

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Fifth Session**  
**(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, August 27, 2010/Bhadra 5, 1932

(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER : Q. No. 441, Shri Yashbant Laguri.

[Translation]

#### Tribal Policy

\*441. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry accords clearance to the Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) plans of projects submitted by the State Governments/Project Authorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether data relating to the details of tribals displaced as a result of execution of canals, provision of irrigation facilities, construction of dams as also military and mining activities in the forest areas in the country is maintained by the Government;

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

(e) whether such displaced tribals have migrated to various cities and are leading a life of homelessness and neglect and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(f) whether any comprehensive tribal policy is contemplated; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) to (g) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs accords clearance to Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) Plans of irrigation/flood control projects only, submitted by the State Governments/Projects Authorities. This Ministry has received 75 projects for clearance under "National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP) 2007" (erstwhile National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation 2003), notified by Ministry of Rural Development. Out of these 75 Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plans, 58 have been accorded clearance.

(c) and (d) According to the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plans received and cleared by this Ministry, the number of affected persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes is 2,15,800.

(e) No such information has been received by this Ministry, therefore, the question of any reaction does not arise.

(f) and (g) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Tribal Affairs has formulated a draft National Tribal Policy to address critical issues concerning tribals such as lower Human Development Index, poor infrastructure, diminishing control over the natural resource base, persistent threats of eviction from their habitat, exclusion from mainstream society, inequality in distribution of wealth and opportunities, non-empowerment and to ensure their active and informed participation in development.

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI: Madam Speaker, to my mind the most import point in the question is as to what is the present condition of the people who have been displaced due to various projects. The Hon'ble Minister has given a casual reply thereto and said that he has no details in regard thereto and has no reaction to give. I want to

say that more than two lakhs adivasis were displaced at that time. Through you, I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister as to what is the present condition of those people? Whether they are in better or worse condition at present than that of when they were displaced? Whether the Government has any account thereof? Those people have been displaced due to projects and they have left behind their land and houses for the projects. Therefore it is the responsibility of the Government to ensure a better condition for those people than that of they were living prior to their displacement. Whether the Government has any proposal in this regard?

SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA: Madam Speaker, the Hon'ble Member has raised a very good question which is in the interest of our tribal brothers. Certainly, the UPA Government has adopted a broad approach for full protection of those people. In the year 2007 the Ministry of Rural Development formulated an action plan for our tribal brothers and non-tribals. We are taking full care for protection of our tribal brothers. Similarly the Hon'ble Member want to know the State-wise position in this matter. It has affected 2,15,800 tribal brothers. There were 15 projects in Andhra Pradesh, one in Arunachal Pradesh, one in Jharkhand, two in Chhattisgarh, one in Himachal Pradesh, one in Kerala, ten in Maharashtra, four in Madhya Pradesh, eleven each in Odisha and Rajasthan and one in Uttarakhand. In this way the total number of project was 58. In total proposals of 75 projects were received, on the basis of merit and demerit, the Government approved 58 projects. 17 projects have been referred to the State Governments so that we may work in all respect. At the time of land acquisition it is taken into account that more than two hundred families to Scheduled Tribes are not displaced against their will. There are so many requirements of their development such as availability of fire wood and fodder, accessibility of the tribals to the forests, commercial land and timber etc. Similarly, in case of land acquisition payment of one third of compensation before displacing the tribal brothers from their places. Proper care has been taken in regard to provide proper house and land to them. Likewise provision has been made

to provide land to them at the places of their displacement. Beside, they are rehabilitated in same block keeping in view their language, style of living, traditions etc. so that their identify is maintained. We have asked for all these things. Besides, we have made provision for organizing cultural programmes, community centre and several other things. We are getting information in this regard from concerned State continuously.

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI: Madam Speaker, my question is whether the Government is contemplating to improve the plight of the people who have displaced prior to this i.e. who have left their homes? Whether the Government is conducting fresh survey of those people to ascertain their present condition and how their condition can be improved? Whether the Government has any scheme in this regard?

SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA: Madam Speaker, the concern of the Hon'ble is genuine. My Ministry keeps on providing information to the States in this regard. If we receive any complaint from anywhere, we certainly take action thereon promptly and also request the State Governments to take action so that there may not be any problem to our tribal brothers. But till now we have not received any such complaint in this regard.

DR. PRABHA KISHOR TAVIAD: Madam Speaker, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak. I completely agree to the Hon'ble Member. I want to inform the House that projects come up in villages and forests but only poor and tribal people suffer. They do not get facility of water, some one else use that water. The land allotted to the displaced people for the last thirty year is still embroiled in administrative complicity. I want to know from the Hon'ble Minister by what time the Government is going to formulate the National Tribal Policy and by when it will be implemented so that our voice could reach to the Government?

SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA: Madam Speaker, the Hon'ble lady member has asked a very good question. My Ministry keep in mind all the things. We ask for estimate

of the project and examine it prior to approve resettlement and rehabilitation plan. In Tribal areas tribal and non-tribal people live. Keeping in view the interests of our brethren estimate of project is prepared to identify the blocks where hand pumps are not available for irrigation, the population of displaced people, details of the tribal families and how importance assistance should be given to the PTG all these things are taken into account. If the project is having any impact on the tribal area, we ensure whether the scheme or policy of Rural Development framed in the year 2007 for rehabilitation and resettlement is being complied with or not?

Besides, it is also ensured as what could be done for upkeep of their land. It is also ensured whether they are given land in lieu of their land, accommodation has been allotted or not, cattle-shed has been provided or not and for transported to some other place, it is done from the funds allocated for the project.

It is also kept in mind whether employment has been provided or not. If they are translocated from one district to another, they are to be provided 25 per cent extra of the prescribed compensation. All these things are taken care of whether or not the facility of training is available where they are living because they will get employment only when they get trained. This thing is fully taken care of. They are also provided 25 Days' minimum agriculture wages there. One year's full compensation is given at a time. Those who are more than 50 years of age are provided Rs. 500/- to continue their pension and there are many other things. Thus, our ministry monitors all these things minutely and until and unless these things are met, one does not given permission and this remains our priority.

Secondly, Hon. Member wants to know about policy for tribals. We have formulated a policy after due consideration. Earlier there was no tribal policy. Due to this very reason, the schemes formulated by the States and Centre used to be implemented in tribals areas as per their own planning. Our UPA Government under the leadership of Sonia Ji and Hon. Prime Minister got

formulated a tribal policy with broad-mindedness and the Union Cabinet. ...(*Interruptions*)

We are also working on national rehabilitation policy and the same is to be brought in very soon so that it could be submitted before the Cabinet in the interests of tribals....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Madam, Hon. Minister has given a lengthy reply. I want to know only one specific point from him. The Hon. Minister has said so many things but what I want to know from him is that in tribal areas where 40 per cent minerals of the country are found, how many people have been displaced from there and what programmes of the Government have for them? Kindly, tell us about the number of displaced persons and the extent of area from which they have been displaced. Whether the Government has conducted a survey to collect the information about all these things? If he tells the House about all these things then one will feel the Government is doing something for them.

SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA: Madam, Hon. Member also comes from a tribal area and he understands it well. Our UPA Government has done so many things for our tribal brethren. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be silent. Let the Hon. Minister give reply.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Kindly listen to him.

SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA: Madam, tribal areas have been fully taken care of. I would like to submit figures from across the country. In all, 2,15,800 people have been displaced. If you want figures State-wise, I can tell you the same as to how many tribals have been displaced State-wise. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now the Hon. Minister is speaking. Kindly listen to what he says.

SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA: Madam, there are a total of 3,16,242 inhabitants in Andhra Pradesh and 1,23,946 are tribals out of them. A project has come up in Arunachal Pradesh. No tribal has been disturbed there. A total of 21,000 tribals have been displaced due to a project in Jharkhand. There are two projects in Chhattisgarh under which 455 are affected and 115 are tribals out of them. They have also been shifted to other place. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please keep quiet. Let the Minister reply. He is submitting the figures asked by you.

SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA: He has asked about the number of tribals displaced from various locations and I am telling about the same a total of 836 people live in Himachal Pradesh, only 9 tribals have been affected out of them. A total of 20 people have been affected by a project in Kerala. There were 10 projects in Maharashtra, out of a total of 1,14,599 people. 1,21,015 tribals have been affected. There are four projects in Madhya Pradesh and there live 19508 people and 12261 tribals have been affected out of them. There are 11 projects in Odisha and out of 64674 people 42036 tribals have been affected there. There are 11 projects in Rajasthan where out of 3,44,052 people 42,058 tribals have been affected. There is a project in Uttarakhand no one has been affected there. Thus out of 75 projects 58 projects are remaining in which 215800 tribals have been affected.

*[English]*

DR. TARUN MANDAL: The plight of tribals and *advasis* all over the country in general is deplorable. The policy of reservation in education and in services has met with limited success down the years, keeping majority of the tribal people in the dark, below the poverty line.

In the State of West Bengal, the so-called progressive Left Front Government, which claims to be the champion of tribals, dalits and minorities, has miserably failed to spend even the allotted money for the development of

Jangal Mahals, Lalgarh and other areas. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of West Bengal has submitted to the Centre any composite plan demanding aid for the all round development of tribals of West Bengal.

*[Translation]*

SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA: Madam Speaker, Hon. Member has talked about tribal policy and for their assistance. I want to say that our Government has always taken care of tribal people. Whenever the need arises from time to time, my Ministry has worked for their development, education, livelihood in tribal areas and we are committed to giving them judicial rights and constitutional rights by all means. As regards West Bengal, I want to say this only that we have not received any proposal from the Government there. We do provide funds for tribal areas as per their population and we do it without any delay. Besides, if the State Government formulates any action plan, we have asked them that its benefits should percolate to the last person. We have held talks with the Chief Minister and Minister of Tribal Welfare of the State in this connection. As far as Lalgarh is concerned, our Ministry of Home Affairs is looking into the matter. I want to say this only that we are doing a lot for the development of tribal people.

*[English]*

#### **Integrated Child Development Services Scheme**

\*442. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of corruption in the procurement of foodgrains under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme have been reported;

(b) if so, the details of the cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the action taken by the Union Government in the matter;

(d) whether the States are hiring contractors for procurement, storage and distribution of foodgrains to children under the ICDS Scheme in contravention of Supreme Court orders;

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

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

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

Under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, the responsibility for procurement of foodgrains including those allocated under Wheat Based Nutrition Programme (WBNP) and management thereof for providing Supplementary/Nutrition rests with the States/UTs. Thus, any complaint of corruption/irregularity, if received by the Government of India, is referred to the concerned States/UTs for a report and appropriate action in the matter.

During the past 3 years and the current year, a total of 8 complaints have been received, one each about the States for Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Chhattisgarh and two each about the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar which contained allegations regarding irregularities in management of Supplementary Nutrition Programme. All these have been forwarded to the State Governments for report. Of them, only two complaints, one in the case of Nagaland and one in the case of Chhattisgarh were about corruption in procurement of foodgrains. The State Government of Nagaland has

responded that the allegation made in the complaint were without any substance. However, in the case of Chhattisgarh, the State Government is yet to investigate into the matter and submit its report.

All States/UTs have reported non-engagement of contractors except the State of Arunachal Pradesh who has sought time from the Hon'ble Supreme Court for compliance.

[English]

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Madam Speaker, the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme is widely introduced and the aim behind the Scheme is that the child should go to school and parents should easily send the child to school. In practice, it is seen that the food grains amounting to Rs. 10,200 per month per Balwadi Centre are sent, but unfortunately, my own observation is that half of the food grains are not reaching to the Centre.

Further, the food that is sent is sub-standard food.

I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. Is there any mechanism of monitoring system or any accountability is fixed on anybody for this scheme?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Madam Speaker, in his question he has referred to the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme which was introduced in 1975 [English] to improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age-group 0-6 years; to lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child; to reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropout; to achieve effective co-ordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development; and to enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

[Translation]

Secondly, he has said that there are 6 different courses in it, [English] supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, pre-school non-formal education and nutrition and health education.

[Translation]

Secondly, he has said that very poor quality foodgrain is being supplied. In his question he has asked about the number of areas from where complaints have been received. During the last three years one complaint has been received from SNP. Two complaints were pertaining to food procurement and others were the minor complaints received one each from Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Chhattisgarh and two complaints from Uttar Pradesh and two complaints were from Bihar respectively. As per his information there is a problem of pre-procurement namely, from where food is procured. Foodgrains are lifted by the States from the Centre and they have their own micro-management and they have their own committees which are responsible for providing six course cooked hot food to the children in the Anganwadi centres and take care thereof as per the orders issued by the court. States have their own Anganwadi Centres and management through which they function.

[English]

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Madam, the answer that has been given by the hon. Minister is there in the written reply also. I am not satisfied with the answer because I had asked about the monitoring system and accountability system. The specific verdict of the Supreme Court is there, and apart from the verdict of the Supreme Court, some States are appointing contractors for procurement, storage and supply of food grains.

It is mentioned in the reply that only one case is there, but my experience in my State of Maharashtra is that this is happening. I along with six MPs had visited Melghat area, which is a tribal area and I have seen it myself.

The contractors are there and there is misappropriation in the quality and prices of food grains. Further, the stocks that are there are also not properly maintained. We have to look into this matter, and accountability should be fixed on somebody for this. I feel that nothing will happen if it is not done, and the scheme will be there for namesake only. Hence, I wish that the hon. Minister will provide some answer for this issue.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Madam Speaker, he want to know about his own State Maharashtra. A complaint was received on 11.06.2010 from the group of SAG's, self help group in which it was said. [English] That there was misappropriation of SNP funds. It alleged misappropriation of Rs. 1,500 crore meant for Take Home Ration (THR) by allocating it to the manufacturing units.

[Translation]

It this regard the State Government filed three separate cases and the court gave its directions. Nothing was found in it. Thereafter writ petitions was field by individuals and women cooperative society in Mumbai high court and its Nagpur bench which were dismissed by the court and observed that after all this if anybody wants to have clarifications he can come to the court again but nobody therefrom approach the court and there was no mention of it again. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: She is replaying.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: In Maharashtra coordinator system has been discontinued and food is being provided by SHG. Contract system has been scrapped. I think, there is no contract system as the court has directed. Take Home Ration to Anganwadi is supplied by manufacturer. It is the order of the court in respect of complaint field by six people in Maharashtra. It was also said that even than if there is any complaint, it can be field in the court. Nobody went to court and that is why, the Government of Maharashtra took it as a right step. ...(Interruptions)



SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: Madam, the Ministry of women and Child Development is spending crores of rupees on child development schemes. About sixty per cent children in the State are suffering from malnutrition. The benefit of child development scheme is not reaching to the children belonging to the poor and lower strata of the society. It is a matter of concern. The Government should ponder over it seriously.

I want to know from the Government as to what target has been fixed to check the tragic incidents caused due to malnutrition every year and the percentage of the target achieved during the last one year.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Madam Speaker, I want to tell to the hon'ble Minister with all humility that only food is not responsible for malnutrition. We talk about removing malnutrition through SNP, it has been universalized. Fourteen lakh Anganwadis have been sanctioned all over the country. As per court order funds for the scheme has been increased and under ICDS scheme every centre is providing breakfast and lunch. Besides State level a monitoring committee comprising of five MLA's and five MP's has been constituted. Moreover, panchayats and mother committees at the district level and villages levels are being involved in it. *...(Interruptions)* I want to tell the hon'ble Member that SNP and wheat based nutrition programme is being provided at the Anganwadis to the children suffering from malnutrition under the ICDS scheme. Wheat and rice is being provided to the State at the BPL rates which have demanded it. The process for removing malnutrition is going on. *...(Interruptions)* Authority has been given to open Anganwadis they are being opened at the locations suggested by the them and location is made as per demand.

The Centre Government provide allocation as sought by the States. I want to tell that 25 States have sought foodgrains from the Centre under the nutrition based programme and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh,

Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, and whole Uttar Pradesh, are among these States which are getting foodgrains under this programme. 25 States have demanded wheat and rice from the centre for this nutrition programme and the States which have not demanded. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen to what the hon'ble Minister is saying.

*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing except the Minister's Speech would go on record.

*(Interruptions)...\**

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to say that the States which sought foodgrains, were given. I wrote letters to the remaining States and asked them to seek foodgrains, to be utilized fully for anganwadi kendras, as a part of wheat based nutrition programme. Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, Delhi, Puducherry, Chhattisgarh, Lakshadweep, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli have not lifted foodgrains yet. In spite of our repeated requests, these States are not willing to lift the foodgrains. I would like to tell the hon. Members that, I am will to answer their questions. You alleged that nutrition was not being provided. Any such complaints should be sent directly to the concerned States. As a part of the monitoring committee I myself visited all the States, be it adivasi area, Bundelkhand or Uttarakhand. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER : Please sit down.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Madam Speaker, I would like to reiterate that there are 14 lakh sanctioned anganwadis. States, desirous of more can write to us. In spite of our repeated reminders, the rest of the States

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\*Not recorded.

are not demanding more anganwadi kendras. This is also responsibility of the States. On the demand of the States, we are willing to sanction more anganwadi kendras. Our monitoring committee oversees this. I use to visit the States. ...*(Interruptions)* The children and women of the country are our own. I replied to his query. I am willing to reply if he has other query.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Madam Speaker, with your permission I would first like to inform the hon. Minister that the entire House is complaining regarding the cooked food. There is no doubt in it. Second, food is supposed to be given three times. We are being told that food is provided not even once. The quality is very poor. Why? The honorarium paid to the anganwadi workers is Rs. 1800-Rs. 1500. This does not even meet the requirements of minimum wages. Find the root cause of the problem. You have appointed a woman for part time. She leaves only after the mid-day-meal is eaten. It is full time job. If she is not paid a salary, how will she feel motivated to come? How will she meet her expenses? Her honorarium should be at least Rs. 5000. This is the root cause.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Madam Speaker, this question does not relate to honorarium. The hon. Member asked about the food. The food being prepared in the anganwadi is the State Government's responsibility. The demands of the States are met by the Centre. If any State has any grievance, it can write to me, on which full fledged inquiry would be conducted, and action taken.

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Madam Speaker, the question has six parts. And the simple answer to all these, is that the responsibility for corruption rests with the State Government. This is the answer given. The hon. Minister replied that only eight cases of corruption were reported in three years. All the Members in it are elected representatives. Can one representative deny that there are not eight cases of corruption related to a single Panchayat? The entire ICDS is a steeped in corruption.

The second aspect is the monitoring committee

regarding the school students. Whether a committee would be formed similarly for ICDS comprising their guardians. They should be given rights. Being a people's representative, I receive request a prevail upon CDPO to fix a monthly sum of Rs. 2000. I really feel ashamed at such requests. They contradict and say in this the district programme officers and the CDPO demand money. How any work will be done if everyone is involved in corruption? Just as we have a monitoring committee regarding the school students, we should have monitoring committee of guardians. If we have provision only for complaints, without giving comprehensive powers, what action can be taken, when each anganwadi contractor gives bribe? I want to know from the hon. Minister whether or not she has any plans to give extensive powers to their guardians?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Madam Speaker, it is repeatedly being said that we received eight complaints of corruption. If he has any complaints he can forward those. Send the complaints to the concerned States, as ultimately the complaints are sent to them. Information is sought regarding the action taken and the facts.

The hon. Members asked about the monitoring committee. Mothers committee have been constituted in several States. States have formed committees as per their needs. Under SABLA we have formed monitoring and supervisory committee of National State Development at District, Block and Village level. The Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development would be its Chairman. It would include Secretary, Planning; Secretary, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour and Secretary, Ministry of Youth Affairs. ...*(Interruptions)* Hon. Madam, I can reply only if they listen. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER : Hear the answer.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Hon. Members spoke about the Committee. Several States have Mothers Committee. The Committee, formed by us under SABLA

would be linked with ICDS Committee, which would be monitored by ICDS. We are ready to form this committee.

### Diabetic Patients

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\*443. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether international health bodies have cautioned that India may have the largest number of diabetic patients in the world by the next two decades;

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

(c) the number of diabetes cases reported in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) the reasons for such increase;

(e) whether the cure for diabetes is available in the Indian System of Medicines (ISM); and

(f) if so, the details of the hospitals/medical centres for diagnosing and curing the disease?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam.

As per the World Health Organization, prevalence of diabetes in India is estimated to reach 79.4 million by 2030.

The Government of India has approved a National

Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke at an estimated outlay of Rs. 1230.90 crore for the 11th Five Year Plan. The programme focuses on health promotion, capacity building including human resources, early diagnosis and management and integration with the primary health care system.

(c) Such data is not maintained centrally.

(d) Increase in the incidence of diabetes can be attributed to urbanization, affluence and lifestyle changes, increasing prevalence of obesity and physical inactivity. Other reasons include population ageing, better availability of diagnostic facilities, etc.

(e) Under the Indian System of Medicine, diabetes can be managed effectively through diet, medicines, Yoga and exercise. Treatment through this system is based on the body mind constitution of a patient and degree and chronicity of the disease. Various combinations of ASU (Ayurvedic, Unani and Siddha) medicines and treatment regimen are provided by the ASU physicians and hospitals throughout the country.

Indian medicine treatments do not work like allopathic-hypoglycemic medicines. ASU medicine minimize the complications and help improve body immunity. If patients in the initial stages take these treatments and follow the recommended diet and exercise, diabetes can be managed well. Yoga and Naturopathy are also effective in the treatment of diabetes.

(f) This procedure is followed in most of the Government ASU hospitals as well as teaching hospitals in the country. OPD based consultation is also available at research centres across the country.

[Translation]

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Madam Speaker, I has asked a question about a disease which is called the mother of all diseases because when a person is afflicted with this disease he become the victim of 25 other

odd diseases. The answer which the Hon'ble Minister has given in reply to my question about Indian systems of medicine appears to be contradictory. The clinical Establishment Bill was passed a few days ago. As per this bill if a person teaches yoga to people in parks and stadiums, he will have to pay fine. Whereas in the reply you have stated that diseases like diabetes etc. can be cured through yoga. I want to ask the Hon'ble Minister through you whether the Government has any plan about Indian System of medicine which includes yoga, pranayam, dieting and through which affordable treatment could be made available to common man.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam Speaker, Hon'ble Member is referring to Ayurvedic medicines. We have Ayurvedic and Allopathic systems of medicine. Ayurvedic is a full-fledged department and is headed by a Secretary. Many a disease is cured through this system. As has been mentioned in the reply with regard to diabetes, there are various combinations of Ayurvedic — Ayurvedic, Unani and Siddha. That includes diet control, medicines, yoga and exercises. These are for diabetes and there are medicines for other diseases also. The Hon'ble Member has asked whether these are available. Earlier there were separate Ayurveda dispensary and there was a sort of isolation. We have introduced a new thing in the National Rural Health Mission and that is colocation. Wherever a new building of district hospital is constructed, there will separate rooms for Ayurveda dispensary also. Sub-district building will be constructed at primary health centre level, there will also be colocation. Wherever new buildings have been constructed, there is provision of colocation. It is there in the same building under one roof. Wherever new buildings are being constructed or will be constructed in next five years, there will be provision of colocation. He has specifically mentioned about three-four things. It is asanas, like Vajrasan, Mandukasana, Bhujangasana, Sarvang asana, Halasana, Pranayam, Kapal Bhati, Anulom Violm ...*(Interruptions)*. The Hon'ble Member has asked about it, you probably had not paid attention to that.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon'ble Minister, please address the chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Hon'ble Member has told about asana and other things besides medicines and diet. He has mentioned about only asana, I have told him about so many asanas.

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Madam Speaker, he has not answered my first question. I want to tell the Hon'ble Minister that they have put a ban on yoga and Pranyam through the Clinical Establishment Bill. He is talking about a common man. But if the very common man control his diabetes or blood pressure through yoga, he is made to pay fine. In such a situation how can we propagate yoga and asanas in villages?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, I want to tell the Hon'ble Member that nothing has been banned through Clinical Establishment Bill. The bill has been brought only to get details regarding clinical establishments be it under public sector or private sector alongwith the number of doctors in the hospitals and the equipments they have, the capacity of doctor of equipments to treat patients. If Hon'ble Member asks how many doctors are there is our country in private sector and Government sector and how many beds are there in Government and private sectors and how many paramedical staff and nurses we have and what is the capacity of our equipments today, then answer to these all things is given just by estimation. We do not have record of all these things. This is why when the Clinical Establishment Bill was passed by both the Houses, an authority was set up at national, State and district level thereunder. National level authority would deal with the cases at national level only and it has to categorise the clinical establishments each year. All the hospitals in the country, be it manned by one doctor only and be it under private or Government sector, that will be categorized as per the number of rooms, its capacity, machinery etc. And this would enable as to ascertain about our requirement regarding health-care from block level, village level to national level. We have not banned anything

on the contrary, quacks had a problem with this bill as they used to befool people easily earlier but now, they will be not be able to befool people now as only a qualified registered doctor would give treatment. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Madam, my second question is yet to be completed.

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Madam Speaker, with reference to part 'c' of the question, Hon'ble Minister was asked how many cases of diabetes have been reported during the last three years. And it has been replied that such data is not maintained centrally. In this connection, I would like to ask what is the difficulty in it when we have the central statistical organization? Besides generally our Hon'ble Members ask about many questions with regard to such data.

If we don't strengthen such organization at central level and when the questions are asked we tend to rush for collecting the data. We have especially formed Indian Statistical Institute and I have no hesitation in saying that the such statistics of national importance should certainly be put at the central level. It will also rein in the wastage of time and money spent on collecting data to answer the questions that are asked.

We find that common man also raise questions concerning data under RTI. When such questions are repeatedly asked to us, then the Government should make effort for strengthening Indian Statistical Institute and Indian Sample Survey Organization etc. and bring all data at the national level so that no problem is faced. As he has especially said that such data are lacking at the national level. So I would like to know whether the Government proposes to take any measure to strengthen it at the national level so that these data are ready in future. Please apprise in this regard.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam Speaker, Hon. Member has asked a very good question but there is contradiction in both the questions. Firstly, it has been said that we should not collect data while in second question data gathering has been suggested. Even as the Clinical

Establishment Bill has been brought for the purpose of collecting national level data on the health services. However, he has especially mentioned about diabetes but data are collected for all diseases in the country on the basis of conjectures and survey.

I am of the opinion and many would tend to agree with me or not but fault remains when we collect data, it is done on the basis of survey in cities. The survey is not done in Laddakh hills, the Himalayas, Lahol-Spiti, Bharmaur and neither in islands or desert areas. We know how a survey is conducted? Therefore in the Ministry of Health we have started one of the biggest and the first programme on cardio-vascular and diabetes in the world. We conceived it one year ago and it has been done on the basis of my personal experience. I myself have never undergone test for diabetes. When I happened to undergo the test, it showed borderline readings. It made me think that when I failed to go for diabetes test despite being a parliamentarian for 31 years, there may be innumerable such Indians who might not be aware of them being diabetic, that day I decided that these figures will not suffice. When one knows about my case it being diabetic despite my presence in Delhi how will it be possible to know the data from the villages. So we formulated this scheme. I would like to thank the Hon. Prime Minister and the Finance Minister for giving Cabinet approval to it and we are going to launch it. We are taking 100 districts as sample. I remember that the district of Hon. Speaker has also been covered under the scheme. We are covering 100 districts on sample basis. ...*(Interruptions)* It is a very important. ...*(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER: He is not replying. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am replying. I am replying in regard to the query of the Hon. Member in which he has asked what is being done. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him reply.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We will cover these 100 districts from 20 States which are backward and

peripheral. It is not that we have covered only those districts which are near to urban areas. Alongwith it 13 States have also been covered because poors have undergone urbanization in cities. Many poor come from JJ clusters. Nobody is going to undertake their diagnostic tests nor do they have money. This way 33 cities of 10 lakh population have been covered. This way equal proportion of villages and cities have been covered. Under our programme we not only intend to take sample of a few crore people for diabetes within a year or so but also sample for cardio-vascular diseases. If we remain in power we intend to collect sample of all the people in the country regarding cardio-vascular diseases and diabetes during the next five years.

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: Madam Speaker, Hon. Minister has made a very contradictory statement in which he has stated that test will be conducted in the most backward districts of the country and data will be collected from them. In reply of part 'd' of the question he has said that *[English]* These diseases are attributed of effluents and life style changes.

*[Translation]*

Hon. Minister has named cancer, diabetes, cardio-vascular diseases and stroke related diseases under the Diseases Control Programme. I would request him that osto-arthritis and aging should also be included in it because these fall under the category of degenerative diseases. He has also stated that we have two interventions at our disposal. One allopathic and the other Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani system of medicines based interventions which also comprises of Yogasana and Pranayama. The most important point to consider in it is as to what causes diabetes in humans. The main cause of diabetes is the consumptions of bad fat. The cell membrane in human is composed of fat. When they consume bad fat, the membrane is corrupted leading to failure in identification of oxygen by it leading to cancer. Its failure in identifying insulin results in diabetes. This way there are a number of primary causes. Unless you identify then how can you make interventions. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Ask your question.

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: I would like to know from the Minister what would be the decision of our Government after getting all the data? Also, what action would be taken by him for diabetes, osteoarthritis and cancer patients on the basis of these data?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, the Member asking the question is herself a doctor. Therefore, she knows about these diseases. She is right in saying that these are related to life style. We are more habituated to fatty foods. And, especially after urbanization, it has become a contributory factor. *[English]* Urbanisation is not the only factor. It is a contributory factor. *[Translation]* as people travel by taxis, cars and buses. People are not accustomed to walking; life style is a very important factor. Exercise is must. In hilly and rural areas people have to walk, which automatically changes the life style. These are all contributory factors. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Listen to the answer.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: In our programme, on a sample basis 101, as a pilot project 100 districts and 33 cities are by no means insufficient. It is not merely a pilot project, it itself is a very big programme. Test would be conducted on crores of people. Not only test would be conducted, and in this exercise, several hundred sub-districts around 22,000 sub-centres and 100 districts would be involved. Full range of cardio-vascular tests would be conducted. It would not be confined to diabetes. Minor tests would be carried out at primary health centres. If the tests show more diseases, further tests would be conducted at the district centres. ECG etc. cannot be done by ASHA or ANM at the primary health centres, so it would be conducted at the district centres. It would have a separate management. We will receive test data from all over the country, regarding three categories of patients. One category would pertain to the patients having diabetes and cardio-vascular related diseases as diabetes further complicate cardio-vascular diseases. If we want to prevent cardio-vascular disease, heart disease, kidney disease and

other diseases which cannot be cured through operations and other means then we will have a prevent diabetes. To prevent diabetes, we would initiate three different approaches. In border line diabetes cases, life style of patients need to be changed and for this we would make use of regional television, radio and newspapers. Regarding the diabetes cases, above the border line the medicines required to be given. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: The Minister is replying, hear him.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: That information too, we would give through the media. Those needing insulin, would be given separate treatment.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, part 'e' of the question was "whether diabetes can be cured through Indian System of medicine?" The Minister in his reply said Indian system of medicine does not work like allopathy. These only lessen the complications or develop resistance power. Yoga and naturopathy is somewhat effective. Mr. Minister, this answer is diametrically opposite to the facts. I would like to tell him that allopathic medicines only manage diabetes whereas Indian system of medicines has been successful in reversing diabetes completely. The only treatment in allopathy is insulin or medicines. A diabetic patient is dependent on tablet or insulin for life. This is termed as management. There are several Ayurvedic medicines which completely cures diabetes. Yogasanas and Pranayam prevent diabetes and enable the patient to give up insulin. My request to you is that AYUSH department should publicise the efficacy of this system of medicine. But his reply appears to disparage such system. Therefore, such system of treatment should be publicized.

MADAM SPEAKER: Sushmaji, we are short of time.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, the data given projects about eight crore diabetes patients by 2030. If the introduces Yoga and Pranayam in schools then this figures of eight crore would come down considerably and in the years to come diabetes would be eradicated. This is my submission.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: She talked about part 'f', forgetting about part 'e'. Regarding part 'e', I had said:

*[English]*

"Under the Indian Systems of Medicine, diabetes can be managed effectively through diet, medicines, Yoga and exercise. Treatment through this system is based on the body mind constitution of a patient and degree and chronocity of the disease. Various combinations of ASU (Ayurvedic, Unani and Siddha) medicines and treatment regimen are provided by the ASU physicians and hospitals throughout the country."

