reliable primary healthcare facilities to the poor people living in urban areas across the country;

(b) whether the Government has finalised the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM);

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

(d) the time by which NUHM is likely to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) National Health Programme and the Reproductive and Child Health Phase-II provides for interventions in urban areas.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) There is no specific time frame for launching of NUHM.

#### WB Loan to A.P.

1578: SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:

SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank will provide loan of Rs. 3,720 crore to Andhra Pradesh Government for some major infrastructure projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and time for completion of all the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) Agreements for loan of US\$ 770 million (Rs. 3720 crore approx) for three projects in the state of Andhra Pradesh have been signed with the World Bank on 22nd January, 2010. These projects will be implemented over a period of five years. The project details are as under:

1. Andhra Pradesh Municipal Development Project: The World Bank loan amount is US\$ 300 million. The objective of the project is to improve the state urban infrastructure, services and capacity of the State Administration and Local Bodies to sustain these improvements.
2. Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Project: The World Bank credit amount is US\$ 150 million. The objective of the project is to i) increase the number of people with access to improved (Piped) water supply services; ii) increase the number of people adopting improved hygiene and sanitation practices; and iii) improve the rural water supply operations and maintenance cost recovery and collection efficiency.
3. Andhra Pradesh Road Sector Project: The World Bank loan amount is US\$ 320 million. The objective of the project is to provide better quality, capacity and safe roads to users in a sustainable manner through enhanced institutional capacity of the Andhra Pradesh Government in the Road Sector.

12.00 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Papers to be laid, Shri Dinesh Trivedi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): Madam, I, on behalf of Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, beg lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor, for the year 2008-2009.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1742/15/2010]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1743/15/2010]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, along with

Addendum and Audited Accounts. (ii) A copy of the Action Taken Report (Hindi and English versions) on the recommendations contained in the Annual Report of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1744/15/2010]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1745/15/2010]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Madam, I, on behalf of Shri Namo Narain Meena, beg to lay on the Table copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Housing Bank, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1746/15/2010]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, I, on behalf of Shri S.S.Palanimanickam beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and 1985:-

- (i) The Dena Bank (Shares and Meetings) Amendment Regulations, 2008 published in Notification No. HO/IRC/533/2009 in weekly Gazette of India dated the 15th August, 2009.
- (ii) The Indian Bank (Shares and Meetings) Amendment Regulations, 2008 published in Notification No. ISC/522/2009-10 in weekly Gazette of India dated the 7th November, 2009.
- (iii) The Indian Overseas Bank (Shares and Meetings) Amendment Regulations, 2008 published in Notification No. ACC/IRC/314/2009-10 in weekly Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 2010.
- (iv) The Oriental Bank of Commerce (Shares and Meetings) Amendment Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. 2 in weekly Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 2010.
- (v) The Union Bank of India (Shares and Meetings) Amendment Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. SMR/02 in weekly Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 2009.
- (vi) The Allahabad Bank (Shares and Meetings) Amendment Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. HO/SD/660 in weekly Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1747/15/2010]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

- (i) G.S.R. 859(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 20/2006-Cus., dated 1st March, 2006.
- (ii) G.S.R. 924(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 2009, together

with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 129/2008-Cus., dated 7th December, 2008.

- (iii) G.S.R. 925(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to increase export duty rate on Iron Ore Fines from "nil" to "5% *ad valorem*".
- (iv) G.S.R. 926(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 79/2008-Cus., dated 13th June, 2008.
- (v) G.S.R. 939(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 67/2006-Cus., dated 30th June, 2006.
- (vi) G.S.R. 940(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 68/2006-Cus., dated 30 June, 2006.
- (vii) G.S.R. 941(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 10/2008-Cus., dated 15th January, 2008.
- (viii) G.S.R. 942 (E) and G.S.R. 943(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing preferential tariffs for the import of specified goods under the India-Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, subject to fulfillment of Rules of Origin.
- (ix) G.S.R. 944(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing preferential tariffs for specified goods imported under the Trade in Goods Agreement between India and the ASEAN, subject to fulfillment of Rules of Origin.

- (x) G.S.R. 36(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th January, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 152/2009-Cus., dated 31st December, 2009.
- (xi) G.S.R. 43(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th January, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 146/94-Cus., dated 13 July, 1994.
- (xii) G.S.R. 31(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 21/2002-Cus., dated 1st March, 2002.
- (xiii) G.S.R. 64(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 21/2002-Cus., dated 1st March, 2002.
- (xiv) G.S.R. 74(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th February, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 21/2002-Cus., dated 1st March, 2002.
- (xv) S.O. 210(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th January, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xvi) S.O. 2890(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th November, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xvii) S.O. 3025(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currency into Indian currency or vice-versa for purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (xviii) S.O. 3059(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xix) S.O. 3207(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th December, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xx) S.O. 3305(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currency into Indian currency or vice-versa for purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (xxi) S.O. 3319(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xxii) S.O. 93(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th January, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xxiii) S.O. 195(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th January, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum revised

rate of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currency into Indian currency or vice-versa for purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.

(xxiv) G.S.R. 41(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th January, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 189/2009-Cus.(N.T.); dated 31st December, 2009.

(xxv) The Customs Tariff (Determination of Origin of Goods under the Preferential Trade Agreement between the Governments of the Republic of India and the Republic of Korea) Rules, 2009, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 936(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 2009.

(xxvi) The Customs Tariff (Determination of Origin of Goods under the Preferential Trade Agreement between the Governments of Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Republic of India) Rules, 2009, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 937(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1748/15/2010]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975:—

(i) G.S.R. 867(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th December, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum *seeking* to impose provisional anti-dumping duty on Synchronous digital hierarchy transmission equipment, originating in or exported from People's Republic of China and Israel.

(ii) G.S.R. 870(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 2009, together

with an explanatory memorandum *seeking* to continue definitive Anti-dumping duty on imports of Sodium Hydrosulphite originating in or exported from China PR at the specified rates upto and inclusive of the 15 October, 2011, in pursuance of the mid-term findings of the Designated Authority.

(iii) G.S.R. 871(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum *seeking* to extend levy of anti-dumping duty on imports of Acrylic Fibre, originating in, or exported from, Belarus upto and inclusive of 29th June, 2010, pending finalization of Sunset review investigations being conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.

(iv) G.S.R. 872(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum *seeking* to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on Cathode Ray Colour Television Picture Tubes, originating in or exported from Indonesia.

(v) G.S.R. 873(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum *seeking* to continue definitive Anti-dumping duty on imports of Saccharin originating in or exported from China PR at the specified rates upto and inclusive of the 5th of June, 2011, in pursuance of the mid-term findings of the Designated Authority.

(vi) G.S.R. 897(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th December, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum *seeking* to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of Phosphoric Acid of all grades and all concentration (excluding Agriculture or Fertilizer grade), originating in, or exported from, Korea RP for the period of five years (unless revoked, superseded or

amended earlier) from the date of imposition of the provisional anti-dumping duty, that is, 22nd June, 2009 in pursuance of the final findings of the Designated Authority.

(vii) G.S.R. 898(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th December, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to rescinding Notification No. 74/2009-Cus., dated 22nd June, 2009.

(viii) G.S.R. 915(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st December, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose definitive Anti-dumping duty on imports of Flax Fabric originating in or exported from China PR and Hong Kong at the specified rates for a period of five years (unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier) from the date of imposition of the provisional anti-dumping duty, that is, 26th March, 2009, in pursuance of the final findings of the Designated Authority.

(ix) G.S.R. 918(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd December, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to continue definitive Anti-dumping duty on imports of Sodium Nitrite originating in or exported from China PR at the specified rates upto and inclusive of the 16th January, 2011, in pursuance of the mid-term review findings of the Designated Authority.

(x) G.S.R. 922(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd December, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum Seeking to order provisional assessment in respect of cathode ray colour television picture tubes exported by M/s Meridian Solar and Display Company Ltd. Producer/exporter from Korea RP, when imported into India as the Designated Authority has initiated a New Shipper Review in the case of this exporter.

(xi) G.S.R. 26(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11 January, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to extend levy of anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of Polytetrafluoroethylene, originating in, or exported from, Russia, upto and inclusive of 17th November, 2010, pending finalization of Sunset review investigations being conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.

(xii) G.S.R. 853(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd December, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum imposing final anti-dumping duty on imports into India of ceramic glazed tiles from People's Republic of China.

(xiii) G.S.R. 854(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd December, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 62/2009-Cus., dated 15th June, 2009.

(xiv) G.S.R. 855(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd December, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 114/2004-Cus., dated 21st December, 2004.

(xv) G.S.R. 861 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose provisional safeguard duty at the rate of 15 per cent, ad-valorem on imports of Caustic Soda Lye imported into India upto and inclusive of the 3rd March, 2010.

(xvi) G.S.R. 50(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th January, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose definitive anti dumping duty on imports of carbon Black used in rubber



applications, originating in, or exported from Australia, China PR, Russia and Thailand for the period of five years (unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier) from the date of imposition of the provisional anti-dumping duty, that is, 30th July, 2010, in pursuance of the final findings of the Designated Authority.

- (xvii) G.S.R. 51(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th January, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 83/2009-Cus., dated 30th July, 2009.

- (xviii) G.S.R. 21(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on tyre curing presses originating in or exported from China PR.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1749/15/2010]

- (4) 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. 860(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 6/2006-C.E., dated 1st March, 2006.
- (ii) G.S.R. 864(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th December, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 50/2003-C.E., dated 10th June, 2003.
- (iii) G.S.R. 62(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th February, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt the goods cleared from a unit located in the state of Jammu and Kashmir,

from so much of the duty of excise leviable thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1750/15/2010]

- (5) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 856(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd December, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum directing that the service tax payable on business auxiliary service' specified in sub-clause (zzb) of clause 105 of Section 65 of the Finance Act under sub-section (4) of section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1751/15/2010]

- (6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:—

- (i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. LAD-NRO/GN/2009-10/25/189240 in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 2010.
- (ii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. LAD-NRO/GN/2009-10/23/186926 in Gazette of India dated the 11th December, 2009.
- (iii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employees' Service) (Amendment) Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. LAD-NRO/GN/2009-10/28/190983. in Gazette of India dated the 14th January, 2010.
- (iv) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. LAD-NRO/GN/2009-10/26/190146 in

Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1752/15/2010]

- (7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 48 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999:—

- (i) The Foreign Exchange Management (Foreign Exchange Derivative Contracts) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 895(E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th December, 2009.
- (ii) The Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) (Amendment) Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 851(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1753/15/2010]

- (8) A copy of the Income-tax (13th Amendment) Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 3245(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 2009, under Section 296 of the Income-Tax Act, 1961, together with an explanatory memorandum, together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. S.O. 66(E) dated 12th January, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1754/15/2010]

- (9) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 67(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th January, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1246(E) dated 29 November, 2002, issued under Section 80G of the Income-Tax Act, 1961, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1755/15/2010]

- (10) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India, Mumbai for the year 2008-09, together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1756/15/2010]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1757/15/2010]

- (12) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 2941(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th November, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1055(E) dated the 19th October, 2001 issued under Section 2 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act, 1985.

- (13) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (12) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1758/15/2010]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI):  
Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (National Illness Assistance Fund), New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1759/15/2010]

- (3) A copy of the Drugs and Cosmetics (7th Amendment) Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 917(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd December, 2009 under Section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1760/15/2010]

- (4) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 3309(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 2009, regarding appointment of Government Analysts by Central Government at the Central Drugs Laboratory, Kolkata, for carrying out test or analysis of samples of drugs issued under sub-section (2) of Section 20 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1761/15/2010]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI):  
Shri, I, on behalf of Shri S. Gandhiselvan beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1762/15/2010]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Medical Research, 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 Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1763/15/2010]

12.02 hrs.

#### COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

##### 2nd and 3rd Reports

[English]

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO (Aruku): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings:—

- (1) Second Report on Sale of Surplus Land and Buildings by National Textile Corporation Limited based on Chapter IX of C&AG Report No. PA 27 of 2009-10 (Performance Audit).
- (2) Third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-fifth Report (14th Lok Sabha) on 'Performance of Engine Division of Bharat Earth Movers Limited based on C&AG Report No. 9 (Commercial) of 2007.

12.03 hrs.

*[English]*

## BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam, with your permission I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 8th of March, 2010, will consist of:—

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. General Discussion on Budget (Railways) for 2010-11.
3. Discussion and Voting on:
  - (a) Demands for Grants on Account (Railways) for 2010-11;
  - (b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 2009-10; and
  - (c) Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 2007-08.
4. Introduction, consideration and passing of the related Appropriation Bills.
5. General Discussion on Budget (General) for 2010-11.
6. Discussion and Voting on:
  - (a) Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 2010-11; and
  - (b) Second Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2009-10.
7. Introduction, consideration and passing of the related Appropriation Bills.

*[Translation]*

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Madam

Speaker, I would like to request you to include the following matters in the next week's agenda:

- (1) The Union Government should take urgent steps to provide special relief package to the farmers and public of the drought-hit areas of Vidarbha as 14,059 villages of this region are out of the drought affected total of 20,240 drought-affected villages declared in Maharashtra.
- (2) In wake of the shortage of water supply and fodder for cattle in the drought-hit Vidarbha region of Maharashtra, the Union Government may take cognizance of the situation and go for remedial measures providing enough funds to deal with the drought crisis on the lines of Bundelkhand.

*[English]*

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Madam Speaker, kindly include the following two subjects in the list of Business for the next week:

- (1) Problems of MPs in dealing with various Ministries/Departments.
- (2) Delaying in appointing Vice Chancellor in Central Universities in various parts of India.

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal  
Absent.

Shri Virendra Kumar.

SHRI VIRENVDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Madam Speaker, I request that the following matters may be included in the next week's agenda:

- (1) Provision of education and rehabilitation of destitute and orphan children may be made.
- (2) The Union Government should provide grants to the welfare-organizations like, 'Satya Shodhan Ashram' in Madhya Pradesh working for educating the children of sex-workers and making them self-dependent.

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Hon. Madam Speaker, following two subjects may be added to the agenda list for the next week:—

- (1) The Centre may provide for two borewells in each such revenue-village across the country which has a population of 1000 or more;
- (2) The Union Government may provide for ten handpumps in each revenue-block and clusters across the country.

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Navada): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, I request to add the following proposals to the next session's agenda mooted by the Hon'ble Minister of Parliamentary Affairs:—

- (1) The consideration on the proposal of Bihar Government to the Centre regarding provision of electricity to all costing Rs. 90 thousand crore.
- (2) Proposals for consideration regarding implementation of plan to install a nuclear power plant in Rajauli of Navada district of Bihar.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV (Khagaria): Madam Speaker, the following subjects may be included in the agenda for next week's sitting of Lok Sabha:—

- (1) To make available basic amenities to the rail passengers at Fengo halt on Mansi-Saharsa rail-section under East Central Railway.
- (2) To construct a platform for the goods warehouse of Hasanpur station on Samastipur-Khagaria section under East Central Railway.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Madam Speaker, I request that under the Motor Vehicle Act, the subject regarding providing additional relief to the affected side immediately after the accident before finally disposing of the case and also of the adjustment of the amount involved after the disposal of the case, may be included in the next week's agenda.

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT (Kangra): Madam, it is requested that the following items may be taken for discussion in the next week's agenda:—

- (1) A permanent solution to provide relief to the hill population of Himachal Pradesh from the natural calamities like, snowstorms and floods etc. by arranging for helicopter service and other life-saving essentialities and mode and means.
- (2) Special Tourism Package to Himachal Pradesh, and other hilly States including Kangra and Chamba.
- (3) To put off the acts under 'Technology Package' to Himachal Pradesh extending it further for a period of next five years.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Prabodh Panda, do not mention item No. 1 because it levels allegations. Only mention item No.2.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Yes Madam. The following item may be included in the next week's agenda:

Fertiliser Policy of the Government in general and the matter of Nutrition Based Fertiliser (NBF) in particular.

12.05 hrs.

[English]

#### DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS — (GENERAL), 2009-2010

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 2009-10.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1764/15/2010]

12.06 hrs.

#### MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS - *Contd.*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up item no. 12. Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi will be the last Member to speak on this discussion.

If any hon. Member wants to lay his or her written speech he can do so at the Table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): After this Item gets over, because today is Friday, instead of taking up the 'Zero Hour' at the end of the day, you may take up the 'Zero Hour' before taking up Private Members' Business.

MADAM SPEAKER: Okay, we will take up the 'Zero Hour' after lunch.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Varanasi): Madam Speaker, I was very attentive to the discussion on Her Excellency President's address. I have gone through the speech very attentively. She has raised many important issues on which a detailed discussion has been held and perhaps on many other issues a detailed discussion will be held during Budget Session. She has mentioned about many important matters in her various Addresses. And in one of her Address as in June, 2009 she said that her Government proposed to enact a new Legislation named National Food Security Act. This will provide constitutional base for such a system where food security assurance will be available for all. Again she has repeated the same thing and said that-

[English]

"In the longer term our food security can be ensured only through sustained efforts. My Government is committed to bring in legislation to ensure food security."

It has also been said:

"My Government continues to accord highest importance to ensuring relief to the aam aadmi on food prices."

[Translation]

Our Minister of Finance has said in his speech quoting 'Kautilya' that A great wise collector will collect revenue in such a way that production and consumption will not be affected adversely. The financial prosperity

depends inter-alia on public prosperity, bumper agriculture produce and also on commercial prosperity. It means such references have been made in the previous budgets also. The CMX of Her Excellency President's Address is food security and I have presented that before you. It is being said and announced that foodgrain prices will be controlled very soon. But even today it is in the newspaper that foodgrains price is rising at the rate of 18 percent and it is rising continuously. I think that this Government have failed to comply whatever Her Excellency President says and indicates about policy of the Government. Now, let us see what is the implication of discussion on food security? Long ago Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had said that

[English]

"Everything can wait but not agriculture."

[Translation]

Everything can wait but not agriculture. It was painful for me to see the attitude of United States of America when our Government is negotiating with them for maintaining our food security.

[English]

Mr. Earl Butz, the former Agriculture Secretary of USA had made a statement. In that he said: "Food is a weapon. It is now one of the principal tools in our negotiating kit."

[Translation]

They want to use food grain as a weapon and they are doing so. They put pressure and influence the economic and political policies of the countries having less foodgrain production. Therefore, food security is most urgent and it means we have to be fully self-dependent in terms of foodgrains.

But what is going on? In this regard I have gone through some budget provisions and I am not going into details but I would like to draw your attention towards a very important matter. It is said that we have to do a lot for agriculture and we have given so much to the farmers. We are doing this and that for the farmers. But let us try to understand the intricacies and complexities involved in

[Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi]

the policies meant for providing loans and assistance to the farmers.

[English]

There is a four-pronged strategy for agriculture. The first of these are: agricultural production. It could mean anything for anybody. The other three are: gold mine for large corporations, but not for the farmers.

[Translation]

Whatever is being done is for capitalists, for big industrialists and not for small farmers. You can see that a policy namely Reduction in Wastage of Produce has been formulated and it has been said that loan will be provided for all those things who shall reduce wastage i.e. for construction of cold storage and other similar activities. It has been mentioned therein that upto Rs. 25 crores will be provided in the form of agriculture credit. How many farmers are there to take loan upto rupees 25 crores? I would like to ask from the Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Finance to provide details of the farmers who have taken the loan of rupees 25 crores and who are actually engaged in farming? Small farmers find it difficult to obtain a loan of rupees 25,000. Who is getting rupees 25 crores? This facility is being availed by an industrialists in the name of agricultural loan on the plea that he is constructing cold storage, and creating refrigerated transit. 25 crores rupees as agriculture can be availed by the companies on the same terms and conditions on which the farmer are availing these facilities. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): The farmer have to spend Rs.2,000 to get a loan of Rs. 10,000 ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Yes, the farmers have to take loan but if an industrialist takes a loan of rupees 25 crores the will have to pay commission for the same. What sort of food security is this? Which farmer are you taking about? Further it has been said that the farmers can take agriculture loan from abroad. Who will arrange that? Only big corporations can arrange that, a small farmer cannot arrange that. For what sort of agriculture development and strengthening of food security policies you have formulated to ensure food security. To whom the

loan of rupees ten crore to twenty five crores or more is provided in the form of agriculture credit? Names those people can be revealed if a list is furnished in the House. One interesting thing has happened over the years that the number of farmers borrowing loan upto rupees 25,000 has decreased while the number of persons availing agricultural loans upto Rs. 10 crores to Rs.25 crores has increased. I am unable to understand as to how the agriculture production will increase and how can you make progress in agriculture?

The Government have claimed times and again that they have waived of loans of farmers upto Rs.70,000 crores. This has been given only once. But, how many times the loans of big corporations have been waived of? Every year you are providing concession to these big corporations of Rs.80,000 crores, 70,000 crores and 60,000 crores.

I want that hon'ble Prime Minister or Minister of Finance should apprise the House of the number of the big corporations in respect of which loans have been waived or relief has been provided during each of the last five years, be it in the form of tax or excise or through any other channel. If you are providing Rs.60,000 to 70,000 crore every year to them and have given Rs.70,000 crore once to farmers and that too not to the farmers instead on their behalf to the banks, then I don't think that you are doing anything good to the farmers. I don't understand how you are doing this work? But the scenario is this that farmers are committing suicide and three-four days ago, in Orissa 50 farmers have died due to hunger and as per the figures the previous years, approximately 1.5 lakhs farmers have committed suicide. Every year farmers are committing suicide and still there is no decline in the incidence of suicides by farmers. Every year 15000 to 16000 farmers are committing suicide. What kind of situation is this? In some state, three thousand to four thousand farmers are committing suicide. And this is more disheartening to note that farmers are committing suicide in the state to which the hon'ble Minister of Agriculture belongs to. There has been some decline in incidence of suicides by farmers in his state on the line of some decline in the country but farmers are still committing suicides. Incidence of hunger deaths and malnutrition are still continuing. You must be aware of this fact that India is

lagging far behind in eradicating malnutrition. We could not eradicate malnutrition. Then what steps the Government wants to take to ensure food security in the country? I was told that the Government wants to enact a law in this regard. Today, I am not talking about agriculture, otherwise I would have let you know as to what steps the Government is taking to increase productivity. The Government can't enhance productivity, because the countries with whom the Government is signing the agreement. I am not interested in increasing productivity but they are interested in converting agriculture to agri-business. They want to captive our markets. They are interested in capturing our seed market and dumping their pesticides here. They have no interest in enhancing the productivity in our country because they know that they have surplus foodgrains. If there is less production of foodgrains in the country you will import it from these countries. We will discuss this policy in detail later on. But what steps the Government is taking to ensure the food security of the country. It is said that this will be done by enacting a law. It makes me laugh to see that the people in Government think that foreign foodgrains kept in attractive packets in malls, super markets is indicative of food security and increased productivity. The productivity of foodgrains cannot be increased in malls or shops, instead it can only be increased in the farms and fields and but the Government is neither paying attention towards it, nor towards the farmers. That is why I am surprised to see the Presidential Address, she has repeatedly mentioned it but the Government is turning a deaf ear to it and does not pay attention towards it. Until and unless the policy of the Government is not farmers centric neither it will be able to reform the country's economy, nor it will help in ensuring internal and external security of the country and the Government will not be able to develop this country. A starving country will never march on the path of progress. Thus first and foremost thing is to make India hunger free and to make a policy for zero hunger. I want to make it very clear that until and unless the Government formulated zero hunger policy, the country will not march on the path of progress.

The Government says it is enacting a law for food security. I will be more happy if it is successful in bringing zero hunger by enacting this law. But first of all the number

of hungry people should be ascertained in this country. On that issue even people from treasury benches are not unanimous. The Government is not able to determine the limit for poverty line. No Government has been able to do that. Our Government had also done something. This Government is also doing some thing in this regard, but we have to accept that this is far from ground reality. The Government has constituted a committee, I have got the report of this committee.

[English]

"Expert Group to advise the Ministry of Rural Development in the Methodology for conducting the Below Poverty Line Census for the Eleventh Five Year Plan."

[Translation]

The Government should go through this report thoroughly. I don't think the Government will accept it because it puts the ground reality before us. So understand it properly and don't do politics on it. We have fixed it at 28 per cent and this Government fixed it at 27 per cent. The Government shows see as how many people are actually living below poverty line. Who is poor and who is poorest among the poor and is not able to get two square meal and is living far below poverty line? Government shows keeps all these things in mind, the committee states that:

[English]

"Food Security is need for all – and not only for those who are officially Below the Poverty Line..."

[Translation]

Everyone should get food security, then they say:—

[English]

"This issue is particularly relevant for combating food-related hunger because as we will argue later in this Section, the number of food deficit people has at least doubled the number of officially declared people in India, thus there is every case for enlarging the category of those entitled to cheaper food from the Government."



[Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi]

[Translation]

The committee is of the view that this number should be at least 50 per cent. Some members of this Committee have stated why it should be fixed at 50 per cent. If correct figures are presented and keeping in view the entire scenario this figure will probably be 70-75 per cent. Why it should be 50 per cent only. Keeping all these things in mind it seems that they were concerned that it should not create difficulties to the government. This issue is not concerned to with the Government only, it is related to the entire country. It is not a question which is related either to this side or that side. But, if 80 per cent people of this country are poor then every member of this House will come forward to make provision for 80 per cent poor people of this country. Either it is our NDA Government in Bihar, or BJP Government in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat or in Punjab, we need to make provisions for 80 per cent people. We will not let any person starve and we are prepared to extend our cooperation for this cause. But, if the Government wants to achieve this aim by entering an agreement with and by allowing of Bt cotton, Bt brinjal and genetically modified food then this issue will be debated in the country and there will be sharp differences in this regard?

Just look at scenario of agriculture in the country. It is said about Kalahandi that it is famine prone area, but the figures shows that thousands of tonnes of paddy is procured in Kalahandi and even then that region is most famined prone area.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: You kindly convince this to hon'ble Advani ji.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: That is another matter, first I will convince you then him.

MADAM SPEAKER: You please address the Chair.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I would like to say that the Government should go through this report in detail. We have another report of hon'ble Tendulkarji. He had suggested some parameters. The Government should relate these suggestions to ground reality, prices and plight of the people and first of all correct the definition of poverty. There is scarcity of foodgrains in several countries of the

world at present. I would like to tell you as to what steps these countries have taken to solve this problem? In Brazil, the President announced in the year 2003 that his Government will provide three meals to each person every day and he provided food to four crore and sixty lakh people by spending 12 millions dollar in the year 2005. Thereafter, Egypt followed suit and spent two millions US Dollars to provide food to its people. After that Mexico followed the suit. It started its human development programme in the year 1997 and is spending one million US Dollar to provide food to 40 lakh households. Similarly, 31.6 millions people, i.e. one out of every ten people are benefitted from Food Stamp Programme in United States of America. If this is the Condition of America which is topmost food surplus country then what will be the condition of our country, you may well imagine this. In which direction we are heading to? Why are you making India a country of hungry, diseased and illiterate people? During last year itself one crore and fifty lakh people have been added in the list of people living below the poverty line. If poverty continues to increase every year then on what basis Her Excellency our President has stated that in the coming years we will be able to see our country standing in the league of prosperous nations. The Government is committed to bring down the number of hungry people by fifty per cent by the year 2015. But, I don't think that the Government will be able to reduce the number of hungry people by half by the year 2015. I will be happy if this is done and entire House will support the Government if there is any roadmap in this regard but, I do not see anything in this regard. If this matter is discussed in the House we will provide a roadmap to the Government. But I urge upon the Government to review the agreement it is going to sign with United States of America which has already been approved by Cabinet and not been presented before the House so far. Indian farmers should not be made dependent on Americans. We are doing farming for the last 8000 years while they are doing farming for the last 300 years. Kindly protect our Bio-diversity. Thousands of varieties of paddy have extinct and other herbs are on the verge of extinction. For God sake, take the farmers and common man with you as the American Scientists are not beneficial for our country. I have been a student of Science and have a little knowledge of Science and I am well aware of American conspiracy, hence, Madam Speaker,

through you I warn the Government that independence of this country cannot be protected if agriculture and farmers of this country are made slave of American policies.

Nobody knows which direction this Government is leading this country to? The Prime Minister is smiling, but I tell him in clear terms that one day this country will become the country of hungry people. I am sorry to say that some day he will regret that his policies have lead the country to such a situation. This country will have to suffer due to this policy. I request you with folded hands that let the agriculture and tradition of this country be independent. Let the farmers of this country do their work and don't make them dependent on Americans.

Her Excellency President has made a very important statement in regard to internal and external security of the country. After food, security is most important. Since long there is no debate about security in the House. Please conduct a debate on the security scenario of the country. Today itself we have read in the newspaper that there is an incident of incursion in Kashmir. Our Minister of Home Affairs said that there is a lapse in security and it has deteriorated. What is this? Why the countrymen are feeling insecure? What we are doing to counter any external attack? Today we think that America will help us in need and use its nuclear trigger to save us. Our defence preparedness is Pakistan centric only but there are danger from the other sides as well. Therefore, there is a need to look into it. India is shrinking.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon'ble Member, please conclude.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Earlier Tibet was our border but now you have limited it upto the foothills of the Himalayas. Earlier, Nepal was our supporter but the Government has made it helpless. China has reached upto Godar through Pakistan and Bay of Bengal. All South Asian and South Eastern Countries are seeking Solace in China lap. Today, China is dominating the entire region. We are far behind from the strategic and economic power of China. We have to accept the condition. On what ground we are gong to be a super power? In the present scenario we are not even a regional power. We could not even maintain the position that we held during the 1947, 48 or 49.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Madam, it is a very important point.

MADAM SPEAKER: All right, but time allotted to you is over.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: China has attempted to divide India into twenty-thirty parts. It has made all the efforts to achieve the goal. It wants to occupy Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim. Aksai-Chin is already in its grip. Whenever I talk about Aksai Chin, I always remember Kashmir. Shri Advaniji had raised this issue. I would like that this issue would remain before this House in the right context. It was the resolution of the House that, Kashmir is and will remain our integral part. I want that Hon'ble Prime Minister should assure the House on this issue. Shri Advaniji had raised the same issue. If you reiterate this issue. ...*(Interruptions)* not only this, please listen to me. These things create doubt that the Government is not taking the issue of Kashmir seriously.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon'ble Member please conclude. Your time is over.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Please speak candidly on this issue. Farookh Saheb is sitting here. This resolution was passed in this very House. ...*(Interruptions)* and we are here and we are saying. We want that the Government should reiterate it. The Hon'ble Prime Minister should bring this resolution again and we will support it. ...*(Interruptions)* Shri Sharad Pawarji should bring it again. We want to assure the country. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Why have you stand up when the other member speaking. Hon' ble Member, you too please sit down as your time is over.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the speech of the hon. Member.

...*(Interruptions)\**

MADAM SPEAKER: Murli Manohar Joshi ji, please conclude your point as soon as possible.

\*Not recorded.

[Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi]

[English]

It is time to conclude.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Madam, I would like to make two more points.

MADAM SPEAKER: Lal Singh ji, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: If there is no interruption then I will conclude soon. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude as soon as possible. Conclude immediately.

[English]

I will give you one minute to speak.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): I would like to respond to Joshi ji. I would like to inform him

[Translation]

Hindustan is not a coward. ...(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: This is what I wanted to listen from hon'ble Prime Minister that Kashmir was a part and parcel of India, it is still a part and parcel of India and will remain the part and parcel of India. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Farooq Abdullah please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Hon'ble Prime Minister

may or may not say. ...(Interruptions) you listen to me, I want to tell you that as far as I remember, your leader Mr. Vajpayee ji had also said the same thing - Never think that our country is so weak to be easily invaded by someone, be it America, China or any other country. Whatever China do but even a hungry man Indian will fight for the cause of the country. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: China has intruded in your territory. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: What is this going on?

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, please take your seat. Mulayam Singh ji, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Mulayam Singhji, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Murli Manohar Joshi, please conclude now.

...(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Madam, I would like to mention two points. One point is this that I have heard the speech of hon. Member who have moved it. There was nothing remarkable in the speech to offer comments. But he mentioned a sentence addressing Shri Lalu Prasadji that he will speak in Hindi only. When the time will come to take the cows for grazing to Vrindavan. What does it mean? This sentence has a deep meaning. It has two aspects - he will take the cows for grazing to Vrindavan only when cows survive in the country. The way the cows are being slaughtered, I doubt, we will have to take some other animal for grazing there in place of cows. Hindi is the language of the House, it is the official language of India, it is the language of the Constitution for which there is no need to take the cows for grazing, for this, you will have to apply your mind. You should and must talk in Hindi. If you do not talk in Hindi, it is a separate issue but you are linking it with herdsmen. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: You should talk in Indian languages. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singhji, please keep silence.

*...(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: You should talk in Indian languages. I am proud of it, that you said that you would talk in Hindi with herdsmen.

MADAM SPEAKER: You please address the Chair. Why are you talking with one another?

*...(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: A herdsman of the country speaks in Hindi, not in English. *...(Interruptions)* you should keep it in mind that we will never tolerate the use of such offensive words for Hindi. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Joshiji, address the Chair, your time is up.

*...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I want to make the last point. After the speech given by the mover of it, there was speech by the Member who seconded it. I want to congratulate him for his speech. He has raised a very important question about the identity. He has linked the identity with the unique identity card. Here the importance stands diluted because you want to link the identify the people of this country with a unique identification number. You want to wake the people of this country a number. This country belongs to Buddha, Mahaveer, Gandhi, Sufi-Saints, Rama and Krishna. Its people can not be identified mere by numbers. I will be grateful to you if you do not identify the people of this country with numbers. Let them remain human beings, they should be identified with their human qualities, they should be identified with their traditions and culture. You should take care of it and they should be identified as the people of India but you are identifying them as poor people. You are trying to grant

due status to the poor of this country. *...(Interruptions)* You want to categorise the poor. What do you want to give them?

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Jagdambika Pal ji, why are you standing. Please sit down.

*...(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: We want to impart glorious identity to India. India. India will be identified as a country of great culture and tradition in the world. *...(Interruptions)*. These are not figures. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Your time is up.

[Translation]

Please conclude now.

*...(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: The country will never accept your policy of changing the number *...(Interruptions)*. Kindly give right identity to our country. May wisdom prevail upon you to understand this country, understand its real identity, understand its culture, tradition and its history. Then only you will be able to formulate appropriate policies for this country.

\*SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY (Barmer): Budget session is considered the important session of the Parliament in-comparison to other sessions and the President's Addresses happens to be most important as it is regarded as the review of the Government's previous years' performance and preface of Government's future programmes, schemes and steps.

Government have underlined this fact that until the deprived section of society are taken care of, the success story of India is incomplete. The decision taken by UPA Government in this regard has been historic. For instance, MNREGA which has provided employment guarantee to the every family in the country. MNREGA is the largest employment scheme in the world. Besides employment,

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Harish Choudhary]

this schemes envisage creations of wealth in the public as well as private sector. In Barmer, which is my constituency, we are having this scheme in both the domains. Construction of a water tank in private sector in Barmer district is an example of taking effective steps by the Government for welfare of people besides providing employment to 50,000 SC/ST & BPL families.

Hon'ble President have also indicated about several initiatives which are to be taken for effecting improvements in the field of education, these includes implementing Right to Free and Compulsory education Act from 1st April, 2010 and constitution of National higher education and research council at the earliest.

Government have set target to provide electricity to each household by 2012. For accomplishing this task we have implemented schemes such as Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme at ground level. There is a mention of Electrification Scheme at ground level. There is a mention of second Green Revolution in the country for which new techniques, better seeds, advanced methods of agriculture, water management and more sound structures are required to connect farmers with scientists community, lending institutions and markets.

Despite worldwide economic slowdown the economic growth remained at 7.5 per cent during fiscal year 2009-10, which is highest in the world. It is targeted to keep economic growth eight per cent during the next financial year 2010-2011 and nine per cent during the year 2011-2012.

I congratulate the Government for this. It has been possible only due to policies and schemes of the Government.

The Government has exhibited that policy of globalization and people's welfare programme can be run simultaneously.

He is advocating the same idea for India. His argument is that India should continue with the liberalization and at the same time it should implement welfare schemes for eradication of poverty and backwardness. If India is not in a position to accelerate its growth rate through liberalization it won't be able to garner

funds for implementation of schemes to remove backwardness.

For example, there is a need of more than Rs.4,000 crore for solving the problem of potable water in my parliamentary constituency Banner, Jaisalmer. Though 62 years have elapsed since we got freedom, yet the people of my constituency are not getting drinking water. Country's economic development is the only solution of this kind of problem being faced by majority of Indians and the UPA Government under the leadership of Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and Prime Minister Manmohan Singh Ji can only accomplish this task. The people of our country have given a mandate in favour of the UPA in General Elections, 2009.

[English]

\*SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Theni): I support the motion of Thanks on the President's address. I quite agree with my colleagues in expressing my deep concern that it has been a tradition that whenever the President speaks to both Houses of Parliament, everybody listens in pin-drop silence, but unfortunately over the last two Budget Sessions, we are drifting away from this tradition. No doubt that our country is facing various problems. Be it price rise, Naxalite attacks in some parts of the country, foreign engineered terrorists attacks on our innocent people and severe drought in the country. These problems which will have to be readdressed by active co-operation of all the political parties.

Our government was voted to office with a clear cut mandate to protect and deepen the values of pluralism and secularism and to ensure rapid growth with justice and fairness for all. The biggest achievement of our government was that it has successfully combat with the global economic slowdown by adopting strong policies that our economic growth which had slowed to 6.7% in 2008-2009 has improved around 7.5% in 2009-2010. Developed nations across the world, have faced recession during the year 2009-2010, but India along with China have performed well remarkably during this year of recession.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

We have faced with extreme drought situation in some parts of the country and in some other parts of the country, there was flood. Our government, keeping in view of the drought situation and its impact on the farmers has allocated Rs.4,000 crore from the National Calamity Contingency Fund and the Calamity Relief Fund to the drought affected States. Diesel Subsidy Scheme was introduced. Several other measures were taken to minimize loss in production due to drought. Water conservation works in the fields of small and marginal farmers was brought under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. I am glad that due to these efforts, we were able to contain fall in food production to a large extent.

There has been pressure on the prices of foodgrains and food products. My government despite a significant increase in the procurement prices of food grains, kept central issue prices of public distribution constant. Import of essential commodities was liberalized. Lakhs of tones of wheat and rice were released in the open market. Additional wheat and rice were released through the various cooperative institutions to benefit the consumers at the retail level.

Appropriate new measures to strengthen the security apparatus of the country to equip it to meet the grave challenge posed by terrorism were taken. Though, infiltration to terrorists from across the line of control in J&K has gone up, but our security personnel were able to achieve significant improvement in J&K.

Our Government has given 8000/- price for sugarcane and paddy which is widely appreciated by one and all. Banks are giving agriculture loan starting from 25,000/- onwards food and essential prices also started decreasing. With this I conclude.

\*SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL (Nashik): I support the motion. The President's Address is an important event in the parliamentary calendar. It sets the agenda for the Parliament. It is a vital channel of communication between the Government and the Parliament. It captures the major highlights of the entire gamut of the Government and provides an umbrella framework for debates on any aspect

of the Government and provides an umbrella frameworks for debates on any aspect of the Government functioning. Customarily, therefore, the debate on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address is the first business to be transacted by the House. The sanctity of the debate is somewhat diluted when you find that the Opposition insisted on discussing some other issues before this debate, whereas this particular debate has ample scope for doing so.

My learned colleagues from the Opposition have said in the House and outside it that the President's Address is a sort of advertisement card of the Government. I would like not to contradict it, as this has been the pattern for all Governments including the NDA Government and there is nothing wrong in this pattern. When you highlight your achievements, you derive a sense of satisfaction of the work done; but at the same time you need to be introspective and self critical. And, I am happy that this President's Address, while outlining the efforts and achievements of the Government, has also mentioned about the critical challenge to our nation-building efforts. Through this debate, all sections of the House should endeavour to provide some inputs to the Government to address the challenges.

Speaking at this time of the debate is not very easy, as most points have been touched upon by my learned colleagues. However, I would like to briefly touch upon some major areas of the Address.

Hon'ble President's Address was reassuring in respect of several key areas in the social sector, notably schemes for advancement in rural areas in terms of housing, road connectivity, communication network, as well as setting up of schools and colleges in the backward areas. The growth and development in this broad sphere is critical for the country's future progress.

The Address in paragraph 3 reiterates the commitment of the Government to the cause of the welfare of aam admi for achieving the goal of inclusive growth and development. My colleagues from the opposition have said that address gives the impression of glossing over the serious price rise question, which had seriously impacted the common man. There are no two opinions on

[Shri Sameer Bhujbal]

the adverse impact of price rise on the quality of life of our people, especially in the rural areas. But, in the context of the President's Address, I would like to mention that the Address has substantively raised this issue in several paragraphs. The efforts taken to control prices of essential commodities have been highlighted and the causes for this which lay in production shortfalls and the increased international prices of these commodities have been delineated. In paragraph 7 of the Address, when the Hon'ble President said that there has been unhappy pressure on the prices of foodgrains and food products, all of us should be reassured that concealment is not the policy of this Government, Transparency is the mantra of our success. The Government is committed to a long term growth of agricultural sector as well as efficient management of food economy for ensuring food security for all our people.

The issue of terrorism also concerns all Indian. After 26/11, the government has taken steps to better organize the internal security apparatus and these find detailed mention in the President's Address. We have a zero tolerance for terrorist activities. However, the Government is concerned at the revisit of terrorist incidents, as evidenced in Pune. Terrorism in India is, to a considerable degree, linked to developments in our neighbourhood, especially in Pakistan. Growing influence to Talibans in Pakistan is a cause for concern. The infiltration level from the Pakistan side has gone up. The Government is appropriately seized of the matter and in different levels of our bilateral engagement, there will be nuanced reference to this factor.

The country's internal security situation, except the left wing extremist activities, has been largely under control. Our very efficient and visionary Home Minister has taken an integrated initiative to address the naxal violence in close coordination with the affected states. Security of life and property is the absolute minimum for growth and prosperity of our country as also its people. Our united efforts will bear fruit. We should not see security from the blinkers of politics. However, absence of two Chief Ministers from the Meeting of Home Minister with the Chief Ministers of naxal affected states in February 2010 at Kolkata is indeed distressing. It indicates that some of the affected

states are yet to realise the threat of naxalism to our internal security.

The Address has one very illuminating aspect—the emphasis on education, as a critical factor to accelerated inclusive growth. With this in view, the Government has made significant investment in primary education through Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Mid-day Meal Programme. The Right of Children of Free and Compulsory Education, Act 2009 has been notified. We need to move faster in this direction as universalisation of primary education will play a very important role in addressing the problem of child labour, abuse of child rights and so on.

The biggest relief, I would say, is the strength and resilience of our economy and the economic policies, which could minimize the impact of global economic crisis. The Government deserves our wholehearted compliments. Our economy is growing at 7.5%. The way our economy is growing, I have a feeling that we would touch double digit growth in not too distant future. Having said that, I would like to emphasize that we need to attach top priority to our agriculture to maintain its growth momentum. Scientific innovations on farm inputs and biotechnology must continue through R&D.

At the end, I would like to mention the emphasis given in the Address on extending modern communication facilities in the rural areas. Financial support is provided from the Universal Service Obligation Fund to set-up 10,000 towers in the rural areas. This is a very important step in connecting our rural areas. I represent Nashik in Maharashtra, where the major problem is lack of adequate mobile connectivity. Signal is very poor, towers are not adequate. Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to apprise the concerned Minister to look into this problem. I hope, with this new initiative, the problem of my constituency as also other rural areas would be adequately addressed.

Through you I would like to attract your attention on some of the problems being faced by my constituency Nashik and particularly Maharashtra in general. The phenomenal increase in population of small and medium towns like Nashik largely on account of inward migration has led to severe set-backs in urban development. This

has created a number of problems like shortage of dwelling units, mushrooming growth of slums, encroachment of public land etc. The pace of urbanization is creating a number of problems in the process of proper development of many such cities. Therefore, keeping in view this peculiar and gigantic problem the Centre's intervention is urgently sought in implementation of NREGA and JNURM to strengthen the civic infrastructure of the city.

Another area is the 'Youth Development'. While the role and contribution of youth is of vital importance in all countries, it is particularly significant in a country like India where the proportion of the youth in the country's overall social and demographic profile is continuously increasing. According to the 2001 Census, there were approximately 355 million people in the 15 to 35 age group, 74 per cent of whom lived in rural areas. The number was expected to rise to approximately 510 million by 2016. Both central and state governments need to harness the energies of this large group, providing them with adequate infrastructure levels. However, organized effort appears to be forthcoming over a national scale to tap the potential of the Youth. Youth are the foundation for the development of the country and unless emphasis is laid on youth programme and put the youth on the right track and right direction, the ultimate goal of nation building cannot be achieved.

As Delhi, is going to organise 2010 Commonwealth Games, we should take special efforts to increase sufficient co-ordination among various Sports bodies within the country and enhance our Sports infrastructure throughout the country, among youth and masses.

Another area which I would like to highlight is that to integrate Computer Technology/ICT (Information and Communication Technology) in Teaching Learning process/Class Room Transactions in our schools. Madam, I would only request you that it should be made integral to Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan where there should also be provision to provide CDs, training for block resource persons/teachers and assistance for monitoring and research.

Finally, I would like to see the President's Address as a document which has captured the spirit of good governance. It is articulated through a sense of sensitivity

and seriousness of the Government to issues of price rise and security, through a sense of long empowerment of the women, Dalits and Minorities, through a sense of long term vision on infrastructural development and technological modernization, besides the issues concerning climate change and energy security. The Government is conscious of its responsibilities. We need to strengthen its hands. With these words, I thank you Madam Speaker for giving me this opportunity to participate on this motion in this august House. Madam, I support the Motion.

\*SK. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardman-Durgapur): I beg to lay the written speech on Motion of Thanks to President's Address.

We are participating in the debate on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address. As President's Address is prepared by Cabinet so it is quite 'natural that it will reflect the achievement of the Government and also the policies and programmes of the Government.

When we are discussing of President's Address we see that as per the Human Development Index the position of our country is gradually decreasing ranking down to 128 from 126 among 177 countries. We all love our country. We are proud to be Indian. But what is shame to us is that even after 62 years of independence we have large number of illiterates in the country. Almost 17% of the World Population live in India. That is out of six people in the world one is Indian. But out of total adult illiterate people in the world almost 34% live in India. That is out of three world illiterate one is in India. The case of female illiteracy is more horrible.

More than 70% of our population live in country side. Most of them are Kisans (peasants). But what is the plight of the farmers? Almost 2 lakh farmers have committed suicide because of the anti-farmer, rather say, anti-people policies of the UPA Government taken in last six years and also of the policies taken by N.D.A. Government in the past. Nothing has been said in the President's Address about the land reform programme of the government. No new direction has been given for enhancing the irrigation facility and also supplying subsidized seeds and fertilizers to the farmers. No action has been taken for fair and remunerative price for the farmer's product.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.



[Sk. Saidul Haque]

The Government takes pride in NREGA, now named as Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. But we have failed to provide 100 days work to all families for whom the scheme is meant. What is deplorable is that corruption is taking place in implementation of the programme. The Government should come forward with plans and programme for the poor, particularly for the rural poor and the poor living in the Basti (slum dweller) in the towns. There should be no divisions as APL and BPL category because the criteria that Central Government has fixed up is so inaccurate and wrong that it keeps many really deserving poor people out of the list of BPL category. In fact, there it keeps many really deserving poor people out of the list of BPL category. In fact, there is no specific data numbering of families below poverty line. Planning Commission has one data, Arjun Sengupta Committee, Saxena Committee or Tendulkar Committee have another. What is the need of the time is to correct the Planning Commission data and enhance the percentage of BPL family.

Price hike of essential commodities has risen to an alarming position, almost reaching to 20% of food inflation rate, what has never been in last 26 years. Government has failed to keep its promise to control the price hike. To add fire to the fuel, Government has recently increased the prices of Petroleum Products, thereby causing further rise of price hike. I strongly urge upon the Government to withdraw such hike of Petroleum products. Government should take appropriate action to make Public Distribution System universal, without making it a targeted one. In addition to that, as a measure to control price hike, Government should make ban on forward trading on all agricultural products and stop commodity exchange. Government should distribute 35 kg of foodgrains at the rate of Rs.2 per kg, to all BPL family.

Another important problem in our country is the question of unemployment. Nothing has been said about creation of new jobs. What is of more concern is the issue of job loss. More than 20 lakhs workers have lost their jobs. Even Railway and other Departments are not fulfilling their vacant posts. Government should take action of this.

Hon'ble President has referred to in her address about the threat and danger of left wing extremists. These

forces are attacking and taking the lives of innocent peoples, Jawans. In my state West Bengal also in parts of three districts such thing is happening. So we all should come forward to face the challenge of left wing extremism. Government, particularly Central Government should take firm stand and strengthen joint operation. But sorry to mention that there is one political party. Who is part of the coalition government and they are supporting the so called Maoist Activities and demands for stopping joint operation. This -should be checked and condemned.

Another important issue into which Hon'ble President has not mentioned anything is the issue of implementation of the Rangaraj Misra Commission recommendation. It is the crying need of the hour. The government should place the action taken report in the house West Bengal has already taken some positive step by announcing ten percent reservation for educationally, economically, backward section of the Muslim community.

The next issue is the question of bringing legislation for 33% female reservation. I strongly demand that such legislation should be tabled in this current budget session.

My last point is the issue of education. Right to Education Bill has recently been passed by making provision for 6-14 years children's free and compulsory education. But the anomalies in the Bill, now Act, be rectified. Central Government should come forward to allot more fund to the states to make it a success. While implementing this provision Union Government should keep in mind the democratic federal structure of the country. With these words, I thank to the Chair and conclude by written speech.

[Translation]

\*SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY (Mathura): I rise to speak in support of the Motion of Thanks on the Address by Her Excellency the President of India. The hon. President has highlighted certain quite important issues in her Address. The nature of existing Land Acquisition Act is colonial. The said law was enacted by the East India Company in 1894 particularly to protect the business interests of England. After our Independence, amendments were made in the said law from time to time. But the Central and State Governments are using the provisions

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

of the said law in more horrifying way than even the East India Company did. The land should be acquired for undertaking projects in public interests such as for construction of roads, hospitals, and schools or for constructing government buildings. So far as acquisition of land for setting up industrial units is concerned, the industrial houses should acquire land directly from the land owners. How far the interference of the government is justified in this regard?

The local population which gets displaced consequent upon acquisition of the land has no future. The displaced farmers and other labourers have hardly any chance of getting employment in the industrial units proposed to be set up on the land thus acquired and consequently the number of billionaires in India has increased and no doubt a handful people have become trillionaire and at the same time we have crores of people in our country who are not in a position to get two squire meals. Thus the development of our society is taking place in an imbalanced way. The number of workers in large industries has declined during the last 15 years whereas their profits have increased manifold.

I recollect here what late Choudhary Charan Singh Ji had said in the Congress Session at Nagpur in 1959 against cooperative farming. He had said that a farmer loves his land no less than his mother. He greatly adores even a very small piece of land. He can sacrifice his life but cannot part with his land. How a farmer is related to his land, we will have to understand it first. The land of Mahipalpur and Samalkha village was acquired in 1972 for construction of Delhi Airport. A compensation of Rs.5500 per acre was paid to the land owners. The same land is now being sold out for hotels etc. at very high rates. The price of the land of farmers is assessed quite less at the time of acquisition, whereas the prices immediately spurt after acquisition. Why it is so?

Madam, notification of Yamuna Expressway was issued on 21st July, 2009. 850 villages were notified under the same notification and 90 per cent land of Yamuna Expressway is irrigated and fertile. 5 to 6 thousand villages out of total 107452 villages have been notified in Uttar Pradesh during the last 2-3 years. According to the figure available in the year 1980-81 there was 185 million

hectare agriculture land in the State and the same has reduced to 182.57 million hectare in 2005-06. I would like to tell that food can be provided only by the agriculture. We cannot feed such huge population by importing the foodgrain and dangers are associated with importing foodgrains. We can survive without fourmida. Golf and Luxury cars bye we can not survive without food.

The urgency clause provided in Section 17 of Land Acquisition Act 1894 is also being misused. The vast tracts of land have been acquired for Industrial Park and residential projects in Uttar Pradesh but even after the 20 year nothing has been done there. We have also to see the extet to which the industries have been set up and employment generated in the SEZs where fertile land of the farmers has been given to big industrialists for setting up of SEZs. Madam, in Sadabad Assembly area 1400 acres land was acquired and only one L.P.G. Plant has been set up there.

Today there is a need of National Policy wherein it should be ensured that what type of land will be acquired for industries and Expressway projects and what type of land will be exempted from land acquisition. Today the fertile land is being acquired in the plains of Ganga-Yamuna for Special Economic Zone (SEZs) and for Expressways, which is a suicidal step. Two adverse impacts of the same are before us. On the one hand, the farmers after losing their land are migrating towards the cities as labourers and the number of unemployed people are increasing and on the other hand acquisition of fertile land is affecting the production of fodgrains. There is apprehension of sanctity of foodgrains in future, keeping in view the manner in which the agriculture land is being acquired for Special Economic Zones and Expressways. The availability of the foodgrains will worsen after acquisition of land on large scale. Madam, today it is most important to ensure the food security of the country. The Government is eager to bring Nuclear Liability Act but the Government is not sensitive for land acquisition related to the farmers and labourers.

The farmer of this country is born in the land, brought up in the land and he feed the other sections of the people and ultimately he is consigned to ashes and if the vicious cycle of his exploitation continues, the exploitation

[Shri Jayant Chaudhary]

will ultimately meet his end. The exploitation of the farmers should be stopped in the name of unjust land acquisition policy otherwise the following lines of the national poet Dinkar will come true.

*Jab Kabhi Annyay ka, Apkarsh ka Ghat Footata Hai  
Tab Manuj Le pran Hathon Par Danuj par tootata Hai.*

When injustice and exploitation cross its limit then even the weakest person rises to resist the mightiest.

The need of the hour is to repeal the existing Land Acquisition Act and bring a new legislation so that agriculture land, farmers and labourers could be protected.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

[English]

Now I would request the hon. Prime Minister to reply.

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): Madam Speaker, I rise to join all Members of this august House in conveying our sincere thanks to the hon. President of India for her enlightening Address. Over the past two days we have had a very constructive debate on the issues covered in the Rashtrapati's Address. While several Members have expressed satisfaction at the working of the Government, some others have criticized it. This is as it should be.

Madam, before I come to the main subject, I would like to make a mention of the stampede that occurred yesterday at a temple in district Pratapgarh. The issue, I believe, had been raised by the concerned Member of Parliament in the Lok Sabha yesterday. I join all hon. Members in conveying our heartfelt condolences to the families of the deceased and wish speedy recovery to normal health of those who have suffered injuries. We have decided to make from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund an *ex gratia* payment of Rs. 2 lakh each to the next of kin of the deceased and Rs.50,000 to the seriously injured.

Madam Speaker, the essence of the hon. President's Address is contained in paragraph three, and I seek your indulgence to read that paragraph once again. It says:

"My government was voted to office with a clear cut mandate to protect and deepen the values of pluralism and secularism, and to ensure rapid growth with justice and fairness for all. Since assuming office in May 2009, my government has worked single-mindedly to build on the achievements of its earlier term to deliver the promise of faster and more inclusive growth. The aam aadmi was and is at the core of this promise; the aam aadmi had to be protected against the ravages of the worst ever global economic crisis since the Great Depression and against the failure of the monsoon in large parts of the country in mid-2009."

Madam, our economy's performance has to be judged against the twin impacts of the international financial crisis which suddenly erupted in September, 2008 and then subsequently the failure of the south west monsoon in the year 2009. I sincerely believe that the way our Government has dealt with the impacts on our economy of these two adverse turns in our circumstances beyond our control is praiseworthy and indeed the whole world is praising India for the success with which we have achieved in this country.

Under the impact of the global economic crisis, the mighty countries of America and Europe have experienced negative growth rates. In 2008-09, India's growth rate also declined but we still maintain a growth rate of 6.7 per cent. In the current year, we will have a growth rate of minimum of 7.2 per cent but possibly going up to 7.5 per cent.

In the fiscal year 2009-10, the growth rate of the economy will be probably close to, what I have mentioned, 7.5 per cent but the most conservative estimate is seven per cent. In the next fiscal year, we are confident of achieving a growth rate of eight per cent or more; and the year thereafter we will be able to return the economy to nine per cent growth rate.

Why do I emphasise the growth rate? Madam, growth is not an end in itself. The end is the well-being of our people. Growth is only a means to provide relief to those who are suffering; growth is a means to find resources to spend on education, on health, on rural development, on social security. If we do not grow fast enough, we may talk about removal of poverty, we may talk about expanding

irrigation and other facilities in rural India but these will all remain pipe dreams. The fact that the first three years of our Government saw a sharp increase in the growth rate, enabled our Government to devote a lot more resources for rural development, for agricultural development, for education.

Therefore, it is very important that the economy should get back to the growth rate of nine per cent or more. I am confident that the macroeconomic fundamentals of our economy are very sound. Why do I say this? Ten years ago, nobody would have imagined that India's savings and investment rates, can be as high as 35 per cent or 36 per cent. In the last four to five years, we have so managed the economy that both the savings and investments in our country now are equal to the savings and investment rates which prevailed until 10 years ago only in the countries of South East Asia or East Asia.

Moreover, I feel, in the years to come, in the next two decades, the dividend arising from the sharp rise in the working age population to total population of our country will provide another positive factor to push the savings rate of this country close to 40 per cent of our national income. If we manage our economy well, if we manage the creation of social and physical infrastructure well, if the processes of governance are improved to reduce the scope for corruption, I think, there is no barrier to India entering on a long-term basis the age of double digit growth. This is the vision that our Government is working to realise.

I recognise that there are current problems, which cannot be wished away. The hon. Members from both sides of the House have referred to the price situation. I will be the last one to say that the behaviour of food prices in the last one year is something which does not worry us. We have been worried about it a great deal and to the extent that we could adopt measures, we have adopted; and the House has my assurance that if any practical methods can further bring relief to our people, our Government will always be sensitive to the concerns of the aam aadmi. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GETE (Raigarh): Why it

has not done till now? ...*(Interruptions)* Why the prices of diesel have increased.

*[English]*

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: Madam, the crisis situation that emerged was a byproduct of events over which we had no control. There is, first, the effect of international commodity prices which have gone up and since India is no longer a closed economy, despite what Dr. Joshi may say, we are dependent on imports of substantial quantities of vegetable oils. In years of shortage, we depend upon import of sugar. We are dependent to a substantial extent on import of pulses. When international prices of these commodities rise, I think, there is inevitably an impact in our country.

When international prices of rice and wheat go, if we do not pay remunerative prices to our farmers, our ability to procure for the Public Distribution System may be seriously in danger, and, therefore, we have to pay remunerative prices to our farmers but the side effect of that is, it raises the floor price or market determined prices.

I invite the House to reflect on a situation that we were faced with. There was the global recession. Simultaneously, because of the drought and because of the high commodity prices world wide, there was pressure on prices. We could have dealt with the price effect by a very tough monetary and fiscal policy which would have depressed the demand. Would that have been the course which the House would recommend to me? If we had gone that route, there would have been large scale unemployment and steep fall in industrial production in our country. At a time when the world is faced with a global economic crisis and declining rates of employment, we have so managed our economy that we have not allowed, I think, large scale unemployment to emerge as a problem in our country, despite the world wide recession that prevails.

At the same time we were able to introduce a large number of stimulus packages which ensured that the interests of the weaker sections of the society were protected. Take for example, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. Madam, 4.5 crores of

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households have benefited. Fifty per cent of them are women. Fifty per cent of them are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I am not saying that in one go or in one short period of five years, we can remove poverty. But if we are sincere, if we use all the resources of the economy to step up our growth rate, if we manage our fiscal situation well, we can certainly soften the harsh edges of extreme poverty in a period of about five more years.

We need to invest more in education. We need to invest more in health. We are doing that. We need to invest more in rural infrastructure and urban infrastructure. We are doing that. But more needs to be done. Please help us to strengthen the growth impulses in our economy so that we can accelerate the tempo of social and economic change.

I have said growth is important not in itself, but because it provides us the resources to tackle the problems of poverty, ignorance and disease about which Jawaharlal Nehru spoke from the Central Hall of Parliament on the midnight of August 14, 1947.

Madam, many Members have in the discussion expressed their anxiety about rising prices. We had a separate discussion on this issue. But I would again like to inform this House that the Government has been alive to the problem and has taken all possible measures to address the issue. To put matters in perspective, it is important to recognise that in 2009 we had one of the most severe droughts in recent history, the worst since 1972. As a result, the production of food grains, pulses and oilseeds has been adversely affected. Production of sugarcane has also gone down. This was preceded by the economic slow down. To respond to this, the Government had to stimulate demand and increase the availability of bank credit.

We have taken decisive action on several fronts. We acted early to limit the fall in the Kharif production. As a result, we could contain the reduction in food grain production to a large extent. We have been able to procure around 23 million tonnes of rice this year which is not very different from what we had procured last year during the same time. There should be no panic on the food situation front considering the comfortable level of food stocks that

are available with the Central Government. Rabi prospects are also very encouraging. Post-monsoon rains have been good. All this augurs well for our ability to stabilise food prices at a reasonable level. We have permitted import of raw and white sugar at zero duty and imports are taking place. Enforcement in terms of imposing stock and time limits is the hands of State Governments. We have empowered State Governments to do so through the Essential Commodities Act and I have requested the Chief Ministers to take stern action against hoarders.

Madam Speaker, many hon. Members have spoken about the export of sugar. Very often we have to honour prior international commitments. The amount of sugar that India has exported relative imports is so small that it is surprising that so much is being made out of this. In November 2009, India exported sugar worth Rs.7.94 crore whereas it imported sugar worth Rs.611.40 crore. In December 2009 the exports of sugar were worth Rs. 12.34 crore whereas the imports were worth Rs.216.90 crore. From this, it will be obvious that the factors responsible for a sharp increase in sugar prices are to be found in the cyclical nature of production of sugarcane. There is a cycle which has been noticed for almost 50 years in the behaviour of sugarcane production. For two or three years in one cycle there is upward pressure on prices followed by a steep fall in prices.

13.00 hrs.

We have to find ways and means to stabilise the sugar economy despite this behaviour and we will explore ways and means to see that in future prices of sugar can be stabilised at reasonable levels unmindful of the cyclical nature of the production of sugar.

Madam, I now come to the internal security issues. The overall security situation in our country has remained satisfactory in the last year. This is not to ignore the horrible terrorist act in Pune. But taking an overall view of the internal security situation, what I am stating, I think, is what is the reality. A number of concrete steps have been taken to strengthen and reorient our security architecture in order to meet the growing threats of terrorism, insurgency and communalism. We have remained in close touch with State Governments to evolve a common and practical approach.

We are taking firm action to curb naxalite violence. It is unfortunate that they are targeting innocent people and destroying roads, power lines and other essential infrastructure. In some places we have received reports of the use of children; we have drawn up an integrated plan to tackle the problem in consultation with the States. A high-level meeting was recently held with all the Chief Ministers where we reviewed the situation. The security forces have achieved several notable successes. While we are determined to take firm action, we are ready to talk to any group that abjures violence unconditionally and agrees to abide by the due constitutional process.

Madam, the National Investigation Agency has commenced its work. Four regional hubs of National Security Guard have been set up. We are in the process of setting up a National Counter-Terrorism Centre. A National Committee on Coastal Security has been set up which has adopted an integrated approach to coastal security and has taken major initiatives and decisions for registration of vessels, issue of identity cards to fishermen, installation of transponders on boats and setting up of four Joint Operation Centres. Coastal police stations and interceptor boats have become operational under the Coastal Security Scheme.

To supplement the efforts of the State Government in modernising their police force, we have provided Rs. 1,250 crore during the current year of which Rs. 955.53 crore have been released to States up to 28th January this year. This has helped States to augmenting the resources available to police forces in terms of vehicles, weaponry, communications, training, forensic facilities, intelligence capabilities, security equipment and buildings. The Bureau of Police Research and Development is engaged in impact assessment study of the scheme so that the scheme could be improved.

Some hon. Members have said that agriculture has been growing at negative rates. This is indeed surprising. A drought is beyond anybody's control. A severe drought does result in negative growth in agriculture and it is no surprise that agriculture is expected to grow at minus two per cent in 2009-2010.

But we should not forget that in 2002-03, following

the drought of 2002, agricultural growth went down by a good seven per cent. Food production went down from 202 million tonnes in 1998-99 to 174 million tonnes in 2002-03. I would also like to remind Members that the agricultural sector has been growing at an average rate of four per cent during the period 2005-2008 compared to the growth rate of around two per cent from 1997 to 2002. Our pro-farmer policies have borne fruit.