*[Translation]*

I did not say we do not promote it. I said there is treatment for it. However, since allopathy gives quick and instant relief and response in other systems is slow if people get treated through alternative systems it may take a month or 15 days, but allopathy shows results in one hour. It have not undermined other systems. In the very beginning I said it can be treated. I also mentioned the diseases for which there is treatment and the centres where this treatment is available. I only said people prefer this. I did not say such treatment should not be taken. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[English]*

### **Exodus of Doctors from Government Hospitals**

\*444. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:  
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

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

(a) whether Government has taken note of doctors resigning from their posts from the Government hospitals/medical institutions and joining the private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of such medical officials who resigned during the last three years and the current year alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the efforts made by the Government to check this trend have yielded the desired results; and

(d) if not, the further measures proposed to be taken by the Government to retain the best medical talent in the Government sector?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Details of the doctors who have resigned during the last three years and current year from Central Government hospitals/medical institutions, is at Statement. The reasons stated by them are personal grounds. Information regarding doctors in State Government hospitals is not maintained centrally.

However, in order to retain the best talent in the Government sector, following steps have been taken:—

- (1) The age of superannuation of Teaching Specialists has been enhanced from 62 to 65 years.
- (2) The age of superannuation of Non-Teaching and Public Health Specialists of Central Health Service (CHS) has been enhanced from 60 to 62 years.
- (3) The Dynamic Assured Career Progression Scheme (DACP) has been extended upto Senior Administrative Grade (SAG) posts. The CHS officer's promotion upto Senior Administrative grade (SAG) level are made on a time bound basis without any linkage of vacancies.
- (4) The 6th Pay Commission has brought about an overall improvement in remuneration of doctors.
- (5) The period of Study Leave for CHS Doctors has been enhanced from 2 to 3 years for post graduation.

These measures have been taken during the last 2-3 years and are beginning to yield result towards retaining the doctors/specialists in Government hospitals/institutions.

#### **Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	Number of Doctors who Resigned during 3 years and the current year
1	2	3
1.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi	12
2.	Safdarjang Hospital and VMMC	1
3.	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi	5
4.	Lady Hardinge Medical College and Associated Hospitals	4
5.	North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Science, Shillong	3
6.	Jawahar Lal Institute of Post Graduate Medical Educational and Research, Puducherry	0



1	2	3
7.	National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro-Sciences, Bangaluru	14
8.	Post-graduation Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh	6
9.	Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal	3
10.	Doctors belonging to Central Health Service	51

**Drug-resistant Tuberculosis**

\*445. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:  
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

- (a) whether as per the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Report, half of the drug-resistant tuberculosis patients are in India and China;
- (b) if so, the facts and the details in this regard; and
- (c) the measures taken/proposed by the Government for the early diagnosis and treatment of such patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) As per Multi-Drug Extensively Drug Resistant TB-2010 Global Report on Surveillance and Response of World Health Organisation (WHO), it is estimated that India and China together account for about 45% of Multi-Drug Resistant TB (MDR-TB) cases globally. In terms of numbers, out of 440,000 cases of MDR-TB occurring world over, India and China contribute an estimated 99,000 and 1,00,000 cases respectively.

Under Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP), DOTS Plus services for the diagnosis and management of MDR-TB are presently available in 10 States, and 2300 MDR-TB patients have been placed on treatment. With a view to strengthening laboratory support for early diagnosis of MDR-TB cases, 18 laboratories have been accredited for Quality Assured Culture and Drug Sensitivity Testing. Availability of MDR-TB services in all States and accreditation of 25 more

laboratories by the end of 2010-11 are also part of plan under RNTCP.

**Sale of Power by NTPC**

\*446. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) proposes to sell power in the spot market;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether NTPC also proposes to set up merchant power plants for the purpose;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the justification for such sales in the prevailing power shortage scenario in the country?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (e) NTPC sells full quantum of its power from existing power stations to the State Power Utilities/ Distribution Companies through long-term Power Purchasing Agreements (PPAs) as per allocation finalized by the Ministry of Power and based on the tariff determined by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission.

NTPC has proposed to sell 65% and 63% of the power from the upcoming Korba Super Thermal Power Project Stage-III (500 MW) and the Farraka Super Thermal Power Project Stage-III (500 MW) respectively, outside long-term PPAs.

The proposal is under consideration of the Government of India.

[Translation]

**Power Trading by Private Discoms**

\*447. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:  
DR. BALIRAM:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the rates at which the private power distribution companies get power from various sources;

(b) whether the private companies also trade/sell power, to other States, both at peak and non-peak hours;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether a large quantity of power allocated to the National Capital Territory of Delhi from the Central Generation Stations is allegedly sold by some private power distributing companies to other States at a premium;

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

(f) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) Distribution companies both in public and private sector receive power from Central Public Sector Undertakings at rates determined by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission, from State PSUs at rates determined by State Electricity Regulatory Commissions, through bilateral agreement or through Power Exchanges at prices determined by market forces.

The average Power Purchase Cost of North Delhi Power Ltd. (NDPL), BSES Yamuna Power Ltd. (BYPL), BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd. (BRPL) and overall Delhi (including Military Engineering Service and New Delhi Municipal Council) are as under:—

	Energy in MUs	Amount in Rs. crore	Average purchase cost in Paise/Unit
	1	2	3
NDPL	2230.60	902.61	404.65

	1	2	3
BYPL	1872.74	654.71	349.60
BRPL	3060.28	1137.87	371.82
Overall Delhi	7599.37	2828.20	372.16

The Appropriate Commission monitor the sale and purchase of power in the short-term market. There is no restriction on trading of power by private companies to any State at any given time.

(b) and (c) The quantum of energy sold/purchased by the Distribution Companies to other States is given in Statement.

As informed by Government of Delhi, the occasional surplus power available with the State is being disposed off through Open Access procedure.

(d) to (f) The availability of power in a State is the sum total of generation from its own sources, allocation from Central Generating Stations (CGSs) and import of power from/export to other States.

The allocation of power from Central Generating Stations (CGSs) is made in two parts, firm and unallocated. While, the allocation of firm power is on round the clock basis, unallocated power is allocated on round-the-clock basis or time slots basis, keeping in view the demand pattern of a State in various time slots in a day and the availability of power from various sources. At present, Delhi has been allocated 3,984 MW firm power, 30 MW unallocated power from Tala HPS on firm basis and 96 to 110 MW unallocated power of Central Generating Stations of Northern Region (during 1000 to 2300 hrs.) against its peak demand of 4733 MW. The demand of Delhi being low during night hours, unallocated power has not been allocated to it from Central Generating Stations of Northern Region during 2300 – 1000 hrs.

As per the Electricity Act, 2003, a distribution company is authorized to undertake trading in electricity. A distribution company purchases power from different sources and in a situation of demand being less than the contracted power, such a distribution company sells the surplus power directly or through traders or in the Power Exchange.

## Statement

## Sale and Purchase of Power by Delhi

All figures in MUs [(+) Net purchase/(-) Net sale]

Month	Purchase			Sale			Net Purchase			Monthly Net Purchase
	Other than peak	Peak	Total	Other than peak	Peak	Total	Other than peak	Peak	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Aug.-09	Bilateral 410.8	85.2	496.1	5.3	0.0	5.3	405.5	85.2	490.8	558.6
	PX 50.3	30.1	80.4	12.4	0.1	12.5	37.9	30.0	67.9	
Sept.-09	Bilateral 285.1	87.4	372.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	285.1	87.4	372.4	437.7
	PX 48.2	19.0	67.2	2.0	0.0	2.0	46.2	19.0	65.3	
Oct.-09	Bilateral 296.4	71.3	367.7	47.7	3.1	50.8	248.7	68.2	316.9	281.7
	PX 6.6	3.1	9.7	37.8	7.2	45.0	-31.2	-4.0	-35.3	
Nov.-09	Bilateral 45.6	17.4	63.0	64.2	9.3	73.5	-18.6	8.1	-10.5	-7.0
	PX 10.6	1.7	12.3	6.6	2.1	8.7	4.0	-0.5	3.6	
Dec.-09	Bilateral 145.9	54.5	200.5	85.3	11.9	97.2	60.6	42.7	103.2	55.5
	PX 3.7	0.4	4.1	43.5	8.3	51.8	-39.7	-8.0	-47.7	
Jan.-10	Bilateral 257.2	85.1	342.3	140.4	25.4	165.8	116.7	59.7	176.4	155.2
	PX 26.1	5.1	31.2	43.6	8.8	52.4	-17.5	-3.7	-21.2	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Feb.-10	Bilateral	224.1	60.6	284.7	162.8	22.6	185.4	61.3	38.0	99.3	-96.4
	PX	1.0	0.1	1.0	156.9	39.9	196.8	-155.9	-39.9	-195.8	
March-10	Bilateral	147.2	44.7	191.9	249.1	33.7	282.8	-101.9	11.0	-90.9	-108.3
	PX	36.3	6.9	43.3	45.9	14.8	60.7	-9.6	-7.8	-17.4	
April-10	Bilateral	393.8	73.3	467.1	42.6	0.8	43.4	351.1	72.6	423.7	358.9
	PX	18.1	12.6	30.7	92.6	2.9	95.5	-74.5	9.7	-64.9	
May-10	Bilateral	659.5	140.4	799.9	3.1	0.6	3.6	656.4	139.8	796.2	673.8
	PX	4.2	5.8	10.0	126.6	5.9	132.5	-122.4	0.0	-122.5	
June-10	Bilateral	795.9	167.0	962.9	52.5	3.4	55.8	743.4	163.7	907.1	665.3
	PX	0.1	0.6	0.6	214.9	27.6	242.5	-214.9	-27.0	-241.9	
July-10	Bilateral	825.5	183.3	1008.8	53.8	0.5	54.3	771.7	182.8	954.5	745.1
	PX	0.0	0.2	0.2	189.5	20.0	209.6	-189.5	-19.9	-209.4	

**Lending to Priority Sector**

(Rs. crore)

\*448. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the target fixed and achievement made by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in regard to the priority sector lending during the last three years and the current financial year;

(b) the percentage of the loans provided to the priority sector out of the total loans disbursed by the banks during the said period;

(c) the number of the banks which were unable to achieve the target fixed;

(d) whether the Government has imposed any penalties on such banks for non-achievement of the target;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) In terms of Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) extant guidelines on Priority Sector Lending (PSL), a target of 40 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or credit equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure (OBE), whichever is higher, has been stipulated for domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks, including public and private sector banks, for lending to the priority sector. Further, sub-targets of 18 per cent and 10 per cent of ANBC or credit equivalent amount of OBE for agriculture and weaker sections of PSL, respectively, have been stipulated.

The achievement of Public Sector Banks against the target of 40% of ANBC as on last reporting Friday of March, 2008, 2009 and 2010, was as under:—

As on last reporting Friday of March	Achievement of Public Sector Banks under Priority Sector Lending		
	ANBC or Credit Equivalent of OBE	Overall Priority Sector Leading	Achievement as percentage to ANBC
2008	13,64,268	6,10,450	44.74
2009	16,93,437	7,24,150	42.76
2010 (provisional)	20,74,472	8,64,564	41.68

Source: RBI

(c) The number of Public Sector Banks which could not achieve overall PSL target of 40 per cent of ANBC, as on last reporting Friday of March, 2008, 2009 and 2010, is as under:—

As on last reporting Friday of March	Total number of Public Sector Banks	Number of Banks could not achieve the target
2008	28	0
2009	27	3
2010 (provisional)	27	3

Source: RBI

(d) to (f) The domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks, including public and private sector banks, which fail to achieve the priority sector targets/sub-targets, are required to deposit shortfall amounts into Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), set up with the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and other funds as decided by the Reserve Bank of India. The aggregate allocation under RIDF has reached the level

of Rs. 1,34,000 crore. For the year 2010-11 (RIDF XVI), Rs. 16,000 crore has been allocated.

[English]

#### Side Effects of Health Supplements

\*449. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:  
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

(a) whether the Government monitors the quality and efficacy of calcium and such other health supplement tablets, available in the market;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether as per a study of an international panel of researchers, calcium supplements have dangerous side effects on health;

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

(e) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Formulations containing calcium intended for prophylactic and therapeutic use are regulated under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 made thereunder.

(c) to (e) A report of a meta-analysis of cardiovascular events in randomised studies of calcium supplements have been published recently in The British Medical Journal (BMJ:2010:341:c3691) which suggests that calcium supplements without co-administered Vitamin-D are associated with an increased incidence of myocardial infarction. The report further suggested that a reassessment of the role of calcium supplements in the prevention and treatment of osteoporosis (porous bone) is warranted.

However, this meta-analysis has various limitations. The study has excluded comparative studies that compared co-administered calcium and Vitamin-D supplements with placebo (formulation without active ingredient).

Another recent report of a study entitled "Calcium supplementation, cardiovascular disease and mortality in older women" published in The Journal of "Pharmacoepidemiology and Drug Safety", 2010, Vol. 19, Pages 59-64, which undertook an observational analysis of primary care database of UK population to examine the cardiovascular effects of combined calcium and Vitamin-D supplementation, suggests that cardiovascular harm from calcium supplementation alone may either be a chance finding or represent a true biological effect which is protected against by co-supplementation with Vitamin-D. The findings of the said study also suggest that calcium and Vitamin-D supplementation in older women is not harmful. The report further States that these findings should provide reassurance to women and clinicians who decide to start or persist with the calcium and Vitamin-D supplementation for fracture prevention.

#### Solar Power Plants

\*450. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:  
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

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

(a) the funds released to various State Governments/implementing agencies for solar power plants during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the funds released for the purpose have been utilized properly;

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

(d) the mechanism in place to ensure proper

utilization of funds by the State Governments/implementing agencies;

(e) whether funds have also been released under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) An amount of about Rs. 119.25 crores has been released to different State renewable energy development agencies and other implementing agencies for establishment of stand alone and grid-connected solar photovoltaic power plants during the last three years and the current year.

(b) to (d) Yes, Madam. The funds released by the Government are being utilized by the implementing agencies for setting up of the solar power plants. These agencies are required to provide utilization certificates for the funds released by the Government, audited statements of expenditure for the projects and progress reports on implementation. In addition, the officials of the Ministry also undertake periodic visits to the States.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. An amount of about Rs. 115.85 crores has been released for various solar photovoltaic and solar thermal projects in different States and Union Territories, under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission during the current year.

[Translation]

#### Urban Cooperative Banks

\*451. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has granted licenses for the setting up of Urban Co-operative Banks in major cities during the last three years;

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

(c) whether many Urban Co-operative Banks have gone under liquidation;

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

(e) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has made any assessment regarding the functioning and monitoring of Urban Co-operative Banks in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that it has not granted licenses for setting up of new Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) in any city during the last three years. However, between April, 2007 and March, 2010, the RBI has issued 67 licenses under Section 22 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 {as applicable to Cooperative Societies (AACS)} in respect of existing unlicensed UCBs whose applications for grant of license were pending with RBI. The State-wise details of these banks for the last three years are as under:—

Name of the State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	2	—	—
Assam	—	—	4
Delhi	—	—	1
Gujarat	5	1	10
Karnataka	—	1	6
Kerala	—	—	5
Madhya Pradesh	—	1	1
Maharashtra	2	—	1

1	2	3	4
Odisha	–	–	4
Punjab	–	–	3
Rajasthan	–	–	1
Tamil Nadu	–	5	2
Uttar Pradesh	–	1	1
West Bengal	1	1	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>47</b>

(c) and (d) The number of Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs), whose licenses have been cancelled by RBI and a request sent to the Registrar of Cooperative Societies (RCS) of the State Government concerned to take the bank into liquidation during the last three years is as under:—

Name of the State	No. of UCBs whose license cancelled by RBI		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	1	–	1
Chhattisgarh	1	–	–
Gujarat	7	5	7
Karnataka	6	2	4
Madhya Pradesh	–	1	2
Maharashtra	2	18	18
Odisha	–	–	1
Rajasthan	1	–	–

1	2	3	4
Tamil Nadu	1	–	–
West Bengal	2	–	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>34</b>

(e) and (f) The RBI carries out inspections of all scheduled urban co-operative banks and non-scheduled UCBs classified in Grade-III and IV (Grade-III and IV banks are the financially weak UCBs) at yearly intervals under the provisions of Section 35 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (as applicable to co-operative societies). The non-scheduled UCBs classified in Grade-I and II are inspected once in two years. The deficiencies observed by RBI during the course of inspections are followed up with the concerned UCBs for rectification. The financial positions of the UCBs are also monitored through the off-site returns submitted by the UCBs at prescribed intervals. Further, a Task Force for Urban Cooperative Banks (TAFUCB) has been constituted at the all India level and in each of the States to resolve the issues of weak UCBs classified in Grade-III and IV.

The RBI has reported that through concerted efforts, the general health of the UCB sector had improved over the last few years. This is detailed in the table given below indicating reduction in the banks classified in Grade-III and IV. A grade-wise break up of banks as on March 31, of each year is given below:—

Year	Grade-I	Grade-II	Grade-III	Grade-IV	Total
2007	652	598	295	268	1813
2008	748	526	258	238	1770
2009	845	484	219	173	1721
2010	876	467	182	149	1674

Further, between April, 2007 and March, 2010, 58 UCBs have got merged with other banks.



[English]

**Cleaning of Transmission Lines**

\*452. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether tripping is one of the major reasons for the power outage;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) has signed any agreement with Pawan Hans Helicopter Limited (PHHL) to use their choppers for cleaning the transmission lines;
- (d) if so, the details of the terms and conditions thereof;
- (e) the extent to which the lines tripping problem is likely to be solved by using the choppers; and
- (f) the details of the expenditure incurred by PGCIL for the purpose during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) The Extra High Voltage (EHV) Grid in the country is operated in a secured manner. Tripping in itself is for protection of transmission lines. Generally tripping of one or two elements does not affect the power supply, as the system is designed to withstand outage of any one element of the transmission system. However, multiple (more than one element) tripping/cascade tripping may cause power supply disruption/disturbance. Following are the main causes of the tripping of transmission lines:—

- (i) Flashover on the insulators due to dust and pollution deposits and foggy weather conditions.
- (ii) Collapse of transmission tower(s) or snapping of conductors due to natural calamities.

- (iii) Short circuiting of live conductor(s) due to animal contacts or overgrown vegetation.

(c) Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) had entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)/Agreement with M/s Pawan Hans Helicopters Limited (PHHL) for the Financial Years 2008-09 and 2009-10 to use their choppers for cleaning of the polluted insulators of a few sections of transmission lines in the Northern Region of the country.

(d) Salient terms and conditions for cleaning job undertaken in the Financial Year 2009-10 were as under:—

- (i) Providing helicopter for three months for washing of disc insulators of transmission lines.
- (ii) Utilization of 225 flying hours for washing of insulators during the above period.
- (iii) Undertake washing of insulators with the following scope:—
  - (a) Providing insulator washing equipment.
  - (b) Arranging operating crew (Pilot, Equipment operator and Chief Coordinator).

(e) Cleaning of insulators using helicopter as also by other means have considerably reduced tripping of the transmission lines under foggy weather conditions, thus minimizing the Northern Grid disturbances during winters.

(f) Cleaning of Insulators by helicopter was introduced by PGCIL for the first time during the winter season for 2008-09. The approximate expenditure during the Financial Years 2008-09 and 2009-10 was Rs. 7.15 crores and Rs. 4.98 crores, respectively.

**Inclusion of Cities under BSUP and IHSDP**

\*453. SHRI CHARLES DIAS: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend Basic Service to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) to some more cities in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the cities identified for the purpose, State-wise;

(c) whether demands/requests for inclusion of more cities have also been received from various States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union Government in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) At the time of launch of Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) in 2005, 63 cities were identified for coverage. Subsequently the programme has been extended to cities of Panchkula in Haryana and Mohali in Punjab, Naya Raipur in Chhattisgarh, Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh and Porbandar in Gujarat. Requests for inclusion under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) have been received from a number of cities including Warangal, Karamsad, Gandhinagar, Hubli-Dharward, Gulbarga, Belgaum, Gaya, Biharshariff, Pawapur, Nalanda, Rajgir, Sultanpur-Lodhi, Kurukshetra-Pehowa, Gurgaon, Aurangabad, Vrindavan, Kurnool, Jodhpur, Gwalior, Guntur, Panipat, Bellary, Calicut, Darjeeling, Kalimpong and Kurseong, Deoghar, Sambalpur, Dhule, Malegaon, Kolhapur, Port Blair, Kaithal, Siliguri, Haldia, Amravati, Solapur and all cities of Bihar with population above 2 lakh. Currently the Government is not considering any extension of BSUP to other cities. The scheme of Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) has not identified any specific cities for inclusion. It is upto the State Governments to choose cities for coverage under IHSDP subject to the limits of their allocation by the Planning Commission.

[Translation]

### CGHS Dispensaries

\*454. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of doctors and para-medical staff in the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) dispensaries;

(b) if so, the details of the sanctioned strength and the actual staff/doctors, in place, in CGHS;

(c) whether the number of CGHS dispensaries are inadequate in number and unable to cater to the needs of the beneficiaries;

(d) whether norms have been laid down for the opening a CGHS dispensary in a city;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether there are any norms with regard to the doctors per dispensary or the number of card holders; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The details of shortages among doctors and para-medical staff in CGHS dispensaries is as under:—

Category	Sanctioned strength	In position	Vacant
1	3	3	4
GDMO	667	606	061
LDC	272	170	102
Staff Nurse (Allopathic)	174	123	051

1	3	3	4
Pharmacist Grade-I (Allopathic)	393	336	057
Pharmacist (Hom)	021	020	001
Pharmacist (Ayur)	034	027	007

(c) to (e) The norm for opening a new dispensary in a new city is 6,000 or more Central Government employees and pensioners. However, if within the same city a new dispensary will need to have 2,000 or more Central Government employees and pensioners within a radius of three kilometers. CGHS is unable to expand its area of operation due to resource constraints. Accordingly, Central Government employees not covered by the CGHS avail health services under provisions of Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944.

(f) and (g) A minimum number of two doctors in a dispensary are required for attendance of 150 patients in a day. Beyond the 150 attendance mark, the table given below gives the norms for doctors to be posted in a dispensary:—

Sl. No.	Average patient attendance per day	No. of doctors
1.	Upto 170 patients	2
2.	Between 171 and 240 patients	3
3.	Between 241 and 320 patients	4
4.	Between 321 and 390 patients	5
5.	Between 391 and 470 patients	6
6.	Between 471 and 540 patients	7
7.	Between 541 and 620 patients	8
8.	Between 621 and 690 patients	9
9.	Between 691 and 770 patients	10

[English]

### Capacity Building for Service Providers Scheme

\*455. SHRI B. MAHTAB:  
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- whether the Government has implemented the scheme for Capacity Building for Service Providers;
- if so, the details thereof;
- the number of people trained under the said scheme during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise; and
- the funds sanctioned, released and utilised by the State Governments for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Tourism has been implementing the Scheme of Capacity Building for Service Providers by supporting programmes for the training of existing service providers in the Tourism and Hospitality Industry, as also for the persons aspiring to join it. These programmes are largely driven by the Ministry of Tourism and delivered through expert institutions including the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, Institutes of Hotel Management, Food Craft Institutes, Haryana Institute of Public Administration, India Tourism Development Corporation and the Domestic India Tourism Offices.

However, the State Governments too are eligible for assistance for conducting the programmes covered under the Scheme. The Statement indicates assistance sanctioned and released to the State Governments in the years 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and the current year. The utilization of funds released to the implementing agencies including State Governments is monitored in the review meetings held from time to time and further funds, if admissible, are released on receipt of Utilisation Certificates.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	State	Amount of Central Financial Assistance (All Rupees in lakhs)							
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Sanctioned	Released	Sanctioned	Released	Sanctioned	Released	Sanctioned	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	–	–	–	–	73.95	59.16	–	–
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	34.66	17.00	–	17.66	17.00	13.60	3.56	2.85
3.	Chhattisgarh	20.00	16.00	–	–	–	–	–	–
4.	Gujarat	56.84	45.47	–	–	–	–	–	–
5.	Himachal Pradesh	–	–	39.91	20.00	–	19.91	–	–
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	98.00	78.40	190.98	150.68	86.10	62.70	–	–
7.	Jharkhand	34.88	27.90	–	–	–	–	–	–
8.	Kerala	15.97	7.97	–	–	18.00	14.40	63.44	30.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	35.17	28.13	123.24	48.08	–	–	52.86	45.00
10.	Manipur	–	–	–	–	16.33	13.06	–	–
11.	Meghalaya	–	–	–	–	20.00	16.00	–	–
12.	Mizoram	–	–	8.55	5.00	–	–	–	–
13.	Nagaland	138.34	113.34	34.20	30.78	75.10	44.08	–	–
14.	Odisha	49.25	39.10	–	–	52.86	50.00	–	–
15.	Sikkim	40.00	32.00	75.60	63.60	68.00	54.40	20.00	16.00
16.	Tripura	60.00	48.00	–	–	68.05	54.44	17.50	14.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	12.12	6.00	37.00	29.60	38.50	30.00	–	–
18.	Uttar Pradesh	–	–	–	–	21.15	10.57	63.00	42.07
19.	Uttarakhand	51.50	32.78	16.50	13.20	–	–	–	–

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20.	West Bengal	18.30	18.30	19.00	15.20	—	—	—	—
21.	NCT of Delhi	—	—	56.78	20.00	—	—	—	—
22.	Puducherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.17	12.13

**Supply of Power to Inaccessible and Remote Villages**

\*456. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken schemes/programmes for providing power using non-conventional sources of energy, in inaccessible, difficult areas, including the tribal villages;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government of Odisha proposes to harness solar power for off-grid villages including the remote tribal villages in the State;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the assistance provided by the Union Government to the State Government for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Ministry has been providing central financial assistance under the Remote Village Electrification Programme (RVE) for installation of renewable energy systems for lighting/electricity in the remote villages and hamlets which are not likely to be connected by grid power under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana. The Ministry has so far sanctioned lighting/electrification of 8555 nos. of remote villages and hamlets in different parts of the country under this programme.

(c) and (d) The Rural Electrification Corporation Limited have identified 677 nos. of remote villages and hamlets in the State of Odisha to be provided lighting/electrification under the RVE Programme. The Ministry has already sanctioned installation of solar energy systems, in all these villages. Of these, projects in 224 villages/hamlets have already been completed.

(e) The Government provides central financial support upto 90% of the project cost for installation of non-conventional energy systems for lighting/electrification in the remote villages and hamlets under the Remote Village Electrification Programme.

[Translation]

**Nursing Schools**

\*457. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:  
SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up General Nursing Midwifery (GNM) Schools and Auxiliary Nursing Midwifery (ANM) Schools in the uncovered districts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the districts likely to be covered;

(c) the funds earmarked/allocated for the purpose; and

(d) the percentage increase in the number of

nurses likely to be trained annually as a result thereof along with the intake capacity of the proposed nursing schools?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) It has been decided to establish 132 Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery (ANM) schools at the rate of Rs. 5.00 crores per ANM school and 137 General Nursing and Midwifery (GNM) schools at the rate of Rs. 10.00 crores per GNM school in those districts of 23 high focus States which are not having ANM and GNM training Schools. State-wise detail of districts is at Statement.

(d) The per year intake capacity per ANM school is 40 and per GNM school is 60 students. The percentage increase in the number of nurses with the establishment of 132 ANM and 137 GNM schools would be 33% and 28% respectively in these high focus States.

**Statement**

*State-wise identified Districts for setting up of ANM/GNM Schools*

Sl. No.	States	Name of the Districts
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1. South Andaman 2. Nicobar
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Anjaw 2. Changlang 3. Upper Dibang Valley 4. East Kameng 5. Kurung Kumey 6. Lohit

1	2	3
		7. Lower Dibang Valley
		8. Lower Subansiri
		9. Tawang
		10. Tirap
		11. Upper Siang
		12. Upper Subansiri
		13. West Kameng
		14. West Siang
3.	Assam	1. Baksa 2. Bongaigaon 3. Udalguri
4.	Bihar	1. Aurangabad 2. Banka 3. Buxar 4. Jamui 5. Jehanabad 6. Kaimur (Bhabua) 7. Khagaria 8. Lakhisarai 9. Nawada 10. Saran 11. Sheikhpura 12. Sheohar 13. Siwan

1	2	3	1	2	3
		14. Supaul			10. Samba
		15. Vaishali			11. Shopian
5.	Chhattisgarh	1. Bijapur			12. Udampur
		2. Dantewada	9.	Jharkhand	1. Chatra
		3. Janjgir-Champa			2. Godda
		4. Kanker			3. Gumla
		5. Kawardha			4. Jamtara
		6. Korba			5. Khunti
		7. Korea			6. Latehar
		8. Mahasamund			7. Pakur
		9. Narayanur			8. Ramghat
6.	Haryana	1. Palwal			9. Sahibganj
					10. Seraikela
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Kinnaur	10.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Anuppur
		2. Lahaul and Spiti			2. Alirajpur
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1. Bandipora			3. Ashoknagar
		2. Budgam			4. Burhanpur
		3. Ganderbal			5. Dindori
		4. Kargil			6. Harda
		5. Kishtwar			7. Neemuch
		6. Kulgam			8. Rewa
		7. Pulwama			9. Shajapur
		8. Ramban			10. Sheopur
		9. Reasi			11. Singrauli
					12. Umaria

1	2	3	1	2	3
11. Maharashtra	1. Bandra Suburban			7. Wokha	
	2. Hingoli			8. Zunheboto	
12. Manipur	1. Bishnupur		16. Odisha	1. Boudh	
	2. Chandel			2. Nabarangapur	
	3. Senapati			3. Subarnapur	
	4. Tamenglong		17. Puducherry	1. Mahe	
	5. Thoubal			2. Yanam	
	6. Ukhrul		18. Punjab	1. Rupnagar	
13. Meghalaya	1. East Garo Hills		19. Rajasthan	1. Baran	
	2. Ri Bhoi			2. Pratapgarh	
	3. South Garo Hills		20. Sikkim	1. East Sikkim	
	4. West Khasi Hills			2. West Sikkim	
14. Mizoram	1. Champhai			3. North Sikkim	
	2. Kolasib			4. South Sikkim	
	3. Lawngtlai		21. Tripura	1. Dhalai	
	4. Mamit		22. Uttar Pradesh	1. Ambedkar Nagar	
	5. Saiha			2. Auraiya	
	6. Serchhip			3. Balrampur	
15. Nagaland	1. Dimapur			4. Budaun	
	2. Kiphire			5. Bulandshahr	
	3. Longleng			6. Chandauli	
	4. Mon			7. Farrukhabad	
	5. Peren			8. Firozabad	
	6. Phek			9. Hardoi	



1	2	3
		10. Mahamaya Nagar
		11. Jalaun
		12. Jyotiba Phule Nagar
		13. Kannauj
		14. Kanpur Dehat
		15. Kanshiram
		16. Kaushambi
		17. Kushinagar
		18. Lalitpur
		19. Maharajganj
		20. Mahoba
		21. Sant Kabir Nagar
		22. Sant Ravidas Nagar
		23. Shravasti
		24. Siddharthnagar
		25. Sonbhadra
		26. Unnao
23. Uttarakhand		1. Bageshwar
		2. Chamoli
		3. Champawat
		4. Haridwar
		5. Nainital
		6. Pithoragarh
		7. Rudraprayag

1	2	3
		8. Tehri Garhwal
		9. Uttarkashi

**Showcasing of Tourism Potential**

458. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds sanctioned and the expenditure incurred on the promotional activities including Incredible India Campaign to showcase tourism potential abroad during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Incredible India Campaign has influenced the inflow of foreign tourists and foreign exchange earnings during the said period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The details of the funds sanctioned and expenditure incurred under the Budget Head "Restructured Scheme of Overseas Promotion and Publicity including Marketing Development Assistance (OPMD)" for the last three years and upto 31st July, 2010 are given below:—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Revised Estimates	Expenditure
2007-08	165.00 (final grant 169.30)	170.87
2008-09	220.00	211.35
2009-10	240.00	242.67
2010-11 (upto 31.7.10)	275.00	68.05

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Tourism as part of its on-going activity, releases campaigns in the international source markets, under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products of India, to increase foreign tourist arrivals (FTAs). From the year 2002, the year in which Incredible India brand line was launched, to 2009 'FTAs' to the country have increased from 2.38 million to 5.11 million (provisional). During the same period, Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEE) have increased from Rs. 15064 crore to Rs. 54960 crore (advance estimates). The domestic visits during the same period have increased from 269.60 million to 650.04 million (provisional).

The number of (FTAs) to India and (FEE) from tourism during the years 2007, 2008, 2009 are as given below:—

Year	FTAs (in Millions)	FEE (In US\$ Billion)
2007	5.08	10.73*
2008	5.28	11.75**
2009	5.11@	11.39**

@ – Provisional.