For the first time in the recent past, we have reversed the trend of declining investment in agriculture and stepped up investment in agriculture through the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme, the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, the National Food Security Mission, the National Horticulture Mission and other such schemes. We should also not forget the investment in water conservation structures that is being made through millions of works under the Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Scheme. Food production has increased from 174 million tonnes in 2002-03 to 233 million tonnes in 2008-09, which represents a growth rate of around six per cent per year. We are, however, conscious that a lot more needs to be done to improve agricultural productivity and we are committed to continuing our efforts to increase both public and private investment in agriculture and diversify our agriculture so that higher farm incomes provide stability to the lives of our farmers.

Dr. Joshi referred to our going to America to seek solutions to agricultural problems of our country. I wish to assure him that there is no scope for this sort of *galatfahmi*. I think, our Government recognises the imperative of food security and that self-sufficiency in basic food grains has to be a part of the National policy for development. This is a policy which we have pursued under successive Congress Governments way back from the sixties till date. We will continue to pursue it hereafter as well.

Madam, the decision to pay remunerative prices by way of minimum support prices is a part of our effort to incentivise growth of agricultural production and productivity.

I think, Advaniji raised the issue of farmers' suicide. Our Government has been very sensitive to the issue of farmers' suicide and everything possible in terms of

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Government action is being done to ameliorate agrarian distress. The loans of small and marginal farmers have been waived and for other farmers, a one time settlement has been made. These measures have benefited 3.68 crore farmers to the extent of Rs. 70,000 crore. A special package for suicide-prone districts of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala has been implemented. The minimum support prices of most agricultural commodities have been enhanced substantially over the last six years. It was ensured that fertiliser prices did not increase during the same period. We have, in fact, reduced the prices of complex fertilisers in 2008 in order to rationalise nutrient use. The increase in the Minimum Support Price of cotton has come as a great boon for cotton production in Vidharba and other cotton-growing regions of the country.

It has been said that the loan-waiver scheme has not helped farmers and it has only helped banks. ...*(Interruptions)* Nothing can be farther from the truth. It is surprising that we forget that nearly Rs. 70,000 crore, that was recoverable from farmers, has not been recovered. It should also be borne in mind that owing to defaults in repayment, farmers would not be eligible for fresh credits. We have ensured the flow of fresh credit to the farm sector. During 2008-2009, against a target of Rs. 2,80,000 crore, the total credit flow to agriculture was Rs. 3,01,582 crore. During this year, we have a target of disbursing Rs. 3,25,000 crore and so far Rs. 2,18,202 crore have already gone to the agricultural sector.

We have accorded very high priority to the welfare of minorities. We have accepted most of the recommendations of the Sachar Committee and this House has been informed of the action taken on them. We have launched special programmes aimed at social, economic and educational development of minorities. Three new scholarship schemes have been started and are under implementation. We expect more than 40 lakh students to benefit from this scheme in the Eleventh Plan. At least 30 per cent of these students would be girls.

Madam, the new 15-Point Programme aims to ensure that at least 15 per cent of benefits in certain schemes flow to minorities, and the schemes for minority welfare are being closely monitored. Under this programme,

additional school rooms; drinking water supply schemes; Anganwadi centres; and houses are being constructed for the minorities.

To improve the access of minorities to bank credit, we have set the target that at least 15 per cent of the priority sector lending will flow to them. During 2008-2009, more than Rs. 82,000 crore of bank credit, under priority sector lending, went to the minorities. This represents nearly 12 per cent of the total priority sector lending. We hope to improve on this in years to come.

Minorities have not been represented adequately in Government services. We have taken steps to correct this situation, and as a result the share of minorities in Government jobs has increased over the past three years.

Madam, some Members have raised the issue of rights of tribals over forests. We are making genuine efforts together with the State Governments to ensure early disposal of claims and distribution of titles under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act. I have also requested the Chief Ministers of concerned States on three occasions to take all measures necessary to accelerate the process of implementation of the Act and to ensure expeditious distribution of title deeds to all eligible claimants. This was reiterated during the Conference of Chief Ministers and State Ministers held in November, 2009 to review the implementation of the Act. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is closely monitoring the progress in this regard.

Madam, some Members have expressed concern over the implementation of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. Let me say that this is a scheme, which has the potential to change the face of rural India. To improve its impact, we have initiated measures to bring in greater transparency and accountability. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMSHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): Hon'ble when they are increasing of expenditure in each head then MPLAD Fund should also be increased. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: An ombudsman scheme for setting up an independent grievance redressal mechanism at the district level has been formulated, and States are in the process of setting up district ombudsmen. Social Audits by Gram Sabhas have also been taken up. Details of job cards, muster rolls and works undertaken have also been placed in the public domain. A scheme for independent monitoring by eminent citizens has been formulated. Efforts will be made to continue to improve the implementation of this revolutionary scheme.

Madam, Advani Ji had raised the issue of black-money deposited in foreign countries. The Finance Minister had written to Shri Advani Ji in May, 2009, providing information about the action taken. Subsequently, we have moved further in the matter. Twenty countries and jurisdictions have been prioritized for entering into agreements regarding exchange of information and assistance in collection of taxes. Negotiations have been completed with the Bahamas and Bermuda, and steps are being taken for signing of agreements. We have also approached Switzerland for renegotiation of our tax treaty, so that we can have access to bank information. Negotiations were held in November, 2009, and the matter is being pursued for finalising a new protocol, through which we will be able to obtain information in specific cases. India is an active participant in global fora for improving transparency and exchange of information on tax matters.

Hon. Advani Ji had also raised the issue of 'One Rank, One Pension' to Ex-Servicemen. He has stated that the commitment I made in my last year's Independence Day speech and Finance Minister's promise in his Budget Speech of July 6, 2009, have not been honoured. This is not correct. The factual position is that we had constituted a Committee under the Cabinet Secretary to look into the issue of 'One Rank, One Pension' and other related matters. The Committee did not recommend 'One Rank, One pension'. But whatever recommendations the Committee made to substantially enhance the pensionary benefits of personnel below officer rank and commissioned officers were accepted by the Government, and this is what I had stated in my Independence Day's speech. The

recommendations which have been accepted cover what the Finance Minister had promised in his Budget Speech of 2009. Of the seven recommendations that the Committee made, five have been implemented. The two recommendations which have not been implemented will be implemented very soon.

Madam, I share the concern of hon. Members about the need for electoral reforms. I do not think there is any dispute regarding the need for electoral reforms. Unfortunately, we do not have the same degree of unanimity on the manner in which to go about it. It has been our accepted position and also the accepted position of previous Governments that electoral reforms should be brought about only by broad-based political consensus. The recommendations of the Election Commission regarding electoral reforms and other proposals received by us are presently under consideration of the Standing Committee of Parliament. Therefore, the Committee would be able to recommend measures which should find support in this House across the political spectrum.

We introduced the Women's Reservation Bill in the Rajya Sabha in May, 2008. We have already considered the Report of the Standing Committee of Parliament on this Bill. It will be our endeavour to bring the Bill before Parliament in this very session. I sincerely hope that hon. Members would support the Bill as it would be the strongest affirmation of our commitment to the empowerment of women.

I should say a few words about foreign policy. The Government's foreign policy has been based on national consensus and full adherence to the principles and objectives laid down by the founding fathers of our Constitution. The foreign policy that we have pursued in the first term of our Government and on which we have built upon in the second term has yielded solid dividends. India's standing in the comity of nations has never been higher. In the troubled world that we live in, there is respect for India's role as a force of moderation, reason and stability. The resilience of our democracy, our commitment to pluralism and secularism and the strength of our economy have enhanced our standing in the world.  
...(Interruptions)



MADAM SPEAKER: Please maintain order.

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: The situation in our neighbourhood is a matter of high priority for us. We have had very intense and substantive interactions with our neighbours in the last nine months. Several Members have voiced their concerns over the situation in Pakistan and the terrorism that is emanating from there against India. The Government fully shares these concerns. We are taking all necessary steps to strengthen our internal security and defence capabilities.

Government has kept Parliament fully informed at every stage of our policy towards Pakistan. I had made a detailed statement on our approach towards Pakistan in this august House on 29 July, 2009. The External Affairs Minister briefed the House on the last round of Foreign Secretary level talks in February. Our policy towards Pakistan is consistent, cautious and realistic.

I have never believed that the channels of communication with Pakistan should break down. Even at the height of the cold war, the Americans and the Soviets used to speak to each other. The chances of miscalculation can only increase in an environment of no contact. I therefore, personally conveyed our concerns to President Zardari when I met him in Russia and later to Prime Minister Gilani at the NAM Summit last year. I had made an offer of talks on humanitarian and other issues in October last year during my visit to Anantnag. The decision to resume talks at the Foreign Secretary level is not a sudden decision but a calculated one based on weighing all the costs and benefits. The fact of the matter is that the rest of the international community is talking to Pakistan. So, our not talking to them is not going to isolate them. We have made our point strongly, but we cannot wish away the problem by not talking to them. Dialogue is the only way forward for civilized countries to resolve their problems. But it is equally true that for any meaningful dialogue to proceed, the terror machine has to be controlled by Pakistan even if non-state actors are at work. I have said so in Parliament a number of times and that remains our consistent position. We have left Pakistan in no doubt about our concerns and our expectations with regard to the actions Pakistan must take against the terrorist groups operating on Pakistani soil and targeting India.

Pakistan must fulfil its assurances that it will not permit any territory under its control to be used to support terrorism in any manner.

Madam, some hon. Members have referred to my discussions in Saudi Arabia on Pakistan. Saudi Arabia is also affected by terrorism and this was one of the subjects that came up in our discussions. I discussed India-Pakistan ties in this context. I mentioned to the Saudi leadership, as I have to other world leaders as well, that all problems between India and Pakistan can be resolved through meaningful bilateral dialogue, if only Pakistan could be urged to take a reasonable attitude in dealing with those terrorist elements who target our country. I wish to reaffirm that no offer was made seeking mediation. We do not need any mediation. We are talking directly to Pakistan.

Advani said that we acted under US pressure.

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...\**

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: Madam, I think we do a disservice to any Government and Prime Minister of this proud country, if we say that such fundamental matters of national security and foreign policy are based on anything but our supreme national interest.

I have had many discussions with President Obama since he took office. I categorically state that not once has he sought to pressurize India into taking one position or the other. On the contrary, he has always expressed understanding of the positions we have taken from time to time. I would urge the Opposition not to spread disinformation on sensitive aspects of our foreign policy.

Let me say, Madam, that we do not wish to see the involvement of foreign powers in South Asia. Whatever our problems, we must learn to talk to each other and to solve our problems in a peaceful manner using our own creative genius.

Madam, in Afghanistan our assistance has received widespread support among the people of Afghanistan. The entire nation was outraged by the most recent brutal

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\*Not recorded.

attack in Kabul on February 26, which has led to the loss of seven innocent Indian lives. These Indian nationals were in Afghanistan on a mission of goodwill and friendship helping to construct the peaceful and democratic Afghanistan that our Afghan friends desire. We condemn this cowardly act. I wish to assure this House that such attacks will not bend the will of the people of India.

President Karzal had telephoned me and I have requested him to ensure the safety of all Indians. I assured him of any support and assistance that may be required. We are closely monitoring the developments with regard to Afghanistan and we will assist the people of Afghanistan in securing their legitimate right to determine their destiny in the manner they choose without outside interference.

Madam, Joshi ji made some comments about India-China relations. Let me say, China is our important neighbour, with whom we have a comprehensive and multi-sectoral relationship. We wish to build upon the achievements so far so as to create a partnership that is mutually beneficial. We are convinced that good relations with China are in the interests of both countries, and will contribute to peace, security and stability not only of the Asia-Pacific region but also of the world. We are both committed at the highest level to maintain peace and tranquility on the border, pending the resolution of the border question. This is a complex matter which will take time to resolve. I had an excellent interaction with Prime Minister, Wen Jiabao in Copenhagen, and our cooperation in the area of climate change is a shining example how our two countries can work together on issues of global importance and those which impinge on the future of our two peoples.

In Sri Lanka, the conclusion of military operations against the LTTE has opened opportunities for finding such a lasting political settlement which will be acceptable to all communities, particularly the Tamils, within a united Sri Lanka. We have and we will continue to contribute to the humanitarian and rehabilitation efforts of the Sri Lankan Government, and to the long-term reconstruction of areas that have been affected by the military conflict. Our assistance package of Rs.500 crore for immediate relief, resettlement and reconstruction is under implementation.

We have taken several steps to diversify and broaden our relations with Bangladesh. A major milestone in this respect was the visit of Prime Minister, Sheikh Hasina to India in January 2010. During that visit we put in place a comprehensive framework of cooperation for development of our relations, which includes a renewed commitment by both sides to actively cooperate on security issues. We have provided a line of credit of one billion US dollars for a range of projects in Bangladesh which we intend to follow up vigorously. The Government of Bangladesh has reassured us that they will not allow their territory to be used for activities inimical to India. We have welcomed some of the steps they have recently taken in this direction.

Our country is passing through a difficult time. Security and stability are the need of the hour. Political parties can differ on various issues but I do believe it is important for us to face challenges in a united manner. I seek the cooperation and support of all sections of this House. Let us not allow narrow partisan considerations to come in the way of effective governance of this great country.

The people of India expect both the Treasury and Opposition benches to engage constructively and ensure safety, security and prosperity for our citizens.  
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

MADAM SPEAKER: A number of amendments have been moved by Members to the Motion of Thanks. Shall I put all the amendments to the vote of the House together or does any hon. Member want any particular amendment to be put separately?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I want to put four of my amendments No. 895, 901, 912 and 928 to the vote of the House separately. They are:

"That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about tackling global economic recession affecting Indian industries and loss of jobs of lakhs of workers and employees." (895)

\*Not recorded.

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about streamlining the Public Distribution System in the country." (901)

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about steps to prevent cases of suicides by the farmers during the last few years in 'rural India'." (912)

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about taking any concrete steps to ensure availability of food at affordable prices to 'AAM AADMI', a large percentage of which is actually living below poverty." (928)

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, will you kindly repeat the number of your amendments?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Serial numbers 895, 901, 912 and 928. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment no. 895 moved by Shri Basu Deb Acharia to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negated.*

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment no. 901 moved by Shri Basu Deb Acharia to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negated.*

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment no. 912 moved by Shri Basu Deb Acharia to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negated.*

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment no. 928 moved by Shri Basu Deb Acharia to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negated.*

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put all the other amendments together which have been moved, to the vote of the House.

*All the amendments were put and negated.*

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

'That the Members of the Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which she has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on February 22, 2010'."

*The motion was adopted.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.40 p.m.

13.35 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Forty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.45 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Forty Five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, today, thousands and thousands of workers belonging to all trade unions like CITU, INTUC, HMS, BMS, AITUC, TUCC and UTUC are courted arrest. They are demanding that the Government should immediately

take steps to control and contain the rising prices of essential commodities.

The prices of almost all the commodities particularly food articles are increasing but the wages of workers are not increasing. The prices of all commodities are increasing.

Their second demand is, as the Government have decided to disinvest five to ten per cent shares of Central Public Sector Undertakings, they are opposing the disinvestment of the shares of Central PSUs.

Their next demand is that the labour laws are being violated. They are blatantly violated. The rights which the working class have achieved through their struggle are being taken away by passing legislation. They are withdrawing the rights of the workers. The working class of our country belonging to all the trade unions are demanding that the labour rights should not be violated and the labour laws which are there in our country should be strengthened so that the exploitation of the workers will be stopped. This is the demand of the entire working class of our country.

I urge upon the Government that the Government should listen to their demands and try to mitigate the grievances, problems and sufferings of the working class of our country. Otherwise, there will be more bigger struggle by the working class of our country.

Today, the entire working class is united irrespective of any trade union they belong to. We have never seen such a unity in the working class. They are unitedly fighting against anti-labour and anti-working class policies of the United Progressive Alliance Government.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Sir, today, India is emerging as a hub of clinical trials of drugs. Therefore, there is a need for tougher norms which cannot be overlooked. There is a need to tighten the regulatory mechanism. Environmentalists are showing concern over the increasing use of animals in clinical tests and call for alternatives. In our country, we have made the registration of clinical trials with ICMR compulsory since last year to root out unethical practices prevalent in clinical trials. Yet unsafe and illegal drug testing has been a matter of

concern lately. The shocking revelation of a death of an infant in Bangalore and of 49 babies in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences over two and half years have been grave reminders of how we are becoming guinea pigs.

I want to draw the attention of this House to a very fundamental question. Is it not true that clinical trials have grown at a rapid rate? Is it not true that India stands third among the destinations for clinical trials after the United States of America and China? Is it not true that by 2011, the country will be carrying out fifteen per cent of the total number of clinical trials? Is it not true that India has emerged as a favoured destination because large number of people are available?

Therefore, there is a need to have stringent laws to punish violators. Poverty and illiteracy pose a major challenge to ensure implementation of parameters necessary for clinical trials. But it cannot be an excuse for violation of rights, especially of vulnerable sections. All attempts should be made to root out unethical practices.

I would be happy if the Government responds to this issue instantly.

SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY (Jalpaiguri): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you for permitting me to speak in the 'Zero Hour'.

I would like to draw the attention of the Union Government to an important issue through you. During the last 55 to 56 years, many developments and changes have taken place in tea plantation industry. But the Plantation Labour Act of 1951 is not able to cope with the changing situation. It is failing to protect the interest of the workers and the employees working in tea gardens. It is not able to deal with the serious issues like non-payment of gratuity, provident fund, providing house and house rent, providing drinking water and medical facilities to the workers.

Tea garden workers who are living in pathetic conditions are virtually living at the mercy of employers. Due to the manipulation of labour laws by the employers, these hapless workers are deprived of their real wages and other benefits. Even the agreements that are reached

at conciliatory meetings between the employers and the employees are disregarded and violated.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to come with an amendment law to save the workers from the primitive exploitation by the tea garden employers.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to bring to your notice, to the notice of this august House, and through you, to the notice of the Government a very important matter. Already the matter has been raised by Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

As per the information gathered, more than ten lakh workers have joined the satyagraha movement and courted arrest across the country. In all the State headquarters and in other places, these demonstrations and courting arrest programmes are going on. Almost all the central trade unions, like the AITUC, CITU, INTUC, BMS, HMS, UTUC, AICCTU, TUCC, and local trade unions, have joined this movement. This struggle which is going on today across the country may be attributed to the total united struggle of the trade unions. But the Government is reluctant to address this issue. The Prime Minister's reply today-did not even touch upon such an important issue of the workers.

Sir, what are the main issues? The main issues are:

1. Price hike should be controlled,
2. Labour laws should be implemented fully and not partially,
3. Stop disinvestment in profit-making PSUs,
4. Protection of workers from job losses in the name of economic crisis.

Sir, only in the textile sector, now more than seven lakh workers have been thrown out of the jobs. If we gather the information from different sectors, there are not less than 50 lakh workers who have been thrown out of the jobs.

The next important thing is the creation of Unorganized Workers Social Security Fund. In this context, I want to say a very important thing. There are more than 50 per cent of the workers who are engaged in the contract

works and who have been getting very low salaries, which is even less than Rs. 2,000/- per month. It is not a very meagre number, but it is a very huge number. There are lakhs and lakhs of workers who are engaged in the contract works. They are suffering a lot. So, I think, the Government should not sit idle.

So, I would urge upon the Government to stand to the occasion and to consider all these points of the workers. Otherwise, today's united struggle would lead to a bigger struggle of our country. We are likely going to call the *Bharat Bandh* in this matter.

Sir, this is a very important issue. I am bringing this matter to your notice and to the Government's notice.

[Translation]

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR (Supaul): Sir, I would like to raise an issue regarding public importance of my constituency, Supaul. My constituency is adjoining to Nepal border and not a single Central School has yet been opened in that region. There is no other school for education of wards of Central Services personnel and Railway officials in that area which affects their learning and education. Also, the coupons given to the Members for use of this discretionary quota for admission in Central Schools remain unused due to non-existence of any schools there. I urge you to allow the use of those coupons for admission in other schools. I request the hon. Minister to extend permission to open Central School in my region, which is backward and remains flood affected by Kosi River, in order to give better education there. There may be more such constituency deprived of education facilities due to lack of Central Schools. So, I request the hon. Minister to set up a Central School in my area.

[English]

DR. RAMCHANDRA DOME (Bolgpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also want to raise the same issue of the workers and through you, Sir I would like to draw the attention of the House and of the Government.

Sir, nearly million of workers, organized by all National and Regional Trade Unions together in a joint platform, courted arrest today throughout the nation. They are

demanding (1) universalisation of the PDS and ban on futures trade of essential commodities, (2) putting to stop to disinvestment in public sector units, (3) strict implementation of all labour laws and no further violation of the labour laws, (4) universal social security coverage to all unorganized sector workers without any restriction based on the so-called poverty line and (5) linking of the so-called stimulus and concessional package with the condition of employment protection and no retrenchment commitment.

So, I urge upon the Government to take note of the notice and better amend their policies.

15.00 hrs.

Hence, I urge upon the Government to take note of the notice and better mend their policies. Otherwise, workers will strengthen their struggle throughout the nation and that will result in a Bharat Bandh.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL (Jalore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am from Jalore district in Rajasthan wherein there is acute crisis of water. Although there exists Narmada canal to address this problem with an administrative and financial outlay of Rs. 1541.36 crore. Out of this, Rs. 1424.44 crore was spent as on July, 2009. The total irrigated area under this project is 2,46,000 hectare comprising of 1,63,000 hectare land in Sacho in Jalore district and 83,000 hectare in Banner district. Apart from this, there are 14 distributaries and 246 minors also but due to non-completion of work of the minors till yet, the Narmada canal is unable to supply water to the entire area. I would urge the Government through you to meet the shortage of the budget in this respect and arrange for water, supply in the entire Jalore district from the Narmada canal so that the problems of drinking water and irrigation may be addressed thee. I would also like to draw the attention of the Government to the frequent disruptions in the water supply to the farmers on account of burning down of the electric motors fitted in the water tanks as they are of some local make instead of aersons bearing an ISI mark. Therefore, you are requested to get it checked and ensure the water supply from Narmada canal across the entire Jalore district.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, many States in the country have been facing unpredictable and irregular rains for the last five or six years. This causes inordinate floods or droughts. The Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh has also been facing acute crisis on account of irregular rains for the last five or six years! In my constituency Tikamgarh and Chhatarpur; rivers and reservoirs have not been rainfed properly due to lesser rain this year and the ground water level has gone down.

15.02 hrs.

(SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*)

As a result of this the region is facing severe water crisis as early as in the very month of March this year. The rural areas are faced with more serious a situation. Even the cattle are thirsty there in need of potable water. In the district of Tikamgarh, there are about 900 water bodies since the Chandel Era, out of which 450 still exist there with a similar number in Chhatarpur district.

The ponds constructed under the NREGA have been proved unsuccessful in conserving water whereas the old ponds having historical importance are filled with water even today. At present these ponds are empty due to the shortfall in rain. Hence, through you, I would like to request the Union Government that all such ponds of historical importance in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan including Tikamgarh and Chhatarpur should be revamped by including them in the Rashtriya Jheel Samvardhan Yojna.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Sir, with your permission, I would like to say something painful with regard to my area. Today, I rise here to raise the issue of sufferings of the labourers of Vaishno Devi shrine. I treat this matter urgent because every year on 31st March tender is floated for the same. You will be surprised to know that no commission or tax is charged from the labourers all over the world and in India as well. Only the labourers of Vaishno Devi shrine are being exploited. The Hon. Minister of Labour is a very dynamic Minister and it is my privilege that he is sitting here. I would like to request him that there is a need to ban the same and we have to see what kind of tender it is. You will be surprised to know that one Pitthoo carries a pilgrim and baggage on

his back. The Pitthoo get Rs.207 to carry a pilgrim from Banganga to Vaishno Devi and out of this amount he has to pay Rs.33 as commission and Rs.6.48 in the name of welfare fund. I had mention last time as well. I feel very sorry for them. Who will listen to this? I represent them and therefore I am making my point and I want to know that which Municipality of the country charges such type of commission and tax. The *Ponnywallas*, *Palkiwallas* and *Pitthoowallas* are not allowed to have tea or food in the eateries and camps managed by the Government. He cannot eat anything in the way. I feel very sorry for the injustice being done with them and I rise here to oppose the same. Last time I went near the well of the House against the same issue. I would like to say that what is the objective of myself being the Member of Parliament, if the people of my Constituency are being exploited? Labourers who help the pilgrims from all over the world in performing their *Yatras* and *Darshan* of their deity are being exploited.

Out of these, there are 70 per cent Gujjars, Muslims. Yesterday, a so-called well-wisher of Muslims was speaking. I would like to say that if you want to have a glimpse of secularism, go to Vaishno Devi and see there how a poor labourer carries a Hindu pilgrim on his back, he chants allah-allah while the pilgrim on his back chants Jai Mata Ki. If any injustice is done with that labourers, I would make a representation in the House. ...*(Interruptions)* However, the whole nation is listening to me and Lalu Ji, you also listen to me. You also Act as messiah of poor people, why do not you sit on dharna over there. I urge upon the hon. Minister that there should be no tendering otherwise, I would sit on *dharna*, I would raise their issue putting you all in trouble. And I request you all to support me in this regard.

SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY (Jamui): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

Sir, with your leave, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards a matter of Urgent Public Importance. In the night of 17.02.2010 around 150 armed naxalites attacked the poor people of village Korasi in Sikandra block in my parliamentary constituency falling in district Jamui in Bihar. They brutally murdered around one dozen poor villagers and injured a large number of people

and set approximately 50 houses on fire. The villagers in that area are totally terrified because of the said incident and they are fleeing out of fear. There is a feeling of fear and terror in the whole area. This incident took place 17 days ago, still no assistance has been provided by the Central Government to the families of poor and farmers who lost their men in the said gory incident so far. People are greatly pained and saddened. I have learnt that no help has been provided by the Central Government to the State Government to cope with such crimes. There is a need for providing adequate number of para-military forces and additional funds to the State Government for preventing recurrence of such incidents.

Sir, I understand that such incidents are taking place in absence of proper arrangements of transport in this area. This area is very backward and there are no means of transport there. Through you, Sir, I urge upon the Government that a road should be constructed under PMGSY between main road of Lachuwar village to Bari Bagh Gidheshwar, via Korasi and also upto the Jain pilgrimage located in forests.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to apprise you that the village where the incident took place is located at the distance of 2 kilometer from a famous Jain temple and people from country and of abroad visit the said temple. I would like to urge you that transportation facility should be provided there. Government aid may kindly be provided to those innocent poor and farmers murdered there. Thank you very much for giving me time.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the State of Bihar all these castes such as *Malah* i.e. *Nishad*, *Kyonth*, *Nunia*, *Turha*, *Kukhar*, *Tamta*, *Tanti*, *Dhanuk*, *Ganauta*, *Gor*, *Kan*, *Nayee* and *Luhars* are included in the list of Most Backward Castes and social and economical condition of these castes is very poor. These caste based organizations and confederations are continuously agitating to include their castes in the Scheduled Castes' List. *Luhars* are demanding to include them in the Scheduled Tribes and once it was done but later name of the said caste was excluded from the list. In Bihar, when there was the government of Shri Lalu Prasad Ji and Shrimati Rabri Devi was Chief Minister, Assembly of the State unanimously passed a proposal and sent it to

Government of India but Government of India has not considered the proposal as yet.

Madam, it is surprising that these castes are included in the Scheduled Caste List in other States. It is included in the Scheduled Castes in West Bengal but it is included in Most Backward Castes in neighbouring State of Bihar. That is why their condition is not good. So all are agitating to include them in the list of the Scheduled Castes and *Luhar* should be included in the Scheduled Tribes. I would like to demand through you Sir, that Department of Social Justice should take action in this regard and get the enquiry done by Institute of Social Studies and consult with State Governments and co-ordination should be made with responsible institutes like Registrar General of India and these castes should be included in the Scheduled Castes. Social and economical condition of these people is not good. These all are most backward poor. So all these castes should be given status of the Scheduled Castes and included in the list of the Scheduled Castes. The Government should introduce a Bill in this regard. We all will support it and will get it passed so that aspirations of millions of people could be fulfilled and the upliftment of the downtrodden people could be possible.

Sir, in the proposed Women's Reservation Bill there is no mention about backward castes. That is why we also want that when the Bill comes all Castes should be given their share and the castes which doesn't have total representation in service or in the field of politics should be given reservation. This is the question. Sir, thanks a lot for giving me time and opportunity.

SHRI MANISH TEWARI (Ludhiana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Commercial Pilot Association of India has written a letter to the Management of Air India and mentioned that it is highly insecure to fly to Kabul. In the letter the most worrisome feature, inter alia, in this that neither the Standard Operating Procedures have been imported nor provided to tackle incidence of hijacking. The news has appeared in the newspaper regarding Kandhar that our flights which are operating to SAARC countries are being threatened. Many Indians soldiers were killed in attack on the Guest House in our Embassy in Kabul. Keeping all these in view the letter which has been written by ICPA should be taken into consideration. I don't say that Kabul

should not be visited. Afghanistan is our friendly country. It is our duty to visit Kabul but at the same time it is also our responsibility to take care of passengers and crew members' security. I would like to ask the Government that almost one month has passed after the letter written by ICPA and no concrete reply has been given by the management of Air India so far. Thus, before any mishap occurs, before situation gets worsen it is imperative that Ministry of Civil Aviation should impress upon the Management of Air India to give concrete reply of the representation of ICPA because these are the people who are putting their life at risk for stronger relations between India and Afghanistan.

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the condition of 122 to 132 km. long road from Barbiga to Sarmera between Biharsharif and Mokama in my constituency is very pathetic. Due to heavy rainfall during the last 3 to 4 years, flood water has damaged the layer of road and through this section of road, heavy vehicles carrying road construction materials like Boulder stone, Metal and Stone Dust from Sekhpura mines go to different parts of State resulting in heavy traffic on the stretch has made 122 to 132 km. section of the road very dilapidated. Due to this, vehicles find difficulties in plying and accident can occur any time.

An estimate of Rs. 1668.05 Lakh has been made for widening and strengthening of this stretch and the above estimate is lying pending with the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Government of India. It has already been submitted to the Government by the Chief Engineer, National Highways Authority, Bihar, Patna vide their letter No. 105 dated 31.07.2009. This stretch is also included in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Government of India's approved annual plan for the financial year 2009-10.

The stretch of the National Highways No. 82 from 99 km. to 108 km. (Biharsharif-Asthava) is in dilapidated condition. This stretch has also been selected for carrying out repairs from the renovation head 2009-10 of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Government of India. An estimate of Rs. 881.91 lakh has been made and the above estimate has already been submitted to the Ministry by the Chief Engineer, National Highways



Authority, Bihar, Patna vide their letter No. 147 dated 11.12.2009 for approval. Though, the Ministry has not approved both the above estimates. Therefore, my suggestion is that both the above work should be completed at the earliest.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): I am raising a matter of Urgent Public Importance. Sir, you hail from Goa. You know that there are dolphins in Goa. But, there are about 300 dolphins in river Ganga in Allahabad. Recently, a survey has been conducted wherein it is found that there are 300 dolphins within the radius of 40 km. At the *sangam* in Allahabad, crores of people throng during 'Magha' month every year and 'Ardh Kumbh' and 'Kumbh' fair is organized here. Approximately, twenty crore people visit here. Even foreign tourists also visit Allahabad.

Sir, Dolphins start feeding on polluting material within one month of its birth, it has an average life span of 22 years. That means it survives for 22 years. In 22 years they remove so much polluting material. Its species which is found in Karachna, Jasra, Bara, Tadisi tehsils. I, through you, Sir, demand that a scheme for their protection be announced. In addition to it Allahabad and Prayag are also important from tourist point of view. A lot of tourists visit Allahabad. Migrating birds also flock to Allahabad. I, through you, Sir, demand that Allahabad should be announced as a tourist spot.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Pradeep Majhi - Not present.

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Hon'ble Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of Government towards an ordnance factory of Ministry of Defence in my Parliamentary Constituency, Chandrapur. Recently, a recruitment process has been going on there to fill up more than 500 posts. Unemployed youths of my local district Chandrapur and Maharashtra had applied for some posts in response to the advertisement given by one of the biggest ordnance factories of the countries situated in Maharashtra. What I have seen is that in the recruitment process selection for around 249 posts have been made. No unemployed youth from my parliamentary constituency, Chandrapur or Maharashtra has been selected. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of Government towards this important matter,

since, the Article 16 (a) of the Constitution of our country provides for right to equal opportunity to every one in the recruitment process and all should be treated equally. If not a single local unemployed youth has been selected out of 249 youths selected then it is injustice of the officers to the youths of Maharashtra particularly the local youths. Some part of recruitment process is yet to be finished.