\*Revised Estimates.

\*\*Advance Estimates.

[English]

### Clinical Trials

\*459. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:  
DR. JYOTI MIRDHA:

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

(a) whether cases of irregularities in the clinical trials of drugs/vaccines have been reported in various parts of the country including Madhya Pradesh;

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

(c) whether the Drugs Controller General proposes to tighten the approval and monitoring mechanism of such clinical trials; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Some cases of alleged Irregularities in clinical trials as reported recently in media are as follows:—

1. Alleged Irregularities in conduct of a trial with Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine in a post licensure observational study trial in Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has suspended the trial and the Ministry has set up a high power enquiry committee to investigate the matter.
2. Alleged irregularities in drug trials conducted in Bhopal and Indore. A team of officials from the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has carried out recently an inspection of one clinical trial conducted at Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre (BMHRC). The Report of the inspection team is currently being examined by the office of DCG(I).

(c) and (d) Clinical trials of drugs/vaccines are permitted to be conducted in the country in accordance with requirements and guidelines specified in the Rule 122DA, 122DAA, 122DB, 122E and Schedule Y of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules. Schedule Y also mandates that clinical trials are conducted as per Good Clinical Practice (GCP) Guidelines issued by CDSCO, Directorate General of Health Services, Government of India. Clinical trials can be initiated in the country only after approval from Drugs Controller General of India and respective ethics committee.

In order to strengthen the regulation of clinical trials, CDSCO has taken various initiatives as follows:—

- In order to improve transparency, accountability and accessibility in clinical trials, it has been made mandatory to register all clinical trials, permission for which have been granted by office of DCG(I) on or after 15th June 2009, in ICMR clinical trial registry at *www.ctri.in*
- Draft guidelines and requirements for registration of CRO's in the country have been developed and already approved by Drugs Technical Advisory Board (DTAB) to be incorporated as Rule 122DAB and Schedule Y1 in Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945.

Regulatory officials of CDSCO have been imparted training in clinical trial inspection through various training workshops.

#### Deaths Due to Vaccination

\*460. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether deaths of girls due to vaccination by some of the Non Government Organisations, without obtaining the consent of their parents, have been reported from some States including Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) whether the Government has inquired into the matter;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) the steps taken against those found guilty and also to check occurrence of such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) PATH (Program for Appropriate Technology in Health), an International NGO was granted permission to carry out a Post licensure (operational research) study of HPV vaccination in 3 blocks each of Khammam district of Andhra Pradesh and Vadodara District of Gujarat, with the State Governments of Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. The objectives of the study are to demonstrate the suitability of vaccine delivery strategies for HPV in the 10-14 year adolescent girls, to raise community awareness of HPV, Cancer of Cervix and its prevention; Gaining experience in HPV vaccination and to build evidence based vaccine delivery strategy for future introduction of HPV in the Universal Immunisation Programme.

In Andhra Pradesh among 14,091 vaccinated girls, five deaths have been reported; whereas in Gujarat two deaths were reported among 10,686 girls. The causes of death among the children in Andhra Pradesh were determined as suicide (2); viral fever (1); drowning in the open well (1); and heat stroke (1). The causes to two deaths in Gujarat was suspected snake bite and severe anaemia with malaria respectively.

(c) to (e) Government has advised the States not to carry out any further vaccinations on the project till further orders. To investigate the allegations of ethical violations, an independent enquiry by a Committee appointed by the Minister of Health and Family Welfare, has been ordered. The Committee is expected to complete its work shortly.

[Translation]

#### Effect of Monsoon Failure

5054. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agriculture production and Gross Domestic Product of the country has been declined as a consequence of the monsoon failure; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per the Second Stage Long Range forecast for the South West Monsoon 2010 issued by the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) on June 25, 2010, the monsoon season rainfall for the country as a whole is likely to be 102 per cent of long period average (LPA) with a model error of plus or minus 4 per cent. As reported by IMD, the cumulative seasonal South West Monsoon rainfall upto 24.8.2010, has been 651.2 mm which represents a deviation of only (-) 3 per cent from normal average rainfall of 668.0 mm. The area sown under all crops during Kharif 2010 is 923.02 lakh hectares (as on 20.08.2010) compared to 839.75 lakh hectares during the corresponding period of 2009 and 911.5 lakh hectares during the corresponding period of 2008. The agricultural production and GDP statistics for the current year 2010-11 are not yet available. However, good monsoon and increased cropped area would positively influence the agricultural production. Nevertheless, the year 2009 witnessed deficient South West Monsoon to the extent of 23 per cent below the Long Period Average (LPA). The total foodgrains production in 2009-10, as per the Fourth Advance Estimates, released by Ministry of Agriculture on 19.7.2010, is 218.20 million tonnes compared to 234.47 million tonnes (Final Estimates) in 2008-09. During 2009-10 the GDP growth from agriculture (at factor cost at constant prices) was 0.2 per cent compared to 1.6 per cent in 2008-09.

State Governments are primarily responsible for undertaking relief measures in the wake of natural calamities. Government of India supplements the efforts of State Governments by providing financial and logistical support. Contingency crop plan guidelines have been issued to the States for the preparation of crop plans for three scenarios of excess, normal and less rainfall conditions.

[English]

#### Pharmaceutical Industry

5055. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the Indian Pharmaceutical Industry is going through a transformative phase with a number of local firms selling out to Multi National Companies (MNCs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some MNCs have launched campaign against the Indian Pharmaceutical Industry;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has made any complaint to the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith further measures taken by the Government to counter the said campaign by MNCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (d) The Indian Pharmaceutical Industry is undergoing rapid expansion. Government is aware of events relating to mergers and acquisitions of Indian Pharmaceutical companies with Multi National Companies. The Department of Pharmaceuticals has taken steps to counter various MNCs campaign specially on IPR issues with the help of FICCI, Pharmexcil domestic Pharma associations and Indian missions abroad.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Loans to SCs & STs

5056. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Banks are reluctant to provide loans to the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities;

(b) if so, the facts thereof, the reasons therefor alongwith the loans disbursed to such persons out of the total loan disbursed by Banks during the last three years; and

(c) the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Banks extend loans to Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Scheduled Tribes (STs) under Priority Sector Lending (PSL). SCs/STs from a sub-category under Weaker Section of PSL. Further, under Government Sponsored Schemes, the reservation for SCs/STs is as follows:—

- |       |  |   |   |
|-------|--|---|---|
| (i)   | Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)  | – | 50%   |
| (ii)  | Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) | – | to the extent of their proportion in the population |
| (iii) | Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme   | – | 40%   |

As per data furnished by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), total loans outstanding under PSL and to SCs/STs as on last reporting Friday of March, 2007, 2008 and 2009 (latest available) are as under:—

(Amount in Rs. crore)

As on the last reporting Friday of March	Total Priority Sector	Loans to SCs/STs Beneficiaries
1	2	3
2007	7,03,756	26,520

	1	2	3
2008		8,24,773	34,376
2009		9,67,414	40,812

(c) The measures taken by RBI to strengthen credit flow to SCs/STs, inter-alia, include the following:—

- With a view to minimize rate of rejection of loan applications, banks have been advised to indicate reasons for rejection of application on the form itself.
- Banks have been advised that the rejection of loan applications should be done at higher level instead of the branch level;
- Banks have been advised to provide necessary institutional support to the National SC/ST Finance and Development Corporation to enable the institution to achieve the desired objective;
- The banks also participate in special schemes of SC/ST Corporation for development of SC/ST which are piloted at State level through special component plans.

[English]

#### ICDS Projects in Karnataka

5057. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the steps taken by the Union Government to allocate funds under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Phase-IV, Cash Credit Programme for Adolescent Girls and Stage-II of Integrated Women Empowerment Programme (IWEP) to the Karnataka State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): There is no proposal for Phase-IV expansion of the ICDS Scheme nor is there a cash credit

programme for Adolescent Girls. The stage-II of the IWEPI/Swayamsidha Scheme is not cleared by the Competent Authority. In this situation, the question of allocation of funds to the State of Karnataka does not arise.

#### **Nuclear and Radioactive Waste**

5058. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:  
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) whether the Delhi University ignored the disposal norms in respect of the Nuclear and Radioactive wastes for the last 23 years;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) the action taken against the University so far in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes some remedial measures for the prevention of such incident in future; 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) The Delhi University informed that disposal norms in respect of Nuclear and Radioactive Wastes were not ignored. In an isolated incident, an old Gamma Cell Model 220, make AECL containing decayed Cobalt 60 was disposed off by the Department of Chemistry of Delhi University in the month of February, 2010. No such other incident has ever reported/occurred.

A three member Inquiry Committee, vide their notification dated 04.05.2010, has been constituted by the Delhi University to inquire into the disposal of Gamma Cell Model 220, AECL and the University has suspended all activities involving use of radiation sources vide their notification dated 03.05.2010.

(d) and (e) Several actions have been taken by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) and other Government agencies to prevent such incidents. Some of the steps taken are:—

- (i) Planned installation of Radiological Detection Equipments (RDE's) at entry/exit of airports, sea-ports, inland container depots and other land ports;
- (ii) Upgradation of the inventory sources based on inputs from various Government departments/agencies;
- (iii) Awareness programs pertaining to radiation safety in the country have been conducted;
- (iv) Members of scrap association have been sensitized to monitor scrap for radiation;
- (v) The requirement of pre-shipment inspection certificate for consignments imported to India declaring that they do not contain any type of hazardous, toxic waste, radioactive contaminated waste/scrap has been notified;
- (vi) Enhanced regulatory control by increasing frequency of inspection and establishment of Regional Centres of AERB.

*[Translation]*

#### **Healthcare for Urban Poor**

5059. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far by the Government to provide universal health care facilities in urban areas across the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to formulate any new scheme for the health care of urban poor;

(c) if so, the details and the salient features thereof; and

(d) the cities selected along with the fund earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (d) Urban Health component of National Rural Health Mission seeks to provide universal health care facilities in urban areas across the country. On the basis of continuous evaluation of ongoing health schemes, reviewing and revising Health Care Policy is an ongoing process. In this continued effort, to bring renewed focus on Public Health Service delivery for Urban Dwellers, a draft framework on National Urban Health Mission in consultation with all stake holders including State/UTs Government, Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Urban Poverty Alleviation has been prepared. The salient feature of Draft NUHM, beside others, include defining Poor, strategies, institutional arrangements for its implementation, broad norms, financial resource need, appraisal and approval process, role of community organizations, regulation and defining standards and engaging local Health providers.

The framework proposes that cities with more than One lakh population would be covered under above mission. Necessary financial support for the approved activities, taken up by State Government in its implementation would be made available by Government of India with supportive complement from respective State/UTs Governments.

[English]

#### Opening of Himalayan Peaks for Trekking

5060. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Himalayan Peaks so far opened for trekking;

(b) whether the Government has recently opened a large number of Himalayan peaks for trekking;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the number of additional trekkers expected in the coming years;

(d) whether the proposal would help to boost the foreign tourist arrivals and improve the 'adventure tourism' in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (e) The Government of India has given security clearance for opening of 104 additional peaks in Jammu and Kashmir (Leh area) subject to stipulations and clearances from the State Government authorities, Ministry of Home Affairs, and other agencies concerned as per prescribed procedure. The opening of additional peaks will help in positioning India as leading adventure tourism destination.

#### Hydro Power Projects

5061. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are growing concerns about the social and environmental impact of various hydro power projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any studies have been conducted to find out the possibility to harness hydro power without building the dams; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The main concerns about the social and environmental impact of various hydro power projects are Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) of displaced people due to submergence, impact on flora and fauna, impact on downstream

areas, impact on bio-diversity of area, impact on ecology, etc. These concerns are being looked into by Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) while according forest and environment clearances. The hydro projects are taken up for construction only after necessary clearances are accorded by MoEF.

(c) and (d) Hydro power can be harnesses without construction of a dam/barrage/weir, which is an integral and essential part of any hydro power development project so as to store water in the reservoir and/or to divert the same through a suitable water conductor system to power house for power generation. However, power houses built on canals utilizing the canal drop may not require any dam structure.

#### **Investor Education Initiative**

5062. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether merger and acquisition deals involving Indian companies crossed the \$ 30 billion mark during the first five months this year, up from about \$ 8.1 billion in the same period in 2009; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) According to information received from Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) for the period January, 2010 to May, 2010, the actual value paid in open offers made in accordance with Takeover Regulations of SEBI, was \$0.13 billion as against \$0.35 billion during the corresponding period in 2009. According to information received from Reserve Bank of India (RBI), under the Foreign Direct Investment scheme of the Government, an amount of \$ 1.9 billion was paid by non-residents to residents for shares of Indian companies during the period April, 2009 to August, 2009. The amount paid by non-residents to residents for shares of Indian companies during the period April, 2010 to June, 2010 was \$ 1.07 billion.

#### **Imposition of Duty on Production of electricity**

5063. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the State Governments including Odisha has requested the Union Government to impose duty on the production of electricity;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The proposals for Imposition of duty on production of electricity by the Government of Himachal Pradesh and Odisha have come to the notice of the Ministry.

(b) and (c) Based on the advice sought by the Ministry from the Attorney General of India, the State Governments have been informed that according to the provisions in the Constitution of India, the States have the legislative competence to impose tax only on the consumption or sale of electricity but not on the generation of electricity.

The Government of Odisha is also being informed in the matter accordingly.

[Translation]

#### **Maheshwar Hydro Power Project**

5064. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the suspension of work on the ongoing Maheshwar Hydel Power Project on Narmada river in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether any proposal to revive project by National Hydroelectric Power Corporation is pending before the Union Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and



(d) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) In exercise of power under Section-5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) vide letter dated 23.4.2010, directed the project proponent M/s Maheshwar Hydro Power Project to get the on-going construction works at the site suspended with immediate effect for non-fulfillment of Terms and Conditions of specific identified environmental issues, till the compliance report is found implementable by the Government. However, to avoid possible damage to the safety of the structures, MoEF vide letter dated 10.05.2010, amended their orders dated 23.04.2010 to the extent that only seven gates, which are yet to be made functional and are under installation may be completed, as planned before the onset of monsoons.

(b) There is no proposal to get their project started through NHPC.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

**Connivance of Officers in Favour of  
Disinvestment**

5065. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether officers in some Government institutions are keenly interested in disinvestment of these institutions;

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the details of such proposals regarding disinvestment received by the Government from these officers during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government has inquired into the background;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(f) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (f) All disinvestment proposals are pursued as per the Disinvestment Policy of the Government. There are no cases where individual Officers have recommended cases for disinvestment.

[English]

**Grants-in-Aid to Apex Co-operative  
Housing Federation**

5066. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides grants-in-aid to the Apex Co-operative Housing Federations working for urban poor and landless labourers in rural areas for construction of their houses;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) National Cooperative Housing Federation of India (NCHF) is the national apex organization for promoting, developing and coordinating the activities of housing cooperatives in the country. Government of India through Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has been providing Grants-in-Aid to NCHF to meet part of their administrative expenses. During the last three years, grants-in-aid to the tune of Rs. 40 lakh per annum was provided to NCHF. State level apex Co-operative Housing Federations are registered under the respective State Cooperative Acts. Government of India is not providing any grants-in-aid to any such Apex Cooperative Housing Federations.

### Funding of Infrastructure Projects

5067. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether banks with pre-dominantly short-term funding, are being used to fund long-gestation infrastructure projects, leading to maturity mismatch;

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

(c) whether such banks are claiming the concessional restructuring packages; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Infrastructure projects are characterized by large financial outlays and involve long gestation periods. The banks' liabilities are mostly concentrated at the short end upto 3 years whereas infrastructure financing results in longer-term financing. This gives rise to some Asset Liability Management (ALM) problems for banks. To a large extent the availability of stable retail deposit base helps banks in addressing the ALM issue as this provides a core funding base.

To address the ALM issues arising from infrastructure financing, banks have been allowed to issue long-term bonds with a minimum maturity of 5 years to the extent of their exposure of residual maturity of more than 5 years to the infrastructure sector. Further, in order to meet long-term financing requirements of Infrastructure projects and address ALM issue, banks are permitted to enter into take out financings arrangement with infrastructure Development Finance Company (IDFC)/other Financial Institutions.

[Translation]

### Power Plant in Madhya Pradesh

5068. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) proposes to set up a 4000 MW power plant in the Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the inspection of the site for the purpose was carried out in the recent past;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the power plant is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) NTPC does not have any proposal to set up a 4000 MW power plant in the district of Sagar in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) and (d) In order to set up a Super Thermal Power Project of about the capacity of 4000 MW in the Bundelkhand Region of Madhya Pradesh, NTPC in consultation with the State Government initially identified four sites, including a site at Bina in the district of Sagar, in the State. After making preliminary assessments of all the four sites in consultation with the State Government agencies, the site at Barethi in the district of Chattarpur in the Bundelkhand Region has been identified for setting up of the project.

(e) This project is expected to be commissioned in the 12th Plan.

[English]

### Funds for Renewable Energy Projects

5069. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal from the State Government of Maharashtra is pending with the Union Government for the release of funds for the renewable energy projects successfully implemented in the State during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the amount due to the State Government amounts to around Rs. 500 crore;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons for the delay in payment of funds; and

(e) the time by which the funds are likely to be provided to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing programmes for development and dissemination of various types of renewable energy systems/devices and projects of generation of energy and electricity to be used for various applications. For each of the programmes Administrative Approvals are issued containing physical targets and guidelines for Central Financial Assistance being provided by the Ministry. Funds are released to various State Nodal Departments/Agencies in accordance with the guidelines contained in the Administrative Approval after receiving required documents. This is an ongoing process and funds have been released to various States including the State of Maharashtra during last three years for successfully implemented projects.

(c) to (e) No, Madam. The amount of Rs. 500 crore is not due to be released by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy to the State Government of Maharashtra for the implementation of various renewable energy programmes for which necessary documents have been received by the Ministry.

[Translation]

### Engineering and Polytechnic College

5070. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4831 on August 7, 2009 and state:

(a) the present status of the establishment of an

engineering college on the model of Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering Technology announced jointly by the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh and the then Union Minister of Power on 1 February, 2009;

(b) the time by which the college is likely to be established;

(c) whether the Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited has set up a polytechnic college in the State of Himachal Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) It has been announced jointly by the Chief Minister, Government of Himachal Pradesh and the then Union Minister of State for Power on 1.2.2009 that a Polytechnic College in District Shimla of Himachal Pradesh will be set up by SJVNL based on the model adopted by Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology, Punjab. It was also announced therein, that NTPC & NHPC would jointly establish an Engineering College in the District Bilaspur of Himachal Pradesh.

M/s EDCIL(I) Limited, New Delhi has been engaged by Government of Himachal Pradesh (GoHP) to prepare the Detailed Project Report (DPR) of the Polytechnic College for which an amount of Rs. 9.44 lakhs has already been released by SJVNL to GoHP. Similarly, the concept paper of Engineering College and draft MoU has been submitted to GoHP in July, 2010 for their approval. Further, action plan/schedule for establishing the Engineering College would be taken after the receipt of the approval from GoHP on the concept paper and draft MoU.

### Hiring of Experts

5071. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal is being mooted to hire

experts of various fields on daily wages to improve the Departmental functioning in various Ministries;

- (b) if so, the details thereof Department-wise;
- (c) the details of honorarium decided to be paid by the Government to these experts;
- (d) whether the higher officials deputed at present are not able to meet the requirement of such experts;
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (f) whether the Government has got any study conducted in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) As per General Financial Rules, 2005, Ministries/Departments may hire professionals, consultancy firms as consultants for a specific job, which is well defined in terms of content and time frame for its completion and they may outsource certain services in the interest of economy and efficiency. Data relating to hiring of consultants/experts etc. by various Ministries/Departments and the basis thereof, is not maintained centrally.

[English]

#### **Special Package for Alternative Sources of Energy**

5072. SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether hundreds of villages in Jammu and Kashmir are partly electrified/unelectrified/de-electrified and are remain without the electric supply for months during winter after snowfall snaps transmission lines;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to include all these villages in a special package for providing solar and other alternate sources of energy; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (d) The Remote Village Electrification Programme of the Ministry provides for financial support for provision of renewable energy systems in those unelectrified remote villages only where grid connectivity will not be feasible under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidutikaran Yojana (RGGVY). Under the programme, Ministry has sanctioned projects for providing basic lighting facility in 440 numbers of villages and 20 numbers of hamlets in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Under another project on "Ladakh Renewable Energy Initiative". 70 number of unelectrified villages are proposed to be covered through solar photovoltaic power plants. In addition, 30 numbers of small/micro hydel projects and some other solar thermal devices and systems are also proposed to be taken up under the said project. However, there is no proposal at present for a special package to cover partly electrified/unelectrified/de-electrified villages with solar/alternate sources.

#### **Flagship Scheme**

5073. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's statutory auditor (CAG) has sought greater powers to audit the spending of the flagship schemes for bringing more accountability in the administration of such programmes; and
- (b) if so, the Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) A revised draft bill seeking to replace the existing Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 by a new law titled "Audit of Public Money and the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 2010" has been forwarded by C&AG Office in June, 2010.

(b) The proposals in the draft bill impacts various areas of governance and therefore a process of consultation has been initiated with concerned Ministries/ Departments and State Governments in the matter.

#### **Jhajjar Thermal Power Project**

5074. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign firm has won a competitive bid for the 1320 MW Jhajjar Thermal Power Project in Haryana by quoting an aggressive price;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether many other low cost foreign companies are active in the power equipment sector and are striking alliances with Indian Power Utilities and manufacturers to keep a growing domestic market;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to encourage domestic companies to fight the aforesaid competition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) M/s CLP Power India Pvt. Ltd., a 100% subsidiary of M/s CLP Holdings Ltd., Hong Kong, emerged as successful bidder for development of 1320 MW Jhajjar Thermal Power Project in Haryana. The Haryana Power Generation Company Ltd. has informed that no aggressive price has been quoted and prices are in line with those quoted by domestic Companies. The Letter of Intent (LoI) was placed on 23rd July, 2008.

(c) and (d) As per information available with the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) power utilities have been sourcing power equipment from domestic as well as foreign manufacturers based on their techno-economic evaluation.

Indigenous manufacturing capacity of power equip-

ment is being increased through augmentation of manufacturing capacity of Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited (BHEL) and promoting Joint Ventures for manufacturing of supercritical equipment in the country. BHEL is increasing its capacity to 20,000 MW per annum which would include manufacturing capacity of about 13,500 MW for large size thermal units. Besides, new joint ventures have been/are being formed for setting up manufacturing facilities for supercritical units in the country. Planned manufacturing capacity envisaged by these ventures is of the order of 11,000 MW per annum for supercritical boilers and 12,000 MW per annum for supercritical turbine-generators for large size thermal units.

(e) Government has taken following steps to encourage domestic companies engaged in manufacture of equipment:—

1. Planning Commission had set up a Committee headed by Member (Industry), Planning Commission to suggest options and modalities to take care of the disadvantages suffered by the domestic industry related to power sector. The Committee has since submitted its report.
2. In order to provide initial orders to indigenous manufacturers of supercritical units in the country, Government has approved bulk tendering for eleven (nine of NTPC and two of DVC) 660 MW units, with the mandatory condition of setting up manufacturing facility in India for manufacturing of Boiler and Turbine generators in accordance with Phased Manufacturing Programme.
3. CEA has issued an advisory to the Central and State sector power utilities to consider incorporation of the condition of setting up phased indigenous manufacturing facilities in the bids to be invited till, 2012 for boilers and turbine generators of super-critical projects.

### Infertility Cases

5075. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of infertility cases dealt with the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (NIHFW) during the last three years;

(b) the total grants received by NIHFW during the last three years till, date alongwith utilisation thereof;

(c) the details of the Central Training Institutions (CTIs) which received funds from the NIHFW for training under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) including the number of CTIs from the private sector; and

(d) the steps taken to increase the strength of doctors of the NIHFW under NHRM?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Number of Infertility cases dealt by NIHFW during the last 3 years are as under:—

Infertility new couples	2464
Follow-up females	17603
Follow-up males	8704

(b) Total Grant received from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare during the last 3 years is Rs. 8184.71 lakh which was fully utilized. Unspent amount of previous year is adjusted against the releases of the subsequent year.

(c) There are 26 Central Training Institutions (CTIs) including 6 private Institutions which are being provided funds for training activities under NRHM. These include State Institutes of Health and Family Welfare, Family Welfare Training Centre, Public Health Institutions, Hospitals, etc.

(d) There is no proposal to increase the strength of doctors of NIHFW under NRHM.

### Under-utilization of Funds Allocated for N-E Region

5076. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has examined the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) on the utilisation pattern of the Centrally allocated funds for States;

(b) whether there have been reports of gross under-utilisation of funds allocated by the Centre for the development of north-eastern region;

(c) whether there are also instances of gross misuse and diversion of allocated funds by the States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) In terms of Article 151 (2) of the Constitution of India, the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) of India relating to accounts of a State are to be submitted to the Governor of the State who is to cause them to be laid before the State Legislature. This enables the concerned State Government to take appropriate action on the findings of C&AG of India.

(b) to (d) There was under-utilisation of funds during 2009-10 against under the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) Scheme and during 2008-09 and 2009-10 under scheme "Special Package for Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) Area" funded by the Ministry of Development of North-Eastern Region. A Statement indicating budget allocation and expenditure under these schemes during the last three years is enclosed.

The C&AG of India carries out a performance review of Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Central Plan Schemes being implemented by the State Governments. The findings are included in the Report of the C&AG of India pertaining to respective States of the and North-Eastern Region, as

well as Performance Audit Reports of the schemes. The reports inter-alia highlight instances of under-utilization, misuse and diversion of funds allocated by the Union Government to State Government in the North-Eastern Region for implementation of scheme. Details of recent reports are as under:—

- (i) A Performance Audit of Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources Scheme was conducted by the C&AG and the Union Government (Civil), Report No. 5 of 2010-11 (Performance Audit) was presented in both the Houses of Parliament on 7th May, 2010.
- (ii) A Performance Audit of 'Payment of Claims under Transport Subsidy Scheme' was also conducted by the C&AG and the findings relating to the Scheme are contained in Chapter-III to the Union Government (Civil) Performance Audit Report No. 3 of 2010-11 presented in both the Houses of Parliament on 3rd August, 2010.

These reports are in the public domain and are available at [www.cag.gov.in](http://www.cag.gov.in).

#### Statement

*Allocation and Release of Plan Funds to North Eastern States under NLCPR Scheme and Special Package for BTC in the last 3 years (2007-08 to 2009-10)*

(Rs. in crore)

Year	NLCPR Scheme		Special Package for BTC	
	RE	Expenditure	RE	Expenditure
2007-08	636.00	636.00	100.00	100.00
2008-09	650.00	660.39	100.00	67.03
2009-10	700.00	668.62	50.00	3.15

#### CGHS Dispensaries

5077. CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the approval of plan outlay from HUDA for construction of CGHS dispensary at Gurgaon has been received;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by which the construction work of the dispensary is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) Necessary Funds for construction of the dispensary have been allotted to the CPWD.

#### Health Insurance for Freedom Fighters

5078. SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a health insurance scheme for freedom fighters; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is preparing a health insurance scheme for Central Government employees and pensioners which will be implemented if found feasible. The same could be extended to freedom fighters also on its implementation after obtaining requisite approvals from the Government.

#### Income Tax Refunds

5079. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Income Tax Refund cases due to senior citizens with amount of less than rupees five thousand are not being disposed of promptly in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of such cases pertaining to the financial year 2009-10 and the two preceding financial years still pending for disposal in Delhi, year-wise alongwith the reasons for delay in their disposals; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken against delinquent staff and officers concerned with such cases for unnecessary delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) All Income Tax refund cases (including those of senior citizens) are being processed on priority basis.

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

(c) and (d) The financial year-wise number of income tax refund cases pertaining to senior citizens is not available as prescribed return is not so classified. All the refunds for returns received upto financial year 2008-09 have been issued. The processing of returns and issuance of refunds for financial year 2009-10 has not been completed. In some cases delay is caused due to technical reasons like delay in PAN migration, quoting of invalid PAN, verification of taxes paid or deducted; technical constraints like link failure, system overload, etc. and deficiencies like incomplete bank account details filed in the return. The Income Tax Department is making all efforts to overcome the bottlenecks.

However, the statutory time limit to process returns and issue refund for returns received in financial year 2009-10 is 31.03.2011.

[Translation]

#### Electricity Act, 2003

5080. DR. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI ARJUN ROY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the private companies who have been provided licences under the Electricity Act, 2003 by the Government;

(b) whether the awarding of contracts to private power distribution companies by some of the State Governments including Delhi is violation of the provision of Electricity Act, 2003;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

[English]

#### Registration of Medicinal Properties of Animal Waste

5081. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the medicinal utility of various products such as dung and urine, etc. of cow and cattle have been registered by some organisations with the concerned authorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to assist such organisations for improving their research activities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) Yes. As per information



received from Director, Ayurvedic and Unani Services, Uttarakhand, M/s Divya Yog Pharmacy, Haridwar, has been granted a manufacturing license No. A-2540/95 for "Divya Godhan Ark", which is a formulation derived from cow's urine.

(c) and (d) Any such proposal can be considered if found suitable after peer evaluation by the experts.

#### Health Insurance

5082. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to cover overseas hospitals under medical insurance policies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the private insurance companies are likely to be allowed to offer such policies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has reported that the Overseas Travel/Medical insurance policies are offered by both the public sector and private sector insurance companies which provide coverage of expenses incurred towards in-patient hospitalization due to sudden illness or accident of the policyholder whilst travelling abroad.

#### Taxation Policy on Tobacco Products

5083. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tobacco Institute of India (TII) has urged the Government to formulate a pragmatic and equitable taxation policy to reduce the disparity in the rates between cigarettes and other tobacco products; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Madam. Tobacco Institute of India (TII) has requested for reduction in the excise duty rates of filter and non-filter cigarettes so that the gap between the excise duty rates on cigarettes and other tobacco products is reduced.

(b) In a representation dated 11th March, 2010, the Institute had requested for reduction in excise duty on filter cigarettes below 60 mm length to Rs. 300/- per 1000 sticks and to reduce excise duty on "Non-filter cigarettes exceeding 60 mm but not exceeding 70 mm length" to Rs. 969/- per 1000 sticks. The request of the Tobacco Institute of India (TII) was examined and after taking into account all relevant factors, it was not found possible to accede to the request.

#### Investigation of Circular Trade

5084. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of alleged circular trade of diamonds have been detected; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and the same will be laid down on the Table of the House.

#### Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana

5085. SHRI NATHUBHAI GOMANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages electrified and those yet to be electrified under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in Dadra and Nagar Haveli as compared to the other States in the country;

(b) the allocation of funds made and utilised for the purpose during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has received proposals from the UT Government of Dadra and Nagar Haveli under the RGGVY;

(d) if so, the details of the proposals sanctioned and those lying pending for approval of the Government; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for electrification in Dadra and Nagar Haveli?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (e) 100% villages have been electrified in the Union Territory (UT) of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and hence RGGVY is not implemented in the UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

#### **Banning of High Denomination Notes**

5086. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total currency of rupee one thousand and five rupees hundred notes denominations in the market as on January 1, 2010;

(b) whether any proposal to discontinue such notes has been mooted;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the total affect such a step would have in reducing the impact of fake currency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) RBI has informed that as on January 01, 2010 (reported balance of December 31, 2009) numbers of notes of Rs. 1000/- and Rs. 500/- denomination in circulation was 2,20,42,97,309 and 6,85,05,54,077 respectively.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Production by Women**

5087. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are certain areas in the economy of the country, where production by women is not counted in the national income; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, compiles GDP, which is the contribution of all persons, including women, who are in the work force. For compiling GDP estimates, CSO follows the System of National Accounts (SNA) recommended by the United Nations Statistics Division. The SNA includes within the production boundary all production actually destined for the market, whether for sale or barter. It also includes all goods or services provided free to individual households or collectively to the community by Government units or Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households. The SNA also includes all production of goods for own use within its production boundary, as the decision whether goods are to be sold or retained for own use can be made even after they have been produced, but it excludes all production of services for own final consumption within households (except for the services produced by employing paid domestic staff and own-account production of housing services by owner occupiers). The reasons for their exclusion are:—

(1) If the Production boundary were extended to include the production of personal and domestic services by members of households for their own final consumption, all person engaged in such activities would become self-employed,

making unemployment virtually impossible by definition.

- (2) Imputation of values for the output, income and expenditure associated with the production and consumption of domestic and personal services within households is difficult due to a combination of factors, namely the relative isolation and independence of these activities from markets, the extreme difficulty of making economically meaningful estimates of their values, and the utility of the accounts for policy purposes and the analysis of markets – the analysis of inflation, unemployment, etc.

#### **Effect of Vehicles on Environment and Transport**

5088. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the effect of increasing number of private vehicles in cities on environment and transport system;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) No assessment has been made regarding the effect of increasing number of private vehicles in cities on environment and transport system.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

#### **Tax Payers going Bankrupt**

5089. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government gives relief to such tax payers who suffer loss in their business during the intervening period of filing their return;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any *ex-post facto* circular has been issued during the last five years in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether refunds will be made to such tax payers who have gone bankrupt after filing their return;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the scheme of the Government to help out such tax payers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) There is no concept of intervening period in the Income Tax Act, 1961 and consequently, the loss suffered in a year can be claimed in the corresponding return of income. The loss can be carried forward to subsequent year(s) and set-off in accordance with the provision of Income Tax Act.

(e) to (g) The Income Tax Act, 1961 provides that a receiver or a liquidator, as the case may be, can claim refund due to an insolvent or a company in liquidation.

[English]

#### **One Lakh Housing Scheme**

5090. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the subsidy allotted for both the rural and urban areas for reconstruction of 'One lakh Housing Scheme' is inadequate;

(b) if so, the details of the funds allotted to each State separately for urban and rural areas;

(c) whether the Government is providing any additional subsidy as per the requirement of the States; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) The Central Government is not implementing any scheme in rural and urban areas for reconstruction of houses by the name of 'One Lakh Housing Scheme'.

#### Uniform Health Care Facilities

5091. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government proposes to provide uniform health care facilities all over the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to achieve this objective?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, the main objective of the National Rural Health Mission is to provide accessible, affordable, accountable and effective healthcare delivery, especially to the poor and the vulnerable sections of the society.

(b) The architectural correction envisaged under NRHM is organized around five pillars, each of which is made up of a number of overlapping core strategies:—

- (i) Increasing Participation and Ownership by the Community.
- (ii) Improved Management Capacity.
- (iii) Flexible Financing.
- (iv) Innovations in human resources development for the health sector.
- (v) Setting of standards and norms and monitoring.

(c) Since the launch of NRHM, several activities have been undertaken under NRHM like strengthening institutional mechanism, communalisation of facilities, adequate and flexible financing with community accountability, monitoring progress against Indian Public Health Standards, innovations in human resources, engagement and building of capacity at all levels for effective and efficient decentralized management of the health system.

#### Village Electrification

5092. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any Draft Project Reports (DPRs) of the State Government of Gujarat for electrification of villages is lying pending with the Union Government for approval;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), 25 projects (3 projects in X Plan and 22 projects in XI Plan) covering all the districts have been sanctioned in Gujarat. No project of Gujarat is lying pending for approval under RGGVY.

[Translation]

#### Recycling Scheme

5093. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

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

- (a) the details of the recycling scheme being run by the Government to maintain greenery in the country

alongwith the number of States in which it is being implemented;

(b) whether the funds has been released by the Government for the purpose during the Eleventh Five year Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No recycling scheme for maintaining greenery in the country is being implemented. However, the Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing the National Afforestation Programme for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country. The scheme is being implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agencies at State level, Forest Development Agencies at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees at village level.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Environment and Forests has released a total amount of Rs. 1056.74 crore during first three years of the 11th Five Year Plan Period and has made an allocation of Rs. 303.00 crore for the year 2010-11 to 28 States under the National Afforestation Programme.

#### **Loan from World Bank**

5094. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the projects for which the Union Government has taken loans from the World Bank Funding during the last three years;

(b) whether any cases of corruption/irregularity in the implementation of projects being run through the World Bank Funding have come to light;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to check such corruption/irregularity;

(d) the action taken by the Government against the officers/persons found guilty in this regard;

(e) whether the Government has got any effective monitoring system for the projects being run through the World Bank funding; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) A list of projects for which Union Government has taken loan from the World Bank during the last three years is at Statement-I.

(b) to (d) All projects implemented in India, whether World Bank assisted or otherwise, are subject to usual rules and regulations relating to allegation of corruption or allegation of irregularity. The implementing agencies are the State Governments, Line Ministries or the Public Sector Undertakings. They are competent to deal with such allegations.

In addition, the World Bank takes action against firms/individuals in Banks assisted projects, in case any of proven violation of World Bank's guidelines. A list of firms debarred by the World Bank in India alongwith grounds of such debarment is at Statement-II.

(e) and (f) There is an elaborate mechanism in place for monitoring utilization of the loans received from the World Bank, which involves close review of projects through bi-annual tripartite portfolio review meetings, comprising the donor, DEA, line departments and the project authorities; State and sector level portfolio review meetings; special review meetings for problem projects; periodic wrap-up meeting; monitoring through correspondence and field visits. During the last two years, the Bi-annual Tripartite Portfolio Performance Review Meetings were conducted on February 12-19, 2009; August 30 – September 2, 2009 and February 24 and 25, 2010.

**Statement-I***List of Projects/Additional Financing approval in last three years*

Sl. No.	Project Name	Approval Date	Closing Date	Net Comm. Account (in US\$ M)		
				IDA	IBRD	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>India Projects Additional Financing approved in FY 10</b>						
1.	Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement	29-June-10	31-Dec.-16	175	175	350
2.	AP Water Sector Improvement	3-June-10	31-July-16		451	451
3.	Rajasthan Water (Additional Financing)	19-Feb.-02	31-Mar.-13	19		19
4.	AP Rural Poverty Red (Additional Financing)	21-Dec.-09	31-Sep.-11	100		100
5.	West Bengal PRI	8-June-10	31-Dec.-15	200		200
6.	Technical Education-II	18-Mar.-10	31-Dec.-14	300		300
7.	SSA-II (Additional Financing)	15-May-08	30-Sep.-12	750		750
8.	Haryana Power	4-Aug.09	31-Dec.-14		330	330
9.	Power Grid V	22-Sep.-09	30-June-15		1,000	1,000
10.	National Cyclone Risk Mitigation	22-June-09	30-April-15	255		255
11.	CBldg for Indus Poll Mgt.	3-June-10	30-Sep.-15	39	25	64
12.	Integrated Coastal Zone Mgmt	15-June-10	31-Dec.-15	222		222
13.	Microfinance-Scaling up	1-June-10	30-June-15	100	200	300
14.	Banking Sector Loan	22-Sep.-09	30-June-10		2,000	2,000
15.	India Infra Finance Co. Ltd. Project	22-Sep.-09	30-Sep.15		1,195	1,195
16.	Tamil Nadu Health (Additional Financing)	16-Dec.-04	30-Sep.13	118		118
17.	Statistical Strengthening Loan	1-June-10	30-July-11		107	107
18.	AP Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	22-Sep.-09	30-Nov.-14	150		150
19.	Karnataka RWSS (Additional Financing)	28-May-10	30-June-13	150		150

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	AP State Roads	15-Oct.-09	30-June-15		320	320
21.	Sustainable Urban Transport	11-Dec.-09	30-Nov.-14		105	105
22.	Mumbai Urban Transport Project-2A	29-June-10	15-June-15		430	430
23.	Tamil Nadu Roads (Additional Financing)	17-June-03	31-Mar.-12		51	51
24.	AP Municipal Reforms	10-Dec.-09	31-Dec.-15		300	300
Total for FY 10					2,578	6,689
					9,267	

**India Projects/Additional Financing approved in FY 09**

1.	Odisha Tank Management	30-Sep.-08	31-Aug.-14	56	56	112
2.	Odisha Livelihoods	31-July-08	31-Dec.-13	82		82
3.	UP Sodic-III	30-June-09	31-Dec.-15	197		197
4.	MP District Poverty-II	24-June-09	31-Dec.-14	100		100
5.	Power Grid (Additional Financing)	21-Aug.-08	31-July-14		400	400
6.	Coal-Fired Generation Rehabilitation	18-June-09	30-Nov.-14		180	180
7.	SME Financing (Additional Financing)	30-Nov.-04	30-June-12		400	400
8.	Vectore Brone Disease Control	31-July-08	31-Dec.-13	518		518
9.	Odisha State Roads	30-Sep.-08	31-Dec.-14		250	250
Total for FY 09				953	1,286	2,239

**India Projects/Additional Financing approved in FY 08**

1.	AP Rural Poverty Red (Additional Financing)	10-July-07	30-Sep.-09	65	–	65
2.	Karnataka Tanks (Additional Financing)	25-Sep.-07	30-June-12	32		32
3.	Elementary Education (SSA-II)	15-May-08	31-Mar.-10	600		600
4.	Rampur Hydro Power	13-Sep.-07	31-Mar.-13		400	400
5.	Power System Development-IV	18-Mar.-08	31-July-13		600	600

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	HP DPL	25-Sep.-07	31-Mar.-09	65	135	200
7.	Bihar DPL	20-Dec.-07	31-Dec.-08	75	150	225
Total for FY 08				837	1,285	2,122
Grand Total				4,368	9,260	13,628

**Statement-II***List of Firms Debarred by the World Bank in India*

Firm Name	Address	Country	Ineligibility Period		Grounds
			From	To	
1	2	3	4	5	6
B.R. & Sons*1	11 Dr. Rajendra Prasad Sarani, Kolkata-700 001	India	21-Jan.-2010	21-Jan.-2013	Procurement Guidelines 1.15(a)(ii)
Hemant Tibrewal	11, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Sarani, Kolkata-700 001	India	21-Jan.-2010	21-Jan.-2013	Procurement Guidelines 1.15(a)(ii)
OM Prakash Jindal	A-24 Anand Vihar, Delhi-110092	India	21-Jan.-2010	21-Jan.-2013	Procurement Guidelines 1.15(a)(ii)
S.M. Scientific Instruments Pvt. Ltd.*1	A-24 Anand Vihar, Delhi-110092	India	21-Jan.-2010	21-Jan.-2013	Procurement Guidelines 1.15(a)(ii)
Upasana Jindal	A-24 Anand Vihar, Delhi-110092	India	21-Jan.-2010	21-Jan.-2013	Procurement Guidelines 1.15(a)(ii)
Videocon Industries Ltd.*2	14 kms Stone, Aurangabad-Paithan Road Chitegaon, TQ. Paithan, Distt. Aurangabad-431105	India	11-Jan.-2010	11-Jan.-2013	Procurement Guidelines 1.15(a)(ii)



1	2	3	4	5	6
Gap International	NA	India	30-April-2001	Permanent	Procurement Guidelines 1.15(a)(ii)
Surendra Singh	NA	India	30-April-2001	Permanent	Procurement Guidelines 1.15(a)(ii)

Firms above are marked with an asterisk (\*). The explanations for these are as follow:—

- \*1 The period of ineligibility of the sanctioned firm extends to any firm directly or indirectly controlled by the sanctioned firm.
- \*2 The period of ineligibility of Videocon Industries Limited extends to any firm directly or indirectly controlled by the sanctioned firm. The period of ineligibility of Videocon Industries Limited may be reduced by upto one year if, after two years of ineligibility, the Sanctions Board determines that Videocon Industries Limited has taken appropriate steps to cooperate with the World Bank, has put in place an effective corporate compliance program acceptable to the World Bank, and has implemented this program in a manner satisfactory to the World Bank.

[English]

#### Appointment of Internal Auditors

5095. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked all the Department Enterprises and agencies like Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) to stop tender based appointment of internal auditors and instead select auditors from Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) — Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) panel;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether CAG and ICAI will jointly finalise the panel of eligible audit firms for different categories of projects and the agencies are expected to select any auditor from their panel; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No such instructions have been issued by the Government.

(c) and (d) The office of Comptroller and Auditor General of India have informed that no such proposal is under consideration.

#### Transmission and Distribution Losses

5096. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scientist from Tamil Nadu has developed high temperature super conducting wires that could carry about 200 times more Current than Copper wires of the same cross-section which can bring down Carbon Dioxide emission in Thermal Power Stations;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to implement this technology in power sector minimize Transmission and Distribution losses in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) No specific information is available with Ministry of Power in this regard.

[Translation]

#### Alternative Means of Livelihood

5097. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for making alternative arrangements for the livelihood of the tribal dwelling in depleting forest areas;

(b) whether Government are aware that some of the tribal communities are surviving on trees and plants and grass in the forest areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for their upliftment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) National Afforestation and Eco Development Board of Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas of the country with peoples participation. The scheme is being implemented through a decentralized mechanism of Forest Development Agencies (FDAs) at village level. This programme gives livelihood opportunities to all Joint Forest Management Committee (JMFC) members and other people living in and around forests including tribals where this programme is implemented.

[English]

#### Treatment by Stem Cells

5098. SHRI THIRUMAAVALAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received representations regarding the medical treatment of spine chord injured the persons by stem cell process;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made in providing stem cell treatment in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Government has received representation from a group of international patients suffering from terminal and incurable conditions who have received human embryonic stem cell treatment in Delhi. Among those there are patients who had suffered from spinal injury and were treated by stem cell therapy.

(c) Stem Cell Research/Therapy is still in its infancy, other than Bone Marrow Transplant (BMT) for hematological cancers/disorders. Stem cell therapy for other conditions is considered experimental/investigational. Hence, as per the Guidelines for Stem Cell Research and Therapy issued jointly by Indian Council of Medical Research and Department of Biotechnology, the embryonic stem cell research falls under restricted area of research as it involves several ethical issues and needs close monitoring and approval from different committees.

[Translation]

#### Compensation to Farmers by NTPC

5099. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the project-wise area of land acquired for National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) power projects in Chhattisgarh;

(b) the number of farmers to whom compensation has been paid alongwith the amount of compensation paid in this regard;

(c) the number of land owners who have been given employment;

(d) the details of the farmers deprived of compensation and employment both; and

(e) the time by which all the farmers are likely to be provided compensation?

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.

#### Setting up of Power Plant

5100. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether clearance from the concerned department is taken first or land is acquired first for setting up of any power project in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether many displaced persons are affected due to the procedural delay in giving clearance to various power projects in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Project developer undertakes various activities, such as, acquisition of land, the process for obtaining various clearances including environmental and forest clearances, fuel linkage and tying-up of funds etc. for setting up of power projects simultaneously.

(c) to (e) Any person/families displaced or otherwise affected on account of setting-up of power project has a right to receive compensation and other rehabilitation and resettlement benefits as per the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007. Procedural delays, if any, in obtaining the requisite clearances for the power projects do not adversely affect the right of the affected families. The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 also provides that if land compulsorily acquired for a

project or part thereof, remains unutilized for the project for a period of five years from the date of taking over the possession by the requiring body, the same shall revert to the possession and ownership of the appropriate Government without payment of any compensation or remuneration to the requiring body.

[English]

#### Import of Electricity

5101. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is importing electricity from the neighbouring countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the name of the power companies from neighbouring countries supplying electricity to the country; and

(c) the details of the agreement signed for the purpose alongwith the nature of the contract with such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Madam. Power exchange (import/export) takes place with Bhutan and Nepal. Whereas, power is mainly imported from Bhutan, power is mainly exported to Nepal.

(b) and (c) **Indo-Bhutan**

India and Bhutan have terms of cooperation for decades for exchange of power between the two countries. Power Trading Corporation (PTC) of India is the nodal agency dealing with the purchase and sale of surplus power of Butan through the long-term Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) signed between Department of Energy (DoE), Royal Government of Bhutan (RGoB) and PTC on individual hydro electric project in Bhutan. PTC has back to back PPA with distribution utilities in India. India also exports power to Bhutan during winter period when there is reduced hydro generation in Bhutan.

The total electricity imported from Kurichu (4×15 MW), Chukha (4×84 MW), and Tala (1020 MW) HEP in Bhutan was 5899.1 MU, 5358.6 MU and 2056.8 MU during 2008-09, 2009-10 and current year 2010-11 (April-July, 2010) respectively.

### Indo Nepal

Indo-Nepal Power Exchange began in year 1971 with exchange of about 5 MW of power on the principle of catering to the power needs of isolated local areas on both sides of the border. In the Nepal side, Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) is the organisation involved in power exchange between India and Nepal. The meetings of Power Exchange Committee comprising representatives of the two countries are held every year alternately India and Nepal to address all the issues including commercial matters related to the bilateral power exchange between the two countries.

The power exchange takes place between NEA and utilities on the Indian side namely Bihar State Electricity Board (BSEB), Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited (UPPCL) and Uttarakhand Power Corporation Ltd. (UPCL) India. Under the bilateral power exchange, BSEB exports/imports power from Nepal whereas, UPPCL and UPCL only export power to Nepal. Nepal may Import upto 50MW from India based on the commercial principle formulated by the Power Exchange Committee. While, the export of power by UPCL to Nepal is not of very high order, the details of energy import and export made by BSEB and UPPCL during 2007, 2008 and 2009 are given below:—

### Power Exchange between Bihar and Nepal

(In kWh)

Year	Export by BSEB	Import by BSEB	Net Export by BSEB
2007	275,377,286	61,482,240	213,895,046
2008	294,155,680	50,387,000	243,768,680
2009	351,153,520	66,532,780	284,620,740

### Power Export to Nepal by UPPCL

(In kWh)

Year	Export by UPPCL
2007	11,099,700
2008	27,877,777
2009 upto 31.1.2010	5,914,050

[Translation]

### Demand Letter to 13th Finance Commission

5102. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh has sent a letter to the Central Government and to the 13th Finance Commission for increasing the capacity of Jails, accommodation for police personnel and building a new capital;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government has considered the proposal of Chhattisgarh Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the time by which the above amount/ allocation is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Chhattisgarh Government has requested Central Government for release of some State specific grants recommended by the Thirteenth Finance Commission, relevant to development of the new capital city, strengthening of prison infrastructure and residential accommodation for police personnel. The State Government has asked for release of these grants in 2010-11. Under the award of the Thirteenth Finance Commission, as accepted by the Central Government, these grants are effective from 2011-12, upon the State Government's compliance with specified conditions.

[English]

**Financial Assistance to the Unemployed  
due to entry of Foreign Companies**

5103. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any scheme to provide financial assistance to the business men and workers who were rendered unemployed due to entry of foreign companies in the retail sector; and

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

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

(b) As of now, the need for such specific schemes for financial assistance is not felt.

**Examination of Rehabilitation Cases  
by DDA**

5104. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4863 dated August 7, 2009 regarding Rehabilitation by DDA and state:

(a) whether the information in this regard has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the said information is likely to be collected?

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

(b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that it had constituted a committee of five officials

of DDA in 1970 to scrutinize the applications. The Committee found eighty families in Ashok Nagar, Faiz Road, Karol Bagh eligible for allotment. Details of eligible families are at Statement-I. DDA has further informed that 29 lease deeds have been executed so far. The details are at Statement-II. In the remaining cases, applications for lease deed have not been received by it. DDA has also reported that out of 29 persons whose lease deeds have been executed, 21 persons applied for conversion. Conversion has been allowed in 18 cases. In addition to this, 8 more allottees have applied for conversion without lease deed in which conversion has been allowed in 5 such cases. Six conversion cases have not been allowed for want to verification and calculation of payment etc. The details are at Statement-III.

(c) and (d) Does not arise in view of reply at (a) above.

**Statement-I**

Sl. No.	Name of Eligible Persons/ Family
1	2
1.	Shrimati Wiran Wali
2.	Ram Prakash
3.	Chunni Lal
4.	Ram Prakash
5.	Satban Singh
6.	Shrimati Durga Devi
7.	Kuli Chand
8.	Ram Singh
9.	Siri Ram
10.	Manohar Lal
11.	Shrimati Vidya Wati

1	2	1	2
12.	Daram Singh	35.	Kundan Singh
13.	Kewal Krishan	36.	Shyam Sunder
14.	Rochi Ram	37.	Kushal Singh
15.	Ram Prakash	38.	Arjan Singh
16.	Shrimati Lal Wanti	39.	Mahar Chand
17.	Himat Singh	40.	Hans Raj
18.	Ram Sarup Gulai	41.	Chunni Lal
19.	Nand Lal	42.	Chunni Lal Kochar
20.	Siri Ram	43.	Chaman Lal
21.	Makan Shah	44.	Kewal Krishan
22.	Shrimati Chuni Lal Maini	45.	Raj Pal
23.	Shrimati Pushpa Kumari	46.	Shrimati Lachmi Kapur
24.	Trilok Nath	47.	Ram Lal
25.	Shrimati Durga Devi	48.	Shrimati Amrit Devi
26.	Maha Rai Kishan	49.	Ganpat Ram
27.	Ram Singh	50.	Mangat Ram
28.	Gurbax Singh	51.	Subhash Chander
29.	Shrimati Widya Wanti	52.	Shrimati Raj Devi
30.	Shrimati Jamna Devi	53.	Asha Singh
31.	Ram Nath	54.	Man Mohan Obrai
32.	Magh Raj	55.	Chaman Lal
33.	Hardial Singh		Kewal Kishan
34.	O.P. Sachdeva		Raj Pal
			Jointly
		56.	Shrimati Sushila Kumar Lamba

1	2	1	2
57.	Madan Lal and Chander Bhan	69.	Waryam Singh
58.	Kewal Ram	70.	Shrimati Mohan Bai
59.	Siri Ram	71.	Mota Singh
60.	Beant Singh	72.	Shrimati Krishna Asija
61.	Charan Singh	73.	Shrimati Parmeshwari Bai
62.	Harbansh Singh	74.	Param Jeet Singh
63.	Kashmiri Lal	75.	Inder Singh
64.	Ram Chand	76.	Reghunath Rai Kapoor
65.	Krishan Baldev	77.	Darshan Lal
66.	Ram Sharan Das	78.	Shrimati Kishan Kaur
67.	Ram Saran	79.	Bal Mukund
68.	Shrimati Sham Kaur	80.	Shrimati Krishan Wanti

**Statement-II**

*Details of persons in whose favour the lease deed executed upto 15.7.2010*

Sl. No.	Date of Execution	Area of plot (Sq. Yds.)	Name Sh./Smt.
1	2	3	4
1.	16.07.1996	73	Surender Singh
2.	24.05.1999	58.07	Ram Prakash
3.	16.09.1997	61.93	Chiranji Lal
4.	25.09.1997	72	Manohar Lal
5.	10.11.1997	58	Wiran Wali
6.	03.06.1999	54.08	Siri Ram

1	2	3	4l
7.	07.06.1999	72	Prem Kumari
8.	15.07.1999	39.8	Raj Pal
9.	05.08.1999	52	Chaman Lal
10.	30.08.1999	63.51	Kewal Kishan
11.	02.02.2000	72	Amrit Devi
12.	26.06.2001	108.67	Sanjeev Kumar Vachhar
13.	26.06.2001	124	MS Kapoor
14.	13.09.2001	120.75	Madan Lal and Chandra Bhan
15.	18.12.2001	106.24	Shanti Devi
16.	16.01.2002	108.88	Waryan Singh
17.	05.02.2002	63.85	Mota Singh
18.	08.03.2002	81	Darshan Singh
19.	22.03.2002	102.83	Arjun Singh
20.	10.04.2002	108.54	Ram Sharan Das
21.	27.05.2002	114.30	Krishna Gulati
22.	17.07.2002	128.24	DK Kapoor, Vijay Kapoor
23.	19.07.2002	142.61	Krishna Bakdev
24.	19.06.2002	159.70	Siri Ram
25.	07.10.2003	68.74	Siri Ram Sharan
26.	22.10.2003	144.38 (Sq. Mtr.)	Harbhajan Singh
27.	17.03.2004	122.76	Bhageshwari Devi
28.	28.08.2008	258	Manmohan Singh
29.	17.02.2010	127.11	Vidyawanti



**Statement-III**

*Details of persons who have applied for conversion of land and status there of upto 15.07.2010*

Sl. No.	Name S/Shri	Lease Deed Executed	Whether conversion allowed/under Process
1	2	3	4
1.	Shrimati Anju Lamba, Shri Dharambir	Yes	Yes
2.	Siri Ram	Yes	Yes
3.	Subhash Chand Kapoor	Yes	Yes
4.	Vijay Kapoor	Yes	Yes
5.	Darshan Singh	Yes	Yes
6.	Chander Bhan	Yes	Yes
7.	Wiryam Singh	Yes	Yes
8.	Mota Singh	Yes	Yes
9.	Jasbir Kaur	Yes	Yes
10.	Shrimati Krishna Gulati	Yes	Yes
11.	Shrimati Inderjeet Kaur	Yes	Yes
12.	Ram Saran	Yes	Yes
13.	Kewal Krishan	Yes	Yes
14.	Mrs. R. Kaur, Mrs. H. Kaur	Yes	Yes
15.	Ram Prakash	Yes	Yes
16.	Shrimati Prem Kumari	Yes	Yes
17.	Raj Pal	Yes	Yes
18.	Chaman Lal	Yes	Yes
19.	Madal Lal, Shrimati Pushpa Devi	Yes	Not Executed
20.	Nitin Mehta	Yes	Not Executed
21.	Bhageshwari Devi	Yes	Not Executed

1	2	3	4
22.	Ram Saroop Subhash Chandra Devendra Kumar	No	Yes
23.	Shyam Sunder Verma, Usha Verma	No	Yes
24.	Shrimati Kanta Sehgal	No	Yes
25.	Jatinder Singh	No	Yes
26.	Man Mohan	No	Yes
27.	Shrimati Santosh Kumari	No	Not Executed
28.	Shiv Arora	No	Not Executed
29.	Lalit Kumar and Sonu	No	Not Executed

#### Funds to NGOs

5105. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) registered/functioning under the Ministry alongwith their role;

(b) the funds allocated to these NGOs during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the achievements made by these NGOs;

(d) whether effective monitoring is followed on the functioning of these NGOs;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) No NGO is registered with Ministry of Urban Development. However, NGOs and educational institution etc. may support the community/implementing agency in project formulation and preparation of proposals under Community Participation Fund (CPF) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), but the same are not eligible for accessing Government Funds.

Grants have been sanctioned to the NGOs from the scheme "Research in Urban and Regional Planning in Urban Development" as per following details:—

(In Rupees)

Name of the NGO	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
All India Institute of Local Self-Government, Ahmedabad	7,50,000/-	7,47,486/-	Nil
Institute of Town Planners India, New Delhi	2,00,000/-	2,00,000/-	Nil

The Ministry has also set up Centres of Excellences (CoEs) in the field of Urban Development for undertaking Capacity Building in various areas. Four Centres of

Excellence have been set up in collaboration with NGOs, all in the field of Urban Development. The details regarding funds allocated and achievements of CoEs are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of CoE and NGO where setup with name of State	Role	Total funds allocated (Rs. in crores)	Funds released to NGOs (Rs. in crore)			Achievements
				2008	2009	2010	
1.	CoE on Sustainable Water Management at NGO – Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), Delhi	Capacity Building in Sustainable Water Management	0.83	Nil	0.42	Nil	Conducted Training Programmes on Rainwater Harvesting and Decentralised Waste Water Treatment and Reuse
2.	CoE on Water Management at NGO – Centre for Environment and Development (CED) Kerala	Capacity Building in Wasted Water Management and Solid Waste Management	0.36	Nil	0.18	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Course Material on Training on Solid Waste Management</li> <li>• Review Paper on Solid Waste and Waste Water Management</li> </ul>
3.	CoE on Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaption at NGO – Integrated Research and Action for Development (IRADs), Delhi	Capacity Building in Climate Change Vulnerability Adaption	0.16	Nil	0.08	0.04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducted Rapid Vulnerability Assessment for 14 cities.</li> <li>• 2 case studies done on Surat and Hardwar</li> </ul>
4.	CoE on Urban Development at NGO – The Energy and Resource Institute (TERI), Delhi	Capacity building in Area Sabhas, Assessment of Consumer Grievance Redressal System Review of Current Practices in Determining User Changes Developing a Green Building Course	0.54	Nil	0.27	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepared Draft recommendation on pricing principles</li> <li>• Prepared Draft recommendation and framework for effective functioning of Area Sabhas</li> <li>• Prepared Draft Module for Green Building Course which is under Finalization.</li> </ul>

(d) and (e) Yes, effective monitoring is followed on the functioning of these NGOs. Utilisation Certificates for the amount released under the scheme "Research in Urban and Regional Planning in Urban Development" during the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 have been received during the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively. All the CoEs were asked to provide deliverables within specified time periods, which are periodically monitored and installments are released based on the achievements of the deliverables.

(f) If view of (d) and (e) above, does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Taxes on Airlines

5106. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the types/details of taxes charged from the Indian Airlines Companies;

(b) the category-wise amount of taxes outstanding against each airline company;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to recover outstanding taxes against them; and;

(d) the success achieved by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Income tax and Wealth Tax are levied on the entities concerned as per rates given in the Finance Act and Wealth Tax Act respectively. The Foreign Travel Tax (FTT)/ Inland Air Travel Tax (IATT) collected from the Airlines have been dispensed with effect from 8th January, 2004. Presently no such taxes are charged from the Indian Airlines Companies. Category-wise amount of taxes outstanding against each Airlines Companies are given in Statement. The information with regard to amount of service tax outstanding against each airline company is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. So far as direct taxes are concerned, sector-wise details of outstanding income tax are not maintained centrally.

(c) and (d) In all cases of outstanding arrears, statutory measures prescribed under relevant Acts are taken from time to time. An amount of Rs. 44.34 lakhs was recovered from UP Airways (King Airways) under IATT on 18.11.2008.

#### Statement

Category-wise amount of taxes outstanding against each Airlines Companies are as under

Name of the Airlines	Category-wise amount of taxes outstanding against each Airlines Companies
1	2
Jet Airways India Pvt. Ltd.	IATT Rs. 0.00 Interest Rs. 126.16 lacs Penalty Rs. 300.00
City Link Airways (P) Ltd.	IATT Rs. 60.16 lacs Penalty Rs. 18.47 lacs
Air Asiatic Ltd.	IATT Rs. 573.59 lacs Penalty Rs. 18.20 lacs

1	2
Asia Aviation	IATT Rs. 0.00 Penalty Rs. 0.30 lacs
NEPC Ltd. (sky Line NEPC Airlines)	IATT Rs. 406.60 lacs Penalty Rs. 952.34 lacs Interest Rs. 364.20 lacs
El Ai Israel Airline	FTT Rs. 0.00 Penalty Rs. 1.92 lacs
Total	IATT = 524.35 lacs FTT = 0.00 Interest = 490.36 lacs Penalty = 1291.23 lacs
	Grand Total = 2305.94 lacs

[English]

#### Power from National Grid

5107. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of withdrawal of power by various States of the Northern and Southern regions from the National Grid during the last four months, State-wise;

(b) whether there has been overdrawal from the grid during the period;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to avert collapse of the grid due to overdrawal of power by States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) The quantum of electricity drawn by various States of the Northern and Southern Regions from the grid alongwith the energy scheduled during the last four months (March to June, 2010) is given in Statement. It may be seen that

there has been overdrawal from the grid by some of the States of Northern as well as Southern Region during this period.

(d) In order to avert collapse of the grid due to overdrawal of power by States steps are taken as per following provisions:

1. Provision of Under Frequency Relays (UFR) for load shedding by automatic tripping of transmission lines at predetermined frequency levels.
2. As per revised UI Regulation issued by CERC on 28.04.2010, additional UI charge of 40% on the normal UI rate (Rs. 8.73 per unit) is made applicable at grid frequency below 49.5 Hz. To put further deterrent on overdrawals the additional UI rate is 100% of normal UI rate (Rs. 8.73 per unit) for the overdrawals when grid frequency is below 49.2 Hz.
3. In the real time operation, Regional Load Despatch Centre (RLDC) gives necessary directions and exercises supervision and control

for ensuring stability of grid operations. As part of this process, RLDC in real time, issues messages (Type 'A', 'B' and 'C' in the increasing order of severity) to the concerned State Utilities who are found to be violating the grid operation norms. These messages are based on the frequency and also the quantum and sustained nature of the overdrawals.

4. Cases of persistent overdrawals at low frequency, where adequate remedial actions were not taken by the States are brought to the attention of CERC by RLDC through Petitions.
5. Section 142 of the Electricity Act, 2003 provides for imposition of penalty not exceeding Rs. 1 lakh for each contravention of the provisions of the Act or the Regulations made there under. Section 29 of the Act also provides for imposition of penalty not exceeding Rs. 15 lakhs for non-compliance of directions issued by RLDC.