I would like that Hon'ble Minister should get this recruitment process stopped, since, Chandrapur district of Maharashtra is naxal affected and is also tribal dominant. If such an injustice is meted out to the local youths then it will be out of their tolerance threshold. There is a lot of resentment among youth which may lead to mass movement there. If terrorist interfere in this movement then it may cause huge losses to us. I request the Government in the house to take up this matter very seriously and would like to state that if the injustice being done to local youths is not stopped and particularly if the youths of Maharashtra are not selected in an ordnance factory which is situated in Maharashtra then it will not be correct. I urge the Government to get this recruitment process stopped and the selection already made be scrapped.

SHRI RAJARAM PAL (Akbarpur): Hon'ble Chairman Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of Government towards this very important matter of public importance. Our country got independence on 15th August, 1947 and it became a republic on 26th January, 1950. After becoming republic every adult of India was given right to vote but unfortunately I am compelled to say that even after 60 years after independence and after a lot of efforts by the Election Commission and public representatives, people have failed to understand the importance of right to vote. Voting percentage is constantly falling. Whenever a public representative contests an election he appeals to the people to vote cent percent. Election Commission also makes efforts to encourage the people to vote by resorting to all measures like making advertisements in newspapers or in television but even after 60 years of becoming republic, voting in urban areas is not more than 25 to 30 per cent and in rural areas it is not more than 40 to 45 per cent. In case 40 per cent vote is cast and those votes are divided among four then one who gets 11 per cent votes get majority in a state and country. Entire House will agree that voting percentage is

increased and voter should be made accountable so that democracy is strengthened. In a country where only 40 per cent people cast their votes, Government is formed by securing only 11 per cent votes, the democracy of such a country cannot be called a strong democracy. The Constitution framers and the leaders who fought for the independence of this country had a vision that every hand will get work, every field will get water, no one will sleep hungry, nobody will be without clothings, no one will sleep on the footpath, no one will die due to want of medicines, nobody will remain illiterate, no one will now feel insecure, but, even after all out efforts we have not been able to mitigate the hunger. We have not been able to alleviate the unemployment and poverty despite several efforts and democracy is getting weaker and weaker. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Member, you have made your point.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAJARAM PAL: Sir, nothing else can be of more public importance than this matter of urgent public importance. You also face that problem. I would like to state that 110 Members of this august House pertaining to 14th Lok Sabha had submitted a suggestion before the Lok Sabha Speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a debate. Please make your point and wind up.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAJARAM PAL: I want to state that Government may consider to provide voter incentive, voter pension or Minimum Subsistence Allowance, whatever it may be called, to the voter out of Gross Domestic Product or National Income. If the schemes like old age pension, widow pension, infirmity pension, mid-day meal scheme, marriage assistance, *kanyadhan*, unemployment allowance, Employment Guarantee Scheme, Nirbal Awas Schemes etc. passed by this House are scrapped and a scheme like Voter Pension Scheme is implemented then the percentage of voting may be increased to cent per cent, democracy will be strengthened and people will

become accountable. With these demands, I conclude my speech.

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT (Kangra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit that there are so many private hospitals in the National Capital, Delhi and in the various States of the country these hospitals were allotted land at a very low cost and have availed many other facilities from the state Governments on the condition that free beds and other facilities would be provided to the poor people in their hospitals but I am sorry to say that recently Delhi High Court has imposed penalty on Indraprastha Apollo Hospital for violating these norms but despite all that, situation has not improved. On Wednesday 3rd March in the afternoon it was found that 384 out of 504 free beds meant for poor were lying utilized in the various hospitals of the Delhi including Escorts Heart Institute, Max Balaji Hospital, Batra Hospital. The Facilities which are meant for poor, are not being provided to them and they are not being looked after properly. Therefore, I request the Government of India to issue directions to all the State Governments including the Government of National Capital, Delhi to strictly implement the norms and conditions and ensure that proper medical facilities at cheaper rates are provided to the poor people of the country in the private hospitals.

SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI (Sant Kabir Nagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise in the House a matter of urgent public importance. In Uttar-Pradesh, particularly in eastern U.P., people have to face the problem of floods in the rivers every year. There, the life of the people gets affected in every way every year due to the floods. Thousands of children die due to epidemic caused by flood. The condition of the roads is worse, there are no other mean to reach there. The road once constructed, if damaged, never gets repaired again. I would like to draw attention towards a road. There is a Ghagra river which connects Ambedkar Nagar district to Gorakhpur district, the Kamariya Ghat bridge is to be constructed on this river which is urgently required in the public interest. This road will directly connect Gorakhpur to Allahabad, it will reduce the distance to Allahabad by 70 kilometers. It will reduce the distance for people living in this area and in Bihar state going for pilgrimage for

Sangam holy dip. There is pontoon bridge. But a permanent Kamariya Ghat bridge has not been constructed so far. The made of tin remains operational for 3-4 months in a year. People are facing difficulties to reach out to their relatives living across both sides of the river. 20-25 people loss their lives every year in boat accidents but attention of the government is not drawn towards it. I would like to draw attention of the government that construction of a permanent bridge in the public interest is need of the hour. Alapur Assembly Constituency of my Parliament Constituency is also situated across the river and I have to travel 100 k.m. more to reach there. The Government should take note of the problem of flood and difficulties being faced by the people of Purvanchal so that the people of this region may get rid of the problem of flood.

15.30 hrs.

**MOTION RE: FIFTH REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON  
PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): I beg to move the following:—

"That this House do agree with the Fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 4 March, 2010."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 4 March, 2010."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.30½ hrs.

**PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS – INTRODUCED**

**(i) High Court at Allahabad (Establishment of a  
Permanent Bench at Agra) Bill, 2009\***

[Translation]

PROF. RAMSHANKAR (Agra): Mr. Chairman, I beg

to move that leave be granted to introduced a Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court at Allahabad at Agra.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court at Allahabad at Agra."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

PROF. RAMSHANKAR: I introduce the Bill.

15.31 hrs.

**(ii) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2009\***

**(Amendment of Article 1)**

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYANATH (Gorakhpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYANATH: I introduce the Bill.

15.31½ hrs.

**(iii) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2009\***

**(Insertion of new article 25A)**

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYANATH (Gorakhpur): Mr. Chairman Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the constitution of India.

\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section - 2, dated 05.03.2010

\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section - 2 dated 05.03.2010

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: I introduce the Bill.

15.32 hrs.

**(iv) Forest Produce Management Board Bill, 2010\***

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Mr. Chairman Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for right to earn livelihood to the tribals and other persons who are dependent on forest produce and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for right to earn livelihood to the tribals and other persons who are dependant on forest produce and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: I introduce the Bill.

15.32½ hrs.

**(v) Cotton Growers (Remunerative Price and Welfare) Bill, 2009\***

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: (Chandrapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the remunerative price for the produce of the cotton grower, insurance of cotton crop free of cost and for their overall welfare and for matter connected therewith.

\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 05.03.2010

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the remunerative price for the produce of the cotton growers, insurance of cotton crop free of cost and for their overall welfare and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: I introduce the Bill.

15.33 hrs.

**(vi) Forest (Conservation) Amendment Bill, 2009\***

**(Insertion of new Section 3C)**

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to further to amend the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: I introduce the Bill.

15.33½ hrs.

**(vii) Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Amendment Bill, 2009\***

**(Amendment of Section 2)**

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Scheduled

\* \* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 05.03.2010.

Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dweller (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: I introduce the Bill.

15.34 hrs.

**(viii) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2009\***  
**(Amendment of Article 253)**

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: I introduce the Bill.

15.34½ hrs.

**(ix) Special Financial Assistance to the State of Uttarakhand, 2009\***

[English]

SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA' (Nainital-Udhamsingh Nagar): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for special financial assistance to the State of Uttarakhand for the purpose of promoting the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Sections of People and for the development, exploitation and proper utilization of its resources.

\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 05.03.2010.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for special financial assistance to the State of Uttarakhand for the purpose of promoting the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Sections of People and for the development, exploitation and proper utilization of its resources."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': I introduce\*\* the Bill.

15.35 hrs.

**(x) Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2009\***  
**(Amendment of the Schedule)**

[English]

SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA' (Nainital-Udhamsingh Nagar): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': I introduce the Bill.

15.35½ hrs.

**(xi) Meritorious Students (Assistance in Higher Studies) Bill, 2009\***

[English]

SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA' (Nainital-Udhamsingh Nagar): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for loan facilities to meritorious students for pursuing their higher studies and for matters connected therewith.

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 05.03.2010.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for loan facilities to meritorious students for pursuing their higher studies and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': I introduce the Bill.

15.36 hrs.

**(xii) Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2009\*  
(Amendment of Section 21)**

*[English]*

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: I introduce the Bill.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN:

Item No. 26 - Shri L. Rajagopal - not present.

Item No 27 -. Shrimati Supriya Sule - not present.

Item No. 28 - Shrimati Supriya Sule - not present

Item No.29 - Shri Varun Gandhi - not present.

Item No.30 - Shri G.S. Basavaraj - not present.

Item No.31 - Shri G.S. Basavaraj - not present.

Item No 32 -. Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh

15.36½ hrs.

**(Xlii) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2009\*  
(Amendment of Article 243A)**

*[English]*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN:

Item No. 33 - Shri L. Rajagopal - not present.

Item No. 34 - Shri Rajendra Agrawal.

15.37 hrs.

**(xiv) High Court at Allahabad (Establishment of a Permanent Bench at Meerut) Bill, 2010\***

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court at Allahabad at Meerut.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 05.03.2010.

\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 05.03.2010.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to Provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court at Allahabad at Meerut."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.37½ hrs.

**(xv) High Court of Uttarakhand (Establishment of a Permanent Bench at Narendranagar) Bill, 2010\***

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of permanent Bench of the High Court of Uttarakhand at Narendranagar.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court of Uttarakhand at Narendranagar."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item No. 36 - Shri L. Rajagopal - not present.

Item No. 37 - Shri J.P. Agarwal -

15.38 hrs.

**(xvi) Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 2010\***

**(Insertion of New Sections 13AB, 13AC and 13AD)**

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi):

\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 05.03.2010.

Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.38½ hrs.

**(xvii) Cultural Heritage Conservation Bill, 2010\***

[English]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a Board for the conservation of cultural and natural heritage and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a Board for the conservation of cultural and natural heritage and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI JAIPRAKASH AGARWAL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.39 hrs.

**(xviii) Uniform Education Bill, 2010\***

[English]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi):

\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 05.03.2010.

Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for uniform education to all the students from primary level to senior secondary level in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for uniform education to all the students from primary level to senior secondary level in the country."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.39½ hrs.

**(xix) Private Schools (Regulation) Bill, 2010\***

[English]

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE (Shirdi): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the functioning of private schools and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to regulate the functioning of private schools and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.40 hrs.

**(xx) Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order  
(Amendment) Bill, 2010\*  
(Amendment of the Schedule)**

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.40½ hrs.

**(xxi) Plantations Labour (Amendment) Bill, 2010\*  
(Insertion of new Chapter IVA, etc.)**

[English]

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Plantations Labour Act, 1951.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Plantations Labour Act, 1951."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.41 hrs.

**(xxii) Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 2010\*  
(Amendment of section 2, etc.)**

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965."

*The motion was adopted.*

\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 05.03.2010.

\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 05.03.2010.



SHRI P.T. THOMAS: I introduce the Bill.

15.42 hrs.

**(xxiii) Abolition of Begging Bill, 2010\***

[English]

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for abolition of begging and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for abolition of begging and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: I introduce the Bill.

15.44 hrs.

**(xxiv) Population Control Bill, 2010\***

[English]

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for population control and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for population control and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: I introduce the Bill.

15.45 hrs.

**(xxv) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2010\*  
(Amendment of the Tenth Schedule)**

[English]

SHRI MANISH TEWARI (Ludhiana): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 05.03.2010.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: I introduce the Bill.

15.46 hrs.

**(xxvi) Compulsory Teaching of Yoga in Educational Institutions Bill, 2010\***

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory teaching of yoga in all educational institutions and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory teaching of yoga in all educational institutions and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*\*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: I introduce the Bill.

15.47 hrs.

COMPULSORY VOTING BILL, 2009 - contd...

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will tak item no. 48 - Compulsory Voting Bill for consideration and Passing.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Sir, this Bill was introduced in the last session. Perhaps when I had introduced the Bill that time, I put forward my views for half an hour in this House. I believe that the

\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 05.03.2010.

person who is living in the country and to whom we have conferred the right to vote legally, if he doesn't vote, this is alarming bell for us. Today, this is the occasion when we should discuss in detail as to whether this law is essential or not. We should tell that person that he must cast his vote. However, I believe that when we enact a law this is also a kind of coercion. Our Constitution enshrines right to vote as a fundamental right as it makes the Government. People form *panchayats* for the future of country and people get elected to *panchayats*. When they get elected they decide the fate of country. This decision has a bearing on the people who doesn't exercise their franchise. I have done a detailed analysis of this and tried to gather as much information as possible and it throw startling facts before me. I will discuss it later on. I want to put forward two-three examples. When we say that if one gets majority vote he has to be elected as winner. If in an election voting percentage is less than fifty percent than this means more than fifty percent are not part of that election, how we are going to implement that decision. Then how we will consider that election constitutionally valid. More than fifty percent people are saying that this election is not fair as we are not participating in it. I believe that when we have given the right to vote constitutionally and if he doesn't participate in that election, then there is a big question mark on the whole process of election and we have to look into it. Simply, one may go for voting or not but we live in the country and being a citizen we demand for so many things legally. But when we demand for something then we should participate in the election also, only then we could strengthen our democracy. I laid the foundation for debate that day and want to carry it forward by making it the topic of discussion.

It could be terms as a simple thing but how important a single vote is, when it was to decide that which was going to be the language in the US, then through single vote it was decided that English not German should be the language of the country. In this very House a Government fell by a single vote, the Government was reduced to minority and they had to leave the throne. In the same way they demonstrated that the people who are criminals have no right to contest. In many countries International Human Rights are considered more important than Constitutional rights and it was assumed that International Human Rights

are better. I believe that this is a matter of long debate. Every individual and every party should participate in this debate.

Sir, after introduction of my Bill and just after start of this debate, it was suddenly said in Gujarat that they wanted to conduct elections by making voting compulsory. I think that this is not appropriate decision. Why that is not appropriate, because there was no debate and no discussion on this issue. It is because since I am the Chief Minister, so I want to implement it there. I want to know whether there was any national debate on this? Whether any other party was consulted there? Thus my issue is totally different from it and I believe that if we are implementing anything then before implementation, views of the people should be taken, there should be a debate. Everybody should give his opinion and should judge whether it is right or not. Only after that it should be implemented. Thus I want to say ...*(Interruptions)* when you will get the opportunity, you should say, right now let me tell my views. I want to be different from you thus I am telling my views. The thing is, this country doesn't belong to a single person or party. Today we are here, tomorrow we will not be here. Today it is sixty years, tomorrow it will be six hundred years also. This freedom will continue. But the thing which matters is where we have reached today and how did we reach here and how far we have to go. What should be the motive of political parties which get elected to power.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I also had put forward a point that what was the reason that we were not able to attract voters. We are happy just by saying that 60 percent people exercised their franchise, 62 percent polling was recorded. But this is not a good thing. A good majority of 40 percent of people who didn't participate to decide the future of the country. Are we responsible for it? Whether people are angry with our personality? Whether our views have created any sense of discrimination among them?

Does our talk create any kind of feeling in them and then they say that these are not good people. They don't even have etiquettes : I would like to give an example in this regard – when we contest elections and create ill – will then it divides the society. Our duty is to create nationalism and then we can go to the people and say

[Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal]

that come with us, we want to lead the country on the road to progress and join us in leading the country on the path of progress. For this purpose, the speech we deliver should be good one, creative in nature and not just for garnering the votes. The victory of our party should not be our sole purpose. The loss or victory of a party hardly matters, our country should survive, it should win. If we divide the people, hurts their sentiments, we may not succeed in our objectives. We may win election and form the government once, but then what will happen next time? After a gap of 50-100 years, the people will judge as to whether the words we spoke were good or not and the means we adopted for winning election were fair or unfair. My view is that we should stay away from communalism, ill-will and should not do anything which divides the society. Let us remember, India belongs to all - be it Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists and also other sects. If we speak against one section of society for attracting them to vote in our favour it is not good. And we have seen it. A yatra was undertaken in this very country in the name of Lord Rama. Was it for uniting all the sections of society? We ditched the spirit of nationalism and took recourse to religious tactics for coming to power. When we stay away from a particular community and we want to associate ourselves with a particular religion or a particular section of society, then it is one kind of venom, it creates hatred amongst people and it cannot act as a uniting factor bringing different sections of society together. Perhaps, some people who feel bad at this kind of our talks may not turn up to cast their vote. They may think that we are talking on religious lines, they are not bothered about the country. If you want to talk at all, then talk about providing employment, providing food, clothing, housing and poverty alleviation. If the elections are fought on religious lines, sorry, it won't be the right way. Perhaps, people are not turning up to cast their vote because the way we have adopted for getting votes. Ill-will has been created because of some people and it did put our society apart.

Sir, I would like to put one more fact before you. Several years have elapsed, yet our voting percentage has not increased. Hon. Minister, the document I am going to present indicates that initially voting percentage was 54 per cent. It was 61 per cent in 1952, 61 percent in 1967,

55 per cent in 1971, 56.92 per cent in 1980, 56 per cent in 1991, 57 per cent in 1996, 59 per cent in 1999 and 48 per cent in the year 2004. Our law provides that if a candidate gets less than 16 per cent of total votes polled he will lose his deposits. There are several example, when candidates got less than 16 per cent votes and won election. How it all happened? Is there any lacuna in our laws in this regard? If the law provides that anyone who gets less than 16 per cent votes, will lose his deposit. Then how a candidate getting less than 16 per cent votes becomes victorious? We have multi-party system. Several parties contest elections and thus 5-7 candidates remains in fray, then it may not be possible for any candidate to get 16 per cent votes. This is the high time to pondered over as to how it can be amended and what type of amendment needs to be made?

16.00 hrs.

Election Commission spent Rs. 10 crore on conducting first general election in India and now the expenditure on holding a general election has swelled to Rs.1200 crore, still half of our voters do not cast their votes. When only 55-60 per cent voters cast their votes despite huge expenditure of Rs.1200 crore on holding a general election, it means our expenditure on the general elections has almost doubled now. Today, per capita expenditure on holding an election comes to Rs.33 which is so much. We should ensure that if not cent per cent then at least 90 per cent voters cast their votes. If voting is not made compulsory then per capita expenditure will increase and people will have no participation.

16.01 hrs.

(Dr. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*)

Voting is compulsory in as many as 32 countries in the world. Our country made voting compulsory way back in 1892 or 1895 and another country made voting compulsory in 1905. It is compulsory in Australia and Brazil. During last elections 90 per cent and 80 per cent votes were polled respectively in Australia and Brazil. Voting is compulsory in Singapore also. There 90 per cent votes were polled. It is compulsory in Argentina also where average voter turnout is above 70 per cent. It is compulsory

in Egypt and Cyprus. 90 per cent votes were polled in Cyprus. It is compulsory in Turkey and polling percentage was 70 per cent in Bolivia. Voting is voluntary in some countries like USA, UK, Germany, Italy, France and Austria. Belgium made voting compulsory in 1892 and Australia made it compulsory in 1924. Today we are a large democracy and now the population of our country is more than 100 crore. Therefore, there is a need to learn from those countries which have made voting compulsory. We should study it and send our team there in order to know the pros and cons and merits and demerits of their system and to know as to how we can improve our system.

I, therefore, would like to tell about the value of vote. In the recent past, I have undertaken intensive survey and I felt that there is a subject which is associated with the future of this country. Today you would accept it or not but tomorrow or after 10 years, 20 years and 50 years whenever there would be a discussion on this issue that voting should be made compulsory in the country. What is the value of the vote. I would like to cite certain examples before you in this regard.

[English]

Abraham Lincoln has defined democracy as a Government of the people, by the people, for the people. In a democracy, elections are biggest opportunity to bring about the changes and the vote is the biggest weapon for a change.

[Translation]

In 1776 USA adopted English as its national language in place of Germany by a margin of a single vote.

[English]

In England in 1649, one vote meant that the King Charles-I was executed of his head. In Germany in 1923, one vote made Adolf Hitler leader of the Nazi party. In the USA in 1850 one vote made California a State and in 1859 one vote made Oregon a State. In 1868, one vote saved President Johnson of USA from being removed from his office. In 1889, one vote made Washington a State. In 1714 in the UK one vote placed King George-I on the throne in England and restored the monarchy.

In 1844 in the USA, a farmer in Switzerland County, Indiana named Freeman Clark was seriously ill on the election day. He had his son carry him to the County seat so that he could vote for David Kelso for State Senator. Clark died on the way home from the polling place. David Kelso was elected State Senator by one vote. In our own country, in 1999 Vajpayee Government was voted out by one vote.

[Translation]

I believe that 40 to 50 per cent voters do not cast their vote. These people are not understanding the value of their vote. They do not know that their future is associated with the voting and it is necessary to cast their vote. Sir, now I want to put forward certain other facts before you.

[English]

A figure depicting the exact number of countries that practice compulsory voting is quite arbitrary. The simple presence or absence of mandatory voting laws in a Constitution is far too simplistic. It is more constructive to analyze compulsory voting as a spectrum ranging from a symbolic but basically ineffective law to a Government with systematic follow-up of each non-voting citizen and implement sanctions against them.

[Translation]

Which would mention by me later.

[English]

This spectrum implies that some countries formally have compulsory voting laws but do not, and have no intention to, enforce them. There are a variety of possible reasons for this. Some laws are created to merely state the government's position regarding what the citizen's responsibility should be. Mandatory voting laws that do not include sanctions fall into this category.

Although a government may not enforce mandatory voting laws or even have formal sanctions in law for failing to vote, the law may have some effect upon the citizens. For example, in Austria voting is compulsory in only two regions with sanctions being weakly enforced. However,

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these regions tend to have a higher turnout average than the national average.

Other possible reasons for not enforcing the laws could be complexity and resources required for enforcement. Countries with limited budgets may not place the enforcement of mandatory voting laws as a high priority. Still they hope that the presence of the law will encourage the citizens to participate.

Can a country be considered to practice compulsory voting if the mandatory voting laws are ignored and irrelevant to the voting habits of the electorate? Is a country practising compulsory voting, if there are no penalties for not voting? What if there are penalties for failing to vote but they are never or are scarcely enforced or if the penalty is negligible?

Many countries offer loopholes, intentionally and otherwise, which allow non-voters to go unpunished. For example, in many countries it is required to vote only if you are a registered voter, but it is not compulsory to register. People might then have incentives not to register.

In many cases, like Australia, an acceptable excuse for absence on election day will avoid sanctions. The diverse forms of compulsory voting has taken in different countries refocuses the perception of it to a study of the degree and manner in which the Government forces its citizens to participate. Most democratic governments consider participating in national elections a right of citizenship. Some consider that participation at elections is also a citizen's civic responsibility. In some countries where voting is considered a duty, voting at elections has been made compulsory and has been regulated in national Constitutions and electoral laws. Some countries go as far as to impose sanctions on non-voters.

Compulsory voting is not a new concept. Some of the first countries that introduced mandatory voting laws were Belgium in 1892, Argentina in 1914 and Australia in 1924. Australia is the only English-speaking country in the world that has made voting compulsory in federal and state elections.

The secret ballot box, which is so widely used in democracies these days, was first initiated in Victoria in

1856. Australia boasts of being home to the largest electoral area in the world, Kalgoorlie in Western Australia (22 lakh sq. km.). It had its first proclaimed election in 1901. Turn out in the last Parliament election here was 83.53 per cent.

There are also examples of countries such as Venezuela and the Netherlands which at one time in their history practised compulsory voting but have since abolished it.

Below is a table containing all the countries that have a law that provides for compulsory voting. The first column lists the name of the country, the second column the type of sanctions that the relevant country imposes against non-voters and the third column contains the information on to what extent the compulsory voting laws are enclosed in practice. There are currently 32 countries where voting is a Constitutional right. Of these 19 enforce it as a compulsory right. These countries are Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cyprus, Ecuador, Fiji, France, Italy, Luxemburg, Nauru, Netherlands, Paraguay, Péru, Philippines, Spain, Singapore, Switzerland, Turkey, Venezuela, and two others.

What are the points? Firstly, the explanations, the second fine and the third is the possible imprisonment. The non-voter faces a fine/sanctions and the amount varies between the countries. For example, three Swiss Francs in Switzerland, between 300 and 3,000 ATS in Austria, 200 Cyprus Pounds in Cyprus, 10-20 Argentinean Pesos in Argentina, 20 Soles in Peru, etc. In Turkey, according to law passed by Parliament in 1986, if an eligible voter does not cast a vote in the elections, he or she has to pay a fee of about 5 YTL (3 US \$). In Belgium, a fine of 50 Euros. If they do not pay those charges, then they have to go to jail.

Now, I come to infringements of civil rights or disenfranchisement. It is for example possible that the non-voter, after not voting in at least four elections within 15 years will be disenfranchised in Belgium. In Peru, the voter has to carry a stamped voting card for a number of months after the election as a proof of having voted. This stamp is required in order to obtain some services and goods from some public offices. Goods and services

provided by public offices may be denied to those failing to vote in Peru and Greece. In Singapore, the voter is removed from the voter register until he/she reapplies to be included and submits a legitimate reason for not having voted. In Bolivia, the voter is given a card when he or she has voted so that he or she can give proof of participation. The voter would not be able to receive his or her salary from the bank if he or she cannot show the proof of voting.

In regard to other countries, for example, in Belgium, it might be difficult getting a job within the public sector if you are a non-voter. There are no formal sanctions in Mexico or Italy but possible arbitrary or social sanctions. This is called the 'innocuous sanction' in Italy, where it might, for example be difficult to get a day-care place for your child but this is not formalised in any way at all.

Now, I come to countries that do not enforce compulsory voting. The recommendations of Commissions and other groups for compulsory voting as a fundamental duty and other related electoral issues. In recent years, in full recognition of the problems like the creation of malformation of the electoral system, there have been many exercised aimed at reforming it. In the last 10 years, many Working Groups and Commissions including the Law Commission have given a host of recommendations and suggestions to initiate long-due electoral and administrative reforms, some of which have been implemented and the rest are yet to be adopted. These would impact the voter turn out and participations. These are a must for Government formation. These are Goswami Committee on Electoral Reforms, 1990, Indrajit Gupta Committee on State Funding of Elections, 1998, the Law Commission Report on Reforms of Electoral Laws, 1999.

In addition, the Election Commission has also documented its own thoughts based on the recommendations of these three organizations as well as based on their own experience of ground realities. Some major Working groups and Commissions that deliberated the issue are many; the first being the National Commission to Review the Constitution.

This Commission undertook the exercise by starting from the findings of the aforesaid most recent official exercises already undertaken in this regard with similar

objectives, that were taken prior to its being framed by the Government namely, the Goswami Committee, Indrajit Gupta Committee and the Law Commission. The Election Commission's comments on the recommendations of the above three and its own proposals based on experience of ground realities.

The Commission had dwelt upon and brought out a slew of measures that it believed have made the voter indifferent towards casting his vote like representative character of voting, criminalization of politics, role of money and muscle power, blatant misuse of caste and religion and other constitutional measures including the issue under debate compulsory voting. The recommendations of the Commission are more relevant today than ever before in view of the debate on negative trends that have persuaded our voters to stay away from, the electoral system.

Of these 58 recommendations involved amending the Constitution, while 86 involved legislative measures and the rest involve executive action. The necessary correctives could be achieved by ordinary legislation modifying the existing laws or, in many cases, merely by subordinate legislation. Besides others, the Commission had identified the problem areas to be as follows:

Increasing cost of elections leading to unethical, illegal and even mafia provided electoral funding, corruption, criminalization and black money generation in various forms. With the electorate having no role in the selection of candidates and with majority of candidates being elected by minority of votes under the first-past-the-post system, the representative character of the representatives itself becomes doubtful and their representational legitimacy is seriously eroded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much time do you want to take more?

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: There is no time limit.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Time allotted for this Bill is only two hours. There are other hon. Members who want to support you. You have already taken sufficient time. I just wanted to know how much time you want.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: I have worked very hard to make it documented.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is very nice! If you want, you can take. I am asking how much time you want to take more.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: I do not know; I have just started.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister is recommending your case for Ph.D. It seems you have done a lot of research on the subject.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: You can make the time allotted as four hours instead of two hours. That is the only possibility.

In many cases, more votes are cast against the winning candidates than for them. One of the significant probable causes may be the mismatch between the majoritarian or first-past-the-post system and the multiplicity of parties and large number of independents.

Use of raw muscle power in the form of intimidation of voters either to vote against their will or not to vote at all, thus taking away the right of free voting from large sections of society and distorting the result thereby. Criminalization of the electoral process - increasing number of contestants with serious criminal antecedents. The visible presence of many criminals is in fact a very large factor in the loss of legitimacy for politicians as a whole.

This is also extremely dangerous for the country because apart from distorting the political culture of the country, criminal elements progressively get to influence leadership and governance. The spectacular success of some criminals in politics invites emulation. The signal to the society by such a process is that it is acceptable to muscle your way through everything because in the last analysis the system rewards you. Divisive and disruptive tendencies including the misuse of religion and caste in the process of political mobilization of group identities on non-ideological lines. Fake and non-serious candidates who create major practical difficulties and are also used indirectly to subvert the electoral process.

Last but not least, loss of systemic legitimacy due to decay in the standards of political morality and decline in the spirit of service and sacrifice in public life.

On including the right to vote in fundamental duties the Commission said:

"While taking note of the dwindling base of the number of voting citizens, the Commission had recommended making voting compulsory under the heading "Fundamental Duties". It recommended inclusion of the following in article 51 A of the Constitution:

"Duty to vote at election, actively participate in the democratic process of governance and to pay taxes should be included in Article 51 A" "

On candidates winning by minority vote the Commission said:

The multiplicity of the political parties combined with our Westminster based first-past-the-post system- results in a majority of legislators and parliamentarians getting elected on a minority vote.

This means that on an average, at the very least, two-third of our legislators all over India win on the basis of a minority vote.

In other words, they usually win by obtaining less than 50 per cent of the vote cast, that is with more votes cast against them than in their favour. There are States where 85 per cent to 90 per cent of the legislators have won on a minority vote by having obtained less than 50 per cent of the vote cast.

At the national level, the proportion of Members of Parliament who have won on a minority vote is over 67 per cent at an average for the last three Lok Sabha elections.

In extreme cases, some candidates have won even on the basis of 13 per cent of the vote polled as other contenders did not manage to get that many votes. (For relevant data see Tables in annexures to the Consultation Paper on the subject; Elections in India since Independence have proved that candidates with even less than 10 per cent votes in any electoral constituency can win a seat.

In the 2009 Parliament elections, according to a study by CERI, Campaign for Electoral Reforms in India,

145 out of 500 and odd elected Members won with less than 20 per cent votes. On an average an MP got only one-fourth of the vote share.

Again, according to the CERI, in the present Lok Sabha only five MPs, one each from Nagaland, Sikkim, West Bengal and two from Tripura got more than 50 per cent of the votes.

In pluralistic society such as ours some political parties have found it advantageous to develop a vested interest in progressively appealing to narrower and narrowing loyalties of caste and religion. Clearly, if a candidate can win on less than one-third share of the votes polled, he does not need to generate a wider appeal.

By making caste and community a factor in political power play, we have made the divide even wider and deeper in the Indian society and made it nearly impossible for Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's vision of a casteless and classless society ever coming true.

It is strange that most people of the constituency do not vote for the particular candidate who becomes their representative. Those representatives are such candidates when a majority of voters did not want them.

The seriousness of this issue has generated suggestions from many quarters, focused primarily on some possibilities. It has been suggested from several quarters that this principle of representative-ness will be fulfilled if the elected representatives win on the basis of 50 per cent plus-one-vote.

If in the first round nobody gets over 50 per cent of the votes polled then according to this view there should be a run-off contest held the very next day or soon thereafter between the top two candidates so that one of them will necessarily win on the basis of 50 per cent plus one vote polled. Several representatives from various organizations favoured this option to achieve the objective of better representative democracy.