#### Statement

*Schedule and Drawal of Energy from the Grid during March to June, 2010*

(Figures in Million Unit)

Region/State	March to June, 2010		
	Schedule	Drawal	Over Drawal/ Under Drawal (-)
1	2	3	4
<b>Northern Region:</b>			
Chandigarh	548	583	35
Delhi	7971	6415	-1557
Haryana	4022	5214	1192

1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh	1026	1047	20
Jammu and Kashmir	1946	2004	58
Punjab	5812	6907	1096
Rajasthan	5414	5853	439
Uttar Pradesh	10309	11214	905
Uttarakhand	1224	1437	212
<b>Southern Region:</b>			
Andhra Pradesh	5256	4939	-318
Karnataka	3124	3405	281
Kerala	2157	2301	144
Tamil Nadu	7995	8352	357
Puducherry	723	678	-45

(Figures rounded off to nearest integer)

#### Charitable Trusts in AIIMS

5108. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to frame a policy for making available space in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) for charitable trusts willing to distribute free medicines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any charitable trusts have made any request to allot space in AIIMS for the above-said purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) A request by M/s Surekha Public Charity Trust was received in AIIMS in the year 2008 for providing space for opening of Charitable Pharmacy in AIIMS. The matter was examined by a Committee constituted by AIIMS which did not accede to the request.

In the matter regarding Surekha Public Charity Trust Vs. AIIMS and an Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, vide their order dated 17.05.2010, have directed that a proper policy be framed for the purpose of making available space for such charitable purposes. Accordingly, AIIMS has been advised to frame a policy

[Translation]

#### Hepatitis-B Vaccines

5109. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the vaccines for Hepatitis-B are not made available by the Union Government in the hospitals in some of the States/Union Territories including Bihar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. The Hepatitis-B vaccine are not made available by the Union Government in the hospitals in some of the States/Union Territories including Bihar.

The decision was to include Hepatitis-B vaccine in those selected States, where evaluated coverage for DPT-3 was more than 80%.

Accordingly, based on the latest available survey data at that time (DLHS-II), the States were selected. The list of the States/UTs/Cities where Hepatitis-B vaccination is under implementation is at Statement.

#### Statement

*States where Hepatitis-B vaccination is being done*

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Himachal Pradesh
3. Jammu and Kashmir
4. Karnataka
5. Kerala
6. Madhya Pradesh
7. Maharashtra
8. Punjab
9. Tamil Nadu
10. West Bengal

*Cities/Districts where Hepatitis B vaccination is continued after completion of Pilot Project supported by GAVI (Global Alliance for Vaccine and Immunization)*

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2. Delhi
3. Goa
4. Lakshadweep
5. Puducherry
6. Jorhat (Assam)
7. Sibsagar (Assam)
8. Ahmedabad (Gujarat)
9. Surat (Gujarat)
10. Vadodara (Gujarat)

11. Panchkula (Haryana)
12. Ambala (Haryana)
13. Sundergarh (Odisha)
14. Jaipur (Rajasthan)
15. Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)
16. Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)
17. Nainital (Uttarakhand)

(c) the details of the cooperative banks closed down in the country during the same period, State-wise including Maharashtra; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government/ Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to settle the dues of the depositors of such Banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) regulates the functioning of State and Central Cooperative Banks in the country. The actions, as appropriate, are taken by RBI against the weak/non-complaint Cooperative Banks under provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (AACS) in consultation with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) from time to time in accord with due process. In view of unsatisfactory financial position including liquidity crunch, two District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) viz. Nanded District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Maharashtra and Panchmahals District Co-operative Bank Ltd., Gujarat are presently prohibited from accepting fresh deposits and/or allowing withdrawal of deposits in excess of a stipulated limit. Details are as follows:

[English]

#### Liquidity Crunch in Cooperative Banks

5110. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cooperative banks have been facing funds crunch since 2008;

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

Sl.No.	Name of the DCCB	State	Nature of Direction/s
1.	Panchmahals District Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Gujarat	Ban on (i) acceptance of fresh deposits (ii) grant of loans and advances except in certain cases (iii) withdrawal of deposits exceeding Rs. 2000/- per depositor.
2.	Nanded District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Maharashtra	Ban on allowing withdrawal of deposits exceeding Rs. 25,000/- per depositor.

RBI has further reported that no State Cooperative Bank/Central Cooperative Bank in the country has been closed down since 2008.

(d) For the revival of the cooperative credit institutions, Government of India has formulated a revival package for Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) in January, 2006. The total size of the package

of Rs. 13,597 crore is to be shared by the Government of India, State Governments and the rural Cooperative Credit Structure in the ratio of 68:28:4. Government of India has so far released an amount of Rs. 8,230 crore to NABARD, the implementing agency under the scheme and against this as on 30.6.2010, Rs. 7,987.60 crore has been released by NABARD as Gol share for recapitalization to 14 States. A total of 25 States have executed MoUs with



Gol and NABARD for implementing the revival package, including Maharashtra.

#### Demand of Fixed Value for Dollar

5111. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO) demands fixed value for dollar as rupee keeps rising;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO) has stated that the sharp fluctuation in the exchange rate had put exporters in a fix and they were losing both competitiveness as well as profit on account of appreciation of Rupee. To avoid such fluctuations, FIEO had suggested a minimum lock-in period of two years for FII Investments. FIEO had also suggested that an exporter opting for a fix rate for a year may be credited at Rs. 47.50 to a US dollar irrespective of the market value of US\$. Such an option will provide stability on the exchange rate front to the exporters.

(c) The Reserve Bank, in consultation with the Government, is following a policy of active capital account management and a calibrated liberalization on the capital account. The current policy framework for FII investment in India is an integral part of the same. Within this policy stance, stipulating a minimum lock-in period for FII investment in India is not envisaged. Further, the current foreign exchange regime is also primarily based on market determined exchange rate mechanism where the intervention by the Reserve Bank is limited to managing excessive volatility and ensuring orderly conditions in the foreign exchange market, without any fixed or pre-determined band. Therefore, it would not be possible for providing a mechanism of fixed exchange rate for exporters. However, the Reserve Bank has ensured that there are sufficient

hedging tools available (both OTC and exchange traded) in the form of forwards, options swaps and exchange traded currency futures and currency options, for exporters and importers, amongst other market participants, to hedge themselves and mitigate their currency risk exposures.

#### Investor Education Initiative

5112. SHRI K.R.G. REDDY:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched the investor education initiative Satantra for creating awareness about the concepts of financial planning and benefits of investing in mutual funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response received so far thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) UTI Mutual Fund in partnership with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has launched the investor education initiative 'Swatantra-India Invest Karo'.

(b) Knowledge caravans conduct free investor education camps and spread awareness about investment avenues in mutual funds. The plan is for the caravans to cover 320 locations covering approximately 10,000 kms. in 100 days.

(c) As on 17th August 2010 the coverage is as below:—

Caravans originating from	Cities covered	Audience
Guwahati	13	5383
Jammu	19	16163
Gujarat	46	18210

### Funds for Power Sector

5113. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds provided by the Government for the development of power sector in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether the power sector need an investment of Rs. 10.6 lakh crore in the Eleventh Five year Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to meet the shortage of funds in the power sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Fund allocated by the Planning Commission for the development of power sector to States and Central Sector during the last three years are as follows:—

	(Rs. crore)		
Sector/Years	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Central	38489.55	45052.20	57878.74
State/UTs	26941.27	33493.96	38141.54

(b) to (d) The Sub-Committee of the Group of Ministers on Power Sector Financial issues, constituted under the Chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, had estimated overall fund requirement of Rs. 10,59,515 crore for the power sector during the 11th Five Year Plan including advance action for the 12th Plan projects. Sector-wise break-up are as follows: Central Sector: Rs. 2,91,984 crore, State Sector: Rs. 5,31,245 crore and Private Sector: Rs. 2,36,286 crore.

Several steps have been taken by the Government to bridge the gap between requirement and availability of fund for power sector, particularly to reduce funding gap

in the State Sector. These include allowing 100% Foreign Direct Investment on automatic route for projects of electric generation (except atomic energy), transmission, distribution and trading; delicensing of thermal generation; Ultra Mega Power Projects initiative; liberalisation of Mega Power Policy; issue of guidelines for competitive bidding for procurement of power by distribution licencees; Standard Bidding Documents for procurement of power; and tariff based competitive bidding for encouraging private participation in transmission sector.

[Translation]

### Corruption in CGHS

5114. DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) the details of the cases of corruption in CGHS registered by CBI during the last three years;

(b) the number of officials/staff found in the corruption cases; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against such officials/staff?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No case of corruption has been registered by CBI in any CGHS cities except in CGHS, Hyderabad during the last three years. CBI Hyderabad had registered a total of six cases during the last three years. The details are as under:—

(i) CGHS cards section 2008;

(ii) Tender irregularities for appointment of local chemist 2007-2009;

(iii) RC 4 (A) – Care hospital and unknown officials of CGHS;

(iv) PE 3 (A) – Complaint by M/s. CDR Hospitals;

(v) PE 4 (A) – Empanelment of hospitals and rates; and

(vi) Tender irregularities 2009-11.

(b) and (c) CBI has submitted its report in respect of two cases, in which it has suggested remedial measures to be taken.

[English]

### **National Clean Energy Fund**

5115. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to set up National Clean Energy Fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to fund innovative projects for the development of renewable energy sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. A National Clean Energy Fund from a cess levied on domestically produced and imported coal has been established. Clean Energy Cess has been notified on 22 June, 2010. An Inter-ministerial Group has been constituted by the Ministry of finance to draw guidelines for the use of the Fund.

### **Upliftment of Women**

5116. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a National Action Plan for the upliftment of the women;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said plan is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The Government adopted the National Policy for Empowerment of Women on 20th March, 2001 with the objective to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women and to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women.

After extensive consultations with the Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India, State Governments and Experts, a draft Plan of Action (POA) setting goals for implementation of the policy prescriptions was prepared. But it could not be finalised. However, the policies/programmes of the Government are already directed towards achieving inclusive growth with special focus on women in line with the objective of the National Policy for Empowerment of Women.

[Translation]

### **Spending on Social Welfare Schemes**

5117. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether African and Asian countries spend a large amount on their social welfare schemes;

(b) if so, the extent to which the funds spent in our country on social welfare schemes is less in comparison to other poor countries alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) whether most of the population of our country is not covered under social welfare schemes;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken so far by the Government to bring the maximum number of persons under the net of social welfare schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Each country is confronted with unique sets of challenges

and opportunities depending upon various internal and external factors. These factors could be geographic, economic, historic, political or circumstantial which invariably place competing demands on a country's resources at any given point of time. Taking into account these factors, the countries especially the poor countries allocate resources for their developmental and social objectives. So far as India is concerned, we have embarked on a planned growth strategy and the vision for the current Five Year Plan contained in its approach paper envisages a more broad-based and inclusive growth designed to reduce poverty. Accordingly appropriate allocations have been made for various social welfare schemes.

(c) to (e) Government of India is running various social welfare schemes in critical sectors like health, education, sanitation, employment, housing, roads etc. both in the rural and urban areas. Moreover, in order to ensure better coverage and to lay special emphasis on the vulnerable sections of the society there are dedicated schemes for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities, Women, Old and Disabled people. The Government has also started or revamped many schemes with focus on the *aam aadmi* and special emphasis on rural development. Considerably increased allocations have been made in schemes like Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban renewal Mission, *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* (SSA) and other areas which have constituted part of the ambitious *Bharat Nirman* scheme to bring the maximum number of persons under the net of social welfare schemes.

[English]

#### Medical and Paramedical Institutions

5118. SHRI LALUBHAI BABUBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various quarters for the setting up of

medical and paramedical institutions in the Union Territories including Dadra and Nagar Haveli;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year alongwith the action taken thereon, UT-wise;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to start such courses in these UTs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the provisions made for the reservation of seats for the students belonging to these UTs?

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

(a) and (b) The Central Government had received four proposals for setting up of medical colleges from Union Territories, 03 from National Capital Territory of Delhi and 01 from Puducherry during the last three years. Permission has been granted to one medical college in Delhi on the basis of recommendations of Medical Council of India. Further, so far, no proposal has been received for setting up of paramedical institutions in the Union Territories including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) With regard to reservation of seats in medical colleges, State Governments/UTs follow their own reservation policy. However, certain seats are allocated in medical and dental colleges for MBBS & BDS courses to the UTs who do not have colleges of their own.

#### Acquisition of Foreign Assets

5119. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether data relating to acquisition of foreign assets by Indian companies is maintained by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof company-wise for each of the last three years; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) As per the information received, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) maintains company-wise data relating to actual outflow on account of overseas direct investment by Indian companies.

Actual outflow on account of overseas direct investment by Indian companies during the last three years is as under:—

Year	@Actual Outflow in USD million			
	Equity	Loan	Guarantee	Total
2007-08	15296	3019	000	18315
2008-09	13149	3082	000	16231
2009-10	6927	3818	000	10745

@Data provisional, updated as and when reports of remittance are received from Authorised Dealers.

#### Inter-State Co-operative Societies

5120. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is looking forward to the coming up of more inter-state cooperative societies for the overall benefit of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the efforts made by Government to encourage the coming up of more inter-state cooperative societies;

(c) whether there is any policy decision to strengthen cooperative societies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) To promote the growth of the multi-State co-operative societies in the country, the Government has enacted the Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act, 2002 replacing the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 1984. The MSCS Act, 2002 is aimed at facilitating voluntary formation and democratic functioning of cooperative as 'member driven institutions' based on self-help and mutual aid. It also seeks to promote their economic and social betterment and provide for their autonomous functioning.

(c) and (d) "Cooperative Societies" being a State subject, the strengthening of cooperative societies is the primary responsibility of the States. However, in order to further promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of the Cooperative Societies, the Central Government has introduced the Constitution (One Hundred and Eleventh Amendment) Bill, 2009 in Lok Sabha on 30.11.2009.

Also, the different Department of the Government of India are assisting the co-operative societies through various Schemes being implemented by them.

[Translation]

#### Supply of Gas

5121. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

SHRI P. LINGAM:

SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) has a contract with the Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) to purchase gas at 2.34 dollars per mm Blu:

(b) if so, whether this contract is valid in the light of the Supreme Court Judgement on the RIL-Reliance Natural Resources Limited case giving control of gas pricing and supply to the Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) NTPC Ltd. invited bids under International Competitive Bidding (ICB) for procurement of natural gas @ 132 Trillion British Thermal Unit (TBTU) per annum for a period of 17 years for Kawas and Gandhar expansion projects (1300 MW each). RIL was selected as lowest evaluated bidder and an LOI (Letter of Intent) was issued to them on 16.06.2004 for supply of gas @ US\$ 2.34 per mmbtu (landfall price at Kakinada), which was dully acknowledged by RIL. Subsequent to LOI, RIL was required to sign Gas Sale Purchase Agreement (GSPA). However, instead of signing GSPA, RIL sought major changes in terms of contract, which could not be accepted. When all efforts to persuade RIL to sign GSPA failed, NTPC in December, 2005 moved against RIL in Bombay High Court seeking a decree for declaration that there is a valid and concluded contract between NTPC and RIL and a decree for specific performance of the contract. The case is still pending before the aforesaid Court for final hearing.

#### Anganwadi Buildings

5122. KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Panchayats having separate Anganwadi buildings in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether any target has been fixed for the construction of the Anganwadi buildings in all the village panchayats in the country;

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

(d) the funds sanctioned to the State Governments for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI

KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) As the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme was designed as a community based outreach programme, there is no provision for construction of Anganwadi Buildings except in North East States under schematic norms. In areas where public buildings are not available, there is provision under the Scheme for hiring of accommodation. However, the States/UTs have been requested, from time to time to tap funds available under various schemes of other Ministries such as Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF), M.P. Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS), M.L.A., Local Area Development Scheme (MLALADS), Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI), Multi-Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP), Tribal Development (TD), National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) and State's own funds etc. for construction of Anganwadi buildings.

As per information received from States/UTs, 24582 Anganwadi buildings have been constructed with assistance from BRGF/PRI as on 31.03.2010. State-wise details are given in the Statement enclosed.

#### Statement

*Number of Anganwadi buildings constructed with assistance from Backward Region Grant Fund/ Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) as on 31.03.2010*

Sl. No.	State	Number of Anganwadi buildings constructed with assistance from BRGF/PRI
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1619
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	NR
4.	Bihar	0

1	2	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	0
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	NR
8.	Haryana	424
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
11.	Jharkhand	NR
12.	Karnataka	NR
13.	Kerala	4667
14.	Madhya Pradesh	NR
15.	Maharashtra	0
16.	Manipur	0
17.	Meghalaya	200
18.	Mizoram	0
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Odisha	5595
21.	Punjab	559
22.	Rajasthan	0
23.	Sikkim	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	149
25.	Tripura	NR
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0

1	2	3
28.	West Bengal	11338
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20
30.	Chandigarh	0
31.	Delhi	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR
33.	Daman and Diu	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0
35.	Puducherry	0
Total		24582

NR : Not reported.

[English]

#### Loans to Small and Marginal Farmers

5123. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small and marginal farmers have been disbursed loans for the agriculture and other related activities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years alongwith the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported the details of loans pertaining to agriculture and other related activities disbursed to the small and marginal farmers by the Commercial banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks during last three years as under:—

(No. of accounts in lakh and Rs. in crore)

Year	Total no. of farmers financed	Out of that SF and MF	% of total Nos. of SF/MF	Total disbursement	Amount disbursed to SF/MF	% of total amount to SF/MF
2007-08	439.34	257.51	58.61	254658.00	89858.51	35.29
2008-09	456.10	245.35	53.79	301908.00	164491.39	54.48
2009-2010 (Provisional)	482.30	284.73	59.04	366919.00	118277.11	32.24

### Fever Cases in Kerala

5124. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) whether the Government has noticed sharp and continuous increase in the number of fever cases in the State of Kerala,;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of death cases and affected persons;

(c) whether the Government has sent a Central Team to Kerala in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of report submitted by such team;

(e) whether the Government has given or proposes to give financial/medical assistance to the State; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per the reports received through Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP), there was an increase in the number of fever cases in the State of Kerala from May, 2010 till week ending 11th July, 2010. Thereafter, fever cases

are showing a declining trend. The fever cases are mostly due to Malaria, Dengue, Chikungunya and Influenza A H1N1. Number of reported cases and deaths due to Malaria, Dengue, Chikungunya and Influenza A H1N1 during the year 2010 are as under:—

Disease	Cases	Deaths
Malaria (till June, 2010)	802	2
Dengue (till 24.8.2010)	2077	9
Chikungunya (till 23.8.2010)	1140	0
Influenza A H1N1 (from 1.5.2010 to 23.8.2010)	1407	81

(c) and (d) Teams of experts were deputed by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to the State of Kerala. The teams comprised of experts from different fields/hospitals had visited various parts of Kerala. The teams submitted their detailed report regarding the possible causes of fever and made several recommendations which were conveyed to the State Government. The recommendations include house-to-house survey for early detection of fever cases, making the drugs available at the Primary Health Centres, training of doctors on case detection and treatment, strengthening of disease surveillance system and increase in information, education and communication activity.



(e) and (f) Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme has released Rs. 121.94 lakhs to the State of Kerala for prevention and control of vector borne diseases during the year 2010-11, in addition to Rs. 235.04 lakhs unspent balance already available with the State Government.

Under Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) an amount of Rs. 73.79 lakhs has been released to State of Kerala during the year 2010-11. In addition, 3500 H1N1 testing kits, 1000 Viral Transport Medium (VTM) with swabs, 1045000 Oseltamivir capsules of different strengths, 45000 Oseltamivir suspensions, 10000 N-95 Masks, 400000 three layered masks, 50000 Personal Protective Equipments (PPE) kits and 34000 doses of H1N1 vaccine were also provided to the State Government of Kerala.

### Solar Power Plants

5125. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken any steps to set up Solar Power Plants in the backward tribal areas of the North-Eastern Region, especially in the Bodoland Territorial Areas District (BTAD) in Assam;

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

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to turn all the headquarters of Civil Sub-divisions and districts under BTAD in Assam into Solar Cities on the pattern of Solar Cities established in various cities and towns throughout the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Government is implementing a programme to support setting up of solar photovoltaic systems and power plants in the

country, including in the backward tribal areas of North-Eastern Region. Under this programme Ministry provides upto 90% of the project cost as Central Financial Assistance for power plant projects in the North-Eastern States. The proposals are required to be submitted by the implementing agencies in a project mode for approval of the Ministry.

In addition, under the Remote Village Electrification (RVE) Programme upto 90% of the project cost is available as Central Financial Assistance for the installation of solar lighting systems in the unelectrified census villages and hamlets.

A total of 1,211 solar lanterns, 5,870 solar home lighting systems, 98 solar street lights, 15 solar pumps and 9 kWp capacity stand alone SPV power plants have been installed in the State of Assam. Under the RVE Programme projects have been sanctioned for electrification of 2,157 villages/hamlets in Assam of which 866 have been completed.

No proposal has been received to set up solar power plant in BTAD, Assam.

(c) and (d) Under the programme on Development of Solar Cities. Proposals are received from the concerned Municipal Corporation for consideration of the Ministry. Proposals have been received from Jorhat and Guwahati cities in Assam for which 'In Principle' approval has been communicated by the Ministry. No other proposal has been received from the State of Assam.

### Solar Mission

5126. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government proposes to provide electricity to the remote villages/helmets in the country including Jammu and Kashmir through solar energy under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has on 16th June, 2010, issued the guidelines to support off-grid applications of solar energy in the country including Jammu and Kashmir, under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission. The Ministry will provide partial Central Financial Assistance to set up the projects, which varies from 30% to 90% of the project cost depending on the project site and the application. Certain category of beneficiaries can also avail loan at 5% interest rate. The proposals are required to be submitted by the implementing agencies in a project mode for approval of the Ministry.

In addition, under the Remote Village Electrification (RVE) Programme upto 90% of the project cost is available as Central Financial Assistance for the installation of solar lighting systems in the unelectrified census villages and hamlets.

A total of 28,762 solar lanterns, 23,083 solar home lighting systems, 5,596 solar street lights, 39 solar pumps and 175.6 kWp capacity stand alone SPV power plants have been installed in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Under the RVE Programme projects have been sanctioned for electrification of 460 villages/hamlets in Jammu and Kashmir, of which 160 have been completed.

[Translation]

#### **World Bank Loan to Hydro Electric Project**

5127. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank (WB) has sanctioned loans for various hydro power projects in the country including Tehri and Sardar Sarovar Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the World Bank proposes to withdraw the sanctioned loan due to the protests against the construction of these projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (e) The World Bank has not sanctioned any loan for the Tehri Hydro Electric Project Complex (2400 MW). An agreement with International Development Agency (IDA) was signed on 10.5.1985 for Special Drawing Rights (SDR) amounting to 99.70 million for Sardar Sarovar Hydro Electric Project (1450 MW) being executed by Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Limited (SSNNL). This grant has been fully utilized. The World Bank has not withdrawn loan from Sardar Sarovar Project due to protest on environmental concerns. In 1993, the Government of India had decided not to seek further loan disbursement from the World Bank for Sardar Sarovar Project. Presently, the only under construction hydro electric project in the Central Sector for which World Bank has sanctioned a loan of US Dollar 400 million is Rampur Hydro Electric Project (412 MW) being constructed by Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (SJVNL). The World Bank does not propose to be withdraw the loan sanctioned for construction of this under construction project.

[English]

#### **Commercialisation of Vaccines**

5128. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government proposes to commercialise various vaccines including the cholera vaccine; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action plan formulated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Already, the three vaccine producing units under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare namely,

Central Research Institute, Kasauli, Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor and the BCG Vaccine Laboratory, Chennai sell the vaccines to the Government of India for meeting the requirement of Universal Immunization Programme. Besides, the Government procures various vaccines from the private sector vaccine producing units as well.

### Ship Breaking

5129. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Ship breaking yards steamers coming for breaking from foreign countries tend to cause the different materials e.g. Metal, steel, milk steel, copper, etc. to be undervalued in excise duty thereby amounting to duty evasion of crores of rupees;

(b) whether a nexus of Central Excise officers with duty evader has been detected;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) No applicable in view of reply at (b) above.

(d) No applicable in view of reply at (b) above.

### Lack of Space

5130. SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has faced the issue to lack of space for officers and staff since its inception;

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

(c) whether appropriate authorities have been approached in this connection;

(d) if so, the details thereof and response received therefrom; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to address the issue of lack of space on priority basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) The Ministry had faced shortage of space since its inception. Accordingly the matter was taken up with Ministry of Urban Development which permitted hiring of additional office space. The additional office space has been hired from M/s HUDCO in August Kranti Bhawan, Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi, since November, 2006. Fresh requirement with details of additional space in view of creation of new posts and increased activities has again been set to Ministry of Urban Development for assessing the net entitlement of the Ministry for office accommodation.

### Health Care and Private Sector

5131. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has some regulations to ensure accountability of the private sector in Health care provisions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to formulate any regulations/guidelines regarding the role of private sector in the Health care segment;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the share of the Private sector as percentage to the total health care expenditure in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) It is the primary responsibility of the concerned State Government to

regulate the Health Care Sector including the private sector and also for ensuring accountability.

However, as per the Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002, complaints with regard to professional misconduct can be brought before the Medical Council of India or the concerned State Medical Council, as the case may be. The complaints related to medical negligence can be filed in District/State/National Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum under the Consumer Protection Act.

Apart from the above, the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Bill, 2010 has been passed by both the Houses of Parliament. The Bill aims at providing registration and regulation of clinical establishments with a view to prescribe minimum standards of facilities and services.

(e) As per National Health Profile 2009, published by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, the share of the private sector as percentage of the total health expenditure was about 70 to 75%.

[Translation]

**National Commission on Micro-Economics and Health**

5132. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission on Micro-Economics and Health has declared Becosule and Digene manufactured by some particular companies as redundant;

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

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) There is no mention in the Report of the National Commission on Macro-Economics and Health published by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare that Becosule and Digene manufactured by some particular companies are redundant. Government is not aware of the report of a National Commission on Micro-Economics and Health.

**Literature on Tourism**

5133. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has increased the financial assistance being provided to the State Governments for publishing literature related to tourism;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any scheme to get the said literature published in public private partnership; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has formulated guidelines for extending financial support to States and Union Territories (UTs) for production of publicity material in collaboration with the private sector.

In the case of the North Eastern States including Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir and the newly formed States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand, the Ministry of Tourism will contribute 50% of the total cost, with the balance 50% to be split equally between the States Governments and private stakeholders. The State Governments can increase their share if private participation is of lesser order, with the approval of the Ministry.

In the case of all other States/UTs. 34% of the total cost will be borne by the Ministry of Tourism and the balance 66% will be borne by the States/UTs and private stakeholders jointly, with a minimum share of 25% of the total cost being that of the State/UT. The State Governments/UTs can increase their share if private participation is of lesser order, with the approval of the Ministry.

#### Customer Care Centres in Banks

5134. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the performance of Customer Care Centres of various Banks keeping in view the shortage of staff in such banks;

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

(c) whether any benchmark has been fixed for performance of such banks under the Poverty and Unemployment Alleviation Programmes;

(d) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current financial year and if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Performance of the Public sector Banks is reviewed/monitored regularly by the Government. Performance with regard to the achievements of targets by banks under various Government sponsored schemes is also reviewed from time to time in the State Level Banker's Committee (SLBC) meetings/Finance Minister's periodical meetings with the Chief Executives of Public Sector Banks, etc. Targets under Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Scheme for Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers (SLRS) are fixed by various Ministries of the Government of India. Under the Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme, banks should lend 1% of total advances outstanding as at the end of previous year.

Performance of the Public Sector Banks under the SGSY, SJSRY and SLMS schemes for the last three years are as under:—

	2007	2008	2009	2010*
	1	2	3	4
<b>SGSY Target</b>	1616.50	1919.12	1921.96	2132.14
Amount Disbursed	1141.21	1272.84	1282.73	1564.48
<b>SJSRY Target</b>	101607	122878	135633	103572
No. of Loans Disbursed	59338	67342	73837	73109

(Rs. in crores)  
(No. in Actuals)

	1	2	3	4
<b>SLRS Target</b>	15559	12614	41511	29437
No. of Loans Disbursed	6805	6009	10408	14316

(\*Provisional Data)

The details of lending under the DRI Scheme are also given below:—

(Amount in crores)

Year ending March	Total loans disbursed under DRI No. of A/cs	Amount Outstanding
2007	2.71	726.99
2008	1.99	758.01
2009	3.17	820.99
September, 2009 (Mid-Year)	2.93	988.38

(e) Some of the Steps taken by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in this regard are:—

- All the scheduled commercial banks have been advised that loans sanctioned under Centrally Sponsored Schemes should be treated as advances under priority sector.
- Loan applications should be disposed expeditiously within the prescribed time scheduled.
- Documentation process is kept simple to avoid hardship to the beneficiaries.
- Applications should not be rejected on flimsy grounds.
- Zonal Managers of banks have been advised

to finalise targets expeditiously in active co-ordination with Government agencies.

- Banks have been advised to achieve the set target in respect of all the Government sponsored schemes.
- Branches have been advised to ensure adequate flow of credit to all the target groups and also to strictly adhere to RBI guidelines while sanctioning the loans under the Government sponsored scheme.

[English]

#### Allocation of Power to Kerala

5135. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- whether the State Government of Kerala was allocated 180 MW of unallocated quota of Talcher-II power plant as a special allocation;
- if so, whether the allocation has been reduced by 12 MW during the off peak and 8 MW during the peak hours;
- if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor;
- whether the State Government has requested for restoration of the previous quota;
- if so, whether the Union Government has considered the request of the State Government; and

(f) if so, the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) The unallocated power of Central Generating Stations (CGSs) is reviewed and revised from time to time for meeting the emergent and seasonal needs of States/UTs, keeping in view emergent or seasonal nature of the requirement, the relative power supply position, utilization of existing generation and power resources, performance and payment capacity. On the request received from the Government of Puducherry for additional power and keeping in view the shortage of power in the UT, 25 MW power was allocated to Puducherry by equivalent reduction in allocation of Kerala on 22nd July, 2009. Consequently, the allocation of unallocated power to Kerala from Talcher Stage-II got reduced by 12 MW during the off-peak hours and 7 MW during the peak hours.

(d) to (f) Minister of Electricity, Government of Kerala vide his letter dated 20th March, 2010 had requested for restoration of unallocated power to the previous level. Additional 15 MW power from unallocated power of NTPC Stations of Eastern Region was allocated to Kerala on 25th March, 2010 for 15 days.

The quantum of unallocated power being limited and it being fully allocated at any point of time, the enhancement/diversion in allocation to any State/UT is feasible only by way of equivalent reduction in the allocation of other State(s)/UT(s). Kerala was witnessed marginal energy shortage of 0.8% and peak shortage of 1.6% during July, 2010, which is lowest among the constituents of Southern Region.

#### **Overflow of Water from Kurishoe Dam**

5136. SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether water of the Kurishoe Dam when

overflowing cause much devastation in the lower reaches of the Dam in Assam;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken steps to mitigate the dangerous situation that occurs annually; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) There is no Kurishoe Dam in the upper reaches of Assam. However, there is Kurichhu Hydroelectric Power Project (60 MW) in Bhutan, which is run-of-the-river (ROR) scheme. The dam in a run-of-the-river (ROR) scheme has only a minimal storage capacity for diurnal peaking purpose. The normal average discharge in Kurichhu river during monsoon is about 1200 cubic metres. The power plant being a ROR scheme has neither the need nor the facility to regular the flow in the river. Any high discharge that may occur in the Kurichhu river is entirely related to the natural flow on account of precipitation over which Kurichhu hydropower plant operation has no control.

(b) and (c) Since 1960, India and Bhutan have established an effective flood information sharing system. Bhutan notifies water levels of the rivers in Bhutan to India at regular intervals over High Frequency (HF) Radio sets.

[Translation]

#### **Lending Rate by Foreign Institutes**

5137. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:  
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign lending institutions are earning huge profit in India due to higher interest rate on loans;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the Government on high rate of interest;

(c) whether high rate of lending adversely affects the economic condition of the common man; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) With effect from October 18, 1994, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had deregulated the interest rates on advances above Rs. 2 lakh and these interest rates were determined by banks themselves with the approval of their Boards, subject to Benchmark Prime Lending Rate (BPLR) and Spread guidelines. Individual banks, including foreign banks, therefore determined interest rates to be charged to a particular borrower subject to BPLR and Spread guidelines. Interest rate on Loans upto Rs. 2 lakh carried the prescription of not exceeding the BPLR. However, banks had the freedom to determine the rate of interest, without reference to BPLR and regardless of size in respect of loans for purchase of consumer durables and other non-priority sector personal loans including credit cards dues.