The Chief Election Commissioner is reported to have confirmed that the task of run-off election can be managed the Commission is of the view that there are substantial advantages of following the policy of 50 per cent plus one

vote. It can help in political parties and candidates adopting a universal tone as opposed to sectoral tone of the present day. With the need to be more broad-based in their appeal, issues that have to do with good governance rather than with cleavages and narrow identities might start to surface in the country.

In the circumstances, the Commission while recognizing the beneficial potential of this system for a more representative democracy, recommends that the Government and the Election Commission of India should examine this issue of prescribing a minimum of 50 per cent plus one vote for election in all its aspects, consult various political parties, and others that might consider themselves affected by this change and evaluate the acceptability and benefits of this system. The Commission recommends a careful and full examination of this issue by the Government and the Election Commission of India.

On the misuse of religious, cast or communal sentiments, the Commission said:

"Campaigns which are crafted to create or exacerbate tensions between communities and/or to incite feelings of hatred on the basis of caste, community, religion, race or language attract disqualification at present but effective implementation of laws is lacking."

*[Translation]*

One more thing, I would like to put forward before you, which I had mentioned earlier in a debate. I had said that when we could not seek vote in the name of God then how can one political party be registered in the name of God? If I would like to form a Ram Sena, whether you would registered it as a political party can I form a political party by the name of Hanuman Sena? There should be some words, which should be debarred to use and no political party should be allowed to contest election by using such debarred names and the same should not be registered. I am sorry to say that there a party called Shiv Sena, on the other also I had said it is the name of Lord Shiva. Therefore, how this party came into existence by using such name when you cannot seek vote in the make of God. We have a army (Sena) who sacrifice their lives



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for us and they fought on the border for the sake of country, we have great respect for them. Then a political party is registered in the name of Sena and then see their acts. They are killing the innocent people who go there to earn their bread and butter. They are threatening them to leave the place. Though in India each person has a right to settle and work in any part of the country. It is their legal and constitutional right. But if this is their approach then what is the difference between a terrorist, a maoist and them?

[English]

I think you will take notice of this and see that such parties do not get registered with these types of names, with the names of Gods and with the name of Sena.

On redefining the eligibility of criminals to contest elections the commission recommended:

"Any person convicted for any heinous crime like murder, rape, smuggling, dacoity, etc. should be permanently debarred from contesting for any political office."

On the proliferation of non-serious candidates the Commission said that out of 1900 independent candidates who contested the General Election in 1998, only six succeeded, 885 lost their deposits.

Likewise the figures given by the Indrajit Gupta Committee reveal that out of the 10,635 candidates, who contested the 1996 Lok-Sabha elections, only nine won and 10,603, lost their deposits. It is also known that most of these so-called independent candidates are in fact dummy candidates or defectors from their parties on being denied party tickets.

Similarly, there have been assembly constituencies with over 1000 candidates. There were 1033 candidates for one single assembly seat for the Modakkurichi assembly constituency in Tamil Nadu in 1996. The ballot paper was in the form of a booklet!

The Commission recommends that independent candidates be discouraged and only those who have a track record of having won any local election or who are

nominated by, at least, twenty elected members of Panchayats, Municipalities or other local bodies spread out in majority of electoral districts in their constituency should be allowed to contest for Assembly or Parliament. In order to check the proliferation of the number of independent candidates and the malpractices that enter into the election process because of the influx of the independent candidates, the existing security deposits in respect of independent candidates may be doubled. Security deposit should be doubled progressively every year for those independents who fail to win and still keep contesting elections. If any independent candidate has failed to get at least five per cent of the total number of votes cast in his constituency, he/she should not be allowed to contest as independent candidate for the same office again at least for six years.

[Translation]

We know that there was a person called 'Dharti Pakad'. He used to contest every election. Some people have developed a hobby of contesting elections without thinking about the nature of election and purpose of their fighting election. It is linked with the future of this country. We have made a mockery of elections. Therefore, it is necessary to take some steps to discourage such people.

[English]

An independent candidate who loses election three times consecutively for the same office as such candidate should be permanently debarred from contesting election to that office.

On vote percentage required for security forfeiture I would like to submit that the minimum number of valid votes polled should be increased to 25 per cent from the current 16 per cent as a condition for the deposit not being forfeited. This would further reduce the number of non-serious candidates.

There was the 170th Report of the Law Commission of India in May 1999 on electoral reforms and allied issues. Much before the recommendations of the National Commission to review the working of the Constitution, in May 1999, the 170th Report of the Law Commission of India in its working paper on electoral reforms set out the

concept of "alternative method of election" and devised certain other reforms for adoption by Parliament with almost similar aims and objectives of cleansing the electoral system of its present ills. While preparing the working paper and the accompanying Bills, the Law Commission took into consideration the Bill which was prepared in 1990 by the late Dinesh Goswami, the then Minister for Law Justice and Company Affairs based on a consensus arrived at between all the political parties. The said Bill was taken as the starting point and various other measures suggested which in its opinion were called for to achieve the aforementioned objectives. The Commission also took into account a brochure published by the Election Commission of India containing various suggestions for amending the Representation of the People Act, 1951. Notice was also taken of several decisions of the Supreme Court on various provisions of the Representation of People Act.

The findings of the Commission are far reaching and revealing merit debate in the context of the prevalent electoral scenario today.

There has been a steady deterioration in the standards, practices and pronouncements of the political class which fights the elections. Money power, muscle power, corrupt practices and unfair means are being freely employed to win the elections.

Over the years several measures have been taken by Parliament to amend the laws relating to elections with a view to checking the aforementioned forces. This Report, which has been prepared after extensive consultations, is a step in the said process. It is hoped that Parliament will take prompt action to give them legislative sanction.

In 1999 the Law Commission took note of the fact that the 'first past the post' system prevailing in our country had given rise to several inequities and distortions in our electoral process, particularly on account of the multiplicity of the political parties.

There are certain States in India where there are three or four recognized political parties, more or less evenly balanced. In such a situation what is happening is that the winning candidate is receiving, in many cases, 30

per cent or less of the valid votes cast. The remaining 70 per cent or more votes polled, cast in favour of the defeated candidates including independents, are practically going waste, without representation and without a voice in the representative bodies, namely Parliament and the State Legislatures. The consideration that weighed in this behalf was that the 'first-past-the-post' system now in vogue is not yielding a correct picture of the voter preference. It was thought advisable to provide a voice and a representation to the wasted vote which indeed very often constituted a majority of the total votes cast. There is no commerciality between the total votes cast. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Sir, it is not possible. I have done a lot of work to speak on this subject. It is my Bill and I want to present my case properly. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is already giving a lot of information to the Law Minister to consider all these points.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, the hon. Member is trying to convince the hon. Minister to accept his Bill ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): It is quite tempting. Ultimately, he may result in convincing me also. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Thank you Sir. To be more precise, what is happening is that a political party which has received 32 per cent of the total votes in the country is obtaining 70 per cent of the seats in Parliament whereas another political party which has secured say 29 per cent of the votes — hardly 3 per cent difference — is getting 25 per cent of the seats in Parliament. A swing of two or three per cent of votes is resulting in a huge difference in the number of seats won.

There was yet another situation where a political party is polling a substantial chunk of votes cast in a given State in Parliament elections but is not able to get a single seat in the Parliament from that State. To remedy this, the Commission recommended the alternative method of

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election. The other idea put forward is the concept of negative vote. In the opinion of the Law Commission, the idea and underlying object are both laudable such an alternative method of election was suggested.

Now I would like to press my point as to why a case for compulsory voting? The right to abstain from voting is not a fundamental right. In a democratic form of government such as ours, it is the duty of every citizen to vote. Voting is not only our right. In fact, it is our responsibility as a citizen and we must all fulfil this responsibility with seriousness. We are lucky to have a democracy in our country in which every adult has a right to cast vote. India being the biggest democracy in the world may gladden our hearts but at the same time, we are continuously becoming a weaker democracy with dwindling rates of voter turnout. The percentage of votes cast in general elections of late is abysmally low. Past experience has shown that low voting areas lose out in development index, high voting areas benefit and get more attention from politicians. Any electoral system will be credible only if it ensures maximum amount of participation. It can ensure justice and secure the rights of politically disadvantaged by integrating dissent of interests and opinions.

Secondly and even more important, elections should be used to unite our very divided society which is progressively getting more divided. The health of democracy can best be described by a mandate with representative character not just the numerically largest numbers.

Compulsory voting will bring about an automatic shift in focus and significant issues will get the priority they deserve rather than parties and leaders. This will keep organised groups of hoodlums and non-deserving candidates at bay, as they will no longer be able to distort the verdict through rigging. Compulsory voting will put all citizens, regardless of class, gender, caste and religion on an equal footing. The Bill will turn Indian democracy into a vibrant one. Everyone is equal on an election day - we all have one vote - the richest and the most powerful, the poorest and the disadvantaged.

Even without securing a tangible majority in, say, a particular constituency, a person can get elected because

of the "first past the post" principle—a faulty one at best. Interestingly the term "first past the post" was coined as an analogy to horse racing, where the winner of the race is the first to pass a particular point on the track, in this case a plurality of votes, after which all the other runners automatically and completely loss.

There is no requirement for the winner to gain absolute majority of votes. In a multi-member "First Past the Post" principle, the first candidate in order of highest vote to cross the line, is declared elected. The catch lies in the fact that there is no pre-set post that the winning candidate must pass in order to win, as they are simply required to receive the largest number of votes in their favour. This sometimes results in the candidate actually being "farthest from the post."

Universally the FPTP is more suited for countries with two-party system like the UK, the USA, Canada, Australia, etc. since the overwhelming majority of the vote is appropriated by two candidates thus throwing up a clear winner and not for those that have a multi-party system like ours.

The problem of FPTP as we have seen from our own experience is that by its very nature the FPTP leads to divisive agendas, narrow castiest and communal political appeal and fragmentation of society. In a multi-party, multi-member society, it divides the candidates, parties and society alike.

In the FPTP system, seats in the Parliament are not proportionate to the percentage of votes that a party gains thus leaving out a vast majority of voters un-represented in governance. Majority is understood to be the one who gets more number of votes than other contestants instead of being required to garner more than fifty per cent of the total votes. The percentage of votes that a party gets is not the same as the percentage of seats it gets in the FPTP system. Parties with less percentage of votes can gain more number of seats and parties with more percentage of votes can get less number of seats. This kind of symbolical representation does not give a true reflection of the voters' choice.

Compulsory voting system guarantees that the Government represents the will of a majority of the

population, not only individuals who vote. This helps ensuring that the Governments do not neglect sections of the society that are less active politically and victorious political leaders of compulsory systems may potentially claim greater political legitimacy than those of non-compulsory systems with lower voter turnout.  
 ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please try to be brief because other hon. Members are also waiting. They want to speak.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: What can I do?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please continue, but make it brief. Other hon. Members want to speak. That is why I am saying this.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: It may be a Private Member's Bill. But see the subject. It is a very important subject. Please accept my request and increase the time for this subject.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is very important. That is why you have taken so much time to prepare and present it. I appreciate it. But please make it brief.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Nothing is irrelevant.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not saying that it is irrelevant. I am only concerned with the time factor.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Decisions made by democratically elected Governments are more legitimate only when higher proportions of the population participate. When we as the citizens of our country miss no occasion to emphasize the privilege and the importance of our fundamental rights, are we really worried about our future and the future of our country? If we are, then all of us must fulfil our fundamental responsibility to cast our votes. In fact, voting should be incorporated as a fundamental duty.

Voting is the strongest weapon in our hands with the help of which we can solve our problems and can bring a great revolution in the country without a drop of blood being shed. The voter must vote without getting affected by the factors like caste or religion.

Robust voting will focus our attention on factors like the Government's stand on national security, terrorism, poverty, unemployment, literacy, and other important issues.

Another potential argument is that it will make the people think about the tough issues facing the nation more seriously. This, in turn, might make the Government less-defensive in bringing up tough and possibly unpopular issues that need to be addressed in the larger interest of the nation.

Now, I come to fundamental rights versus fundamental duties of the Indian citizen.

Constitutional guarantees for the human rights of the people of India were one of the persistent demands of our leaders throughout the freedom struggle and while framing Fundamental Rights Chapter, the Constituent Assembly of India substantially relied upon the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, (UDHR) 1948.

Article 21 of this very UDHR lays out the right of people to participate in government and enjoy universal suffrage and envisages that 'the will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will, shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.'

The Constitution of India clearly defines the responsibilities of Indian citizen, their Fundamental Rights and Duties. Part II of the Indian Constitution covers the clauses on Citizenship, Fundamental Rights are covered in Part III of the Constitution, while the Fundamental Duties are written in Article 51 A.

The Constitution, in a way, makes the citizens aware of their core rights and responsibilities through the articles dealing with the Fundamental Rights and Duties. The inclusion of fundamental duties in our Constitution also brings it in line with Article 29(1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which says: "Everyone has the duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of the personality is possible."

Exercise of fundamental rights entails duties to the

[Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal]

community which ensures the free and full development of human personality.

Fundamental Duties of citizens serve a useful purpose. In particular, no democratic polity can ever succeed where the citizens are not willing to be active participants in the process of governance by assuming responsibilities and discharging citizenship duties and coming forward to give their best to the country.

Some of the fundamental duties enshrined in article 51A have been incorporated in separate laws.

The most important task before us is to reconcile the claims of the individual citizen and those of the civic society.

To achieve this, it is important to orient the individual citizen to be conscious of his social and citizenship responsibilities and so shape the society that we all become solicitous and considerate of the inalienable rights of our fellow citizens. Therefore, awareness of our citizenship duties is as important as awareness of our rights.

Every right implies a corresponding duty but every duty does not imply a corresponding right. Man does not live for himself alone. He lives for the good of others as well as of himself.

It is this knowledge of what is right and wrong that makes a man responsible to himself and to the society and this knowledge is inculcated by imbibing and clearly understanding one's citizenship duties. The fundamental duties are the foundations of human dignity and national character.

If every citizen performs his duties, irrespective of considerations of caste, creed, colour and language, most of the malaise of the present day polity could be contained, if not eradicated, and the society as a whole uplifted. Rich or poor, in power or out of power, obedience to citizenship duty, at all costs and risks, is the essence of civilized life.

[Translation]

I shall also get some time if you continue to speak.

[English]

I have a lot of material to put on the floor of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Agarwalji, afterwards also you can speak.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Sir, Whatever I have stated in favour of compulsory voting, I think that there are some lacua in the electoral process and see these lacuna during every election.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal, please listen to me. What I am telling is that you have every right to speak even after the other hon. Members speak, after the Minister's reply. You can still speak. There is time for you. In fact, there is more time. I am requesting you now to give chance to other hon. Members also to speak. After that, the hon. Minister will reply. Then, you can speak.

[Translation]

SHRI JAIPRAKASH AGARWAL: All right, Sir, I am concluding.

[Translation]

I would like to say only that there is a need to rectify the existing process of election. I shall conclude by giving an example. Almost eight polling booths are set-up at a place. Ten thousand people come to cast their vote at a single booth. In the absence of proper arrangement in the polling booths, many people go back to their homes without casting their vote. I would like to say that I do not know as to why forty per cent people are not casting their vote. We are trying to find out the reason. What is the reason? Do we lack efforts or determination? Whether there is any lacuna in our election process. We have to take along, those forty per cent people. If 90 per cent come together any say that it is their country and they cast their votes then perhaps they might have respect for their country and they might be willing to work for their country and to do away with any lacuna in the system.

I just want to mention this and I have not made any political speech, I have put the things as they are, which are quite necessary in the present scenario and it is time to change the existing system. It is not necessary that the existing laws would remain effective forever and we keep on adhering them and defend them. Today we need to change our attitude. If the Government introduce this Bill and adopt it then I think that they should make a consensus when this will be our intention only then our democracy will be strengthened.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for compulsory voting by the electorate in the country and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Sir, with your permission, I am laying rest of my speech on the Table of the House.

\*International Declaration and Covenants, Human Rights Conventions and Status of Right to Vote:

- The right to vote is a well-established norm of International Law. One of the most crucial ways that individuals can influence governmental decision making is through voting.
- Political participation is the basis of democracy and a vital part of the enjoyment of all human rights. The significance of voting as a cornerstone of democracy is expressly stated and emphasized in various International laws and declarations like International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and regional agreements such as the American Convention on Human Rights.
- By the year 1949, when the Indian Constituent Assembly had completed the drafting of the Fundamental Rights Chapter, it also had before it the 'Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 that was relied upon for determining fundamental rights.

- The affirmative obligation of states to protect their citizens' right to vote is recognized in international treaties and declarations adopted by the United Nations and by regional treaty organizations such as the Council of Europe and the Organization of American States. (35 OAS Member States include USA, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Panama, Peru, Surinam, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Dominican Republic)
- Regional human rights systems in Europe and the Americas have mechanisms to enforce the right to vote that have been applied in a limited fashion. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is the preeminent global inspirational document on human rights.

The declaration was adopted unanimously by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948 and its Article 21 lays out the right of people to participate in government and enjoy universal suffrage. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will, shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

- Article 25 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) with a binding effect from its ratification by a large number of signatories (150 countries to date) states, "Every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, without any of the distinctions mentioned in article 2 and without unreasonable restrictions:
  - (a) To take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives;
  - (b) To vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors".
- In addition, the covenant not only protects the right of every citizen to vote, but also requires states to take the measures necessary to ensure that citizens

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have an effective opportunity to enjoy the right—in particular the Committee has emphasized that the right to vote ought to be guaranteed by law.

- The Human Rights Committee (HRC), a permanent treaty organ, was created by the ICCPR.
- Universally 108 of the 119 electoral democracies surveyed constitutionally guarantee the right of their citizens to elect their political representatives.
- Some constitutions delineate those who are deemed ineligible for the franchise (the young, prisoners, the mentally incapable, etc.), while others identify the courts or the legislature as the branch of government responsible for determining citizens' fitness to take part in elections.
- Thirty nine percent of democratic constitutions which contain a right to vote grant legislatures the power to determine those who are eligible. Some judiciaries across the world have viewed the right to vote as a bulwark against government infringement (e.g., keeping certain groups from voting), others have also seen the right to vote as imposing a positive obligation on the state to ensure that people can vote (e.g., making special efforts).
- The European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms—which was established by the members of the Council of Europe in 1950—is distinguished by its active international Court and its effective complaints procedure for the determination of human rights matters.
- Currently, the Court is the ultimate authority on human rights for the citizens of 41 member states—thus the Court has jurisdiction over 800 million people. Because the Convention has an effective enforcement mechanism, it is the leading human rights—and thus voting rights—statute within the intra-European system. In terms of the right to vote, the Court enforces Article 3 of Protocol 1 (P3-1) of the European Convention.
- The right to vote and universal suffrage have been also been incorporated into the new draft constitution being negotiated<sup>1</sup> for the European Union.
- The Organization of American States (OAS) is increasingly active in promoting representative democracy and the right to vote. Members' efforts to strengthen the OAS's mandate in this area culminated in 2001, when the OAS adopted the Inter-American Democratic Charter.
- This Charter, a political document adopted by the 34 member states, states that the peoples of the Americas have a "right to democracy" and establishes that a fundamental element of democracy is "the holding of periodic free and fair elections based on secret balloting and universal suffrage."
- More importantly, the OAS Charter creates a mechanism for a collective response to an unconstitutional interruption of the democratic order of a member state. The Charter empowers the OAS General Assembly to suspend the membership of the member state in question when there has been an "unconstitutional alteration" of the democratic legal order.
- The Charter also includes provisions for the OAS to observe elections in member states.
- In most respects, the voting rights language of the American Convention tracks with the language of the ICCPR (International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.) The American Convention, however, delineates broad categories along which a member state may limit the right to vote. Article 23 of the Convention states that:
  1. Every citizen shall enjoy the following rights and opportunities;
    - a) To take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives;
    - b) To vote and to be elected in genuine periodic elections, which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and by secret ballot that guarantees the free expression of the will of the voters; and
  2. The law may regulate the exercise of the rights and opportunities referred to in the preceding paragraph

only on the basis of age, nationality, residence, language, education, civil and mental capacity, or sentencing by a competent court in criminal proceedings.

- In addition to the Convention, the member states of the OAS have adopted an aspirational document endorsing the right to vote, The American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man (1949). The American Declaration establishes the right to vote, and, in contrast to other prominent human rights documents, it also includes a duty to vote in the country in which one is a citizen.
- The lead role in protecting the right to vote in the Inter-American system is not played by the Inter-American Human Rights Court—which generally handles cases related to disappearances or murders—but by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. This Commission is empowered to accept individual cases and prepare country reports for which it can conduct on-site investigations.
- In the early 1990's, the Commission authored reports on violations of the right of political participation in Mexican elections and the progress of the Mexican government in addressing these infringements.

(2) General Right to Vote in Democratic Constitutions:

- The opportunity for citizens to participate in politics is established by a variety of means. Over 90% of the world's electoral democracies have included the right to vote in their constitutions, it has been articulated in a number of different ways or not at all.
- A stand-alone right to vote is the international standard in a majority of the democratic constitutions.
- A majority of the world's democratic constitutions have articles or clauses outlining citizens' entitlement to choose their representatives at all levels of government like citizenship, residence etc.
- Most of these constitutions have sections similar to Article 49 of the constitution of Portugal, which states "All citizens who are over 18 years of age have the right to vote, except for the incapacities laid down in

general law. The exercise of the right to vote is personal and constitutes a civic duty."

- Some constitutions even provide for and mandate local referendum for broad based decision and governmental decision making on important issues.
- Other constitutions within this group specify that the tenets of universal suffrage should be extended to all elected positions. Bulgaria's constitution exemplifies such statutes.

Article 10: All elections and national and even local referendums shall be held on the basis of universal, equal, and direct suffrage by secret ballot. Article 42: Every citizen above the age of 18, with the exception of those placed under judicial interdiction or serving a prison sentence, is free to elect state and local authorities and vote in referendums.

- Article 32 of the Peruvian Constitution even though it allows the suspension of the rights of citizenship—and thus the right to vote—yet it also constructs additional barriers against the curtailment of those eligible to vote. Article 32 states that: "Citizens enjoying their civil capacity have the right to vote. The vote is personal, equal, free, secret and obligatory until one is seventy years old. It is optional after this age. All acts that limit or prohibit citizens from exercising their rights are null and punishable."
- Other constitutions, like that of Suriname, not only attempt to establish tests on the types of restrictions considered constitutional, but also establish the affirmative obligation of the state to promote electoral participation:

Article 54: The State is obliged to register those with voting rights and to convoke them to participate in the elections. The registration of the voters shall serve no other purpose. Those with a right to vote are obliged to cooperate with the registration of the electorate.

- Constitutions break into four categories depending on how they treat the right to vote:
  1. Those in which there is no affirmative constitutional right to vote or no legislation with similar weight.



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2. Those that establish universal suffrage for the election of sovereign bodies—such as a parliament.
  3. Those that provide a general and independent right to vote.
  4. Those that not only provide for a right to vote, but also specify government obligations to facilitate citizen participation and/or those that limit the kinds of restrictions the state can place on who is eligible to vote.
- The issue of voting rights and eligibility in the United States is determined by both Federal and State law.
  - Over time national laws in the form of constitutional amendments and Federal legislation such as the Voting Rights Act have imposed some national restrictions and standards on state-level voting laws. The 15th, 19th and 24th and 26th amendments stipulate that though the "right to vote" is explicitly stated in the U.S Constitution in the above referred amendments but only in reference to the fact that the franchise of any voter eighteen years of age or older cannot be denied or abridged based solely on qualifications of race, colour, or previous condition of servitude, or sex, or failure to pay any poll tax or other tax, or by any state on account of age.
  - Unlike India's Election Commission, The United States despite being a vibrant democracy has no single or separate Federal agency or department to oversee the conduct of free and fair polls.

(3) No Right to Vote:

In many constitutions, the right to vote is not expressed as an individual right, but universal suffrage and secret elections are mandated for the fulfillment of positions in sovereign bodies, such as a legislature.

- The South Korean constitution is representative of these types of constitutions.

Article 41: The National Assembly is composed of members elected by universal, equal, direct, and secret ballot by the citizens.

Article 67: The President is elected by universal, equal, direct, and secret ballot by the people. For these states, the existence of a right to vote for representatives in institutions other than those specified—for example state or local government—is left to the legal interpretative structure of that country,

- Some so-called democracies of the world have a repressive and centralized system of governance or at best controlled exercise and methods of electoral franchise like Iran (Candidates for Presidency must be approved by a 12 Member Guardian of Councils), Indonesia (until 1999) and a few other Arabic countries.
- Others have totalitarian military rule like Burma.
- Eleven democracies have no explicit constitutional right to vote.

For example, In Brunei that is a Kingdom (Sultanate), voters have extremely limited or no right at all. Yet, the purported cabinet advises the Sultan. Women have no right to vote. UAE too is an Autocracy where women have no right to vote. Bhutan is a Kingdom headed by a Monarch. Women have no right to vote. Each household has one vote. Guided by traditional values that vote is cast by the head of the household. In Lebanon women have no right to vote by convention not by law. Saudi Arabia held limited scale elections for the first time in sixty years in 2005. Women were not allowed to vote. Likewise in Egypt women have no voting rights. In Vatican City women cannot vote.

(4) Constitutions which incorporate International Human Rights Conventions to Establishment Right to Vote:

- In addition to the type of guarantees just described, a number of Latin American and Eastern European constitutions such as Chile, Ecuador, the Czech Republic and Slovakia, grant ratified international human rights covenants constitutional or greater status in domestic law. As elaborated in the previous sections, the predominant international and regional human rights documents all establish a right to vote.

- Article 10 of the Czech constitution is indicative of the type of constitutions in which the right to vote is buttressed by a commitment to international norms: Promulgated international agreements, the ratification of which has been approved by the Parliament and which are binding on the Czech Republic, shall constitute a part of the legal order; should an international agreement make provision contrary to a law, the international agreement shall be applied.

- This type of constitutional clause, which is becoming more common, demonstrates the trend towards the acceptance of international standards of human rights—and thus the right to vote—as a standard component of domestic law.

- In India while framing the Fundamental Rights Chapter of our Constitution, the Constituent Assembly relied upon the 'Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, that emphasizes the right to vote.

(5) Some General Universal Limitations of the Right to Vote in Various Constitutions:

- The right to vote necessarily entails limitations on who can exercise that right. It is not uncommon for the limits to be embedded in the constitutions of electoral democracies.
- Beyond the paradigmatic examples of citizenship and age limits, constitutions often explicitly withhold the right to participate in elections from those who are deemed mentally incapable and/or from prisoners. The types of restrictions governments place on the right to vote fall into three general categories:

- 1) Restrictions based on community membership - Examples: citizenship, residence, language.
- 2) Restrictions based on competence or autonomy - Examples: age, mental health.
- 3) Restrictions as a form of punishment - Examples: imprisonment, voter fraud, treason.

All three forms are evident in the constitutions of the world's electoral democracies. For example, Section 110 of the Thai constitution states:

A person under any of the following prohibitions on election-day is disenfranchised:

- 1) being of unsound mind or of mental infirmity;
- 2) being a Buddhist priest, novice, monk or clergy;
- 3) being detained by a warrant of the Court;
- 4) being disfranchised by a judgment.

- In addition to constitutional restrictions on the right to vote, almost forty percent of the constitutions surveyed allow for restrictions of universal suffrage to be determined through laws approved by the legislature.

- In general, a majority of Constitutions stipulate that a restriction established by a legislative act must still meet certain constitutional standards, e.g., be non-discriminatory in intent.

- Similarly, legislatures working under constitutions that do not explicitly permit them to limit the electorate generally must follow a common constitutional guideline for regulating the rights established in the constitution. For example, the Canadian Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms stipulates that any of the rights and freedoms it sets out are "subject only to such reasonable limits prescribed by law as can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society." Thus, the Canadian parliament must meet this standard to restrict suffrage.

- Generally speaking 18 years is the most common voting age across democratic constitutions the world over for voter eligibility. The exceptions are:

Austria, Brazil, Cuba and Nicaragua: 16 Yrs;

Bosnia, Serbia, Montenegro: 16-18 (If employed);

East Timor: 17 Yrs

Uzbekistan: 25 Yrs

- Many countries restrict the voting rights of convicted criminals. Some countries and some U.S States also deny the right to vote to those convicted of serious crimes even after they are released from prison.

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- In some cases, (the felony disenfranchisement laws found in many States of the USA) the denial of the right to vote is automatic on a felony conviction ; in other cases (e.g France and Germany) deprivation of the vote is meted out separately, often limited to certain crimes including those against the electoral system.
- In the Republic of Ireland prisoners are not specifically denied the right to vote but are also not provided access to a ballot station, so are effectively disenfranchised. Canada allowed only prisoners serving a term of less than 2 years the right to vote, but this was found unconstitutional in 2002 by the Supreme Court of Canada and all prisoners were allowed to vote as of the 2004 Canadian Federal Election.
- In the USA some states allow only individuals on probation and ex-felons to vote. Others allow individuals on parole, probation and ex-felons to vote.
- As on July 2007, only Vermont and Maine allow incarcerated individuals to vote.
- Fourteen states eleven of them in the South, ban anyone with a felony conviction from voting for-life, even after the person has served the sentence.
- According to the Sentencing Project, 5.3 million Americans are denied the right to vote because of a felony conviction. The number of people disenfranchised amounts to approximately 2.42 % of the otherwise eligible voting population.
- This is in sharp contrast to European nations, which allows ex-felons to vote after serving sentences and in some cases allow prisoners to vote.
- Prisoners have been allowed to vote in Canada since 2002. The USA has a higher proportion of its population in prison than any other Western nation and more than Russia or China.
- The dramatic rise in the rate of incarceration in the United States, a 500% increase from the 1970's to

the 1990's due to criminalization of certain behaviours, strict sentencing guidelines and changes in philosophy has vastly increased the number of people disenfranchised because of the felon provisions.

- Given the prison populations the effects have been most disadvantageous for minority and poor communities. In Australia prisoners serving a sentence which is less than 3 years can vote at the federal elections.
- (6) Countries that practise Compulsory Voting System, Laws, Sanctions & Enforcement
- A figure depicting the exact number of countries that practice compulsory voting is quite arbitrary.
  - The simple presence or absence of mandatory voting laws in a constitution is far too simplistic.
  - It is more constructive to analyze compulsory voting as a spectrum ranging from a symbolic, but basically ineffective, law to a government with systematic follow-up of each non-voting citizen and implement sanctions against them.
  - This spectrum implies that some countries formally have compulsory voting laws but do not, and have no intention to, enforce them. There are a variety of possible reasons for this. Not all laws are created to be enforced. Some laws are created to merely state the government's position regarding what the citizen's responsibility should be. Mandatory voting laws that do not include sanctions fall into this category.
  - Although a government may not enforce mandatory voting laws or even have formal sanctions in law for failing to vote, the law may have some effect upon the citizens. For example, in Austria voting is compulsory in only two regions, with sanctions being weakly enforced. However, these regions tend to have a higher turnout average than the national average.
  - Other possible reasons for not enforcing the laws could be complexity and resources required for enforcement. Countries with limited budgets may not place the enforcement of mandatory voting laws as

a high priority still they hope that the presence of the law will encourage the citizens to participate.

- Can a country be considered to practice compulsory voting if the mandatory voting laws are ignored and irrelevant to the voting habits of the electorate? Is a country practicing compulsory voting if there are no penalties for not voting? What if there are penalties for failing to vote but they are never or are scarcely enforced? Or if the penalty is negligible?
- Many countries offer loopholes, intentionally and otherwise, which allow non-voters to go unpunished. For example, in many countries it is required to vote only if you are a registered voter, but it is not compulsory to register. People might then have incentives not to register.
- In many cases, like Australia, an acceptable excuse for absence on Election Day will avoid sanctions. The diverse forms of compulsory voting has taken in different countries refocuses the perception of it to a study of the degree and manner in which the government forces its citizens to participate.
- Most democratic governments consider participating in national elections a right of citizenship.
- Some consider that participation at elections is also a citizen's civic responsibility.
- In some countries, where voting is considered a duty, voting at elections has been made compulsory and has been regulated in the national constitutions and electoral laws.

- Some countries go as far as to impose sanctions on non-voters.
- Compulsory voting is not a new concept.
- Some of the first countries that introduced mandatory voting laws were Belgium in 1892, Argentina in 1914 and Australia in 1924.
- Australia is the only English-speaking country in the world that has made voting compulsory in federal and state elections. The secret ballot box, which is so widely used in democracies these days, was first initiated in Victoria, in the year 1856.
- Australia boasts of being home to the largest electoral area in the world, Kalgoorlie in Western Australia (2,295,354 square kilometers). It had its first proclaimed election in 1901. Turn out in the last parliament election here was 83.53%.
- There are also examples of countries such as Venezuela and the Netherlands which at one time in their history practiced compulsory voting but have since abolished it.
- Below is a table containing all the countries that have a law that provides for compulsory voting. The first column lists the name of the country, the second column the type of sanctions that the relevant country imposes against non-voters and the third column contains the information on to what extent the compulsory voting laws are enforced in practice.
- There are currently 32 countries where voting is a Constitutional right. Of these 19 enforce it as a compulsory right.

Country	Type of Sanction	Enforced	Year Introduced	Comments
1	2	3	4	5
Argentina	1, 2, 4	Yes	1912	N/A
Australia	1, 2	Yes	1924	N/A
Austria (Tyrol)	1, 2	Yes	Practiced from 1929 to 2004	The region of Tyrol.
Austria (Vorarlberg)	2, 3	Yes	Practiced from 1929 to 1992	The region of Vorarlberg.
Austria (Styria)	N/A	Yes	Practiced from 1929 to 1992	The region of Styria.

1	2	3	4	5
Belgium	1, 2, 4, 5	Yes	1919 (men)	Women in 1949.
Brazil	2	Yes	N/A	Voluntary for illiterates and those over 70. Military conscripts cannot vote.
Chile	1,2,3	Yes	1925(?)	N/A
				N/A
Cyprus	1, 2	Yes	1960	N/A
Ecuador	2	Yes	1936	Compulsory for literate persons ages 18-65, optional for other eligible voters.
Fiji	1, 2, 3	Yes	N/A	* Presumably strict prior to the coup d'etat
France (Senate only)	2	No	1950's or 60's	N/A
Italy	5	No	Practiced from 1945 to 1993	N/A
Liechtenstein	1, 2	Yes	N/A	N/A
Luxembourg	1, 2	Yes	N/A	Voluntary for those over 70.
Nauru	1, 2	Yes	1965	N/A
Netherlands	-	No	Practiced from 1917 to 1967	N/A
Paraguay	2	No	N/A	Up to age 75
Peru	2, 4	Yes	1933	Until the age of 75.
Philippines	None	No	Attempt to practice 1972-1986 under martial law.	N/A
Spain	N/A	No	Practiced from 1907 to 1923	N/A
Singapore	4	Yes	N/A	The non-voter is removed from the voter register until he/she reapplies and provides a reason.
Switzerland (Schaffhausen)	2	Yes	1904	Practiced in only one canton. Abolished in other cantons in 1974
Turkey	1, 2	Yes	N/A	N/A
Uruguay	2, 4	Yes	1934	Law not in practice until 1970.
Venezuela	N/A	N/A		Practiced until 1993

Table updated March 2009 The numbers listed in the column for Type of Sanction stands for different types of sanctions. These are as follows:

1. **Explanation :** The non-voter has to provide a legitimate reason for his/her abstention to avoid further sanctions, if any exist. In Australia and Brazil providing a legitimate reason for not voting (e.g being sick or outside the country) is accepted. In Argentina those who were ill on voting day or over 500 kms away from their voting place are also excused by requesting a doctor to prove and certify their medical condition or asking for a certificate at a police station where they are, in case traveling on polling day.
2. **Fine :** The non-voter faces a fine sanction. The amount varies between the countries, for example 3 Swiss Francs in Switzerland, between 300 and 3000 ATS in Austria, 200 Cyprus Pounds in Cyprus, 10-20 Argentinean Pesos in Argentina, 20 Soles in Peru etc. In Turkey, according to law passed by the Parliament in 1986 if an eligible voter does not cast a vote in the elections, he or she has to pay a fee of about 5 YTL (3 US \$). In Belgium a fine of 50 euros is charged for the first offence and 125 euros for a second offence.
3. **Possible imprisonment :** The non-voter may face imprisonment as a sanction, however, we do not know of any documented cases. This can also happen in countries such as Australia where a fine sanction is common. In cases where the non-voter does not pay the fines after being reminded or after refusing several times, the courts may impose a prison sentence. This is usually classified as imprisonment for failure to pay the fine, not imprisonment for failure to vote.
4. **Infringements of civil rights or disenfranchisement :** It is for example possible that the non-voter, after not voting in at least four elections within 15 years will be disenfranchised in Belgium. In Peru the voter has to carry a stamped voting card for a number of months after the election as a proof of having voted. This stamp is required in order to obtain some services and goods from some public offices. Goods and

services provided by public offices may be denied to those failing to vote in Peru and Greece. In Singapore the voter is removed from the voter register until he/she reapplies to be included and submits a legitimate reason for not having voted. In Bolivia the voter is given a card when he/she has voted so that he/she can proof the participation. The voter would not be able to receive his/her salary from the bank if he/she cannot show the proof of voting during three months after the election.

5. **Others :** For example in Belgium it might be difficult getting a job within the public sector if you are non-voter. There are no formal sanctions in Mexico or Italy but possible arbitrary or social sanctions. This is called the "Innocuous sanction" in Italy, where it might for example be difficult to get a daycare place for your child or similar but this is not formalized in any way at all.

#### Countries that Do not Enforce Compulsory Voting:

- Belgium
- Bolivia (Compulsory for citizens over 21; also compulsory for married citizens between 18 and 211 years old)
- Costa Rica.
- Dominican Republic (18 years of age, married persons regardless of age can vote; Members of the military and national police cannot vote.)
- Egypt (Only men allowed to vote).
- El Salvador.
- France (Compulsory Voting enforced only in Senate elections)
- Gabon.
- Greece.
- Guatemala (Military personnel cannot vote)
- Honduras.
- India.

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- Indonesia (Indonesian Council of Ulema, MUI, declared a fatwa that abstention in the general elections is religiously prohibited (Haram). However, there is no legal punishment for those who do not vote.
- Italy.
- Luxembourg. (Voluntary but only for those over 70)
- Mexico.
- Panama.
- Paraguay (Not compulsory for voters over 75)
- Philippines.
- Thailand.
- Venezuela.

## (7) Some Historic Outcomes of Voting:

- Abraham Lincoln had defined Democracy as the government-'Of the People, By the People, For the People.' In a Democracy, elections are the biggest opportunity to bring about the changes. And VOTE is the biggest weapon for this change.
  - History is replete with instances where a solitary vote for choice has made the eventual difference to the outcome. For Example:
1. In 1776 in the USA - One Vote gave America the English language instead of German?

2. In England 1649 One vote meant that King Charles-I was executed Off with his head?
3. In Germany in 1923, one Vote made Adolf Hitler leader of the Nazi Party! Think about it!
4. In the USA in 1850, one vote made California a state. In 1859 One vote made Oregon a state.
5. In 1868 one vote saved President Andrew Johnson of USA from being removed from office.
6. In 1889 one vote made Washington a state.
7. In 1714 in the U.K one vote placed King George 1 on the throne in England and restored the monarchy.
8. In 1844 in the USA a farmer in Switzerland County, Indiana, named Freeman Clark was seriously ill on Election Day. He had his son carry him to the county seat so he could vote for David Kelso for state senator. Clark died on the way home from the polling place. David Kelso was elected state senator by one vote.
9. In our own country in 1999 Vajpayee Government was voted out by 1 vote.

## (8) Table of Voting Turn - out in Indian General Elections since 1952, Cost &amp; Trends

Our country, India has been a functioning democracy, for over sixty years now. Yet a cursory look at the voter turn-out in India's general elections and their analysis since 1951 throws up some interesting but serious issues that must be delved into.

*Election Statistics - Voting percentage in Lok Sabha Elections*

General Election	Year	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1st	1952	-	-	61.2
2nd	1957	-	-	62.2
3rd	1962	63.31	46.63	55.42
4th	1967	66.73	55.48	61.33
5th	1971	60.90	49.11	55.29

1	2	3	4	5
6th	1977	65.63	54.91	60.49
7th	1980	62.16	51.22	56.92
8th	1984	68.18	58.60	63.56
9th	1989	66.13	57.32	61.95
10th	1991	61.58	51.35	56.93
11th	1996	62.06	53.41	57.94
12th	1998	1998	57.88	61.97
13th	1999	63.97	55.64	59.99
14th	2004	52.65	44.65	48.74

1. For example, there have been quite a few instances of the winning candidate obtaining fewer votes than required even for the refund of security deposit. The deposit is forfeited if the candidate fails to receive more than one sixth of the total number of valid votes in the constituency.
2. Even the largest parliamentary majorities were based on less than 50% of voter Support.
3. For a rising economic power and the world's largest democracy that aspires for present day leadership among the comity of Nations the highest poll percentage in any general election has been a modest 63.56 % in 1984-85.
4. So far, no national government in India has been elected with a majority vote.
5. The budget of the election has gone up from 10,79,69,000 (Ten crores seventy nine lakhs sixty nine thousand in 1967) to 1200,00,00,000 (One thousand two hundred crores in 2009).
6. Although the Election Commission spent such a huge amount of money to keep democracy alive, the percentage of voting is consistently decreasing over the last sixty years (from 61.16% in 1952 to 58.07 % in 2004).

7. Thus though the Election Commission's preparations are for 100 % voters the money spent on NON-VOTERS is wasted. So the number of voters who do not vote multiplied by the amount spent on each voter gives the total amount of money WASTED IN THE ELECTION PROCESS. The funds so wasted has gone up from Rs 4,19,17,599/- (Four crores nineteen lakhs seventeen thousand five hundred ninety nine) in 1967 to Rs 579,73,07,800/- 2004 (Five hundred seventy nine crores seventy three lakhs approx) in 2004.
8. The election expense on each voter has gone up from Rs 0.43 (In 1967) to Rs 16.80 (In 2009), effectively costing Rs 33.60 after adjusting the voter turn-out.

**(9) Why a case for Compulsory Voting?**

- The Right to abstain from voting is not a Fundamental Right.
- In a democratic form of government such as ours, it is the duty of every citizen to vote. 'Voting' is not only our 'Right'. In fact, it is our responsibility as a citizen and we all must fulfill this responsibility with seriousness.
- We are lucky to have a democracy in our country, in



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which every adult has a right to cast vote. India being the biggest democracy in the world may gladden our hearts but at the same time, we are continuously becoming a weaker democracy, with dwindling rates of voter turn-out. The percentage of votes cast in general elections of late is abysmally low.

- Past experience has shown that low voting areas lose out in development index - high voting areas benefit and get more attention from politicians.
- Any electoral system will be credible only if it ensures maximum amount of participation. It can ensure justice and secure the rights of politically disadvantaged by integrating dissent of interests and opinions.
- Secondly and even more important, elections should be used to unite our very divided society, which is progressively getting more divided.
- The health of Democracy can best be described by a mandate with representative character not just the numerically largest numbers.
- Compulsory voting will bring about an automatic shift in focus and significant issues will get the priority they deserve rather than parties and leaders. This will keep organised groups of hoodlums and non-deserving candidates at bay, as they will no longer be able to distort the verdict through rigging.
- Compulsory voting will put all citizens, regardless of class, gender, caste and religion on an equal footing. The bill will turn Indian democracy into a vibrant one. Everyone is equal at on Election day - We all have one vote - the richest and most powerful - the poorest and disadvantaged.
- Even without securing a tangible majority in, say, a particular constituency, a person can get elected because of the "first past the post" principle — a faulty one at best.
- Interestingly the term First-Past-The -Post was coined as analogy to horse racing, where the winner of the race is the first to pass a particular point on the track

(in this case a plurality of votes) after which all the other runners automatically and completely lose. (Winner takes it all Paradigm)

- There is no requirement for the winner to gain absolute majority of votes. In a multi-member First-Past-The-Post the first candidate in order of highest vote to cross the line are declared elected.
- The catch lies in the fact that there is no pre-set post that the winning candidate must pass in order to win, as they are simply required to receive the largest number of votes in their favour. This sometimes results in the candidate actually being "FARTHEST-FROM-THE-POST".
- Universally the FPTP is more suited for countries with two party system like UK, USA, Canada, Australia, etc since the overwhelming majority of the vote is appropriated by two candidates thus throwing up a clear winner and not for those that have a multi party system like ours.
- The problem of FPTP as we have seen from our own experience is that by its very nature the FPTP leads to divisive agendas, narrow casteist and communal political appeal and fragmentation of society. In a multi-party multi-member society it divides the candidates, parties and society alike.
- In the First Past the Post (FPTP) system seats in the Parliament are not proportionate to the percentage of votes that a party gains thus leaving out a vast majority of voters un-represented in governance.
- Majority is understood to be the one who gets more number of votes than other contestants instead of being required to garner more than 50% of the total votes?
- The percentage of votes that a party gets is not the same as the percentage of seats it gets in the FPTP system. Parties with less percentage of votes can gain more number of seats and parties with more percentage of votes can get less number of seats. This is a symbolical representation does not give a true reflection of the voter's choice.

- Compulsory voting system guarantees that the government represents the will of a majority of the population, not only individuals who vote.
- This helps ensure that governments do not neglect sections of society that are less active politically and victorious political leaders of compulsory systems may potentially claim greater political legitimacy than those of non-compulsory systems with lower voter turnout.
- Decisions made by democratically elected governments are more legitimate when higher proportions of the population participate.
- When we as the citizens of our country miss no occasion to emphasize the privilege and the importance of our fundamental rights are we really worried about our future and the future of our country? If we are, then all of us must fulfill our fundamental responsibility to cast our votes. In fact Voting should be incorporated as a fundamental duty.
- Voting is the strongest weapon in our hands with the help of which we can solve our problems and can bring a great revolution in the country without a drop of blood being shed. The voter must vote without getting affected by the factors like caste or religion.
- Robust voting will focus our attention on factors like the government's stand on National Security, Terrorism, Poverty, Unemployment, Poverty, Literacy and other important issues.
- Another potential argument is that it will make the people think about the tough issues facing the Nation more seriously. This in turn might make governments less defensive in bringing up tough and possibly unpopular issues that need to be addressed nonetheless in the larger interest of the Nation.
- Voting is certainly going to be much more effective as a positive change harbinger than candle light marches and drawing room political discussions. Drawing room complaints are not heard, the votes are.
- If democracy is to take root and if we are serious about making our institutions strong and vibrant, it is necessary to bring in changes befitting a democratic society. As worthy citizens of a democratic country, everybody should participate in preserving the processes and institutions of liberal democracy.
- These changes would not allow narrow, parochial outfits based on caste, creed and religion to create divisions and encourage centrifugal forces.
- The sooner these are ushered in, the better. Compulsory vote can be a revolutionary step towards motivating the electorate and in no way runs counter to the spirit of liberal democratic citizenship.
- Lethargic voters must be cured of their indifference to the system and be made to choose representatives to the legislative assemblies and the Lok Sabha.
- For example, Post the Mumbai terror attacks on 26 November 2008, whereas one would have expected a robust voter turn-out in Mumbai a prestigious Lok Sabha constituency Mumbai South, with some of the richest residents in the country, in the general elections of 2010 had just a 43.33 per cent voter turnout in the parliamentary elections last year. Other constituencies in the city fared no better — Mumbai South Central recorded 41.85 per cent and Mumbai North Central witnessed a meager 41.82 per cent turnout. This indifference can be perilous to a democracy like India?
- Politicians with criminal records are blatantly taking advantage of the lax electoral machinery while criminals are entering politics and contesting elections to subvert the long hand of the law, especially in the Hindi heartland belt — Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh. There have been constant references to 3 MPs - money power, muscle power and mafia power - and to 4 Cs - criminalization, communalism, corruption, and casteism. Basically all of this has vitiated the political atmosphere in the country and even compromised the legitimacy of the political process.

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- Anti-social elements resort to false voting, jam booths in rural areas at times with the lavish hospitality of the ruling party. This one step can make the entire political process wholesome and more accountable.
- The compulsory vote bill is important as there is a provision for voters to reject all the candidates if they consider them unfit for the job.
- If a majority rejects the contestants, a re-election will become mandatory, which shows that compulsory participation is a healthy initiative.
- Voting, voluntarily or otherwise, has an educational effect upon the citizens. High voter turnouts might also bring about responsive accountable governments because voting rate is a sign of an engaged electorate.
- Political parties can derive financial benefits from compulsory voting, since they do not have to spend resources convincing the electorate that it should in general turn out to vote. With compulsory voting political parties need not spend crores of Rupees in mobilizing voters and taking them to the booths.
- The role and scope of unaccounted money power in voting will be reduced.
- Compelling voters to the polls for an election mitigates the impact that external factors such as the weather, transport or restrictive employers. It can in essence prove to be a measure that prevents de-facto or de-jure disenfranchisement of the socially underprivileged, deprived or disadvantaged.
- The option given to the voter to vote FOR NONE OF THE ABOVE (NOTA) if they do not support any of the candidates to indicate clear dissatisfaction with the candidate list rather than hopeless indifference to the whole process and institution of democracy.
- Compulsory voting even in the 'None of the above' scenario can strengthen democracy as the voter can reject the candidates instead of being forced to choose a bad one, compelling parties to put up and field good candidates with socially acceptable profiles.
- Good people would contest instead of the mighty, powerful or rich.
- The provision or concept of NOTA should be seen as more of a "neutral" vote rather than a "negative" one. It is more of a no-opinion vote.
- By increased participation youngsters will understand what politics and governance is all about.
- It is also argued that in any democratic set-up where emphasis is laid on fundamental rights - the least that should be done to introduce a sense of participation in the citizen is that the process of voting should be made a "Civic Duty", like paying taxes, since it is critically important for the harmonious functioning of the society.
- The government can also go a step further, that is, include not just disadvantages or penal provisions but also rewards and incentives for compulsory voting. For instance, that the Bill can give certain incentives such as tax rebates to those who come out and vote.
- Across India, there has been a general decline in the percentage of those who come out to vote on polling day. Moreover, with hardly 25 to 30 per cent of affirmative votes cast it begs the question why elections should not be made mandatory given that the Election Commission spends millions preparing voters' identity cards, printing and updating voters' lists and making necessary prior arrangements.
- India is the BIGGEST DEMOCRACY IN THE WORLD. India's present electorate of 714 million is larger than those of all of the 50 countries of Europe put together, all of Africa's 54, North America's 41, North and South America combined, and the entire Commonwealth minus India.
- We had 43 million more voters this time in the general elections of 2009 than the last elections - and that's two Australian electorates put together but, for INDIA TO BE THE STRONGEST DEMOCRACY we need to enhance consciousness about the impact of participatory democracy for the government to live

upto the expectations of the people in resolving these burning issues, indeed all issues that our people grapple with.

- One of the reasons is they don't think their one Vote will make a difference. But what if everyone thought this way? The course of history would change.
- Fact is that in India the perceived notion of an ever increasing amount of corruption, caste-ism, criminalization, communalization and decreasing standard of the politics in our Country has disillusioned the electorate, a large number of whom is now detached and keeping away from electoral politics including abstention from their right to vote.
- Given the observed fact that there has been no appreciable improvement in the quality of our legislators over the decades, the institution of an amendment like the has become pressing today in view of the increasing possibility of a larger number of voters than previously not approving the candidates nominated by the political parties. Most of us have also been complaining about the behavior of the politicians.
- The people are also worried about the problems like Corruption, Unemployment, Illiteracy, Increasing crime rate, Terrorism, Poverty and so on. The list just keeps growing. Many of us really want to do something to change this situation, but, can't actually do anything, due to many different reasons.
- It is true that we have been continuously seeing the degradation of politics in India, since our independence in 1947. Ironically, though, the word candidate comes from the Latin "Candidatus" meaning 'one clad in white' and most, till this day carry on with this white we have some of our MPs and MLAs in our elected legislatures who have serious criminal charges against them. Some of them have also been convicted by the courts. But, their number is continuously growing as political parties are giving protection to them, just for personal gains. But this severely affects the future of our nation and its citizens.
- The right to vote under Indian laws flows from both the constitution of India and the Representation of the People Act of 1950 and 1951.
- A citizen of India who is 18 years of age has a right to be registered as a voter in a constituency irrespective of his or her race, religion, caste or sex.
- Under the law, there is no specific provision which makes it compulsory for the voter to cast his vote. But he can decline to do so only if he reveals his identity to the polling officials present in the booth. Clearly, this procedure violates the principle of "secrecy of the ballot", which lies at the heart of the Electoral system in this country.
- Given the democratic aspirations of the citizens of India and its global standing as the World's largest and one of the most vibrant democracies, there is a strong case for providing a stronger constitutional foundation to strengthen the Right to Vote. Perhaps by making it compulsory while effecting radical changes in the Representation of People Act to enhance the voter turn-out and widen its base by facilitating greater participation.
- Our intention to make the voting process mandatory is to bind the voters to some responsibility and strengthen the democratic institution and process. Moreso, considering that many commissions and panels formed by the government on electoral reforms etc have recommended a number of measures in which this can be attained.

#### (10) Constitutional Provision of Voter's Choice

- In a parliamentary democracy of the Indian sort, the underlying principle of sending legislators to Parliament and the State Assemblies-is that of "unfettered choice".
- That is, the voter is free to choose among candidates figuring in the "list of candidates" he is confronted with in a polling booth, the choice depending on his decision on who he thinks will best represent his views in the legislature. But why should the exercise of "choice" be limited to choosing among the

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candidates whose names figure in the list before the voter in the polling booth? The electorate has nothing to do with the drawing up of the list, and it is possible that a voter may not approve of the idea of sending any of the official poll contestants to the legislature. In such conditions, if he still has to choose among the names before him, the very principle of free choice is violated. Indeed, an element of compulsion creeps into the voting process which can be said to strike at the very heart of the Indian Republic.

- The Constitution provides for a voter to go to the polling booth and declare in writing that he refuses to vote for any of the available candidates, effectively rejecting the nomination of all the candidates vide form 49-D. In other words the option to vote for NOTA (None of the above). The Constitution bench in *Kuldip Nayar V/s Union of India* had observed, "It is clear that a fine distinction was drawn between the right to vote and the freedom of voting as a species of freedom of expression, while reiterating the view in *Jyoti Basu V/s Debi Ghosal* that a right to elect, fundamental though it is to democracy, is neither a fundamental right nor a common law right but a pure and simple statutory right."
  - Even so, under the existing provisions of Sections 49(0) of the Representation of Peoples Act, a voter who after coming to a polling booth does not want to cast his vote, has to inform the presiding officer of his intention not to vote, who in turn would make an entry in the relevant rule book after taking the signature of the said voter. This according to experts is violative of the Constitutional provisions guaranteed under Article 19 1 (a) (Freedom of speech and expression) and Article 21 (Right to liberty) and violated the concept of secret ballot. According to them, such a voter should be given the right to reject all candidates, by indicating 'none of the above' in the voting machines itself.
  - What this means is that, for the sake of complete consistency, the voter should be allowed to say no to the official list of candidates which, translated into simple terms, would mean that he is not happy with the prospect of any of the official candidates representing him in the legislature.
  - Certainly, there is nothing morally indefensible about this stand. On the contrary, the element of choice in the system of adult franchise would be even better protected thus making the right to vote even more precious, in a manner of speaking.
  - The provision of "None of the above" choice indirectly makes an official distinction between voters who decide to choose among the available candidates and those who decide otherwise, which probably will fall foul of the provision of the fundamental right to equality granted to every citizen under the Constitution.
  - The Election Commission has seen merit in this standpoint, so much so that it has officially asked for an amendment of the existing laws (specifically Rules 22 and 49B of the Conduct of Election Rules, 1961) in order to "enable a voter to reject all the candidates, if he chooses to do so" while maintaining secrecy of the ballot.
  - As voters, youth can play a major role in the elections because a large amount of our voters belong to the young generation. -Because only then, can we hope to see some improvement on the many fronts causing concern to all of us.
  - Also, those who don't fulfill their responsibility towards the country, have no right to ask for their 'rights'. I would like to quote John F Kennedy here-'Ask not what the country has done for you. Ask what you have done for the country.' So, if we can't do anything else for our country, let's at least cast our vote with responsibility and let's unite to bring positive changes in our life and to make our own future better.
- (11) Recommendations of Commissions and Other Groups for Compulsory Voting as a Fundamental Duty and Other related Electoral Issues:
- In recent years in full recognition of the problems that the malformation of our electoral system has created, there have been many exercises aimed at reforming it. In the last ten years many working groups and Commissions including the Law Commission have given a host of recommendations

and suggestions to initiate long due electoral and administrative reforms some of which have been implemented and the rest that are yet to be adopted would impact the voter turn out and participation of the masses in government formation. These are:

1. The Goswami Committee on Electoral Reforms (1990)
2. The Indrajit Gupta Committee on State Funding of Elections (1998)
3. The Law Commission's report on Reform of the Electoral Laws (1999).
4. In addition, the Election commission has also documented its own thoughts based on the recommendations of these three organizations as well as based on their own experience of ground realities. Some major Working groups and Commissions that deliberated the issue are:

**(1) The National Commission to Review the Constitution**

This Commission undertook the exercise by starting from the findings of the aforesaid most recent official exercises already undertaken in this regard with similar objectives, that were taken prior to its being framed by the Government namely:

- (1) The Goswami Committee on Electoral Reforms (1990)
  - (2) The Indrajit Gupta Committee on State Funding of Elections (1998)
  - (3) The Law Commission's report on Reform of the Electoral Laws (1999).
  - (4) The Election Commission's comments on the recommendations of the above three and its own proposals based on experience of ground realities.
- The Commission had dwelt upon and brought out a slew of measures that it believed have made the voter indifferent towards casting his vote like representative character of voting, criminalization of politics, role of money and muscle power, blatant misuse of caste and religion and other constitutional measures including the issue under debate **COMPULSORY VOTING**.
  - The recommendations of the Commission are more relevant today than ever before in view of the debate on negative trends that have persuaded our voters to stay away from, the electoral system.
  - Of these 58 recommendations involved amending the Constitution while 86 involved legislative measures and the rest involve executive action. The necessary correctives could be achieved by ordinary legislation modifying the existing laws or, in many cases, merely by subordinate legislation.
- Besides others, the Commission had identified the problem areas to be as follows:
- Increasing cost of elections leading to unethical, illegal and even mafia provided electoral funding, corruption, criminalization and black money generation in various forms.
  - With the electorate having no role in the selection of candidates and with majority of candidates being elected by minority of votes under the first-past-the-post system, the representative character of the representatives itself becomes doubtful and their representational legitimacy is seriously eroded.
  - In many cases, more votes are cast against the winning candidates than for them. One of the significant probable causes may be the mismatch between the majoritarian or first-past-the-post system and the multiplicity of parties and large number of independents.
  - Use of raw muscle power in the form of intimidation of voters either to vote against their will or not to vote at all, thus taking away the right of free voting from large sections of society and distorting the result thereby.
  - Criminalization of the electoral process - increasing number of contestants with serious criminal antecedents. The visible presence of many criminals

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is in fact a very large factor in the loss of legitimacy for politicians as a whole.

- This is also extremely dangerous for the country because apart from distorting the political culture of the country, criminal elements progressively get to influence leadership and governance. The spectacular success of some criminals in politics invites emulation. The signal to the society by such a process is that it is acceptable to muscle your way through everything because in the last analysis the system rewards you.
- Divisive and disruptive tendencies including the misuse of religion and caste in the process of political mobilization of group identities on non-ideological lines.
- Fake and non-serious candidates who create major practical difficulties and are also used indirectly to subvert the electoral process.
- Incongruities in delimitation of constituencies resulting in poor representation.
- Last but not the least, loss of systemic legitimacy due to decay in the standards of political morality and decline in the spirit of service and sacrifice in public life.

(1.1) On including the Right to Vote in Fundamental Duties

The Commission Said:

- Constitutions of some countries of the world contain provisions for Fundamental Duties.
  - While taking note of the dwindling base of number of voting citizens the commission had recommended making voting compulsory. Under the heading "FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES" it recommended inclusion of the following in article 51A of the Constitution:
- (iv) "Duty to Vote at Election. Actively participate in the Democratic Process of Governance and to pay taxes should be included in Article 51A ".

(1.2) On Candidates Winning by Minority Vote the Commission said:

- The multiplicity of political parties, combined with our Westminster based first-past-the-post system results in a majority of legislators and parliamentarians getting elected on a minority vote.
- This means that at an average, at the very least, two-thirds of our legislators all over India win on the basis of a minority vote.
- In other words, they usually win by obtaining less than 50% of the votes cast, i.e. with more votes cast against them than in their favour. There are States where 85% to 90% of the legislators have won on a minority vote, (i.e., by having obtained less than 50% of the votes cast).
- At the national level, the proportion of MPs who have won on a minority vote is over 67% at an average for the last three Lok Sabha elections. (Lok Sabhas constituted prior to year of report i.e 2002)
- In extreme cases, some candidates have won even on the basis of 13% of the votes polled as other contenders did not manage to get that many votes. (For relevant data, see Tables in Annexures to the Consultation Paper on the subject). Elections in India since Independence have proved that candidates with even less than 10 % votes in any electoral constituency can win a seat.
- In the 2009 Parliament elections, according to a study by CERI (Campaign for Electoral Reforms in India) 145 out of 573 elected members won with less than 20 % votes. On an average an MP got only one fourth of the vote share.
- Again according to CERI, In the present Lok Sabha only five MP's one each from Nagaland, Sikkim and West Bengal and two from Tripura got more than 50 % of the votes.
- In a pluralistic society such as ours, some political parties have found it advantageous to develop a vested interest in progressively appealing to narrower and narrowing loyalties of caste and religion. Clearly, if a candidate can win on less than one-third share of the votes polled, he does not need to generate a wider appeal.

- By making caste and community a factor in political power play, we have made the divide even wider and deeper in the Indian society and made it nearly impossible for Babasaheb Dr. Ambedkar's vision of a casteless and classless society ever coming true.
  - It is strange that most people of the constituency do not vote for the particular candidate who becomes their representative. Whose representatives are such candidates when a majority of voters did not want them?
  - The seriousness of this issue has generated suggestions from many quarters focused primarily on some possibilities. It has been suggested from several quarters that this principle of representativeness will be fulfilled if the elected representatives win on the basis of 50% plus one vote.
  - If, in the first round, no body gets over 50% of the votes polled, then according to this view, there should be a run-off contest held the very next day or soon thereafter between the top two candidates so that one of them will necessarily win on the basis of 50% plus one votes polled. Several representations from various organizations favoured this option to achieve the objective of better representative democracy.
  - The Chief Election Commissioner is reported to have confirmed that the task of run-off elections can be managed. Actually, the run-off vote is analogous to a re-poll. There is no revision of electoral rolls, no fresh nominations, no fresh campaigning or the like.
  - The Commission is of the view that there are substantial advantages of following the policy of 50% plus one vote. On the one hand, it resolves the problem of inadequate representation. On the other, it also makes it in the self-interest of various political parties themselves to widen their appeal to a wider electorate.
  - It can help in political parties and candidates adopting a 'universal' tone as opposed to 'sectoral' tones of the present day. With the need to be more broad-based in their appeal, issues that have to do with good governance rather than with cleavages and narrow identities might start to surface in the country.
  - There are substantial advantages of following the policy of 50%+1 vote. There is no revision of electoral rolls, no fresh nominations, no fresh campaigning or the like. It is the same polling booth with the same administration and therefore there are no complications of heavy costs or fresh security arrangements. On the one hand, it resolves the problem of representation. On the other, it also makes it in the self-interest of various political parties to widen their appeal to the electorate.
  - In the circumstances, the Commission while recognizing the beneficial potential of this system for a more representative democracy, recommends that the Government and the Election Commission of India should examine this issue of prescribing a minimum of 50% plus one vote for election in all its aspects, consult various political parties, and other interests that might consider themselves affected by this change and evaluate the acceptability and benefits of this system. The Commission recommends a careful and full examination of this issue by the Government and the Election Commission of India.
- (1.3) On the Postal Ballot System the Commission recommended
- (c) "Section 60 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, inter alia, makes a provision enabling the persons of the armed forces to cast their votes through postal ballot. It is reported that there have been inordinate delays in delivery of the postal ballots sometimes resulting in disenfranchising the personnel of the armed forces. Some suggestions have been made to the effect that as an alternative at their option, the members of the armed forces may be allowed to cast their vote by appointing someone as proxy. The Commission recommends that by making necessary changes in the Representation of the People Act, 1951, the facility of voting either by proxy or the existing postal ballot system may be provided to members of the armed forces."
- (1.4) On the Misuse of Religious, Caste or Communal Sentiments the Commission said:
- Campaigns which are crafted to create or exacerbate



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tensions between communities and/or to incite feelings of hatred on the basis of caste, community, religion, race or language attract disqualification at present but effective implementation of laws is lacking.