The BPLR system evolved in a manner that did not meet the objectives. Competition in an environment of excess liquidity had forced the pricing of a significant proportion of loans for out of alignment with BPLRs undermining its role as a reference rate. Around 78.0 per cent of the loans were extended by banks on sub-PLR. In other words, there was a growing public perception of under-pricing of credit for corporates and over-pricing of credit of agriculture as well as small and medium enterprises. The lack of transparency in the BPLR system also hindered transmission of monetary policy signals. Taking into consideration all these factors, the BPLR system has been replaced by new guidelines on the Base Rate system, which has come into force with effect from July 01, 2010.

In terms of the new guidelines, banks determine their actual lending rate on loans and advances with reference to the Base Rate. All categories of loans are priced only with reference to the Base Rate, which are announced

by banks after seeking approval from their respective Boards. Since the Base Rate will be the minimum rate for all loans, banks are not permitted to resort to any lending below the Base Rate.

### Solar Tubewells

5138. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sent any team abroad for making any survey regarding the tubewells being run on solar energy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of the report submitted by the survey team?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No, Madam. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has not sent any team abroad for any survey regarding tubewells to be run with solar energy.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

### New Rural Healthcare Cadre

5139. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of the New Rural Health Care Cadre has since been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) In order to tackle acute shortage of doctors in rural areas, the Central Government has been exploring various options, one of which is to introduce a short-term rural medical course. The proposed course to be



called Bachelor of Rural Health Care will be of 3-years duration with 6-months of internship and is proposed to be taught in the District Hospitals and is especially designed for those who have completed their schooling and passed their qualifying examination from notified rural areas of the district. These professionals will be posted at the Sub-Centres. The proposal will also be placed before the Central Council for Health and Family Welfare for discussion and comments thereon by the State Government.

#### Contract Labour in CPWD

5140. DR. TARUN MANDAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Public Works Department (CPWD) has been resorting to engagement of contract labour in 15 categories of jobs despite prohibited in this regard by the Government of India order;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the action taken by the Government in the matter;

(d) whether there are hundreds of workers working on muster roll, hand receipt, work-order in the CPWD;

(e) if so, whether the Government has any plan to regularize these workers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) and (f) Guidelines for regularization by way of one

time relaxation have been laid down by DOP&T vide O.M. No. 49019/1/2006-Estt. (C) dated 11.12.2006.

#### Vaishno Devi Pilgrims

5141. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:  
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:  
SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government and Jammu and Kashmir State Government bear any expenses for providing facilities to Vaishno Devi pilgrims;

(b) if so, the details of the expenditure incurred in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the estimated number of pilgrims benefited therefrom during the said period;

(d) the details of the facilities provided by the Government alongwith the total expenditure incurred thereon till date;

(e) whether the Government proposes to provide more facilities to the pilgrim; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the quantum of funds likely to be spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has informed that the State Government bears expenses for providing various facilities to Vaishno Devi pilgrims such as tourist reception centre which provide all kind of information to the pilgrims of facilitate their visit to various places of tourist interest and their stay etc.

(b) The details of expenditure made by the State Government during the last three years is as under:—

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
2007	57.88	41.37	99.25
2008	6.75	46.10	52.85
2009	51.42	56.80	108.22
Total	116.05	144.27	260.32

(c) As per assessment made by the State Government, 222.89 lakh pilgrims visited Vaishno Devi during the last three years.

(d) The Tourism Department of the State Government has established Tourist Reception Centres at Railway Stations of Jammu, Airport and Jammu and Katra to guide the pilgrims who are visiting the State. The cumulative expenditure made during the last three years is Rs. 260.32 lakh.

(e) and (f) Development, promotion, implementation and monitoring of tourism projects is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) under various schemes for tourism projects which are complete as per scheme guidelines and identified in consultation with the State Government. Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned Rs. 132.74 crores during 10th Plan and Rs. 159.52 crores during 11th Plan to Jammu and Kashmir Government for Infrastructure Projects, Fairs and Festivals, Information Technology and Rural Tourism Projects.

#### **Implementation of Grade Pay of Assistants/PAs**

5142. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved grant of Grade Pay of Rs. 4600 in the Pay Band-2 to the Assistants/PAs of CSS/CSSS through an O.M. issued on 16th November, 2009;

(b) whether in the O.M. it has been mentioned that arrears of pay will be calculated and difference of arrears in respect of the entire amount will be paid immediately;

(c) if so, whether Government is aware some Ministries have not done pay fixation of Assistants/PAs in the revised pay structure of grade pay of Rs. 4600; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to see that pay fixation of Assistants/PAs of CSS/CSSS is done and arrear paid without any further delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) and (d) Fixation of pay and disbursement of arrears on account of grant of higher Grade Pay of Rs. 4600 in the Pay Band-2 to Assistants/PAs are to be done by individual Ministries/Departments for their respective employees. Data in this regard is not maintained centrally.

#### **Weightage of Currency in GDP**

5143. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:  
DR. JYOTI MIRDHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total value of currency being circulated in the country is added to the Gross Domestic Product; and

(b) if so, the details thereof for the years 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2008-09?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The prices of goods and services prevailing during the period are used for valuing the quantum of goods and services. Circulation of currency is not a factor involved in the procedure for estimation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

### Village Electrification Infrastructure

5144. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Physical Performance of the various Projects of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in Punjab, till date including the village electrification infrastructure created thereunder; and

(b) the number of rural households proposed to be provided electricity under RGGVY during the current financial year in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) As on 15.08.2010, the district-wise physical progress for the sanctioned projects under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in the State of Punjab is at Statement. The number of 25 KVA Pole Mounted sub-stations erected is 1267 and the number of places where infrastructure have been created for erection of 25 KVA sub-station is 733.

(b) In the State of Punjab for the current year, the target for release of free electricity connections to 20,000 Below Poverty Line (BPL) rural households under RGGVY.

### Statement

*District-wise physical progress for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY in Punjab\**

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Implementing agency	Award Date	Proposed coverage		Cumulative achievement (as on 15.08.2010)	
				BPL households	BPL households	BPL households	BPL households
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Punjab XI Plan</b>							
1.	Amritsar	Punjab State Electricity Board (PSEB)	28-August-09	30941		2750	
2.	Bhatinda	PSEB	28-August-09	5401		323	
3.	Faridkot	PSEB	28-August-09	7569		857	
4.	Fatehgarh Sahib	PSEB	28-August-09	812		212	
5.	Ferozpur	PSEB	28-August-09	25004		3998	
6.	Gurdaspur	PSEB	28-August-09	28015		4221	
7.	Hoshiarpur	PSEB	28-August-09	3317		451	
8.	Jalandhar	PSEB	28-August-09	4630		549	
9.	Kapurthala	PSEB	28-August-09	1946		67	

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Ludhiana	PSEB	28-August-09	2687	874
11.	Mansa	PSEB	28-August-09	3686	
12.	Moga	PSEB	28-August-09	5504	2791
13.	Mukatsar	PSEB	28-August-09	7910	3300
14.	Nawanshahar	PSEB	28-August-09	1504	281
15.	Patiala	PSEB	28-August-09	6251	981
16.	Rupnagar (Ropar)	PSEB	28-August-09	4042	240
17.	Sangrur	PSEB	28-August-09	9641	1870
Total (Punjab XI Plan)				148860	23765

\*There are no un-electrified villages in Punjab.

[Translation]

#### Supply of Electricity from Power Plants

5145. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for total electrification of villages adjacent to the power projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several villages in the country including Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan adjacent to power projects have not been electrified till date; and

(d) if so, the time by which these villages are likely to be electrified?

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 set up by Central Power Sector Undertakings. The details of the scheme for provision of supply of electricity in 5 km. areas around Central Power Plants are at Statement.

#### Statement

##### *Scheme for Provisions of supply of electricity in 5 km. area around Central Power Plants*

- Coverage of the scheme:** The scheme will cover all existing and upcoming power plants of CPSUs. The cost of the scheme will be borne by the CPSU to which the plant belongs. This cost will be booked by the CPSU under the project cost.
- Agency for implementation and O&M:** The scheme shall be implemented by the CPSUs around their plants, who will supplement the existing infrastructure of the DISCOM to the extent required to operationalize the scheme. However, State Utility will have an obligation in respect of providing data, clearances, access and space in their existing substations for

making the implementation possible in an effective manner by the CPSU. A nodal officer of the State utility shall be identified for this purpose.

- 2.1 After completion of the infrastructure in the selected villages, it shall be handed over to the State utility for operation and maintenance.
3. **Power Supply to the area:** CPSU and State utility will make an assessment of the power requirement of the area. The assessed amount of power will be made available/allocated to the State utility from the Central Government unallocated quota over and above the allocated quota from the plant to feed the power to the electrified villages under the scheme. Under the scheme, electricity shall be supplied only for the purpose of households. A growth rate of 3% per annum shall be considered for calculating the power requirement of the area in future and accordingly the allocation shall be increased on yearly basis.
- 3.1 Electricity shall be supplied by the utility for minimum 6 to 8 hours on daily basis to these villages.
- 3.2 The extra allocated electricity for supplying to the villages, under the scheme, will be at the same rate as for the normal allocated supply from the power plant to the State utility.
- 3.3 Wherever the grid extension is not techno economically viable or feasible alternative solution including DDG may be considered.
- 4 **Scope of the scheme:** Under the scheme, all revenue villages and habitations, irrespective of their population, within 5 km. radius from the power house of CPSUs shall be eligible for electrification. In case a village/habitation falls partially inside the 5 km. radius, the small shall also be fully covered under the scheme.
- 4.1 At least one 11 kV radial feeder, if it does not already exist, will be provided by the CPSU for the area from the nearest existing substation of the State utility.

4.2 Single phase transformers of adequate capacity, with down loadable meters/AMRs, shall be provided in the villages/habitations for supplying electricity to the households and public places. The capacity of the transformers shall be sufficient to cater to the present load of all the households and public places and also to meet the expected growth for five years. The meters will have the facility to record timings/duration of power supply through the transformers.

4.3 CPSUs will provide free single lamp electricity connections to BPL households. LED bulbs shall be provided with connections to BPL households. **Supply of LED bulbs by CPSUs will be a one time affair.** Electricity connections to other households will be provided by the State utility in accordance with the existing provisions of their policies.

4.4 The electricity connections shall be provided with aerial bunched cables (ABC).

4.5 Electricity connections to IP Sets may be provided by the State utility from the same 11 kV feeder(s). However, the same shall be from the separate transformers with suitable meters so that energy accounting for supply to households and agriculture can be separately maintained. Similarly, supply to other establishments, industry, etc. shall be from separate transformers with proper meters. Transformers, feeders, meters etc. for this purpose shall be provided by the State utility at their expense.

#### 5. Implementation of the scheme

5.1 A tripartite agreement will be signed by State Government, State Utility and the concerned CPSU for implementation of the scheme. The agreement will clearly define the responsibility of each party.

5.2 State Utility will prepare a list of villages and habitations in the area within 5 km. radius from the power house of CPSUs. An assessment of electricity requirement for households will also be made by them. The list of villages and habitations, power requirement etc. shall then be handed over to CPSU.

- 5.3 The existing infrastructure in the identified area shall be GIS mapped by the CPSU and required modifications for implementing the scheme shall be identified and marked on the maps/drawings and detailed project report (DPR) shall be finalized by CPSU in association with the State Utility and approved by the State Government. List of BPL households shall be supplied by the State Utility/district administration for providing electricity connections by the CPSU. In case, no electricity infrastructure exists in the area, new infrastructure as per the scope of the scheme shall be created by the CPSU following the above procedures in association with State Utility and State Government.
- 5.4 On sanction of DPR by the State, CPSU will take up implementation of the scheme and complete the work within 12 months of DPR sanction and will hand over the created infrastructure to the State utility for operation and maintenance. Appropriate Commission shall consider the expenditure incurred by the CPSUs for implementation of the scheme for the purpose of determining the tariff of CPSU generating station. O&M of the infrastructure will be the responsibility of the State Utility at their own expenses.
- 5.5 The assessed/additional allocated amount of electricity will be fed by the CPSU in the State grid. An AMI will be installed at the injection point. State utility will supply that amount of electricity from the local substation to the designated villages. The utility will keep the correct accounting of the supplied electricity to the villages through proper metering of feeder, transformers and consumers. For this purpose AMI will be installed on feeder and transformers. The consumers will be provided with electronic meters as per CEA regulations. The regular review of the **allocated** and **supplied electricity** will be done by CPSU and the Utility and MIS shall be sent to the Ministry of Power on quarterly basis by the CPSU. In case the actual supplied electricity to the area is more or less than the allocated electricity, the allocation will be reviewed for subsequent months.

6. **Tariff for power supply:** The tariff, as decided by the SERC for other villages, shall be applicable for this area. State Utility will take the meter reading of all the consumers, issue bills and collect the tariff as in normal cases.
7. **Monitoring of the scheme:** The implementation and operation of the scheme will be monitored by the concerned CPSU and the Ministry of Power.

[English]

### Reforms in Drug Industry

5146. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:  
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:  
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes various reforms in drug industry including the implementation and establishment of good laboratory practices by pharma units in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the progress made for implementation of the new National Drug Policy;
- (d) whether the permission for drugs under various trade marks of a single active pharmaceutical ingredients is leading to exploitation of the public by pharma companies; and
- (e) if so, the remedial measures taken/proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI):  
(a) and (b) Government has made it mandatory for the drug industry and Pharma Units to implement Good Laboratory Practices contained in Schedule LI of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules 1945 which was notified vide G.S.R. 780(E) dated 10th November, 2008. It will come into force on the 1st day of November, 2010.

(c) The National Pharmaceuticals Policy is formulated by the Department of Pharmaceuticals in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers. As informed by that Department, the draft National Pharmaceutical Policy, 2006 was prepared by that Department after extensive discussions with various stakeholders and in line with the declared objective of the Government in the National Common Minimum Programme. In that connection, that Department has further constituted a Group of Ministers.

(d) and (e) The license to manufacture/import of drugs is given as per the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 made thereunder. The Trade-marks do not fall under the preview of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and the Rules made thereunder.

#### Surrogacy

5147. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

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

(a) whether there are proper regulation for surrogacy and the monitoring mechanism to check the practices of In Vitro Fertilisation (IVF) centres in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to bring any legislation to regulate surrogacy and monitor the practice of IVF centres in the country;

(d) if so, the salient features of such legislation; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to regulate the surrogacy and check illegal practices of the clinics involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) "National Guidelines for Accreditation, Supervision and Regulation of Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) Clinics in India

(2005)" describe the possible minimum standards at clinics, hospital and organization dealing in Vitro Fertilization (IVF) in India.

(c) to (e) A draft Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) (Regulation) Bill and Rules, 2010 has been prepared which addresses the issue related to surrogacy in context of ART Clinics. The draft Bill has been sent to the Ministry of Law and Justice for examination.

#### Loans under PMRY

5148. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any directions to the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) regarding collateral mortgages for raising loans by the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) particularly loans and advances under the Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) Scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the loans disbursed to MSMEs without the collateral mortgages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) RBI, vide its circular RPCD.SME&NFS.BC.No. 79/06.02.31(P)/2009-10 dated May 6, 2010, addressed to scheduled commercial banks has modified its earlier guidelines on extending collateral free loans by enhancing the limit from the existing Rs. 5 lakh to Rs. 10 lakhs to all units in the Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) sector. Accordingly, SIDBI has also issued necessary guidelines to all its operating offices not to obtain collateral security in cases of loans upto Rs. 10 lakh extended to all units of the MSE sector. Further, as per the loan policy of SIDBI, all the credit facilities upto Rs. 100 lakh to the eligible MSE borrowers would be covered under Credit Guarantee Scheme of Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises. However, w.e.f. 1st April, 2008 Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) Scheme stands merged with Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) and a new scheme called Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) has been introduced and the Khadi

and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is the single national level nodal implementation agency for PMEGP.

(b) SIDBI has informed that as on 24th August, 2010 they have disbursed loans of Rs. 612 crore to 3515 MSEs without Collaterals under Credit Guarantee Scheme of Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE). Further, cumulatively as on August 24, 2010, CGTMSE has extended credit guarantee cover to more than 3,97,500 proposals for over Rs. 16,000 crore.

[Translation]

### Tehri Dam

5149. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had taken cognizance of various risks and other environmental factors while constructing the Tehri Dam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether proper safety measures like flood control mechanism were installed in the Dam;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the power and other benefits of the Dam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) All aspects concerning safety of structures including the dam of Hydro Electric Projects are examined in detail by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in consultation with Central Water Commission (CWC), Geological Survey of India (GSI) and other appropriate agencies at the time of according of techno-economic concurrence of Hydro Electric Projects. With a view to address environmental concerns, Environment Impact Assessment Studies are carried out for every Hydro Electric Project as per terms of reference approved by MoEF and the project is not

taken up for construction unless environment clearance is accorded by MoEF. Tehri dam was constructed after obtaining all clearances. Keeping in view the concerns expressed by various quarters, the environment and safety aspects of the dam have been examined and cleared by various Committees including Hanumanth Rao Committee and other international experts. The Tehri dam has been designed as a rock and earth fill type of dam (with central clay core) with inherent flexibility and capacity to absorb the energy released during dynamic events. All necessary actions and defensive features have been provided in the design of the dam to ensure that integrity of the dam is maintained, even when any unforeseen event takes place.

(c) and (d) All necessary flood control measures have been taken while designing the Tehri dam. The dam has gross storage capacity of 3540 Million Cubic Meter (MCM) and live storage capacity of 2615 MCM. The incoming flood water can be stored in the Reservoir during monsoon upto Full Reservoir Level (FRL). But, once the reservoir level reaches FRL, Spillways come into operation for releasing flood water.

(e) Tehri Dam Hydro Power Project (1000 MW) not only provides peaking power to the Northern Region but also is designed for supplying 2797 million unit annually. In addition, two more hydroelectric projects namely, Tehri PSP (1000 MW) and Koteshwar HEP (400 MW) are also planned under the Tehri dam complex. Apart from this, the Tehri Dam Complex provides additional irrigation facilities to 2.70 lac. ha., helps in stabilizing existing irrigation in about 6.04 lac. ha., provides drinking water amounting to 300 Cusecs per day to Delhi and 200 Cusecs per day to towns and villages of UP, helps in flood moderation and has contributed to integrated development of the Garhwal region.

[Translation]

### Pollution in Yamuna River

5150. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:



(a) whether the Hon'ble Supreme Court and Delhi High Court had given some directions regarding increasing pollution in the Yamuna river;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective steps taken or being taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) While hearing the Writ Petition Civil No. 725/1994 based on a Public Interest Litigation, the Hon'ble Supreme Court, on 4.8.2004, directed that a High Powered Committee should be constituted with the Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development as Chairperson and with members from various Departments/Organisations for preparation of a Integrated Action Plan for the abatement of pollution of River Yamuna. Accordingly, an Integrated Action Plan was prepared and was submitted to the Supreme Court in November, 2004 with several agencies identified towards implementation of the Action Plan. Further, in order to improve the quality of water in River Yamuna two pronged revised strategy was submitted vide affidavit dated 5.8.2005 by then Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development. In the first part of the strategy, Delhi Jal Board (DJB) should continue to complete the on-going works of enhancement of sewage treatment capacity by 100 Million Gallon per Day (MGD) and utilization of existing sewage treatment capacity of 512 MGD through desilting/rehabilitation of existing trunk sewer and sewerage of unsewered areas. In the second arm of the strategy, the installing of sewage treatment plant at the mouth of the major drains was suggested.

Subsequently, DJB prepared a scheme for laying interceptor sewers along the three major drains. The interceptor sewer concept had four broad features, namely, laying of interceptor sewers along three major drains, augmentation of existing capacity of sewerage treatment plants, intercepting of 13 small drains and construction of additional sewerage treatment plants. The concept was submitted to the Supreme Court and Supreme Court on 31.3.2007 directed constitution of an Expert Committee. As recommended by the Expert Committee, the project

for laying interceptor sewers has been approved under Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission for the abatement of pollution of river Yamuna at an estimated cost of Rs. 1357.71 crore.

The Government has also constituted a High Powered Committee for Yamuna River Development to be chaired by Lt. Governor, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi. The terms and references of this includes study on different aspects of the development of the river, viz. hydrology, ecology, environmental pollution, sustainable use of the river frond, etc. to feed into the policy framework, develop a policy framework and prepare an Integrated Plan addressing issues of both quantity in terms of river flow and quality in the Yamuna River etc.

[English]

#### Bio-Gas Plants

5151. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:  
SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:

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

(a) the total amount of subsidies/funds/financial assistance granted by the Government for the setting up of Bio-gas plants in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has made any assessment of the percentage of energy needs of various States that have been met from the power supplied from bio-gas plants; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) and Biogas based Distributed/Grid Power Generation Programme (BPGP) for installation of family type biogas plants for cooking and small and medium size plants for decentralized power generation applications. Large size biogas plants based on urban and industrial wastes are also being

installed under the Programmes on Energy Recovery from Urban and Industrial Wastes for biogas based power generation. During the last three years and the current year an amount of Rs. 269.45 crore has been released by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for setting up of biogas plants in the country.

(b) and (c) Biogas plants are generally set up for

meeting cooking and heating energy requirement and also for decentralized power generation under the said programmes of the Ministry. As such this constitutes only a very small percentage of power requirement of various States Application-wise number of biogas plants installed under the said programmes of the Ministry along with an estimated capacity of biogas production is given at Statement.

### Statement

#### Applications-wise Biogas Plants installed, Estimated Biogas Production and Power Generation capacity

Sl. No.	Type of Biogas Plants	No. of Biogas Plants installed upto 31st March 2010	Estimated Biogas Production capacity	
			In lakh m <sup>3</sup> per day	Power Generation (in MW)
1.	Family size Biogas Plants for cooking applications.	42,53,624	85.072	*
2.	Small size Biogas plants for electricity generation.	73	0.042	0.44
3.	Large size Biogas Plants based on Urban and Industrial wastes for power generation.	70	5.466	91.11
Total		42,53,767	90.580	91.55

\*For meeting cooking energy requirement.

### Pest Control for Opium Crops

5152. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps being taken to educate opium farmers for various types of pest control;

(b) the amount of funds earmarked for the year 2010-11 to address the issue of various diseases and pest control in opium crops;

(c) whether the Government is planning to increase subsidy on premium of crop insurance for the cultivation of poppy;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) During the settlement operation carried out by the Central Bureau of Narcotics for issue of licences to opium cultivators, Agricultural scientists are called to educate the cultivators on all aspects of opium cultivation including scientific methods of farming, use of fertilizers seed varieties and use of pesticides for pest control. Pamphlets incorporating such details are provided by the Agricultural scientists are also circulated to all cultivators.

(b) No specific funds are earmarked in the Central Budget to address the issue of various diseases and pest control in opium crops.

(c) to (e) Presently, there is no Government of India supported insurance scheme for poppy crop, as such the question of increasing the subsidy on its premium does not arise. Insurance to poppy crop was provided by the Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd., New Delhi during the crop years 2005-06 to 2007-08. The Insurance Scheme was optional on the demand of the cultivators and their representatives. Since very small number of cultivators were willing to insure their poppy crop and the claim ratio was very high, this insurance company decided to continue with the insurance from the crop year 2008-09 onwards.

#### **Allotment of Shops/Sheds by DDA**

5153. SHRI RATAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the basis for the identification/earmarking of shops/sheds reserved for allotment to the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under different schemes by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA);

(b) whether the basis of such identification/earmarking of shops has been consistently followed;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the aspect of profitability of the shop/shed to be allotted to the persons belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC)/Scheduled Tribe (ST) category is also taken care of by the DDA; and

(e) if so, the number of complaints/grievances received in this regard from allottees belonging to SC/ST category during the last three years and the action taken thereon by the DDA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) DDA has reported that shops for Scheduled Caste (SC)/Scheduled Tribe (ST) category in the shopping centres are earmarked through a computerized draw in the presence of an Independent Judge.

(b) DDA has also informed that the basis of such identification/earmarking has been consistently followed.

(c) Not applicable in view of answer at (b) above.

(d) Shops are constructed in various markets/locations as per the lay out plan prepared by Architect Wing of DDA after taking in account need of such shopping centre in the area. From out of that shopping centre, shops for SC/ST are earmarked through computerized draw.

(e) No such case(s) has been reported by DDA.

[Translation]

#### **Bal Bandhu Scheme**

5154. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:  
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched "Bal Bandhu" Scheme for the protection of child rights; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The proposal of National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has been approved in principle, for implementation of Bal Bandhu Scheme for Protection of Children in the areas of Civil Unrest with funding of Rs. 3.17 crore for 3 years. The Scheme will be implemented by NCPCR in 10 districts of the country on pilot basis.

[English]

### Special Compensatory Allowance

5155. SHRI HASSAN KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kargil District in Jammu and Kashmir is discriminated against in the Special Compensatory Allowance (Remote Locality) Revised Rate and Classification 2008;

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

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto; and

(d) the time by which the matter will be sorted out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per the orders issued on 29.8.2008, the Central Government employees posted in Kargil are not eligible for Special Compensatory (Remote Locality) Allowance. However, Zanskar area in Kargil, which was part of erstwhile Leh District is classified as Part 'A' area for grant of Special Compensatory (Remote Locality) Allowance.

(c) and (d) The Central Government follows the pattern, of classification of areas, adopted by the State Governments for the purpose of grant of Special Compensatory (Remote Locality) Allowance.

### Committee on Energy

5156. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up a Committee on Energy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) A Group of Ministers (GoM) has been constituted to provide

guidance in coordinating external interface on energy security matters. The composition of the Group of Ministers is as follows:—

Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Minister of Finance;

Shri S.M. Krishna, Minister of External Affairs;

Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Minister of Power;

Dr. Farooq Abdullah, Minister of New and Renewable Energy;

Shri Murlu Deora, Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas; and

Shri Jairam Ramesh; Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

### Special Invitees

Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission;

Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Coal and Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation; and

### National Security Advisor:

The Terms of Reference of the Group of Ministers are as follows:—

(i) Consideration of external energy security interface;

(ii) Specific proposals to strengthen energy security matters which require support with other countries. The issues in this regard may also be raised by Ministries of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Power, New and Renewable Energy, Coal or External Affairs or Finance; and

(iii) Other areas where policy intervention is required to augment availability of energy through international cooperation.

[Translation]

**Pension Scheme for the Poor**

5157. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:  
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:  
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce any new pension scheme for providing economic security to very poor people;

(b) if so, the scope of the said scheme; and

(c) the time by which the said scheme is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) To encourage people from the unorganised sector to voluntarily save for their retirement and to lower the cost of operations of the New Pension System (NPS) of such subscribers, Government has approved a 'Swavalamban' scheme in the Budget 2010-11, whereby, the Government will contribute a sum of Rs. 1,000 per year to each NPS account opened in the year 2010-11. This scheme "Swavalamban" will be available for persons who join NPS with a minimum contribution of Rs. 1,000 and a maximum contribution of Rs. 12,000 per annum during the financial year 2010-11 and are not members of any statutory Provident Fund. This scheme will be available for another three years and is targeted to benefit about 10 lakh NPS subscribers of the unorganised sector during the year 2010-11.

[English]

**Health Education to Sex Workers**

5158. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government keeps an updated data on commercial sex workers in the country;

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

(c) the measures taken/proposed by the Government to rehabilitate and educate these sex workers about the sexually transmitted diseases?

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

(a) and (b) The dynamics of Sex Workers' operation keeps on changing. Sex workers move from one place to another and assume different names which makes it difficult to keep an updated data on commercial sex workers in the country. These sex workers are reached through NGOs and Community Based Organisations (CBOs) in their respective geographical area with prevention services like counselling, education on condom use, providing sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) care and testing in Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres (ICTC).

(c) Ministry of Women and Child Development launched the scheme "UJJAWALA" for prevention of Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation which includes Prevention, Rescue, Rehabilitation, Re-integration and repatriation. Rehabilitation component under the scheme provides rehabilitation services both immediate and long-term to the victims of trafficking by providing basic amenities/needs such as shelter, food, clothing, medical treatment including counselling, legal aid and guidance with vocational training.

Yes, NACO is providing information and guidance for prevention of sexually transmitted diseases to sex workers by providing them with free treatment of STD infection through TI project staff.

**Physicians in PHCs**

5159. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the recommendations made by the Central Council for Health and Family Welfare in 1999 in respect of the appointment of physicians from the Indian

System of Medicine and Homoeopathy (ISM&H) in every Primary Health Centre, filling up the vacant post of allopathic personnel in ISM&H physicians and setting up of specialist ISM&H treatment centres in rural hospitals;

(b) whether the Government has taken measures to give effect to these recommendations;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which these recommendations are likely to be implemented by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) The Central Council for Health and Family Welfare in its recommendation had *inter-alia* resolved to post at least one Physicians of ISM&H in the existing Primary Health Centre in every State and also to fill vacancies caused by non-availability of allopathic persons by ISM&H Physicians to start specialist treatment centres of ISM&H at the Taluk/block level and introduce ISM&H wings in the existing State Government hospitals.

(b) and (c) Yes. As per information available as on 30th June, 2010, on Health Management Information System of National Rural Health Mission, a total number of 7,993 ISM&H Physicians have been appointed. During 11th Five Year Plan, financial assistance has been given so far as to the States under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries under National Rural Health Mission for setting up of 113 ISM&H Wings at District Hospitals and 6,155 ISM&H units at Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

#### Shortage of Gas

5160. SHRI UDAY SINGH:

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the demand and supply of natural gas to various power plants of various States including Gujarat during the last three years and current year, plant-wise;

(b) the quantum of gas supplies from the Western Region Basin particularly from Bharuch, Surat, Mehsana to various power plants in the country;

(c) whether the Government is aware that various gas-based power projects of the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) are not in a position to generate power due to shortage of gas;

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

(e) whether the Ministry of Power has asked the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas to clear the allocation of gas for the NTPC power projects and other power plants in the country; and

(f) if so, the response of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas alongwith the details of any other steps the Government proposes to take to ensure uninterrupted gas supply to these power plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The plant-wise demand/requirement and supply of natural gas to various power plants of various States, including Gujarat, during the last three years and current year are given in attached Statement.

(b) The gas supplies from the Western Region Basin in Gujarat onshore fields to various power plants by GAIL during 2009-10 are as below:—

Sl. No.	Name of Plant	Gas Supply in MMSCMD
1	2	3
1.	Gandhar CCPP (NTPC)	0.36
2.	Baroda CCPP (GIPCL)	0.13

1	2	3
3.	Dhuvaran CCPP (GSEC)	0.12
4.	Uttran CCPP (GSEC)	0.20
Total		0.81

Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited (GSPCL) is supplying around 0.64 MMSCMD of gas to Hazira CCPP of GSEG from GSPC-Niko operated Hazira Gas field near Surat.

(c) and (d) As informed by NTPC, they are presently in a position to meet the fuel requirement of its existing gas based stations for uninterrupted power generation. Declared Capability (DC) by NTPC's gas stations and Scheduled generation (SG) during the current year (April-June'2010) are given below:—

Station	Declared Capability (%) on gas including RLNG	Scheduled generation (%)
Anta	82.21	76.29
Auraiya	88.01	88.79
Dadri	90.84	85.36
Faridabad	73.42	69.43
Kawas	83.31	78.92
Gandhar	89.46	84.68

At all gas stations, Scheduled generation (SG) is lower than Declared Capability (DC) mainly due to less drawl schedule by beneficiaries.

With the following arrangements, NTPC is presently in a position to meet the fuel requirement of its existing gas based stations and, there is no generation loss at NTPC gas stations on account of less gas supply:—

- (i) NTPC has long-term Agreements with M/s GAIL for supply of 14.48 MMSCMD (including 1.77 MMSCMD of PMT gas at APM price) of gas under APM category. However, owing to gas shortage, the delivered quantities have fallen short of the contracted quantities. The gas supplies under APM category for the period 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto June'10) have been 9.08 and 9.43 MMSCMD respectively.
- (ii) EGOM (Empowered Group of Ministers) have allocated 4.46 MMSCMD KG D6 gas for NTPC's NCR stations, viz. Anta, Auraiya, Dadri and Faridabad. Out of 4.46 MMSCMD, NTPC has contracted 2.30 MMSCMD of KG D6 gas so far, without prejudice to NTPC vs. RIL court case in Bombay High Court pertaining to gas supplies for Kawas and Gandhar expansion projects. For the balance allocated 2.16 MMSCMD KG D6 gas, NTPC is in discussions with M/s RIL and M/s GAIL for supply and transportation of this quantity of gas.
- (iii) Agreements for supply of 2.5 MMSCMD (2.0 MMSCMD on firm basis and 0.5 MMSCMD on fallback basis) RLNG with M/s GAIL.
- (iv) Apart from the above firm tie-ups, NTPC is having Fallback RLNG supply agreements with M/s IOCL, M/s BPCL & M/s GSPC and arrangement to procure spot RLNG from domestic suppliers based on stations' requirements.