- Any election campaigning on the basis of caste or religion and any attempt to spread caste and communal hatred during elections should be punishable with mandatory imprisonment. If such acts are done at the instance of the candidate or by his election agents, these would be punishable with disqualification.

(1.5) On Redefining the Eligibility of Criminals to Contest Elections the Commission recommended:

- Any person convicted for any heinous crime like murder, rape, smuggling, dacoity, etc. should be permanently debarred from contesting for any political office.

(1.6) On the Proliferation of Non-serious Candidates the Commission said:

- Out of 1900 Independent candidates who contested the general election in 1998, only 6 (0.65%) succeeded, 885 (47%) lost their deposits.
- Likewise the figures given by the Inderjit Gupta Committee reveal that out of the 10635 candidates, who contested the 1996 Lok-Sabha elections, only 9 (0.08%) won and 10,603 (99.7%), lost their deposits. It is also known that most of these so-called independent candidates are in fact dummy candidates or defectors from their parties on being denied party tickets.
- These candidates only vitiate the sanctity of the electoral process and involve waste of resources. This was carried to ridiculous limits when a Lok Sabha constituency in Andhra Pradesh (Nalgonda, in 1996) had 480 contestants.
- Similarly there have been assembly constituencies with over 1000 candidates. There were 1033 candidates for one single assembly seat for the

Modaurichi assembly constituency in Tamil Nadu in 1996. The ballot paper was in the form of a booklet!"

- The Commission recommends that independent candidates be discouraged and only those who have a track record of having won any local election or who are nominated by at least twenty elected members of Panchayats, Municipalities or other local bodies spread out in majority of electoral districts in their constituency should be allowed to contest for Assembly or Parliament.
- In order to check the proliferation of the number of Independent candidates and the malpractices that enter into the election process because of the influx of the Independent candidates, the existing security deposits in respect of Independent candidates may be doubled.
- Further, it should be doubled progressively every year for those Independents who fail to win and still keep contesting elections. If any Independent candidate has failed to get at least five percent of the total number of votes cast in his constituency, he/she should not be allowed to contest as Independent candidate for the same office again at least for 6 years.
- An independent candidate who loses election three times consecutively for the same office as such candidate should be permanently debarred from contesting election to that office.

(1.7) On Vote percentage required for Security Forfeiture the Commission remarked:

- The minimum number of valid votes polled should be increased, to 25% from the current 16.67% as a condition for the deposit not being forfeited. This would further reduce the number of non-serious candidates.

(As the initiator of the Bill on Compulsory voting, I feel there is a very strong case in view of the foregoing findings that elections to any state legislature or the Parliament should be held valid subject to the condition that minimum voter turn-out in these

elections is 50 % + 1 vote of the total number of registered voters in such elections)

(2) The 170th Report of the Law Commission of India in May 1999 on Electoral Reforms & Allied Issues:

Much before the recommendations of the National Commission to Review the working of the Constitution, in May 1999, the 170 th Report of the Law Commission of India in its working paper on electoral reforms set out the concept of "alternative method of election" and devised certain other reforms for adoption by Parliament with almost similar aims and objectives of cleansing the electoral system of its present ills. While preparing the working paper and the accompanying Bills, the Law Commission took into consideration the Bill which was prepared in 1990 by the late Shri Dinesh Goswami, the then Minister for Law, Justice and Company Affairs, based on a consensus arrived at between all the political parties. The said Bill was taken as the starting point and various other measures suggested which in its opinion were called for to achieve the aforementioned objectives. The Commission also took into account a brochure published by the Election Commission of India containing various suggestions for amending the Representation of the People Act, 1951 Notice was also taken of several decisions of the Supreme Court on various provisions of the Representation of People Act.

The findings of the Commission are far reaching and revealing merit debate in the context of the prevalent electoral scenario today.

(2.1) Views of the Commission on the Representative Character of Voting:

- There has been a steady deterioration in the standards, practices and pronouncements of the political class, which fights the elections. Money-power, muscle-power, corrupt practices and unfair means are being freely employed to win the elections.
- Over the years, several measures have been taken by Parliament to amend the laws relating to elections with a view to check the aforementioned forces. This

report, which has been prepared after extensive consultations, is a step in the said process. It is hoped that Parliament will take prompt action to give them legislative sanction.

- The Law Commission took note of the fact that the first-past-the-post' system prevailing in our country had given rise to several inequities and distortions in our electoral process particularly on account of the multiplicity of the political parties.
- There are certain States in India where there are three or four recognized political parties, more or less evenly balanced. In such a situation what is happening is that the winning candidate is receiving, in many cases, 30% or less of the valid votes cast.
- The remaining 70% or more votes polled (cast in favour of the defeated candidates including independents) are practically going waste, without representation, and without a voice in the representative bodies, namely, Parliament and the State Legislatures.
- The consideration that weighed in this behalf was that the first-past-the-post (FPP) system now in vogue is not yielding a correct picture of the voter preferences. It was thought advisable to provide a voice and a representation to the wasted votes which indeed very often constituted a majority of the total votes cast.
- There is no commensurality between the total votes cast in a State or in the country, as the case may be, and the seats obtained by the parties. To be more precise, what is happening is that a political party which has received, say, 32% of the total votes case in the country is obtaining 70% of the seats in Parliament, whereas another political party which has polled, say, 29% of the votes, is getting 25% of the seats in Parliament.
- A 'swing' of 2 to 3 per cent votes is resulting in a huge difference in the number of seats won.
- There was yet another situation where a political party is polling a substantial chunk of votes cast in

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a given State in parliamentary elections but is not able to get a single seat in the Parliament from that State.

- To remedy this the Commission it recommended the 'Alternative method of election'. The other idea put forward is the concept of "negative vote." In the opinion of the Law Commission, the idea and underlying object are both laudable. Such an alternative method of election was suggested by certain eminent persons with long experience in public life. This method the Law Commission asserted went a long way in ensuring purity of elections, keeping out criminals and other undesirable elements and also to minimize the role and importance of caste and religion. The method suggested was:-
  - (a) no candidate should be declared elected unless he obtains at least 50% of the votes cast;
  - (b) the ballot paper shall contain a column at the end which can be marked by a voter who is not inclined to vote for any of the candidates on the ballot paper, which is called as 'negative vote'. A voter can cast a negative vote only when he is not inclined to vote for any of the candidates on the ballot paper;
  - (c) for the purposes of calculating the fifty per cent votes of the votes cast, even the negative votes will be treated as votes cast;
  - (d) if no person gets 50% or more votes, then there should be a run-off election between the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes;
  - (e) in the run-off election too, there should be a provision for a negative vote and even here there should be a requirement that only that candidate will be declared elected who receives 50% or more of the votes cast' as explained hereinabove;
  - (f) if no candidate gets 50% or more of the votes cast in the run-off, there should be a fresh election from that constituency.

(2.2) Objects/ Merits of this Method as Documented by the Commission:

- This method of election is designed to achieve two important objectives viz.,
  - (i) To cut down or, at any rate, to curtail the significance and role played by caste factor in the electoral process.
  - (ii) There is hardly any constituency in the country where anyone particular caste can command more than 50% of the votes.
  - (iii) This means that a candidate has to carry with him several castes and communities, to succeed; The parties and candidates would also try, in such a situation, to gather a consensus and fight on ideologies and programmes rather than on caste or religious vote banks.
  - (iv) The negative vote is intended to put moral pressure on political parties not to put forward candidates with undesirable record i.e., criminals, corrupt elements and persons with unsavory background.
  - (v) It has the merit of compelling the political parties to put forward only good candidates and to eschew bad characters and corrupt elements.

Take a constituency where there are one lakh voters. Five candidates contest from that constituency. The total number of valid votes cast in the constituency is 80,000. Ten thousand voters cast negative votes. Only the candidates who obtains 40,000 votes or more out of the 80,000 votes cast can be declared elected. If none of the five candidates obtains 40,000 votes or more, there should be a run-off between two (of the five candidates) who have polled the highest votes among the five. In the run-off, 70,000 votes are cast, of which 10,000 are negative votes. If one of the candidates obtains 35,000 or more votes, he will be declared elected. Otherwise, there would be a fresh election from that constituency. Even in this fresh election, the very same procedure as set out above will be followed - until some candidate gets 50% or more of the votes cast. This run-off poll is not applicable to 'list system'. The total number of valid votes cast in that constituency alone should be counted and that in case no candidate got 50%+1 of

the valid votes cast, a 'run-off' election should be held between the two candidates obtaining the highest number of votes. The merit of such a method of election, they pointed out, was that it would reduce/eliminate the pernicious role played by the caste and religion in elections.

(2.3) On Non-serious Candidates Confusing the Voter's Choice

- Out of the 1910 independents contesting the last round of assembly election in four States/National Capital Territory of Delhi in November, 1998 only 19 (0.99%) out of 1910 independents could reach the post.
- The records would further show that most of these independents were also really not independent but rebels of certain established parties and who were supported by rival parties." Past experience shows that many independent candidates contested Lok Sabha elections in a casual manner or for oblique reasons.
- In many cases their security deposits were forfeited. Non-seriousness of some of the independent candidates is exemplified by the fact that quite a few persons of the same name as the registered party candidate stand as independent candidates from the same constituency in order to mislead the masses. Such practices are meant to confuse people and make them cast their vote in favour of a candidate whom they never intended to vote.
- In Law Commission's view, the time is now ripe for debaring independent candidates from contesting Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly election. Any person proposing to contest Lok Sabha election can always form a political party and contest elections but its entitlement to any seat in Lok Sabha will be subject to the condition that it obtains not less than 5% of the total valid votes cast in an election to Lok Sabha. Therefore, it cannot be legitimately argued that our proposal tends to interfere with the democratic ethos or political processes.

(2.4) Illustrating Criminilization of Politics and Elections the Commission opined:

- A negative process was in progress in India, namely, criminalization of politics and politicization of crime.
- Indian Society was basically tolerant of human failings and that it respected acquisition of wealth by whatever means.
- Facts and figures depict the increasing criminalization and the increasing number of crimes committed at every succeeding election. Electoral malpractices are increasing with every passing election. While in the 1957 elections, repoll was ordered only in 65 booths, in 1989 it was ordered in 1670 booths. In 1991, in Bihar alone repoll was ordered in 1046 booths and in 2173 booths in 1996. Strong measures are required to arrest the trend towards criminalization of politics and elections.

(12) Suggestions to encourage Voting & Enhance Voter turn-out in India based on interesting Election practise in Other Countries:

- The Right to vote in advance in Canada by amendments to election laws in 1960 and 1993, is extended to all electors willing to swear that they would be otherwise absent on election day. We could emulate this in India.
- In 1988 the Supreme Court of Canada ruled that mentally ill patients have the right to vote.
- The United Kingdom modified laws in 2006 via the Electoral Administration Act 2006 and reduced the age of standing at a public election from 21 to 18.
- In the U.S a state may choose to fill an office by means other than an election. For example, upon death or resignation of a legislator the State may allow the affiliated political party to choose a replacement to hold office for the remaining term until the next scheduled election. This ensures there is no disruption in official or business activity besides saving public resource that could be utilized for augmenting development. Such an appointment is

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affirmed by the Governor. This needs to be considered for adoption in India.

- Just voter registration, Federal over-sight, and all encompassing, simplified election procedures increased the civic participation in democracies world-wide and have ensured that voter turn-out climbed dramatically and quickly. In the US the 26th amendment ratified in 1971, required all states to set a voting age no higher than 18. No state has since opted for an earlier age although some governments have discussed it. Some States however, permit people who will be 18 on before the general election to vote in primary elections and caucuses.
- In India, a large number of citizens will not be able to exercise their right to vote in any given general or state election. The reasons for this are many.
- For instance, there are no provisions in Indian law to enable migrant workers within India (estimated to be over 100 million by the government), non-resident Indians living overseas (approximately 25 million), students traveling abroad (more than 80,000 per annum go to the United States alone), traveling business professionals and senior or unwell citizens who may not be able to travel to the polling booth to vote in an alternative manner.
- The best practices that prevail in different parts of the world demonstrate that governments need to make substantial efforts to ensure greater participation of their citizens in the electoral process.
- A number of developed countries implement various forms of absentee voting, such as Internet voting (Switzerland, the USA, France etc.) proxy voting (The Netherlands) and postal voting which has become known as the most popular form of absentee voting in the world. India being an IT power we should introduce the concept of Internet and absentee voting.
- People in countries such as the USA, Britain, Switzerland and Australia have greatly benefited by the implementation of postal voting. In India we too, have a limited form of postal voting, but it is not accessed by or available to a large enough number

of people for it to create a consequential impact towards the desired objective of making the electoral process more inclusive.

- For instance, the Conduct of Rules 1961 in section 18 (a) provides for the following list of persons entitled to vote by post in a parliamentary or assembly constituency; special voters (The President of India, Vice-President, Governors etc.); service voters (armed forces, members of a force to which the Army Act applies etc.); voters on election duty (polling agents, polling officers etc.) and electors subjected to preventive detention.
- This provision provides for the right to vote for certain specified categories of persons "resident in India" but omits a huge number of people stated above who have difficulties exercising their right to vote since the statutory requirements have not been updated or amended suitably.
- In an amendment to the Representation of the Peoples Act 1951, in 2003 section 60(c) provided for enabling "any person belonging to a class of persons notified by the Election Commission in consultation with the government to give his vote by postal ballot". While this provision clearly provides scope for the recognition of a "class of persons" to be entitled to exercise their right to vote by way of postal ballot it has been used in the past for a limited number of cases only concerning migrants from J&K, and Bru and Reang migrants from Mizoram and Tripura allowing them to exercise their franchise by postal ballot.
- For a variety of reasons including travel, illness, disability and personal difficulties including education, employment, etc a large number of Indians are not able to be physically present on the day of elections in these constituencies where their vote is registered.
- In the spirit of a leading democracy it is a requirement of times that India expands the electoral framework to enhance scope and reach of its postal ballot system, for implementing the right to vote by a mix of the postal ballot system and other policies that

increase the political participation of people in the electoral process.

- Though postal voting is provided for in our election laws, its ambit also needs to be widened in terms of the technological advances of the day to enable people who are away from their electoral constituency vote on Election Day. A greater dimension of participation will reflect in a wider and more inclusive social character of the government. The right to vote of every Indian citizen will make the electoral process more inclusive in a way that EVERY INDIAN IS ABLE TO EXERCISE NOT ONLY THE RIGHT TO VOTE but also HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO VOTE.
- The Representation of People Act 1950 passed under the Constitution of India, provides that every person who is a citizen of India and not less than legal age of voting on the qualifying date and is ordinarily resident in a constituency shall be entitled to be registered in the electoral rolls for that constituency and exercise his right to vote. The term 'ordinarily resident' has so far excluded people with Indian citizenship who have migrated to some other country, a person of Indian origin who is born outside India or a person of Indian origin who resides outside India or in simpler words - the NRIs.
- Same is the case with migrant labourers who if they remain out of their constituencies for six months at a stretch find their names missing from the electoral lists for that constituency?
- Today, the number of Non-Resident Indians spread out across the globe stand at no less than 25 million. In the year 2009 alone India has reportedly received 50 billion dollars from the NRIs in the form of remittances.
- Their money has been pumped back into the country and used for improving the social and physical infrastructure. By working abroad but investing in India, their funds have been hugely beneficial.
- When the NRIs have been so favourable towards our development, the question of voting rights is a major loophole.
- The demand for equal rights to vote made by the NRIs is quite legitimate. Why so? The NRIs are citizens of India so they feel the urge for an equal say in deciding who the future leaders of the country will be.
- It is believed that by allowing the NRIs to vote they will become more involved in the nation-building process and the opportunities that India holds for them. Around the world, many countries allow their citizens to vote from abroad.
- The Representation of the People (Amendment) bill of 2006 which if passed will add the names of all NRIs to the electoral votes. By this, if NRIs are in their respective constituencies at the time of election then they can exercise their legal right to vote.
- However, this amendment is not going to make much of a difference. According to it, the NRI citizens have to be physically present at his/her constituency at the time of elections. The other option which could be brought in is the concept of absentee ballot.
- 'Absentee ballot' is a vote which is cast by someone who cannot vote in person at the polling station. This kind of a ballot can be cast by electronic means, postal mail or proxy voting.
- In the 2009 elections, it is estimated that around 714 million Indian names were registered to vote in the electoral rolls. More than 828,000 polling booths were set up across the country. If the system of absentee voting is to be brought in place, our technology has to be upgraded a few notches.
- No system or procedure in the world is fool-proof or incorruptible. But this should not deter us from bold initiatives. Adequate technological and systemic safeguards will have to be incorporated before conferring the NRIs voters the right to vote.
- Critics have said that NRIs aren't in the country for a majority of the year so their level of comprehension about the political proceedings within the country will be negligible in comparison to the local residents. That they would have a lesser understanding of the

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problems faced by the people of that constituency and that they would only add to the complexity by voting for the wrong candidate. But in the modern day world that is now described as a global village, thanks to instant communication and technological innovations distances have shrunk and people in any part of the globe can and do keep track of happenings back home.

- In any case, NRIs always have the option of coming back to India and settling down. By default, they immediately regain their right to vote. So why deny them the same by not devising other forms of voting?
- Also, along with the NRIs even citizens who migrate within the country and do not reside in their local residence for a period of six months find their names deleted from the electoral rolls. Our Chief Election Commissioner, found his name missing from the voters' list in the 2009 elections.
- In our country even though polling days are declared as holidays, polls should as far as possible be held on Saturday and Sunday, days when work related travel is minimal, to ensure that working people can fulfill their duty to cast their vote.
- Similarly, mobile voting booths may also be taken to old age homes and hospitals to cater for immobilized citizens, the handicapped or the infirm.
- There is therefore cause for concern with regard to the voting rights (or accessibility) for those who are disabled ; and also with regard to voting rights for those who have a language issue for example migrant voters of one state wanting to exercise their right of franchise in another state.
- In America Federal legislation such as the "Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (NVRA, or "Motor-Voter Act") and the Help America Vote Act of 2001 (HAVA) address some of these concerns of the disabled.
- A citizen who has never resided in the USA can vote if a parent is eligible to vote in certain states. In some of these states the citizen can vote in local, state and federal elections - in others in federal elections only.

- Jurisprudence concerning candidacy rights and judicial intervention in electoral matters is different in various states and some states require an independent or minor party candidate to collect as high as 5 percent of the total votes cast in the preceding election before the Court will intervene.
- Introduction of the electronic voting trials for people with vision impairment in 2007 in Australia benefited about 3 lakh people by giving them a secret ballot for the first time. Before the introduction of the electronic voting trials, people with vision impairment had to ask someone else to fill out their ballot form for them. This meant that people with print disability could not enjoy the right to a secret ballot like everyone else in Australia.
- We should develop a system for India that aids and ensures the participation of the vision impaired in elections in India. Further people with any kind of intellectual disability may require special assistance or a companion to enroll and also to vote - the electoral laws need to provide for this category of people.
- Remote electronic voting was also introduced for members of the Australian Defence Force who are posted overseas.
- Another interesting aspect of voter registration in Australia is that voters who turn 18 after the election notification have a grace period for enrolling as eligible voters and can do so within the next three days.
- The people who joined the electoral roll in grace various periods for varying categories provided for in Australian law accounted for about 16 % of the total growth of enrolments since the previous election.
- The concept of grace period in India for voters turning 18 or even those who have changed address needs to be statutorily introduced.
- In India rural and remote voters face extra difficulties in enrolling to vote and registering changes of address. Due to greater physical distances, means

of conveyance and potential difficulties in accessing the internet in remote areas, it may take rural and remote voters more time to obtain the necessary forms, complete the requirements for updating and revision and eventual submission of the papers or forms. Shorter deadlines will exacerbate these problems and may impact on the number of rural and remote residents who can exercise their right to vote in any ensuing election.

- The basis of a functioning vibrant democracy is the right to vote which translates to the existence of an accurate and constantly updated Voters List. If this list itself is totally mismanaged - not by intent or design but by systemic deficiencies then Democracy has no meaning.
- By the Election Commission's own admissions in the past, the voters' list accuracy was supposedly less than 50%, on an average across the country. From the kind of reports we are getting, it appears no better even today, even in the technology capital of the country.
- The entire set up is not as professional and does not do justice to this country's reputation for its IT prowess. The problem of inaccurate voter lists is also a factor in low voting and the incapacity of the agencies involved - namely Election Commission (both centre and state), NIC, and local bodies. And, the only way out appears to be through the outsourcing of the entire job of preparation and maintenance of the Electoral Roles across the country to a reputed professional company (like TCS has been engaged for Passport work). In this context The National Commission to review the Constitution had recommended that a single exercise should be enough for preparing common electoral rolls and ID cards. The Commission had suggested "The task could be entrusted to a qualified professional agency under the supervision of the EC and in coordination with the SECs".

(13) Fundamental Rights V/s Fundamental Duties of the Indian Citizen

- Constitutional guarantees for the human rights of the people of India were one of the persistent demands

of our leaders throughout the freedom struggle and while framing Fundamental Rights Chapter the Constituent Assembly of India substantially relied upon the 'Universal Declaration of Human Rights, (UDHR) 1948.

- Article 21 of this very UDHR lays out the right of people to participate in government and enjoy universal suffrage and envisages that "the will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will, shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures"
- The Constitution of India clearly defines the responsibilities of Indian citizen, their Fundamental Rights and Duties. Part II of the Indian Constitution covers the clauses on Citizenship. Fundamental Rights are covered in Part III of the Constitution, while the Fundamental Duties are written in Article 51A.<sup>^</sup> The Constitution, in a way, makes the citizens aware of their core rights and responsibilities through the articles dealing with the fundamental Rights and Duties. The inclusion of Fundamental Duties in our Constitution also brings it in line with Article 29(1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which says: "Everyone has the duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of the personality is possible."
- Exercise of fundamental rights entails duties to the community which ensures the free and full development of human personality.
- Fundamental Duties of citizens serve a useful purpose. In particular, no democratic polity can ever succeed where the citizens are not willing to be active participants in the process of governance by assuming responsibilities and discharging citizenship duties and coming forward to give their best to the country. Voting should be assumed to be as a responsibility for Nation building.
- Some of the fundamental duties enshrined in article 51A have been incorporated in separate laws.



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- The most important task before us is to reconcile the CLAIMS OF THE INDIVIDUAL CITIZEN and those of the CIVIC SOCIETY.
- To achieve this, it is important to ORIENT THE INDIVIDUAL CITIZEN TO BE CONSCIOUS OF HIS SOCIAL AND CITIZENSHIP RESPONSIBILITIES and so shape the society that we all become solicitous and considerate of the inalienable rights of our fellow citizens. Therefore, AWARENESS OF OUR CITIZENSHIP DUTIES IS AS IMPORTANT AS AWARENESS OF OUR RIGHTS.
- Every right implies a corresponding duty but every duty does not imply a corresponding right. man does not live for himself alone. he lives for the good of others as well as of himself. our basic duty to society is to contribute to enhance its quality and character.
- It is this knowledge of what is right and wrong that makes a man responsible to himself and to the society and this knowledge is inculcated by imbibing and clearly understanding one's citizenship duties. The fundamental duties are the foundations of human dignity and national character.
- If every citizen performs his duties irrespective of considerations of caste, creed, colour and language, most of the malaise of the present day polity could be contained, if not eradicated, and the society as a whole uplifted. Rich or poor, in power or out of power, obedience to citizenship duty, at all costs and risks, is the essence of civilized life.

#### (15) Fundamental Rights

A rticle 12 to 35 of the Indian Constitution covers the Fundamental Rights of the citizen of the country. All these Fundamental Rights indicate that all the citizens are equally treated by the nation irrespective of caste, sex and creed. The basic Fundamental Rights are as follows:

- Right to Equality:

Article 14: The provisions regarding Equality before Law are included in this Article

Article 15: Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth is specified in this Article

Article 16: This Article consists of Rights of Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment

Article 17: Abolition of untouchability is mentioned in this particular Article Article 18: This Article provides details about Abolition of titles

- Right to Freedom:

Article 19: Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of expression and free speech, etc. are clearly specified in the Article

Article 20: This Article states the Protection in respect of conviction for offenses Article 21: Protection of life and personal liberty is mentioned in the Article

Article 22: This Article deals with Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases

- Right against exploitation:

Article 23: The details of Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labor are presented in this Article

Article 24: The Article contains Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc.

- Right to Freedom of Religion:

Article 25: Particulars of Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion are clearly enumerated in this Article

Article 26: The Article specifies the Freedom to manage religious affairs

Article 27: Freedom as to payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion is stated in the Article

Article 28: This Article includes Freedom as to attendance at religious instruction or religious worship in certain educational institutions

- Cultural and Educational rights:

Article 29: Protection of interests of minorities is specified in detailed form in this Article

Article 30: Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions is scripted in this very Article

- **Saving of Certain Laws:**

Article 31 A: This Article contains Savings of laws providing for acquisition of estates, etc.

Article 31B: Validation of certain Acts and Regulations are mentioned in the Article

Article 31C: This Article deals with Saving of laws giving effect to certain directive principles

Article 31D: The Article dealing with Saving of laws in respect of anti-national activities has been repealed by Constitution Act, 1977 and was recorded in the 43<sup>rd</sup> Amendment

- **Right to Constitutional Remedies:**

Article 32: Remedies for enforcement of rights conferred by this part have been included in the Article

Article 33: This particular Article addresses the Power of Parliament to modify the rights conferred by this Part in their application to forces, etc.

- **Fundamental Duties**

The Fundamental Duties scripted in the Constitution of India are different from the Fundamental rights. This is because Fundamental Rights are considered as the basic rights to be enjoyed by the citizens of the nation while the Duties are conferred upon people to be followed by them accordingly. The Fundamental Duties of the citizens of India mentioned in Article 51A of the Indian Constitution are as follows: Constitutional guarantees for the human rights of the people of India were one of the persistent demands of our leaders throughout the freedom struggle and while framing Fundamental Rights Chapter the Constituent Assembly relied upon the 'Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, that emphasizes the right to vote.

1. To respect and incorporate the Ideals which were the very base of Our National Struggle for Freedom
2. To follow the Constitution and respect its institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem
3. To spread the message of peace and brotherhood amongst all the Indian citizens irrespective of linguistic, religious and regional or sectional diversities
4. To discontinue practices pertaining to the impairment of the dignity of women
5. To protect and promote the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India
6. To protect public property and to avoid violence
7. To respect and preserve the rich heritage of Indian culture
8. To contribute towards making improvements in all spheres of individual and collective functions to take the nation to new heights of achievement
9. To develop the spirit of inquiry and reform, a scientific temper and sense of humanism
10. To provide defense and national service when called upon to the country during hours of crisis
11. To preserve the natural environment of India like the forests, lakes, rivers and wild life and to have a compassionate outlook towards the living creatures.\*

*[Translation]*

SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the debate on this Bill was initiated during the last session. I have been a member since 1977 and I remember that none of the movers has taken so much time while speaking on any Government Bill, Resolution on a Private member's Bill. Perhaps, even the Prime Minister does not take one-and-a-half hour for delivering his speech. In support of his Bill he deliberated upon the situation world over, the Election Commission of India and all the Committee constituted with regard to electoral reforms and he dwelt upon issues or subjects by

[Shri Hukamdeo Narayan Yadav]

no means relating to the present Bill. It is a separate matter that issues like politicization of religion or religionisation of politics have been topic of debate for long. Our socialist leader, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia was a Member of this House from 1963 to 1967. Like me, he also used to speak from one of the benches we use today. At that time also, he had raised this issue quite emphatically. Religion is a long-term politics and similarly, politics is a short-term religion. If religion or politics became one-sided country will surely be ruined and if it becomes inclusive the country will progress, it will develop. This has to be introspected in totality.

Sir, there has been a demand for making voting compulsory by enacting a law in this regard. But we should also try to ascertain the reasons necessitating it. Apart from the reasons mentioned already, there are other reasons behind making it compulsory. I am a poor, helpless, down-trodden, backward Indian citizen and also a voter. On an election day, muscle-man come in front of my jhuggi and does not allow me to come out of it. Even if I go to the polling booth, I am beaten and asked to go from there. Our female family members are paraded naked. In such a scenario, does any one want that we get insulted in the same way in case we go for casting vote if it is made compulsory. Is there anyone who can ensure that I am not insulted? Whether the people responsible for booth capturing using muscle-power in elections, forcing voters to cast votes in favour of a particular candidate have been brought to book? What is the reason for not taking any action against such people? When the people were fighting for country's independence under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi the people had an aspiration that as the country is going to be independent, they would prosper. '*Kahin na hove chot-badal, gale mile sab bhai-bhai, Unch-nee ch ka bhed na hove, Such ka hove dagar-dagar, hum chalo basayen naya nagar*'. We had a dream that we will get our country free from the British rule and we will build a new India. We kept hoping to fulfill that dream but we could never fulfill it. With the Independence of the country, the reigns of the power came into the hands of our freedom fighters. But as the time passed by, many brokers of power loyal to the British entered the political arena. These informers to the British Rule, the colluders working against the poor classes, entered the political arena and the poor, weak, backward, Dalit, peasant and labourers who

sacrificed their all for the Independence of the country were pushed aside and compelled to submit. The colluders with the British, the capitalist, attained peaks in politics and the deprived were disappointed. Still, in deprivation, they had a faint hope of change. They believed that some day *Swaraj* and *Suraj* will come and Gandhiji's dream will be fulfilled to build a new India whereas the society is free of exploitation. This was Gandhiji's philosophy, who dreamt of a stateless and classless society. Have we been able to do it? As I said, the poor, weak, backward and Dalits still had a faint hope of some good, but with the passage of time, it began to die slowly and now they remain hopeless and dejected. You encourage polling, but whom to vote for? Just now, Jaiprakash Agrawalji was suggesting for compulsory voting and he was claiming that he was not politicizing it. Let me tell you, the Gujarat State Government has provided for compulsory voting in the election for Local Self-government and the Assembly has passed the motion. Don't you deem Gujarat State Assembly is a House of elected public representatives? Are not the Members of that House elected by the people? The Gujarat Assembly has passed that motion with majority vote and you call it an arbitrarily taken move. If a simple move in the Lok Sabha by us is called arbitrarily taken, will it feel wise? If we criticize a motion passed by a State Legislative with majority vote, then it amounts to insult to the very spirit of the democracy itself. In that Bill, a provision called 'negative voting' is also there. The Gujarat State Government has equipped the people with an Instrument through which they can exercise the option of not choosing any candidate at all. This is a new move, an experiment that empowers the people to reject the unworthy candidates. The State Government of Gujarat has gone those far. The Bihar State Government has provided for fifty percent reservation for women in Panchayat elections and provide this facility to women of each class; be them backward or Dalit. Thus exclusive reservation is provided to women.

These depressed and oppressed people never feel secure in patriarchal society and reservation mean to them as a special opportunity, those who are weak should get special opportunity so that they can move ahead. If a person in a family is ill, then that member is given apple, orange, fruits, vegetables, medicine, milk, butter so that after consuming it he should become healthy and become

a healthy and active member of that family. If a strong person of the same family demands for the same treatment and ask for the same then this is injustice, this is inhuman.

17.00 hrs.

Therefore, the reservation was meant to be a special opportunity. Providing special opportunity means they should be given opportunity separately so that they can come to the same pedestal. Thus it is my humble request that you should consider this in totality. Bihar legislative assembly has passed a Bill. That Bill enshrines 50 percent reservation in local bodies for the first time and in that reservation the backward and the extremely backward and those called as Mahadalits, who are extremely poor among dalits and backwards, there is provision for some arrangements which is called unto the last. The theory given by Ruskin, on the basis of which Saint Vinoba propounded the philosophy of *Sarvodaya* and *Mahatma Gandhi* gave the philosophy of last human, Deendayal Upadhyaya and Dr. Lohia has taken it forward to equal and harmonious society and they have done it. If nobody goes to cast their franchise the the question is why they don't go? Whether he will vote to negative? If elections are conducted and candidates contest for that, then there should be an option below in the same machine that non found suitable, and there should be an option to press that button. Let us assume that if a winning candidate secures 100 votes and there are 150 negative votes, then that election should be cancelled and the candidates contesting from all the party should not contest for the second time. Then parties should bring other candidates. Only then compulsory voting could hold some sense. What is compulsory voting? I am hungry and you say me to eat. What is in the list of menu - There are buffaloes, cows, horses, donkeys their excreta, put up before us and said to eat which ever you like. Is there any logic in it? Why do you give us such inhuman logic? If there should be a column that none of the candidate is of our choice and if the number of negative votes is more than that of the winning candidate then that election should be cancelled, remove all candidates and every party should bring the new candidates. Only then there could be some desire among the masses that this is the candidate of our choice and we should be able to elect them. Right now there is

nothing according to our choice, political parties nominate candidates, they are allotted symbols, willingly or unwillingly you have to elect. Now whom to choose? There was a thesis - "Lesser evil and greater evil" 'big wicked and weak wicked. Whether wicked in big or weak?

When Dr. Lohia propounded this thesis in the politics, he proposed for a non-congress policy and labeled congress as one of the greatest enemy and called for unification of all the small political parties forgetting their differences to defeat the big enemy like Congress - and the philosophy of non-Congressism evolved from this point. Likewise you have mentioned that political parties select candidates to contest and one can elect one of the candidates as per his choice. Choose out of the more wicked or less wicked. But after all a wicked is a wicked. An evil is neither weak nor strong. With right time and opportunity a weak wicked can also become strong and vice-versa. Therefore, we should make efforts to bring about political purification.

You want to make the voting mandatory but whether names of voters are included in voters list compulsorily? Even today 30-40 percent of poor, backward and down-trodden people's name does not appear in the electoral list. Get your self photographed. Go to the office of electoral officer fill the form, get your name enrolled, go once twice, thrice and keep on going. My name is Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav but the card be a others photo. How this will work? When you go to cast vote, you will find one's name and others photo in the list. My name is Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav and it bears a name Hukmadeo Narayan Devi. They turned Deva into Devi. If a wrong electoral list is prepared and it bears a wrong photograph then there should be a provision for punishing the erring officer if they prepare wrong electoral list, misspell the name, and enter wrong particulars or put wrong photograph then the officers responsible for it should be punished. Until and unless they are punished they will not prepare correct electoral list. Not only I say this just while ago I was sitting in the Central Hall. Kumari Selja of Congress and Shri Shadi Lal Batraji, an advocate who have been MLA and now he is a member of Rajya Sabha. He is a good friend of mine. Alka Balramji is also a member of Rajya Sabha.

[Shri Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav]

We are member of the same Committee, therefore a discussion started. They also stated that I was right. If we make such provision only then some improvement will take place. I would also like to draw the attention of hon'ble Law Minister towards an issue. He talks of progress a lot and it should be. You ought to have courage and boldness to change society. If you have to run against the stream to change the world, you should do that. During the freedom struggle and Bihar movement we used to hum this song.

*'Hum log hain aise deewane, Duniya ko  
badal kar manenge,*

*Manzil ki dhun mein aaye hain, Manzil  
ko pakar manenge.'*

*Sacchai Ke Kaaran Gandhi Ne Seene  
Par Goli Khai Thee,*

*Esha Ko Jhulaya Suli Par Bacchon  
Ne Jaan Ganvai Thee.*

My humble request to you is to have courage. Who does not cast vote? There are high rise buildings in Delhi, affluent people live here and these people use air conditioner to protect themselves from hot and cold in summer and winter season. Various facilities are available here. Aeroplane facility is available here. Every household has three cars but the voter turnout is low in Delhi. Voter's turnout in the villages of Bihar is higher than that of Delhi. Why is it so when all facilities are available here. There are educated and learned people in Delhi. They are holders of degrees like M.A., Ph.D. and they even are foreign returned persons. Aeroplane facility is available here. There is no shortage of anything but why the people do not cast their vote. Less number of educated and affluent people cast their vote. Voting percentage of the backward caste and the dalits is increasing. Their aspirations have also increased in proportion to their participation in the democracy. It is the outcome of the democracy that Shri Lalu Prasad, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, Shri Sharad Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav, Shri Ramesh Bais and Shri Arjun Meghwal, who was a collector, are Members of Parliament. How did we get elected? Kumari Selja is present in the House, her father was also a Member of Parliament. If all the people had not got the right to vote and had Gandhiji not given

equal right to all, we would not have been here in the Parliament. Had there been no provisions for reservation in the Constitution, any political party would not have got any suitable candidate from the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribes. What is the criterion of merit? This notion got entrenched in India that a child born in a particular caste will be worthy while the other born in another caste cannot be. Such type of social injustice took place in the country. This change would not have taken place had Mahatma Gandhiji, Baba Saheb Ambedkar, Dr. Lohia or Vivekanand, Dayanand Saraswati, Bhagwan Buddha, Mahavir not brought religious and cultural awareness in the country. My humble submission is that we have changed the fate by our own efforts.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): Hon. Member, you are telling that no dalit is coming out. You see, Mr. K.R. Narayanan, our beloved son of Kerala, became the President of India. Why are you not seeing these things? Why have you not pointed out these things?

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): I was expressing my views to you. Please listen to me. Neither I fear nor I have any kind of allurements. So, I always put forward my views without any fear. I am saying that even today whenever any post is offered to the people belonging to backward and Scheduled Caste community, it is said that we have placed them there. They term us as the lion and bear of a circus. They term us as the actor of a bioscope, we have been controlled by somebody else. Therefore, Kumari Selja, Smt. Meira Kumar and I should not be proud of ourselves because if we do not have the protection of the Constitution of India then we would not be allowed to sit in the front now. Our ancestors have suffered, we are suffering for the past so many years and still we are suffering in some places. And this Parliament is also not an exception. You are talking about the compulsory voting. But have you transformed the Parliament. A long time has passed since India got Independence. Whether Parliament has been transformed since then? No, it has not been transformed.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to make a humble request to him that please give a serious thought to this. I will be rather happy when you will make the voting compulsory because I will be benefited out of it. Our generations are awakening and this process is on. The moment you make it compulsory then those who are good in number, will be benefited and there will be huge turnout of voters and in this scenario they will cast more votes as their numbers are good and in a democracy, the one who gets majority vote, will rule. Hence Shri Mulayam Singh ji, Shri Lalu Prasad Yadav Ji and Sharad Yadav Ji and Mayawati Ji or anyone in the country are fighting for it, they are doing so for social revolution. The human being does not want bread alone because human being has two kinds of hunger - one is related to its stomach and other one is related to its 'Mann'. The first can be satisfied by taking bread and the latter is satisfied by the honour a person gets. Therefore, do not think that mere providing sufficient food is enough for us. So, both kinds of hunger are required to be satisfied. Hence, today we pray to the goddess of democracy who has enabled the farmers, labourers, poor, destitute, vulnerable and neglected sections of society speak in the Parliament. This democracy is the gift of our Constitution and our Independence to nation to which Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Ambedkar greatly constituted.

Therefore, I humbly request you that if I have got this opportunity then I request you with folded hands to encash this opportunity. We should never forget the miseries of our society wherein one has been born and brought up and which has helped one in his progress even if one scales the top posts and whatever high position one is holding. If we set our one eye on the Red Fort the second eye should be on the people living in huts from where we have come. Until we set our one eye on the huts and another on the Red Fort in Delhi, there will be no change in Indian politics. We should amend and modify the public representative law. Make voting compulsory but here I will say one thing that what Pal Ji was speaking was laughed upon. On retirement, a Government servant gets pension. He gets pay and allowances even if there is even holiday on that day. Do not do anything for anyone but for BPL card holders make a provision that they will get wage for the voting day equal to the per day wage given to a worker enrolled in NREGA.

Hon'ble Chairman Sir, he should be given the wage because he earns, brings ration and feeds his children. If he does not earn he will not bring ration and if ration is not brought his children will remain hungry. What will he get from this democracy if he will vote then his children will sleep hungry? Therefore, the poor should be given wage on election day at the rate of 100 rupees per day so that they may cast votes. When you talk about state funding why this provision should not be added to that? Therefore, they should be given at least 100 rupees wage so that they may go to cast votes and from this money they may buy ration and may feed their children.

Sir, the second point is that as soon as the electoral process starts, code of conduct should be imposed and the sale of liquor should be banned nationwide immediately till the electoral process is over. Can the Government do it? If sale of liquor is stopped during these days it would automatically result in compulsory voting as the candidates with money power exploit the voters maximum by offering them liquor. They mislead our people, spoil our children by offering them liquor and then ruin our families. I am sorry to say that these people treat the poor as animals as a dog keeps chewing dried up bone and his mouth starts bleeding but the dog thinks that he is getting that blood from the bone he is chewing. Similarly, the rich people chew we poor people. But, the time has changed now. Let the voting be made compulsory. It will have nothing but advantages only, we have no loss in it. We are still moving ahead. Only our people can afford standing in a queue for eight hours in sun for casting their votes. Even today, our people walk for 4-5 kilometers for casting their votes. The rich and powerful people may not go for voting, but the poor ones still go for casting their votes.

Sir, I was elected as an MLA way back in 1967. I had contested 1962 election also. I was elected as Pradhan of Gram Panchayat in 1959-60. I became Block-Pradhan then Chairman of Zila Parishad. Thrice I became MLA and five times Member of Parliament and even a Minister in the Government of India. Starting from the fields in the villages I have walked upto Red Fort. I still remember the following lines of Ramcharitmanas:

[Shri Hukamdeo Narayan Yadav]

"Mandir-mandir pratikar sodha,  
Dekhejahan-tahan aganit jodha.  
Gayau dasanan mandir mahi,  
Ati vichitra kahijaat so naahin.  
Shayan kiye dekha kapi tehi,  
Mandir mahun na deekh vaidehi.

started from a village street and scaled Red Fort. My father, eight of my uncles and four of my cousins were freedom fighters. My house was looted. It was looted during British rule. I was there then. My mother took me in her lap, boarded a boat, took me to maternal grand-father's home. My father, my uncles and cousins were freedom fighters. My village became a model village. Their memorials are still there. When the struggle for freedom was in its last phase those living in posh bungalows sacrificed their one bungalow for the sake of freedom but occupied a prominent political position in lieu thereof. My home was ruined, my family was ruined, my parents suffered a lot, I also suffered in my mother's lap and then India gained independence. Therefore, I fight against this suffering as my father sacrificed his blood for country's freedom, my family sacrificed their blood, I have faced that struggle. Therefore, the man who has stood test to the time will always succeed. We will continue to march on the path of struggle and we will continue to kindle that torch until the day when the complete power, economic power, political power, social power, cultural power, administrative power and all other powers will be in the hands of weaker, poor, dalit, backward and hungry people of the country. Hence, provisions for compulsory voting should be made and facilities should be provided to the people. There are people who can not be persuaded even by offering crores of rupees but I would like to say that if you give 100 rupees to our people and give them some incentive, you will see the increase in percentage of polling. If no incentive is provided, even then we will make efforts to increase the percentage of polling. Lastly, I would like to say that if no incentive is provided, even then we will go to cast our vote, we will face all kinds of weather i.e. the summer, the rain and the winter but, we will certainly cast our vote since we have to establish democracy and see that our future generation rule over this country with dignity. We are seeking your support to fulfil that dream and bring reforms in democracy.

SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA (West Delhi): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, the Private Member Bill introduced by Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal ji is very important one. Today, I was listening to Hukum Dev ji and thinking that he will give some valuable suggestions but he has spent all his time giving references from Ramayana and 'folkloros'. I think that the way he has expressed his views, he has spoken in the interest of Congress. In this regard I would like to state that the Government under the leadership of Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi lowered the age of voting to 18 years and this thing has not been mentioned by you. This is the biggest contribution of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Our Minister of Law himself has vast knowledge of Ramayana. He will appreciate this point on humanitarian ground. I would like to give my suggestions on this subject in a very short time. People from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh or from the Himalayan region to the Bay of Bengal and from Jammu Tawi to Kanyakumari go to Delhi, Punjab, Maharashtra, Haryana, Assam, Kolkata and other place for jobs. Names of these people in the age group of 18 to 25 years are not included in the voters list. These people are not able to cast their votes due to non-inclusion of their names in the voters list. I would like to state that there are around 10 lakh people whose names are not included in voters list. Due to this reason, they are not able to get their Ration Card, their children are not admitted in schools, they are not able to get treatment in hospitals as they are not citizen of Delhi. Two three months back, there was an incident of Lathi charge in an industrial town of Punjab. Thousands of people had gone there. Thousands of people live in Ludhiana. People go there to earn their livelihood but their names are not included in the voters list. People in the age group of 18 to 25 years who have come to Delhi from all parts of the country stay here in rented accommodation and their landlords do not provide them any rent agreement since they fear that if they give them something in black and white and they help to get their names include in the voters list, they might illegally occupy their house. The people have to face this problem, they are not able to get their ration card and get their names included in the voters list. Similarly, you might have seen that people from Poorvanchal and different parts of the country go to Maharashtra, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Bilai, Raigarh, Haryana and Kolkata, the people in age group of 18 to 25 years go to all these cities for jobs.

Sir, I rise to support the Bill. This is also the constituency of our state President. I want to tell that there are ten lacs of people in Delhi without voter card and ration card. The reason of this is that landlords do not give them tenancy certificates. It is a very complex problem for them. I would like to suggest you that issue self affidavit should be made sufficient because landlords do not want to know that their buildings are on rent. Due to this, ration card is not issued to them, and because of it Identity Card is not issued. They do not get citizenship of, say, Delhi or Punjab. So in my opinion if they make declaration on a five rupee stamp paper by way of self affidavit that they do not have any ration card or identity card in Delhi or outside of it, then it should be admitted because the matter is related to the people between 18 to 25 years of age.

Our Delhi state President is present here and the legal luminaries are also here. Our hon'ble Minister has a humane approach and is a man of religious nature. You said that voting should be made compulsory, undoubtedly it should be done. At times, candidates having 33 percent votes form the Government. Why should voting not be mandatory? But when voter cards are not prepared, how can we make voting mandatory? People having age between 18 and 25 should declare themselves so that their ration cards could be prepared. A short while ago we were talking about fundamental rights. Just now Hukmadeo ji was speaking and I was listening. I have been his voter in Bihar. But such populist speech will not work. You have cited the example of Gujarat. You have tried to create gulf between downtrodden and most downtrodden in Bihar. Congress Party has tried to unite Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and Christian it has never tried to create divisions among them. Congress has given slogan of Hindu, Muslim, Sikh Christians unity but you have talked about promoting casteism by creating division among downtrodden, most downtrodden, backward and most backward. Congress Party never liked it. Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi has never talked about casteism. He had said that a person of 18 years of age knew the importance of fundamental rights. He said that they should be given right to vote. Today, I remember late Shri Rajiv Gandhiji. It is all right about fundamental rights. We contest elections from Delhi but you can see the condition of people coming to Maharashtra, from Madras or from Punjab. People are

asked there to produce citizenship or leave the state. You support Bal Thackeray there and they talk about driving outsider away from the state. What had Chief Minister Chauhan Saheb said? Drive away the Purbias from the State. But you are talking about to support them. A wolf in sheep clothing will not do. You should say that every citizen has equal fundamental rights. A person can go anywhere and can do the job and ekk out his livelihood. ...*(Interruptions)* Sheilaji had not said that. You have given a twist to the point. I would like to heartily congratulate Hon'ble President, Soniaji. If Sheilaji has said so Mahabal Mishra would not have been Member of Parliament. Who gave ticket to Mahabal Mishra? Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal, Sheilaji or Soniaji never said like that against the people of Purvanchal. They always stood for the interest of Purvanchal. If they have not thought of interest of the Purvanchal then Chhat Holiday would not have declared. Bhojpuri Maithli Akadmi would not have been established in Delhi. It is my request to you whether a person has come from Uttarakhand, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh or from Punjab or Haryana name of the youth of age group between 18-25 year should be included in the voter list on the basis of self declaration so that they can include their name in the ration card.

Today discussion is taking place on the issue of inflation. Hon'ble Prime Minister have said it very clear. I would like to point out here that those people who do not have ration card or I Card are not able to get kerosene oil, ration from P.D.S. and they have to purchase from black market shop. I.D. is required to get Ration Card. To include the name of youth of aged group between 18-25 should be allowed to include their name in the voter list just by giving self declaration on five rupees stamp paper. Hon'ble Minister should look into the matter. I would like to request Hukam Devji you have mentioned the name of Mahatma Gandhiji you should also mention late Shri Rajiv Gandhi ji. You have mentioned Ambedkar ji Rajiv Gandhiji is not untouchable. Rajiv Gandhiji had made valuable contribution. I would have appreciated it if you had mentioned his name. I would like to express my thanks for giving me this opportunity.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have already taken the allotted



[Shri Mahabal Mishra]

two hours for this Bill. If hon. Members agree, we can extend the time by one more hour.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, the time for this Bill is extended by one hour more.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I would thank Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal for moving this Bill. In a way he has allowed us to think over the matter, the causes for low polling and the demerits that have crept into our election system. Some years back we had also discussed about this compulsory voting in our country and this House also had deliberated on this issue. I am reminded, in this democratic set up in our world, in different countries, we have different types of democracies. We have adopted a system - 'first past the post' - and that is how a Member gets elected. It is not like the European countries like Germany or France where a specific number of votes is required for a Member to be elected. We have adopted a system as in Britain which is the 'first past the post'; whoever gets maximum number of votes wins and he is elected. A person who gets one per cent less from the winner is nowhere, he is not recognized. But in other countries, specially in Germany, Italy, France etc., it is a specific percentage of votes that is counted and that is how many number of Parties also get representation in their Houses. But we have adopted this system. It has its merits, it has its demerits.

But when we are discussing about compulsory voting, I can understand the predicament of Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal - he is representing an urban area. Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav does not represent an urban area. He had also participated in the earlier discussion when we discussed about the compulsory voting in this House, perhaps it was in 14th or 13th Lok Sabha.

But, I would ask - which are the countries which have adopted compulsory voting? Some 38 or 39 or 40 countries have this system of compulsory voting. But those are smaller countries where the population which comes to vote or those who are entitled to vote, their number is very less. In our country it is 71 crore or 714 million voters. In 2009 when we went to polls for our General Election,

it was 714 million registered voters. Of course, I remember the day when I participated in the earlier discussion during a Private Member's Bill where I had said that out of 543 Members who have been elected to the Lok Sabha, how many of them have got more than 50 per cent of their voters' support? How many of them have got it? Some NGO or some group of people or researchers have made certain researches and it has been published in different newspapers.

In the constituencies of many of us, the total polling is less than 50 per cent of the total electorate and we have been elected, many of us have been elected getting 18 per cent or 22 per cent of votes of the total electorate whom we represent here. But that is the system.

I was referring to the Constitution, I would remind Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal one thing. The hon. Minister of Law and Justice is going to participate in this discussion. As per our Constitution and election law, voting is a civic right; it is not a civic duty. Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav hails from a freedom fighter's family and so also Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal hails from a freedom fighter's family. Should I say I also belong to a freedom fighter's family? Yes.

It is the utmost duty of all of us to uphold the cause of freedom for which many people have sacrificed their lives. Very humbly, I would state that when you say to make it compulsory, you are trampling on the freedom of a citizen and you are forcing him to express his opinion. Our Constitution does not give that right to any of us to force a person to express his opinion. It is his civic right. He may express or he may not express it. We have not enshrined in our Constitution that it is a duty, but subsequently whenever we have discussed this, this issue has cropped up. A Committee under the chairmanship of former Chief Justice J. S. Verma was appointed in 1998. He gave a report to the then Government, in which it was suggested that... (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): It was Venkatachalliah Committee to review the Constitution.

SHRI B. MAHTAB : Justice Venkatachalliah Committee

comes later. I will come to that later. It was Justice J.S. Verma Committee which had first given a report in October, 1999. It suggested that duty to vote at elections, to actively participate in the democratic process of governance and to pay taxes should be included in Article 51A of the Constitution. What is Article 51 A? It enumerates the Fundamental Duties of every citizen. In its sub-clauses (a) to (j), a number of duties have been enshrined. Justice Verma's suggestion was that once you make it a duty of the citizen to vote at elections, you also make it a duty that he should pay taxes. He had coined these two words. It was the National Commission to review the working of the Constitution of India about which hon. Law Minister mentioned. Justice Venkatachaliah and others had participated in that. They had also mentioned that the first and foremost step required by the Union Government and the State Government is to sensitise the people and to create a general awareness of the provisions of Fundamental Duties among the citizens on the lines recommended by Justice Verma Committee. It had strongly suggested implementation of some of the Fundamental Duties, including the duty to vote at elections by amending Article 51A of the Constitution. I would say that these are the suggestions.

What the Election Commission had said when Gujarat Assembly passed a resolution. Very faintly, without going into the politics of it, the Election Commission had stated that it was very impossible to organize it. That was their instant reaction in a very faint manner. I fully agree that there are pros and cons. Once you make it mandatory, you compel the voter to vote and the mover of the Bill has suggested certain punishments, like fine of Rs. 500 or two-day imprisonment, forfeiture of his ration-card, to render him ineligible of contesting any election for a period of ten years and so on and so forth. But I would say that a great cost is also involved in it, namely, to identify, to locate and also to punish. Once the vote is cast, if somebody has not done as per the provisions of the law, then how long will it take to prosecute that person with our system of courts and judiciary?

How long will it take to do it? Who will prosecute them? Who will be the complainant? Will the Election Commission be the complainant or the District Magistrate

be the complainant? Who will be the complainant? Will the candidate be the complainant? These things are lacking in the Bill.

I would not take much time, but I would say that the time and funds required to enforce the rule will cost several thousands of crores of rupees. Compulsory voting has certain plus points. It will enhance the percentage of votes and it will force the educated people to come to vote who actually take the benefit of the democratic system of our country. They will be forced to come out to vote, and with educated people coming out to vote, it will definitely make a change to the people who get elected and it will also put pressure on the political parties to field better candidates. But with this, if the mover of the Bill would have added -- as was suggested by Shri Hukmadeo Yadav -- that a rejection or negative vote also should be enshrined, then it will help to a great extent.

But I am of the view that to make it compulsory or mandatory for the Indian citizens is too unwieldy a situation. It can happen in Switzerland and it can happen in smaller countries. It can happen even in Delhi itself where you can enforce it in a limited way as has been done in Gujarat. I do not know whether it is in force or not, but you can enforce it in the urban areas. But it is very difficult to enforce it in a country where 71 crore people or 714 million people are in the voters list. It is a Utopian idea.

No doubt that everybody should come out to vote, but the basic question is this. The people amongst themselves ask during election time and all of us also know what voters ask from us. What is the benefit that I am going to get if I am going to vote? He is not asking for money; he is not asking for prestige; and he is not asking for certain chair where he will sit. He is asking a very pertinent question to the system that we have developed within the last 63 years. Is this democratic system benefiting me in a certain way? Is it empowering me to get my ration card or get the job that I am supposed to get? This question he is asking to a candidate. What does the candidate say to him? Give me vote; I will get elected; and I will do everything for you. This is what the candidates have been saying for the last 63 years, and in a way, a number of citizens of our country feel very disenchanted with the system.

[Shri B. Mahtab]

Of course, by raising this issue, Shri J. P. Agarwal has brought the issue before this House to deliberate. I would think that he wants us to deliberate on a very particular issue. Is the system -- that has developed within the last six decades or so -- delivering justice to the citizens for whom the freedom fighters have fought? Subsequently, when I heard his colleague from Delhi speaking in favour of the Bill, should I say that the Congress is in support of making this Bill pass in this House?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a Private Member's Bill.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Yes, it is a Private Member's Bill, but I would say that let us all deliberate on this. Certain corrections are necessary, and this discussion is required not only in this House but also outside where we can educate ourselves and our people, and accordingly reform the system that has been there and which is actually not delivering justice.

[Translation]

\*SHRI C. SIVASAMI (Tirupur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in order to protect himself, his property and to safeguard his interests and to ensure a Government of his preference by electing representatives of his choice to guide the lives of people, every individual has got voting right as his only talisman. A voter is empowered to change a government and to elect a government.

What is prevailing today as of now with regard to voting rights and voting method raises a question as to whether people are able to elect a government of their choice. There are many hurdles and lacunae coming in the way. This is what I would like to bring to the notice of this august House. If we want all the cent per cent of people to come forward to vote, we must ensure a conducive atmosphere for all the people to cast their vote. We are now deliberating the same.

Our Constitution provides that all the citizens who have completed 18 years of age have got voting rights. But when you go to a polling booth, you will be permitted to exercise your voting right only when your name has been enumerated in the Voters' List available with the

Polling Officer. It is not enough that you have voting right, but you must find your name in the Voters' List. Every year, when the Voters' List is revised, according to the rise in population, the Voters' List too must swell. But officials involved in that duty restrict the rise in number to two per cent only. Even if the request from the individual eligible people is more in number, say four to five per cent, they are not enrolled. The officials on duty think that they may become answerable to their higher ups and as a result of this apprehension, they curtail it to two per cent only. So, the aspirants and applicants to get their name registered in the Voters' List are deprived. It is difficult for those who have completed 18 years of age to get their names enrolled in the Voters' List. It is not that easy and it is very cumbersome. I can even go to the extent of saying that it would be rather easy to get elected as a Member of Parliament than to get enrolled as a voter in any of the Lok Sabha constituency.

If the revision of Voters' List is carried out according to the increase in population in every constituency, 5,000 to 10,000 new voters would be added. But what is available today is something to the contrary. It is rather strange to note that in some constituencies, the number comes down from what it was in the previous year or the previous election. Such confusion prevails there in our country in many constituencies. We must note that the candidate can be declared to have been elected with a margin of very meager number like 10 or even less or it can even be by a single vote. From Singanailur Assembly Constituency, a legislator was elected by a margin of 14 votes. In the neighbouring Pongalur Constituency, a candidate lost his choice by 40 votes. So we find that an improper Voters' List can change the fortunes of a Government.

When we want all the eligible voters must vote without fail in the elections, then we must ensure that a right atmosphere for all the voters to cast their vote is there during the elections. Necessary formalities and basic requirements in this regard must be completed and fulfilled. Today we are casting our vote. We cannot be very sure that our vote has been cast in favour of the candidate of our choice. There is no way to ascertain that we have cast our vote the way we wanted to. We are not sure what we have done because we are not in a position to know what

\* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

we have done. This is the situation available now. With these Electronic Voting Machines, we cast our vote without knowing for sure what we are doing. Even when you are to buy a cloth in a cloth store, you see the cloth, ascertain for yourself the choice and then buy. There is no way in the case of our voting to find out whether we have voted only to the candidate of our choice. Earlier on we used to have ballot papers. It was then easy for us to check for ourselves whether we have inked our vote on the symbol of the candidate of our choice. We were able to verify before putting the ballot in the ballot box. Now, EVMs are there. We press the button. There is a 'beep' sound. We are to believe that we have voted. We are also to believe that we have voted for the candidate of our choice. But we cannot verify it for ourselves. So, a person with the voting right has no right to know the fate of his vote.

That is why, our Leader and the General Secretary of our AIADMK and the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has been reiterating that the earlier system of voting through ballots should be resumed giving a go-by to the Electronic Voting Machines which have got the scope for going out of order due to possible malfunctioning.

I am duty bound to point out here that even after several years of Independence, our voting percentage is much to be desired. In Jammu and Kashmir, only 20 per cent of voters cast their vote during the previous election. Later on, during the Assembly election, the voting percentage improved by about 30 to 35 per cent because of the security measures that instilled confidence among voters. We must take steps to give adequate protection to people so that they may gain confidence that there is a guarantee for the safety of their lives. It will not be out of place on my part to point out that we witness violence and war-like situations which may even put to shame Indo-Pak war. We find from the media the increase of violence especially during elections even near election booths. We can see them through our TV sets. It is so common that it is for all of us to see. A culture of violence has set in. That is why, the Chennai City Corporation elections were revoked and re-election was done. That happened because of unprecedented violence that took place in Chennai city that day. So, even if we want to ensure cent per cent voting, it is not that easy at this juncture. Only when people feel safe and guaranteed of their safety and

security will they come forward to vote. As long as violence prevails, no amount of emphasis on cent per cent voting can take off. We need to ensure safety and security first.

I am in the public life taken to party politics and I am an elected District Secretary of AIADMK. In all my public life, I have contested in elections five times, right from local body elections to parliamentary elections. Every time my family members were bidding farewell to me when I was leaving home they were not that much afraid like now. I have contested in local body elections twice, assembly elections twice and lately parliamentary elections. They now say that I must come back safe. That is the kind of security scenario and violent culture prevailing now. They even ask me whether I am sure of protecting myself and come back alive. Such is the worst situation now.

Fear has spread and apprehension is there in the minds of everyone now. This situation must be changed for the better to guarantee the public that we can hold free and fair elections and only then we can ensure better participation, leading to total participation of all the electorates in all the elections. It is only after that we can hold our heads high with the satisfaction of upholding democracy.

We used to have leaders with farsightedness and vision to plan for the welfare of the people, but today we find leaders coming out with populist measures and free distribution schemes having next elections in their minds. Such is the electoral politics now. This is the situation within which we have to hold elections, ensuring the participation of our voters. There is also an unsavoury trend that only those who have money can win.

It is right thinking to believe that we can strengthen our democracy by way of ensuring total participation of all the electorates with cent per cent casting of their votes, but the challenges are one too many. Voters are being bought. Money is being shelled out. It is said that a vote is purchased for even Rs. 2,000. Some people think that they can win anywhere if they have money enough in their pockets. If we allow this trend to continue, we will be allowing ourselves to be ruled by money rather than we rule ourselves with a democratic form of government. This will put spokes in the hopes of ordinary people and ordinary citizens hailing from workmen's families and rural and

[Shri C. Sivasami]

backward areas to come forward to take part in elections. We have to answer a question whether we can help the democracy to survive and grow under these circumstances.

I wish a suitable amendment is inserted in this Bill so that money power is clamped to claim a hold over the voters and sway the elections. Stringent measures and enactment of laws must be in place to put an end to money power in elections. Electoral violence must attract severe punishment and suitable measures in this regard must be taken without which we cannot think of people's participation and that too cent per cent participation in elections. There can be free and fair elections only when we resort to corrective measures to put an end to violence and money power.

Before concluding my speech, I would like to reiterate the need to do away with EVMs. Let me ask all the Members here again whether you were able to see for yourselves whether your vote cast during the last Lok Sabha elections was cast the same way you wanted to vote. You were deprived of your right to know how you have voted. Along with the right to vote, you also must have the right to know how you have voted. So we need to extend this right to the people by way of restoring the ballot system during voting. This will help the people to regain confidence in our electoral democratic system. This is the need of the hour. I hope, we will all put our head and the heart together to evolve a conducive atmosphere.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Sir, I rise here to participate in the discussion regarding Private Member's Bill on compulsory voting moved by Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal. Many important root points have been emerged during this discussion. It is my view that voting should be made compulsory. As Agarwal ji and some other Hon'ble Members have counted the reason for low voter turn out. I would like to share something on basis of my personal experience and it is also clear from the survey reports of some N.G.Os and other organisations working in the field of election reform that reason for low voter turn out is that people have lost their faith in election process. This did not mean that they have no faith in democracy. They have faith in democracy. But they have no faith in the process. It was also mentioned that if there are eight polling stations and there is a long queue and a voter arrives at 10 O'clock at a polling station and his turn

comes at 4 O'clock then it is obvious that he will consider the whole exercise as sheer wastage of four hour. NGOs have raised some points indicating the reasons for loss of common people faith in the voting process. There are 71 crore and 40 lakh voters registered in the country. There are less than 50 per cent voter turn out in Lok Sabha and Assembly elections. We talk about Panchayat Samiti elections. In a just concluded Sarpanch elections in Rajasthan 70 to 90 per cent voters cast their vote depending on the area. Why they have so much interest in those elections and why there is no interest in this case. There is a gap. A candidate contesting for Lok Sabha elections get less vote while a Sarpanch gets more vote. Why this gap is increasing it should be a case study. It indicates that rural people are forced to cast their vote. If voting is made compulsory it would have lots of benefits.

Sir, one thing came out during the discussion on election reforms that media persons accept money from the candidates to feature them in advertisement and news through impact feature. After becoming republic in the year 1952 when first election were held then the impact feature was not there. But now it has become a part of it. With the arrival of new technology new things have been added. Perhaps, money power was used but now it has increased manifold during these days. Use of muscles power have increased criminal activities have increased and this causes bogus voting where other people cast votes of SC/ST people. These types of shortcoming have crept into the election process. All these shortcoming can be removed by bringing legislation on compulsory voting law. But it is a great revolutionary step. It is rightly said that ours is a big country but revolutionary steps should be taken.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, you can continue later on. The House stands adjourned to meet again on Monday, March 08, 2010.

18.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 08, 2010/Phalguna 17, 1931 (Saka).*

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