(e) and (f) For expeditious commissioning of the Kawas and Gandhar expansion projects which is pending since middle of 2005, Ministry of Power has requested Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MOP&NG) on 23.07.2010 to place before the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM) with the proposal for allocation of gas 12 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter Per Day (MMSCMD). The response of MOP&NG is awaited.

**Statement***Plant-wise Demand/Requirement and Supply of Natural Gas to Gas Based Power Stations in the Country (Utilities)*

(Figures in MMSCMD)

Sl. No.	Name of Power Stations	Installed Capacity# (MW)	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (April-June, 2010)	
			Demand/Requirement at 90% PLF+	Supply	Demand/Requirement at 90% PLF+	Supply	Demand/Requirement at 90% PLF+	Supply	Demand/Requirement at 90% PLF+	Supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>Central Sector</b>										
1.	Faridabad CCPP	431.59	2.06	1.37	2.06	1.18	2.07	1.65	2.07	1.54
2.	Anta CCPP	419.33	1.98	1.46	1.98	1.38	2.01	1.75	2.01	1.70
3.	Auraiya CCPP	663.36	3.13	2.41	3.13	2.18	3.18	2.56	3.18	2.96
4.	Dadri CCPP	829.78	3.92	2.43	3.92	2.32	3.98	2.80	3.98	3.04
Sub-Total (NR)		2344.06	11.09	7.681	11.09	7.06	11.24	8.76	11.24	9.24
5.	Gandhar CCPP	657.39	3.11	2.28	3.11	2.34	3.12	2.58	3.16	2.77
6.	Kawas CCPP	656.2	3.09	1.84	3.09	1.38	3.15	2.53	3.15	2.57
7.	Ratnagiri CCPP-I	740.00	3.09	2.04	3.55	0.40	3.55	1.34	3.55	2.28
8.	Ratnagiri CCPP-II	740.00	3.55		3.55	0.84	3.55	1.78	3.55	2.14
9.	Ratnagiri CCPP-III	740.00	3.56		3.56	1.45	3.56	1.31	3.56	2.21
Sub-Total (WR)		3533.59	16.86	6.165	16.86	6.41	16.93	9.54	16.97	11.97
10.	Kathalguri CCPP	291.00	1.40	1.37	1.40	1.41	1.40	1.32	1.40	1.25
11.	Agartala GT	84.00	0.58	0.74	0.58	0.74	0.58	0.74	0.58	0.75
Sub-Total (NER)		375.00	1.98	2.11	1.98	2.15	1.98	2.06	1.98	2.00
Total (CS)		6252.65	29.93	15.95	29.93	15.62	30.15	20.36	30.19	23.21



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>State Sector</b>										
12.	I.P. CCPP	270.00	1.35	1.06	1.31	0.99	1.30	1.12	1.30	1.20
13.	Pragati CCPP	330.40	1.59	1.39	1.59	1.42	1.59	1.44	1.59	1.51
14.	Dholpur CCPP	330.00	1.58	0.68	1.58	1.29	1.58	1.35	1.58	1.38
15.	Ramgarh CCPP	113.80	1.18	0.68	1.18	0.57	1.18	0.59	1.18	0.57
Sub-Total (NR)		1044.20	5.70	3.811	5.66	4.27	5.65	4.50	5.65	4.66
16.	Dhuvaran CCPP	218.62	1.05	0.65	1.05	0.67	1.05	0.74	1.05	0.70
17.	Hazira CCPP	156.10	0.75	0.64	0.75	0.56	0.75	0.67	0.75	0.69
18.	Utran CCPP	518.00	0.69	0.62	0.69	0.53	2.49	1.17	2.49	1.67
19.	Uran CCPP	912.00	4.38	2.38	4.38	2.80	4.38	3.30	4.38	3.67
Sub Total (WR)		1804.72	6.87	4.29	6.87	4.56	8.67	5.88	8.67	6.73
20.	Vijjeswaram CCPP \$		1.31	0.72		0.78				
21.	Karaikal CCPP	32.50	0.16	0.18	0.16	0.18	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15
22.	Kovikalpal CCPP	107.00	0.51	0.36	0.51	0.38	0.51	0.28	0.51	0.31
23.	Kuttalam CCPP	100.00	0.48	0.04	0.48	0.38	0.48	0.35	0.48	0.31
24.	Narimanam GPS	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Valuthur CCPP	186.20	0.45	0.35	0.89	0.59	0.89	0.61	0.89	0.21
Sub-Total (SR)		435.70	2.91	1.65	2.04	2.31	2.04	1.40	2.04	0.98
25.	Lakwa GT	120.00	0.84	0.61	0.84	0.76	0.84	0.87	0.84	0.91
26.	Namrup CCPP	95.00	0.43	0.40	0.43	0.38	0.43	0.58	0.43	0.52
27.	Namrup ST	24.00	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.25	0.14	0.05	0.14	0.19
28.	Baramura GT	37.50	0.26	0.19	0.26	0.19	0.26	0.20	0.26	0.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
29.	Rokhia GT	90.00	0.63	0.51	0.63	0.51	0.63	0.55	0.63	0.67
	Sub-Total (NER)	366.50	2.30	1.876	2.30	2.09	2.30	2.25	2.30	2.49
	Total (SS)	3651.42	17.78	11.63	16.87	13.23	18.66	14.03	18.66	14.86
<b>Private Sector</b>										
30.	Vatwa CCPP	100.00	0.48	0.35	0.48	0.38	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.51
31.	Trombay CCPP	180.00	0.86	0.79	0.86	0.84	0.86	0.85	0.86	0.86
	Sub-Total (WR)	280.00	1.34	1.13	1.34	1.22	1.34	1.33	1.34	1.37
	Total (PVT S)	280.00	1.34	1.13	1.34	1.22	1.34	1.33	1.34	1.37
32.	Baroda CCPP	160.00	0.77	0.67	0.77	0.67	0.77	0.63	0.77	0.66
33.	Essar CCPP	515.00	2.47	2.05	2.47	1.41	2.47	1.68	2.47	2.08
34.	Peguthan CCPP	655.00	3.14	2.24	3.14	1.49	3.14	2.54	3.14	2.70
35.	Sugen CCPP	1147.50			1.84	0.08	5.51	3.26	5.51	4.62
	Sub Total (WR)	2477.50	6.38	4.97	8.22	3.65	11.89	8.11	11.89	10.06
36.	Gautami CCPP	464.00					2.23	1.85	2.23	1.95
37.	Godavari CCPP	208.00	1.00	0.83	1.00	0.68	1.00	0.91	1.00	1.01
38.	Jegurupadu CCPP	455.40	2.19	0.73	2.19	0.65	2.19	1.96	2.19	2.00
39.	Konaseema CCPP@	445.00					1.95	0.81	2.14	1.58
40.	Kondapalli Extn. CCPP	233.00					1.62	1.19	1.62	1.23
41.	Kondapalli CCPP	350.00	1.68	1.04	1.68	0.71	1.68	1.39	1.68	1.33
42.	Peddapuram CCPP	220.00	1.06	0.63	1.06	0.53	1.06	0.86	1.06	0.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
43.	Vemagiri CCPP	370.00	1.78	0.14	1.78	0.35	1.78	1.56	1.78	1.45
44.	Karuppur CCPP	119.80	0.58	0.48	0.58	0.45	0.58	0.38	0.58	0.37
45.	P. Nallur CCPP	330.50	1.59	0.27	1.59	0.01	1.59	0.37	1.59	1.07
46.	Valantarvy CCPP	52.80	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.26
Sub-Total (SR)		3248.50	10.13	4.36	10.13	3.62	15.93	11.52	16.12	13.22
47.	DLF Assam GT	24.50	0.12	0.09	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.09
Sub Total (NER)		24.50	0.12	0.09	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.09
Total (PVT IPP S)		5750.50	16.63	9.42	18.47	7.38	27.94	19.73	28.13	23.37
Grand Total		15934.27	65.68	38.15	66.61	37.45	78.09	55.45	78.32	62.81

& Demand/requirement of gas is on the last day of year.

\$ Vijeswaram CCPP is included in the captive category w.e.f. 1.2.2009.

#### Photo Identity Cards to Infants

5161. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI K. SHIVAKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights regarding issue of photo identity cards to new born infants to prevent theft incidents;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government on the said proposal?

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

(b) and (c) Don't arise.

#### Appointment of Anganwadi Supervisors

5162. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Anganwadi Supervisors are appointed directly without giving any opportunity to the qualified helpers and workers; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will review the present system of direct appointment of Supervisors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The guidelines for recruitment of Supervisors under the ICDS Scheme stipulated that a minimum of 25% posts of Supervisors

shall be filled from Anganwadi Workers who are matriculates and have put in a minimum of 10 years of service.

[Translation]

#### Infrastructure Facilities in Hospitals

5163. SHRI PREMDAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down in regard to infrastructure facilities for the private as well as the Government hospitals in the country;

(b) whether the infrastructure facilities are in poor state in most of the hospitals in the country;

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

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to improve the said facilities in the hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) the Government has finalized Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) for Community Health Centres (30 bedded health facility) Sub-district and District Hospitals (from 101 to 500 bedded). These are standards of physical infrastructure, equipment, drugs, human resources as well as service range and quality.

Bureau of Indian Standards has developed Indian Standards titled 'Basic Requirements for Hospital Planning' for upto 30 bedded Hospitals and also for upto 100 bedded Hospitals.

(b) and (c) Health being a State subject such information is not maintained centrally. It is for the concerned State Government to provide medical facilities according to their need and resources available with them.

(d) Under NRHM, steps have been taken to augment Human Resources, improve physical infrastruc-

ture, equipment etc. at community health centres, sub-district and district hospitals.

Apart from the above, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has also introduced Clinical Establishment (Registration and Regulation) Bill, 2010, which has already been passed by both the houses of Parliament which aims to register and regulate all types of Clinical establishments as per the minimum standards.

As per the Bill, no person shall run a clinical establishment unless it has been duly registered as per the provisions of this Bill. For registration and continuation, every clinical Establishment shall fulfill the conditions of minimum standards of facilities and services and minimum requirement of personnel as may be prescribed. Thus, when the Bill becomes an act its enforcement will ensure improvement of infrastructure facilities of hospitals in both Government and Private Sectors.

[English]

#### Fake Gram Sabhas

5164. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any incidents of fake Gram Sabhas granting illegal claims under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 has come up in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken by Ministry in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) No such incidents of fake Gram Sabhas granting illegal claims under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 have come to the notice of this Ministry.

(b) In view of the reply to part (a) above, this question does not arise.

[Translation]

**Construction of Religious Structures  
on Roads**

5165. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred question number 4748 on December 18, 2009 regarding construction of worship places on roads and state:

(a) whether eight temples, five mazars, five masjids, two dargahs, one gurudwara and one church are constructed in Lutyen's bungalow zone on the encroached land;

(b) if so, the time since when they have been encroached and the Department to which lands belong;

(c) the reasons for not preventing it from encroachment at that time; and

(d) the action taken by the Government against officers for not preventing such encroachments?

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

(b) and (c) New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has informed that most of these Religious Structures are very old and hence it is not possible to state the reasons for not preventing it from encroachment at that time. It has further intimated that these structures are situated on roadside/road berms, which vest in NDMC.

(d) Not applicable in view of (b) and (c) above.

**Taxes on Pilgrims in Jammu and Kashmir**

5166. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken any steps to get the huge tax imposed by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir on vehicles going on Amarnath and Vaishno Devi Yatra withdrawn; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Government of Jammu and Kashmir is levying tax of Rs. 2000.00 per day on All India Tourist Vehicles. The vehicles carrying passengers/pilgrims for Mata Vaishno Devi are however being charged the tax of Rs. 2000.00 for a period of 3 days. Similarly, vehicles carrying passengers/pilgrims for Amarnath Yatra are being charged tax of Rs. 2000.00 for a period of seven days. It is therefore not correct to say that Government of Jammu and Kashmir is levying any additional tax on vehicles going to Amarnath and Vaishno Devi. Taxation of Motor vehicles falls under the purview of State Governments as per the seventh schedule of Constitution of India and Central Government cannot direct the State Government to change the tax rate on vehicles.

[English]

**Nathpa Jhakri Hydroelectric Project**

5167. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the existing power generation capacity of the Nathpa Jhakri Hydroelectric Project;

(b) whether the power is being generated as per the installed capacity of the project;

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

(d) the quantum of power being supplied at present to Uttar Pradesh from the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) The existing installed capacity of the Nathpa Jhakri Hydroelectric Project of SJVN Limited is 1500 MW. As against the approved design energy of 6612 MUs, the project generated 7018.81 MUs during 2009-10, which was more than the approved design energy.

(d) The share of Uttar Pradesh from the Nathpa Jhakri Hydro-electric Project is 221 MW.

#### Shortage of Staff in Oncology Department

5168. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cancer patients are facing difficulties in getting their treatment in Government hospitals on various counts including shortage of doctors and paramedical staff in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures taken by the Government to tackle the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) No. As far as treatment of cancer patients through Radiotherapy is concerned, the treatment is done in Safdarjung Hospital in case of Central Government hospitals in Delhi. Out of three units of Cobalt machines in Safdarjung Hospital, two units are non-operational since Atomic Energy Regulatory board (AERB) directed to stop operation of these two Cobalt units due to inadequate number of Medical Physicists. However, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has already sanctioned for posts of Medical Physicist for appointment on contract basis to man these cobalt units.

#### Sexual Harassment Cases

5169. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:  
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

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

(a) whether the Government has received complaints about the false allegations of sexual harassment at workplace which have affected the career progression of the defendants;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such cases during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the action 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) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Companies Listed in Stock Exchange

5170. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

The names of 20 large industrial housing companies which are listed on Stock Exchanges, public sector and private sector-wise alongwith the profits earned by each of these during 2009-10?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): The names of 20 large real estate companies in private sector listed in the National Stock Exchange and Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE), along with the profit earned by these companies in the financial year 2009-10 as provided by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) are given in the enclosed Statement. The exchanges have informed that no real estate company is listed under the public sector category.

#### Statement

*Top 20 Private Sector Companies  
(By Market Capitalisation)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Profit after tax for FY (2009-10) (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3
1.	DLF Ltd.	765.06

1	2	3
2.	Unitech Ltd.	544.3
3.	D.B. Realty	277.39
4.	Housing Development and Infrastructure Ltd.	596.65
5.	Indiabulls Real Estate Ltd.	22.44
6.	Godrej Properties Ltd.	121.63
7.	Anant Raj Industries Ltd.	237.17
8.	Sunteck Realty Ltd.	6.97
9.	Ackruti City Ltd.	173.79
10.	Phoenix Mills Ltd.	59.89
11.	Sobha Developers Ltd.	136.7
12.	Parsvnath Developer Ltd.	133.85
13.	Puravankara Projects Ltd.	136.56
14.	MVL Ltd.	20.43
15.	IVRCL Assets and Holdings Ltd.	-6.4
16.	OMAXE Ltd.	90.77
17.	Mahindra Lifespace Developers Ltd.	79.38
18.	Peninsula Land Ltd.	290.87
19.	Consolidated Construction Consortium Ltd.	69.06
20.	Vascon Engineers Ltd.	44.23

#### Separation of Posts by SEBI

5171. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is considering a proposal to separate the post

of Chairman from that of Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Stock Exchanges and public sector undertakings (PSUs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Standing Conference of Public Enterprises (SCOPE) has opposed this proposal; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) SEBI has received suggestions for separating the post of Chairman and that of Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of listed companies. SEBI has advised stock exchanges to separate these positions.

(b) The Corporate Governance Voluntary Guidelines, 2009, issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, inter-alia, provide for the separation of the roles and responsibilities of the Chairman of the Board and that of the Managing Director/CEO to prevent concentration of power and authority in a single individual. Similar requirements exist in countries including USA, UK and France.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) SCOPE has contended that the Indian public sector companies have institutionalized checks and balances. This is achieved through the system of Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Central Vigilance Commission, Government Audit and Committee on Public Undertakings. In view of this, there is no need to separate the role of Chairman and Managing Director. SCOPE has further contended that change in the basic structure of the public sector enterprises may adversely affect their performance.

[Translation]

#### Retrofitting in DDA Flats in Vasant Kunj

5172. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority is carrying out retrofitting in the flats constructed in Vasant Kunj in 2003;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total number of flats in which retrofitting is being carried out and the total expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;

(c) the reasons for which these flats were found unfit for living; and

(d) the action taken against the persons/officials found guilty in the matter?

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

(b) Retrofitting work is being carried out by Delhi Development Authority (DDA) in basements/lower floors of 1296 flats at the tendered cost of Rs. 8.55 crore.

(c) and (d) DDA has reported that these houses were never declared unfit for living and retrofitting work is being carried out to meet the requirements of revised seismic code which is more stringent.

#### **Power Feeder for Small Lift Canals**

5173. SHRI RAMKISHUN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is working on any action plan for providing financial assistance to the State Governments for setting up dedicated power feeder in order to run the Small Lift Canals at their maximum capacity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal received from the State Governments in the country including Uttar Pradesh is lying under consideration with the Union Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity including providing dedicated power feeder to run the small lift canals is under the purview of the State Government/State Power Utility concerned. Government of India only supplements the efforts of State Government(s). There is no scheme in this Ministry to provide financial assistance to the State Governments for setting up dedicated power feeder to run the small lift canals at their maximum capacity. However, Government of India is providing financial assistance to the State Governments for Rural Electrification and connections to BPL families under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) and for regular distribution strengthening projects including establishment of baseline data, etc. under Restructured Accelerated Power Development Reform Programme (R-APDRP).

(c) and (d) No such proposal for providing financial assistance to the State Governments for setting up dedicated power feeder in order to run the Small Lift Canals at their maximum capacity is pending with Ministry of Power.

[English]

#### **Financial services on Mobile Phones**

5174. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to allow cellular operators and other corporate entities to offer financial services on the mobile phones;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has sent the proposal to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for approval in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the RBI thereon?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) A number of banks are already providing mobile banking services as per the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines. Steps are being taken to scale up the mobile facility to provide the financial services for 'no-frills' accounts opened by the banks to the micro account holders in rural areas having a mobile connection.

RBI has issued operating guidelines to banks for mobile banking transactions in October, 2008, which were reviewed and further relaxed in December, 2009. Banks can extend mobile banking services any where in India subject to a one-time approval of the RBI. This service can be offered to customers subject to a daily cap of Rs. 50,000 per customer for both funds transfer and transactions involving purchase of goods/services. The RBI has so far authorised 40 banks to offer mobile banking services to their customers.

For introduction of a mobile based model for delivery of basic financial services, an Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Information Technology (DIT) was constituted on 19.11.2009 by the Cabinet Secretariat to work out relevant norms and modalities for introduction of a mobile based delivery model for delivery of basic financial services, where TRAI and RBI were members.

#### **Electrification of Villages**

5175. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints regarding refusal to grant new energy devices like solar systems without a fresh certificate that the particular beneficiary/or target village in 'non-electrified' has come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether the Government proposes to issue a direction/guideline that applications from villages for solar system which are not electrified at present are endorsed as such by the concerned State Electricity/Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC) authorities as and where basis and not declined as "feasible to be electrified in future";

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government proposes to consider applications for Solar Systems as per the Ministry's own published Website/list without referring to other State Electricity agencies or corporations like REC; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (g) Under the remote village electrification programme of the Ministry, financial support is provided to the State implementing agencies for providing renewable energy systems including solar systems, to the beneficiaries in those villages which will not be covered under the Central Government's Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) for grid connectivity due to technical or economic unfeasibility. However, the decision to include a particular village under the RGGVY or under remote village electrification programme, the type of systems to be provided, the names of the beneficiaries, etc. is the sole responsibility of the concerned State Governments. As per the laid down procedure, the State notified implementing agencies compile the lists of villages to be covered under the remote village electrification programme in consultation with the energy/power department of the State. The lists are got endorsed by Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC) for non-inclusion under the RGGVY and financial support is sanctioned after the agency submits project report including consent of the respective village panchayats. Thus, representations received from time to time from various quarters for inclusion of a particular village/beneficiary are referred back to the concerned State

Governments for appropriate action as the Ministry has no role in these matters.

The lists placed on the website of the Ministry pertain to those villages which have already been identified by the State Governments for non-inclusion under RGGVY and endorsed by REC and hence there is no proposal to modify the laid down procedures.

### Buddhist Tourism

5176. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Odisha has requested the Union Government to organise Buddhist Conclave in the State;

(b) if so, the status of the proposal; and

(c) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. A request has been received from Government of Odisha for holding the next International Buddhist Conclave in Odisha during 2011. In the wrap up session of International Buddhist Conclave held during 6th-7th February, 2010 at Nalanda, a decision was reached to have the Conclave once in two years, to promote tourism of the Buddhist sites in the country. Two Task Forces have been constituted in the Ministry of Tourism regarding promotion of tourism in Buddhist sites, in both of which Government of Odisha is also a constituent.

### Swaran Jayanti Park in Rohini

5177. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the poor

upkeep and maintenance of Swaran Jayanti Park commonly known as Japanese Park in Rohini, Delhi;

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

(c) the details of funds allocated for the maintenance of said park alongwith funds actually utilised for its maintenance during each of the last three years; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government for the proper upkeep and maintenance of said park?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (d) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that Swaran Jayanti Park commonly known as Japanese Park in Rohini, Delhi is being maintained properly by cleaning regularly. Paths, lights on paths, high mast lights including fountains in the park are also maintained properly. The Budget provision and the expenditure on account of maintenance and staff salaries for the civil, electrical and horticulture works during the last three years, as intimated by DDA, are as under:—

Year	Budget Provision (Rs. in lacs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lacs)
2007-08	282.76	256.99
2008-09	282.17	249.85
2009-10	371.95	275.90

[Translation]

### CGHS Facilities to Police Personnel

5178. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the police personnel residing in Delhi and NCR also avail the CGHS facility;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed by the Government to provide medical treatment to them and their family members?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Police Personnel, who are drawing their salary form Civil Estimate of the Central Government, are eligible for obtaining CGHS facilities alongwith their family members while residing in Delhi — NCR area.

[English]

#### **IPO of Power Finance Corporation**

5179. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to launch Initial Public Offering (IPO) of Power Finance Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The Board of Power Finance Corporation has approved a proposal for a fresh issue of equity shares alongwith an Offer for Sale (Disinvestment), not exceeding in aggregate 20% of existing paid up share capital of PFC, subject to necessary approvals.

#### **Visit of Central Team**

5180. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:  
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central team had visited some proposed industrial sites near Paradip to ascertain as to whether the tribals are living in this area; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Madam. So far as Ministry of Tribal Affairs is concerned, no Central team has been deputed for such visit.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme**

5181. SHRI SANJAY BHOI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of fund released to the State of Odisha under the Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme (APDRP) during the Tenth Plan;

(b) whether there is any shortfall between the sanctioned amount and released amount;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Rs. 74.02 crores were released by Government of India to the State of Odisha under 10th Plan Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP), for 7 projects sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 502.22 crores (revised to Rs. 130.11 crores after completion/short closure as on 31.03.2009).

(b) to (d) The sanctioned amount to Odisha could not be utilized by the State Government within the stipulated period of 10th Plan. Under 10th Plan APDRP amount released to State of Odisha was as per approved guidelines and there was no short fall between the eligible amount and released amount.

**Report on Tourism in the Commonwealth Games**

5182. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has studied the report released under the title "Humanity-Equality-Destiny? Implicating Tourism in the Commonwealth Games, 2010" by a Non-Governmental Organisation 'Equations';

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism had got a study conducted during 2009 by the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (IITTM) Gwalior. As per this study, on an average, 40,190 hotel rooms would be required per day for the tourists visiting Delhi during the Commonwealth Games, 2010.

The report by 'Equations' titled "Humanity — Equality — Destiny? — Implicating Tourism in the Commonwealth Games, 2010" has expressed reservations about some assumptions of the study for estimating the number of visitors and hotel rooms required in Delhi during Commonwealth Games.

Assumptions in the study of IITTM for estimating the number of visitors and requirement of hotel rooms were based on the available data during the course of the study.

[Translation]

**Bank Branches**

5183. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV:  
CAPT. JAI NARAIAN PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals for the opening up of branches of State Bank of India (SBI) in Ambagarh Chowki in Rajnandgaon in Chhattisgarh and Mehnazpur in Azamgarh in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details alongwith present status thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said branches of SBI are likely to become functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that there are 11 bank branches in District Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh and 27 branches in Azamgarh District of Uttar Pradesh. Further, State Bank of India (SBI) has already opened a bank branch in Mehnajpur, Uttar Pradesh in November, 2009. As regards the proposal for opening of a bank branch in Chhattisgarh at Ambagarh Chowki Rajnandgaon, a survey was conducted by the SBI. SBI has found the proposal to be prima facie feasible once the security related concerns are addressed as District Rajnandgaon falls within the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas.

**New CGHS Scheme**

5184. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission proposes to introduce new scheme in place of CGHS;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner by which the new scheme is likely to be benefited the beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No.

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

**District Advisory Committee**

5185. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:  
SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:

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

(a) whether the Government has given financial assistance for setting up of District Advisory Committees for renewable energy, renewable energy clubs and energy parks in the country including Karnataka and Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details of the financial assistance provided to various State Governments for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether financial assistance provided to the State Governments has been utilised properly;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has provided financial assistance for setting up of district advisory committees for renewable energy, renewable energy clubs and energy parks in the country including in Karnataka and Maharashtra. The details of funds released for these activities during the last three years i.e. 2007-08 to 2009-10 and the current year i.e. 2010-11 (upto 20.08.2010) are given in Statement.

(c) to (e) The financial assistance has been utilised by the State Governments as per terms and conditions laid under the programme. The Ministry has so far supported 30 State level energy parks, 484 district level energy parks, 560 district advisory committees and 589 renewable energy clubs in various States. The Ministry has monitored the proper utilisation of fund and physical progress made by various States/UTs.

**Statement**

*Financial Assistance provided for to various States during last three years and the current year, State-wise*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Financial Assistance provided for District Advisory Committees for Renewable Energy, Renewable Energy Clubs and Energy Parks	
		During last three years (2007-08 to 2009-10)	During the current year (2010-11)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.33	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.10	0
3.	Assam	30.10	0
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
5.	Bihar	7.61	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	45.25	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0
11.	Goa	51.40	0
12.	Gujarat	22.56	0
13.	Haryana	17.72	33.25

1	2	3	4
14.	Himachal Pradesh	22.50	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	45.25	0
16.	Jharkhand	0	0
17.	Karnataka	72.25	0
18.	Kerala	16.02	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	12.23	0
21.	Maharashtra	15.51	0
22.	Manipur	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0
26.	Odisha	22.29	0
27.	Puducherry	1.66	0
28.	Punjab	9.91	0
29.	Rajasthan	2.21	0
30.	Sikkim	3.18	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	4.32	0
32.	Tripura	46.47	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	57.73	19.41
34.	Uttarakhand	1.17	0
35.	West Bengal	11.78	0
Total		530.55	52.66

### CBI Raids against Doctors

5186. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:  
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has conducted raids at the homes of doctors of the Government hospitals in Delhi;

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

(c) the outcome thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Yes. During the year 2010, CBI raids were conducted at the houses of Dr. J.S. Dhupia, Consultant and HoD (Pathology), Dr. D.K. Gupta, Sr. Specialist and HoD (Hematology) at Safdarjung Hospital on 25.06.2010 and 26.06.2010 respectively relating to inspection of medical college at Indore (MP). CBI raid was also conducted in the house of Dr. Rakesh Varma, consultant and HOD (Cardiology), Safdarjung Hospital on 14.07.2010 regarding disproportionate assets. Accordingly, Dr. Rakesh Varma has been placed under suspension w.e.f. 20.07.2010 by this Ministry.

### Light and Sound Shows at Tourist Spots

5187. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:  
SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the light and sound programmes have been organised with the help of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) at various national monuments and other tourists spots to promote tourism in various parts of the country including Odisha;

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

(c) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (d) Development of tourist places is primarily under taken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Tourism however, provide financial assistance for tourism projects including sound and light shows on the basis of proposals received from them and the Central Agencies subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority in accordance with Scheme Guidelines.

The Ministry has sanctioned following sound and light show projects at monuments under the protection of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in the country during the 11th Five Year Plan so far:—

(Rs. in lakh)		
Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Amount sanctioned
1.	Sound and Light Show at Purana Quila, Delhi	500.00
2.	Upgradation of Sound and Light Show at Red Fort, Delhi	500.00
3.	Upgradation of Sound and Light Show at Agra Fort, Agra, Uttar Pradesh	170.50
4.	Sound and Light Show at Talatal Ghar, Sivasagar, Assam	158.54

No sound and light show projects has been sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism in Odisha during this period.

#### Allocation of Power from Central Grid

5188. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of power allocated to each State in the country from the Central Grid at present;

(b) the last time when such allocation was done alongwith the criteria for allocation of power from the Central Grid;

(c) whether power generation capacity in the country has increased since the last allocation;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the allocation of power to the States from the grid in view of the increase in power generation in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The quantum of power allocated to States/UTs in the country from the Central Generating Stations on firm basis at present is enclosed as Statement.

(b) The allocation of power from Central Generating Station is made on project to project basis prior to the commissioning of the project as per a formula, which is being treated as guidelines with effect from April, 2000. As per these guidelines, power from Central Generating Stations is allocated in two parts, namely firm share (85%) and unallocated power (15%). While the firm share once allocated is generally not changed unless surrendered by the beneficiary or it is not able to pay requisite dues to CPSUs, unallocated power, kept at the disposal of the Government, is reviewed and revised from time to time to meet the urgent and overall requirements of power of the States/UTs.

(c) to (e) As and when a new Central Generating Station is commissioned, power is made available from

the same to the States/UTs. During the 11th Plan, 26,156 MW generating capacity has been added, out of which approximately 6,900 MW is in the Central Sector. Power from these Central Generating Stations has already been made available to the beneficiary States/UTs.

**Statement**

*Allocation of Power from Central Generating Stations*

State/UT/System	Allocation (MW)*
1	2
Chandigarh	98
Delhi	3,984
Haryana	1,569
Himachal Pradesh	967
Jammu and Kashmir	1,286
Punjab	1,942
Rajasthan	1,991
Uttar Pradesh	4,784
Uttarakhand	633
Chhattisgarh	551
Gujarat	2,492
Madhya Pradesh	2,005
Maharashtra	3,097
Daman and Diu	30
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	58
Goa	403
Andhra Pradesh	2,593

1	2
Karnataka	1,268
Kerala	1,023
Tamil Nadu	2,958
Puducherry	223
Bihar	1,441
Jharkhand	386
Damodar Valley Corporation	168
Odisha	1,544
West Bengal	1,225
Sikkim	149
Arunachal Pradesh	119
Assam	508
Manipur	107
Meghalaya	101
Mizoram	50
Nagaland	72
Tripura	95

\*The above figures are in gross installed capacity of Central Generating Stations and include allocation from dedicated power stations.

[English]

**Anomalies in ST List**

5189. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:  
SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:



(a) whether there are severe anomalies in identification of Scheduled Tribes (STs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are representations for scheduling of some tribes from any State Government; and

(d) if so, the steps the Government is taking for the removal of anomalies in ST list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has received proposals from the State Governments/UT Administrations for Scheduling of various communities in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Travel Agencies**

5190. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registered/licensed travel agencies in operation in the country which offers attractive packaged tours for foreign countries, State-wise;

(b) whether the assured facilities are not being provided by the operators in foreign countries to the Indian tourists who avail of such packages and they are being harassed there;

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

(d) whether many travel agencies are also being operated in the metropolitan cities who have not being given the license but only authorized to operate packaged tours with clearance of visas, etc.;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against these unauthorized vendors to save tourist from their clutches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (e) Ministry of Tourism, Government of India extends approval of recognition to service providers of Travel Trade viz., Inbound Tour Operator and Travel Agent. The aims and objectives of the scheme for recognition are to encourage quality standard by service providers and to promote tourism in India. This is a voluntary scheme, open to all bonafide service providers. At present, there are 453 travel agencies approved by Ministry of Tourism in the country.

Ministry of Tourism does not have any guidelines for the approval of outbound tour operators, who are servicing Indian tourists visiting foreign countries. The data on such agencies is not maintained in the Ministry of Tourism.

(f) As and when such deficiencies in services of any service provider are brought to the notice of Ministry of Tourism, appropriate action is initiated.

[Translation]

#### **WB Assistance**

5191. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the position of India in the world in terms of amount of external financial assistance availed from the external agencies including World Bank as on date;

(b) the project-wise terms and conditions under which the assistance have been availed alongwith the repayment period;

(c) whether repayments are made on time and if so, the details thereof in each case; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to make the country economically self-reliant in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The position of India in the world in terms of amount of external financial assistance availed from the external agencies including World Bank is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) The terms and conditions under which the assistances have been availed alongwith the repayment period are enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) The Agency-wise repayments made during the

last three years from 2007-08 till 2009-10 are enclosed as Statement-III.

(d) The external assistance's share as a per cent of budget expenditure (Plan and Non-Plan) has declined from 3.4% in 2005-06 to 2.5% in 2009-10. Similarly, size of external assistance as a per cent of GDP declined from 0.5% in 2005-06 to 0.4% in 2009-10. These figures show that the country is not dependent upon the external aid from meeting its major financing needs.

#### Statement-I

(1) The position of India in respect of World Bank is as under:—  
(Details as on June 30, 2010)

##### Countries with Highest Commitments

(in US\$ million)

IBRD			IDA		
Country	FY 2010	% of total	Country	FY 2010	% of total
India	6,689	15.1	India	2,578	17.7
Mexico	6,369	14.4	Vietnam	1,429	9.8
South Africa	3,750	8.5	Tanzania	943	6.5
Brazil	3,745	8.5	Ethiopia	890	6.1
Turkey	2,990	6.8	Nigeria	890	6.1

##### Countries with Highest Disbursements

(in US\$ million)

IBRD			IDA		
Country	FY 2010	% of total	Country	FY 2010	% of total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mexico	4,626	16.0	India	1,283	11.2
India	3,375	11.7	Vietnam	1,227	10.7

1	2	3	4	5	6
Turkey	2,975	10.3	Nigeria	1,106	9.7
Brazil	2,637	9.1	Tanzania	820	7.2
Indonesia	2,054	7.1	Ethiopia	715	6.2

**(2) Position of India in respect of other Donor Agencies is as under:—**

Donor Agency	India's Position in the World in terms of External assistance availed
IFAD	1st (Largest receipt)
ADB	3rd
Japanese ODA Loan	1st
USA	27th
DFID (U.K.)	1st
European Union (EU)	2nd in Asia. (Under the budget of EU, the development assistance is devoted in priority to the least developed countries and about 50% of EU development assistance targets African countries.
Germany (KfW)	1st

**Statement-II**

*The terms and conditions on which financial assistance is provided are as follows*

**IBRD Loans**

Repayment period:	Maximum maturity is 30 years including grace period of 5 years Maximum weighted average maturity is 18 years
Interest:	LIBOR + variable spread
Commitment charges on undisbursed amount	Current 0% p.a.
Front End fee:	0.25% of the loan amount

**IDA Credits**


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Repayment period:	35 years including a grace period of 10 years
Interest:	Nil
Commitment charges on undisbursed amount	Current 0% p.a.
Service Charges	0.75% p.a. of the credit amount

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**IFAD**


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Repayment period:	40 years including a grace period of 10 years
Interest:	Nil
Commitment charges on undisbursed amount	Current 0% p.a.
Service Charges	0.75% p.a. of the credit amount

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**ADB**


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Repayment period:	20 years + 5 years grace period for project loans; 15 years + 3 years grace period for program loans
Interest:	LIBOR + 30 bps w.e.f. 01.7.2010
Commitment charges on undisbursed amount	0.15%
Service Charges	Nil

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**DFID (U.K.), European Union (EU), JICA**

The financial assistance received from these agencies is in the form of Grants only which is interest-free and non-repayable by the Government of India.

**KfW, Germany**

For KfW loans, a commitment fee @ 0.25% is payable on undrawn loan amount which is due after three months of signing of the Loan **Agreement**. **In addition a Management Fee is charged @ 0.25% (for Reduced Interest/ Development Loans**, which has the repayment period is less than 20 years), which is reimbursable, provided the first drawal of funds is made within one year of signing of the loan agreement.

Sl. No.	Project	Date of signing of Agreement/ Terminal date of Agreement	Nature of Assistance (Loan/Grant)	Amount (in Euro million)	Rate of Interest for Loan (in % p.a.)	Repayment Period for Loan (in years)	Moratorium Period for Loan (in years)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Supercritical Thermal Power Plant, Krishnapatnam, <b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	22.12.04/ 30.12.12	Loan	121.540	0.75	40	10
			Loan	159.517	5.31	12.	3
2.	Minor Irrigation Project, <b>Maharashtra</b>	31.12.98/ 30.06.11	Loan	17.008	0.75	40	10
3.	Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure Fund, <b>Tamil Nadu</b>	09.07.08/ 31.12.12	Loan	10.00	0.75	40	10
			Loan	65.00	4.05	12	3
			Grant	2.00	NA	NA	NA
4.	Upgrading Secondary Level Health Care Facilities (Phase-II), <b>Karnataka</b>	26.04.04/ 31.03.11	Grant	14.30	NA	NA	NA
5.	Multi-purpose Cyclone Shelter Programme (Phase-II), <b>Odisha</b>	09.12.02/ 31.12.10	Grant	5.113	NA	NA	NA
6.	Participatory Resource Management in <b>Tripura</b>	21.05.08/ 30.12.14	Grant	12.00	NA	NA	NA
7.	Basic Health Project, <b>West Bengal</b>	22.06.99/ 31.12.10	Grant	30.678	NA	NA	NA
8.	Railway Signalling Project, Central Government	01.08.97/ 31.12.11	Loan	94.589	0.75	40	10
9.	NABARD-XI — Rural Finance Restructuring, Central Government	20.12.07/ 30.06.14	Loan	30.00	0.75	40	10
			Loan	100.00	4.23	12	3
10.	Pulse Polio Immunization Programme-IX, Central Government	20.12.07/ 31.12.10	Loan	42.00	0.75	50	10
			Grant	8.00	NA	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Pulse Polio Immunization Programme-X. Central Government	11.12.08/ 31.12.10	Loan	31.00	3.29	12	3
12.	Pulse Polio Immunization Programme-XI, Central Government	11.12.08/ 31.12.10	Loan	12.490	0.75	40	10
			Loan	1.091	0.75	50	10
13.	Pulse Polio Immunization Programme-XIV and XVI, Central Government	16.12.09/ 31.12.12	Loan	10.00	0.75	40	10
			Grant	2.00	NA	NA	NA
14.	Pulse Polio Immunization Programme-XV, Central Government	16.12.09/ 31.12.12	Loan	40	2.49	12	3

#### ODA loan assistance from JICA

##### Present Terms and Conditions of JICA ODA loan:

The Japanese Official Development Assistance (ODA) loans to India are "untied loans". The procurement is through International Competitive Bidding. The interest rates applicable from **April, 2010** are: 1.4% per annum for general projects with a 30 years tenure including a grace period of 10 years. For environmental projects, the interest rate is 0.65% per annum with a 40 years tenure including grace period of 10 years. **From October, 2007 onwards, in addition, a commitment charge @ 0.1% is levied after 120 days of the signing of the loan agreement on the undisbursed loan.**

Sl. No.	Name of the projects	State	Loan amount (yen mln)	Date of signing	Rate of Interest (%)	Repayment Period (years)	Moratorium Period
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	(IDP-159) Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (VI)	Delhi	19292	2005.03.31	1.3	30	10
2.	(IDP-170) Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase-2 (I)	Delhi	14900	2006.07.24	1.3	30	10
3.	(IDP-179) Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase-2 (II)	Delhi	13583	2007.03.30	1.3	30	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	(IDP-191) Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase-2 (III)	Delhi	72100	2008.03.10	1.2	30	10
5.	(IDP-202) Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Phase-2 (IV)	Delhi	77753	2009.03.31	1.2	30	10
6.	(IDP-206) DMRTS Pase-2 (V)	Delhi	33640	2010.03.31	1.4	30	10
7.	(IDP-178) Transmission System Modernization and Strengthening Project in Hyderabad Metropolitan Area	Andhra Pradesh	23697	2007.03.30	1.3	30	10
8.	(IDP-174) Hussain Sagar Lake and Catchment Area Improvement Project	Andhra Pradesh	7729	2006.03.31	0.75	40	10
9.	(IDP-193) Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project Phase-I	Andhra Pradesh	41853	2008.03.10	1.2	30	10
10.	(IDP198) Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project Phase-2	Andhra Pradesh	42027	2008.11.21	1.2	30	10
11.	(IDP-155) KC Canal Modrenization Project-II	Andhra Pradesh	4773	2004.03.31	1.3	30	10
12.	(IDP-181) Andhra Pradesh Irrigation and Livelihoods Improvement Project	Andhra Pradesh	23974	2007.03.30	1.3	30	10
13.	(IDP-176) Visakhapatnam Port Expansion Project (Engineering Services)	Andhra Pradesh	161	2006.03.31	1.3	30	10
14.	(IDP-180) Visakhapatnam Port Expansion Project	Andhra Pradesh	4129	2007.03.30	1.3	30	10
15.	(IDP-201) Guwahati Water Supply Project	Assam	29453	2009.03.31	1.2	30	10
16.	(IDP-189) Goa Water Supply and Sewerage Project	Goa	22806	2007.09.14	1.2	30	10
17.	(IDP-183) Gujarat Forestry Development Project Phase-2	Gujarat	17521	2007.03.30	0.75	40	10
18.	(IDP-158) Intg. Natural Resource Management and Prov Red	Haryana	6280	2004.03.31	0.75	40	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	(IDP-190) Haryana Transmission System Project	Haryana	20902	2008.03.10	0.65	15	5
20.	(IDP-172) Swan River Intg. Watershed Management	Himachal Pradesh	3493	2006.03.31	0.75	40	10
21.	(IDP-160) North Karanpura Super Thermal Power Project	Jharkhand	15916	2005.03.31	0.75	15	5
22.	(IDP-177) Bangalore Distribution Upgradation Project	Karnataka	10643	2007.03.30	0.75	15	5
23.	(IDP-163) Karnataka Sustainable Forest Mgt and Biodiversity Con Project	Karnataka	15209	2005.03.31	0.75	40	10
24.	(IDP-165) Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage (II)	Karnataka	41997	2005.03.31	1.3	30	10
25.	(IDP-168) Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage (II-2)	Karnataka	28358	2006.03.31	1.3/0.75	30/40	10
26.	(IDP-171) Bangalore Metro Rail Project	Karnataka	44704	2006.03.31	1.3	30	10
27.	(IDP-184) Kerala Water Supply Project (II)	Kerala	32777	2007.03.30	1.3	30	10
28.	(IDP-203) Kerala Water Supply Project (III)	Kerala	12727	2009.30.31	1.2	30	10
29.	(IDP-188) (Maharashtra Transmission System Project	Maharashtra	16749	2007.09.14	0.75	15	5
30.	(IDP-150) Ajanta-Ellora Con. and Tourism Development Project-II	Maharashtra	7331	2003.03.31	1.8/0.75	30/40	10
31.	(IDP-156) Umium Stage-II Hydro Power Station	Meghalaya	1964	2004.03.31	1.3	30	10
32.	(IDP-173) Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project	Odisha	13937	2006.03.31	0.75	40	10
33.	(IDP-187) Odisha Integrated Sanitation Improvement Project	Odisha	19061	2007.03.30	0.75	40	10



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34.	(IDP-154) Rengali Irrigation Project-II	Odisha	6342	2004.03.31	1.3	30	10
35.	(IDP-186) Amritsar Sewerage Project	Punjab	6961	2007.03.30	0.75	40	10
36.	(IDP-157) Bilaspur-Jaipur Water Supply Project	Rajasthan	8881	2004.03.31	1.3	30	10
37.	(IDP-161) Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement	Rajasthan	11555	2005.03.31	1.3	30	10
38.	(IDP-211) Sikkim Biodiversity Conservation and Forest Management Project	Sikkim	5384	2010.03.31	0.55	30	10
39.	(IDP-162) Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project-II	Tamil Nadu	9818	2005.03.31	0.75	40	10
40.	(IDP-196) Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Project	Tamil Nadu	8551	2008.03.10	1.2	30	10
41.	(IDP-195) Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project	Tamil Nadu	22387	2008.03.10	1.2	30	10
42.	(IDP-204) Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project Phase-II	Tamil Nadu	17095	2009.03.31	1.2	30	10
43.	(IDP-197) Chennai Metro Project	Tamil Nadu	21751	2008.11.21	1.2	30	10
44.	(IDP-208) Chennai Metro Project (II)	Tamil Nadu	59851	2010.03.31	1.4	30	10
45.	(IDP-182) Tripura Forest Environmental Improvement and Poverty Alleviation Project	Tripura	7725	2007.03.31	0.75	40	10
46.	(IDP-194) Uttar Pradesh Participatory Forest Management and Poverty Alleviation Project	Uttar Pradesh	13345	2008.03.10	0.55	40	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
47.	(IDP-185) Agra Water Supply Project	Uttar Pradesh	24822	2007.03.30	1.3	30	10
48.	(IDP-164) Ganga Action Plan (Varanasi)	Uttar Pradesh	11184	2005.03.31	0.75	40	10
49.	(IDP-166) Uttar Pradesh Buddhist Circuit Development	Uttar Pradesh	9495	2005.03.31	1.3	30	10
50.	(IDP-167) Purulia Pumped Storage Project-III	West Bengal	17963	2006.03.31	1.3	30	10
51.	(IDP-175) Kolkata Solid Waste Management Improvement Project	West Bengal	3584	2006.03.31	0.75	40	10
52.	(IDP-192) Kolkata East-West Metro Project	West Bengal	6437	2008.03.10	1.2	30	10
53.	(IDP-207) Kolkata East West Metro Project (II)	West Bengal	23402	2010.03.31	1.4	30	10
54.	(IDP-199) Capacity Development for Forest Management and Personal Trg. Project	Central (all over India)	5241	2009.10.16	0.55	40	10
55.	(IDP-200) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Energy Saving Project	Central-All over India	30000	2008.11.21	0.3	15	10
56.	(IDP-169) Rural Electrification Project	Central-Andhra Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh	20629	2006.08.29	0.75	15	5
57.	(IDP-149) Yamuna Action Plan Project (II)	Central-Delhi, UP, Haryana	13333	2003.03.31	0.75	40	10
58.	(IDP-205) Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (Phase-I) Engg. Service	Central-Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat	2606	2009.10.27	0.1	40	10

**Statement-III****Repayment of Government loan from 2007-08 to 2009-10**

		(Amount in thousands INR)				
Donor	Loan current	Agreement Date	Loan Amount (Net of Cancellation)	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Normal</b>						
ADB Asian Development Bank	USD		44,41,893.22	66,303.87	1,01,900.57	1,27,916.38
EECS E.E.C. (SAC)	INR			26,60,566.92	47,03,385.63	60,46,284.08
	GBP		30,332.00	768.68	885.38	972.84
GODE Germany	INR			62,611.42	70,747.40	74,033.69
	EUR		29,96,753.81	68,675.87	67,347.70	70,587.72
	INR			38,46,243.37	45,46,608.59	47,86,094.76
GOFR France	EUR		8,82,647.28	37,989.93	38,053.41	37,214.11
	INR			21,42,501.89	25,88,694.13	25,17,645.88
GOJP Japan	JPY		1,31,06,65,959.18	6,05,69,907.98	6,16,98,697.46	6,14,32,926.00
	INR			2,13,98,576.90	2,89,23,352.2	3,15,20,283.05
GORU Russian Federation	INR		3,10,88,202.30	8,22,122.00	6,76,277.22	5,42,557.50
	INR			13,44,768.18	12,37,584.59	9,35,757.63
GORU Russian Federation	USD		26,00,000.00	0	65,816.11	1,33,627.95
	INR			0	32,87,460.83	63,54,543.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GOSC Switzerland	CHF		98,971.54	472.55	678.81	705.7
	INR			16,093.47	29,814.40	31,748.55
GOUS United States of America	USD		28,07,631.98	84,444.27	72,026.75	57,916.86
	INR			33,89,493.36	33,32,295.17	27,45,077.66
IBRD IBRD	USD		65,32,292.47	2,64,322.43	3,27,829.65	3,66,662.15
	INR			1,06,57,791.26	1,53,90,203.00	1,73,71,443.98
IDA IDA	USD		84,16,148.32	2,52,493.87	2,52,511.03	2,52,511.03
	INR			1,01,94,719.33	1,15,74,736.09	1,20,60,829.03
IDA IDA	XDR		1,24,17,201.11	3,02,881.23	3,29,325.21	3,56,255.37
	INR			1,87,67,846.46	2,38,62,276.74	2,62,40,739.76
IFAD IFAD	XDR		2,66,328.24	6,663.73	6,663.73	6,946.23
	INR			4,16,216.13	4,76,861.92	5,09,665.76
OPEC OPEC	USD		32,904.22	833.32	833.32	833.32
	INR			33,747.38	38,820.21	39,482.70
<b>Back to Back</b>						
ADB Asian Development Bank	USD		1,51,000.00	33.68	158.76	542.01
	INR			1,328.29	7,369.24	25,636.59
IBRD IBRD	USD		1,04,980.00	0	0	3,010.00
	INR			0	0	1,37,199.11
<b>Grand Total (INR)</b>				7,49,32,504.35	10,00,70,210.22	11,13,96,465.46

[English]

### Power from Bio-Waste

5192. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any action plan for generating power from the bio-waste in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the financial assistance/funds provided to the State Governments for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing Programmes on energy recovery, including power generation, from urban and industrial wastes. The programmes provide for financial assistance for setting up of projects, carrying out research and development work and dissemination of information. Benefits of concessional customs and excise duties are also available for such projects.

(c) Details of financial assistance being provided for setting up of projects for energy recovery from waste are given in the Statement.

### Statement

#### *Details of financial assistance being provided for setting up of projects for energy recovery from Urban and Industrial Wastes*

The financial assistance being provided by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for setting up projects on energy recovery from a variety of urban and industrial waste is as under:—

- **Setting up five pilot projects on energy recovery from Municipal Solid Wastes:** Financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 2 crore per Mega Watt (MW), subject to ceiling of 20%

of project cost and Rs. 10.00 crore per project, whichever is less for five pilot projects.

- **Power generation from biogas generated at Sewage Treatment Plants:** Financial assistance @ 40% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 2.0 crore/MW for projects for generation of power from biogas being produced at Sewage Treatment Plants.
- **Power generation from other Urban Wastes:** Financial assistance @ 50% of project cost subject to upper limit of Rs. 3 crore per MW for setting up projects based on biomethanation technology for power generation from cattle dung, vegetable market waste, slaughterhouse wastes, night soil and any other urban waste generated in the urban areas. In case of the projects for generation of only biogas for thermal application, the financial assistance is limited to Rs. 1.0 crore/MWeq (i.e. biogas production of 12000 cu.m/day).
- **Power generation from mix of Urban and Agricultural Wastes:** Financial assistance @ 30% of project cost subject to upper limit of Rs. 3.0 crore/MW for setting up projects based on biomethanation technology for power generation from a mix of cattle dung, vegetable market and slaughterhouse wastes alongwith agricultural residues and wastes.
- **Biomethanation of industrial wastes:** Rs. 0.5 crore to 1.0 crore/MWeq. (12000 Cu.m. biogas per day)
- **Power Generation from Biogas**
  - Boiler + Steam : Rs. 0.20 crore/  
Turbine Configuration MW
  - Biogas Engine/Turbine : Rs. 0.80 crore/  
Configuration MW
- **Power Generation from Solid Industrial Waste** : Rs. 0.20 crore/  
MW

[Translation]

### Complaints against Companies

5193. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has received complaints from the investors against various companies during the last three years;

(b) if so, the company-wise details thereof as on date; and

(c) the action taken by SEBI against these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Information is being collected/compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Bio-Diesel from Jatropha

5194. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:

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

(a) whether the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation has warned the developing countries of the world against the use of Jatropha for producing bio-diesel;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has taken a decision to conduct a study in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE EN-

ERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) A Report on "Jatropha: A Smallholder Bioenergy Crop-The Potential for Pro-Poor Development" has been prepared by International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), based on the International Consultation on Pro-Poor Jatropha Development held in April, 2008, in Rome, Italy.

It has been emphasized in the Report that Jatropha biofuel production could be especially beneficial to the poor producers, particularly in semi-arid and remote areas. The main pro-poor potential of jatropha is based on a strategy for the reclamation of degraded farmland alongwith local processing and utilization of the oil and by-product. Jatropha oil can also be used to power suitably adapted diesel engines and to provide light and heat for cooking. The Reports calls for research in genetic improvement and agronomy towards improvement of oil yield if its potential as a transportation fuel and substitute of oil imports is to be met.

(c) and (d) Intensive R&D work has been initiated by the Scientific Agencies to develop quality planting material of Jatropha, particularly in terms of high seed oil content and seed productivity. A Working Group of Scientists have identified promising genotypes/accessions of Jatropha from a number of Jatropha accessions screened by the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Department of Bio-Technology (DBT) and Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO). As an extension of these R&D efforts, demonstration projects have been sanctioned to four States to assess the suitability and productivity of certain promising genotypes of Jatropha under different agro-climatic conditions. As per the provisions of the National Policy on Biofuels, a Sub-Committee on R&D in Biofuels have been constituted to identify gaps and priorities in the R&D sector and to develop and Roadmap and Strategy for R&D efforts to meet the goals and targets of the National Policy on Biofuel.

[English]

### Cases of Tax Refunds

5195. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT:  
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of income-tax payers in Delhi have not been given refund for the assessment year 2009-10;

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

(c) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) has issued a circular to income-tax authorities to clear the refund below Rs. 3 lakh; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not processing the cases of refund by the income-tax authorities in Delhi so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Processing of returns and issuance of refund is a continuous process in the Income Tax Department. Statutory time limit to process returns of income is with reference to the Financial Year of their receipt. As per the Income Tax Act, 1961, the returns for Assessment year 2009-10 filed during the Financial Year 2009-10 can be processed upto 31st March, 2011.

Normally, after receipt of returns, processing of returns and issuance of refund (if due) are done in due course. However, in some cases, difficulties are encountered in the processing of returns and issuance of refund due to following reasons:—

- (i) Wrong quoting of PAN by the tax payer in the return of income;
- (ii) Illegible recording of address in the return of income by the tax payer;

(iii) Non-reporting of new/altered address by the tax payer to the Assessing Officer;

(iv) Incorrect particulars about bank account;

(v) Verification of taxes paid/deducted; and

(vi) Technical constraints like link failure, system overload etc.

(c) and (d) For expeditious processing of returns and issuance of Refunds and overcome any bottlenecks, Circulars/Instructions are issued to the Income Tax Authorities from time to time. Some of the challenges faced in processing the returns have been mentioned above. However, the returns of income are being regularly processed and refunds, wherever due, are issued.

### Projects under Commonwealth Games, 2010

5196. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:  
SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY:  
SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:  
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects alongwith cost thereof undertaken by the Ministry in view of the ensuing Commonwealth Games, 2010, project-wise; and

(b) the progress made so far in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) Development, promotion and implementation of tourist places is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism under the scheme for "Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits" provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for the development of infrastructure to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations based on the projects prioritized in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and

project proposals received from them subject to scheme guidelines, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

The Ministry of Tourism (MoT), during the first three years of the 11th Five Year Plan has sanctioned, funds amounting to Rs. 65.82 crore to Delhi as well as the adjoining States of Haryana (Rs. 59.58 crore), Rajasthan (Rs. 85.65 crore) and Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 75.19 crore) including projects in the Delhi-Agra-Jaipur circuit likely to be visited extensively during the Commonwealth Games-2010.

The implementation and monitoring of tourism projects is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations which are monitored by through regional conferences, review meetings, monitoring committees, site visits etc.

#### Exemption from Service Tax

5197. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Power Grid and other transmission utilities had sought exemption from payment of Service Tax;

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

(c) whether the Government has provided 2200 crore relief to the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) recently; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) had sought exemption from payment of Service Tax with the following justification:—

(i) Transmission is an independent core activity in power sector and more than 30% of the total investment in power sector is invested in

transmission. It is the backbone of the growing economy and any artificial increase in Central and State tax will directly impact the consumer at large.

(ii) Power Transmission is a statutory function.

(iii) Power Tariff is fixed by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC). Neither service tax is allowed to be levied nor it is permitted to bill any amount including taxes by PGCIL except through tariff order issued by CERC.

(iv) Service tax is service specific and the same is applicable only if it is included as taxable service under Section 65 of the Finance Act, 1994. Till date, Transmission of power is not specifically included as a taxable service in the Finance Act, 1994. The service tax authorities are interpreting the transmission as a taxable activity under "Business Support Service" stating that Transmission companies are doing "Managing Distribution" However, Transmission companies are neither distributing nor managing any of the activities related to power distribution and they themselves run the system.

(v) Transmission companies are transmitting the power allocated by Central/State Governments and Global accounting of energy consumed is also being done by Central Electricity Authority (CEA). As such they have no role in any of these activities.

(vi) Service tax or levy of any additional tax will directly affect the consumer at large.

Imposition of the Service Tax would adversely affect the States Power Utilities which have been unbundled.

(c) and (d) The Service Tax, an indirect tax, is a pass through in transmission tariff. The actual relief through PGCIL is to consumers at large all over India.



**National Family Survey-III**

5198. SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Family Health Survey-III shows that the prevalence of violence increases sharply in the absence of education and reduces by half in the case of women who have acquired 10 years of schooling; and

(b) if so, the details and facts in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per the report of National Family Health Survey (NFHS) – III conducted during 2005-06, 44.3 per cent of women with 'no education' have experienced physical violence at some time since the age of 15 years. This proportion decline steadily with education and it is 21.3 per cent for women who have completed 10-11 years of education. The State-wise details are enclosed as Statement.

**Statement**

*Percentage of over married women aged 15-49 years who have ever experienced Physical Violence*

State/UTs*	No education	Completed 5-9 years of education	Completed 10 or more years of education
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	41.8	29.3	17.3
Arunachal Pradesh	44.5	32.2	13.1
Assam	51.0	29.7	14.6
Bihar	60.6	42.7	41.5
Chhattisgarh	33.1	25.5	12.1
Delhi	28.9	20.6	6.3

	1	2	3	4
Goa		35.6	15.6	8.6
Gujarat		32.1	23.8	13.2
Haryana		35.1	20.7	12.3
Himachal Pradesh		9.7	4.5	3.1
Jammu and Kashmir		13.8	11.8	3.9
Jharkhand		40.3	28.2	12.1
Karnataka		29.0	16.3	5.5
Kerala		23.5	18.0	9.2
Madhya Pradesh		50.0	38.7	14.9
Maharashtra		41.1	30.3	15.4
Manipur		43.8	41.0	33.4
Meghalaya		15.1	11.1	4.7
Mizoram		29.8	21.6	14.9
Nagaland		18.5	11.8	9.7
Odisha		40.2	28.5	12.6
Punjab		32.3	25.8	12.9
Rajasthan		44.6	34.7	16.9
Sikkim		21.7	12.4	6.1
Tamil Nadu		52.9	42.0	24.6
Tripura		54.4	36.6	16.7
Uttar Pradesh		47.7	35.5	17.5
Uttarakhand		39.1	28.6	7.4
West Bengal		42.8	25.3	7.6

\*NFHS – 3 was conducted only in the States/UTs given in the table.

[Translation]

### Educational Loans

5199. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:  
 SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
 SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:  
 SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:  
 SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:  
 SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:  
 SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER:  
 SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:  
 SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:  
 SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the criterion being followed by the banks for disbursing educational loans to students;
- (b) the details of the educational loans provided to

the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes communities for the last three years and the current financial year, bank-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide interest subsidy to such students on the educational loans;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to streamline the procedure for providing educational loan to those students who are deprived of this loan due to the procedural complexities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The broad operational guidelines are given in the Model Educational Loan Scheme, circulated by Indian Banks' Association (IBA). The main features of the scheme are as under:—

#### Loan Limit

For studies in India	Rs. 10 lakhs
For studies in abroad	Rs. 20 lakhs

#### Security Norms

Upto Rs. 4 lakhs	No security. Co-obligation of parents.
Above Rs. 4 lakhs and upto Rs. 7.5 lakhs	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 installments.

Copy of the Model Educational Loan Scheme is available to the web-site of IBA at [www.iba.org.in](http://www.iba.org.in).

(b) As per information furnished by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), bank-wise details of education loans outstanding to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe (SC/ST)

on last reporting Friday of March, 2008, 2009 and 2010 are given in the Statement.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Human Resources Development has circulated Interest Subsidy Scheme on Educational Loan for Economically Loan for Economically

Weaker Sections (EWS) to banks on 25th May, 2010. In terms of the Scheme, full interest subsidy would be provided by Government during the period of moratorium/ study period and would be applicable to students from EWS with a parental upper income limit of Rs. 4.50 lakhs. The Scheme is for studies in recognized technical and professional courses in India. The Scheme would be applicable from the academic year 2009-10 (with effect from 1st April, 2009).

(e) The banks are required to adhere to the broad operational guidelines and eligibility criterion given in the Model Educational Loan Scheme. IBA has reported that banks consider loan applications, received from students who fulfill all the eligibility criteria prescribed under the Model Educational Loan Scheme.

Further, most of the banks have put in place on-line system of processing of loan applications so as to minimise difficulties in applying for loans.

#### Statement

#### Education loan outstanding to SC/ST by Public and Private Sector Banks

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the Banks	As on last reporting Friday of		
	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4
<b>Public Sector Banks</b>			
Allahabad Bank	19.49	85.00	1.06
Andhra Bank	109.54	81.55	132.65
Bank of Baroda	55.77	81.72	93.65
Bank of India	23.00	80.00	60.64
Bank of Maharashtra	13.00	18.36	23.47

	1	2	3	4
Canara Bank		85.00	261.00	402.00
Central Bank of India		94.23	103.40	166.18
Corporation Bank		6.07	13.68	21.88
Dena Bank		13.53	17.72	20.90
Indian Bank		71.62	176.43	383.66
Indian Overseas Bank		71.64	72.36	81.63
Oriental Bank of Commerce		11.10	16.77	22.77
Punjab National Bank		62.34	40.44	98.84
Punjab and Sind Bank		2.45	4.82	7.15
Syndicate Bank		37.30	58.27	82.59
Union Bank		54.55	83.86	72.21
United Bank		11.01	26.85	16.21
Uco Bank		30.00	52.00	67.00
Vijaya Bank		11.71	12.95	31.40
IDBI Bank		0.44	0.49	0.84
State Bank of India		132.00	163.00	233.00
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur		7.40	13.92	18.33
State Bank of Hyderabad		6.69	15.59	20.81
State Bank of Indore		6.94	8.62	10.34
State Bank of Mysore		17.99	29.99	50.64
State Bank of Patiala		0.07	8.00	12.00
State Bank of Saurashtra		18.00	Bank merged with SBI	
State Bank of Travancore		3.87	206.54	117.74
<b>Total (A)</b>		<b>976.75</b>	<b>1733.34</b>	<b>2249.59</b>

1	2	3	4
<b>Private Sector Banks</b>			
Axis Bank Ltd.	0.00	0.10	0.11
Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	0.02	0.10	0.20
Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	0.36	0.67	0.87
City Union Bank Ltd.	0.03	0.07	0.92
Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	0.28	0.03	0.18
Federal Bank Ltd.	0.81	1.55	2.38
HDFC Bank Ltd.	0.26	1.02	1.69
ICICI Bank Ltd.	0.07	0.12	0.11
ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	0.00	0.21	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	0.07	0.18	0.21
Karnataka Bank Ltd.	0.41	0.94	1.20
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	0.04	0.13	0.43
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	0.00	0.04	0.65
Nainital Bank Ltd.	0.03	0.12	0.02
Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	0.01	0.03	0.04
South Indian Bank Ltd.	0.18	0.34	0.64
Tamilnadu Mercantile Bank Ltd.	0.05	0.18	0.45
Total (B)	2.62	6.13	10.10
Total (A) + (B)	979.37	1739.46	2259.69

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

**Permission to carry Camera in Delhi  
Metro Rail**

5200. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any restriction on carrying of cameras by media-persons in the Delhi Metro;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to permit media-persons in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Ltd. has reported that the media persons are allowed to carry cameras in Delhi Metro, but no one is allowed to take photographs without prior permission from the competent authority in DMRC due to security reasons.

(c) There is no such proposal before the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

**Expired Stents used for Poor  
Cancer Patients**

5201. SHRI K. SHIVAKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH:  
DR. M. JAGANNATH:

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

(a) whether the Government has received complaints that expired stents are being used for poor cancer patients in various Government as well as private hospitals;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to stop recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) No such cases

have been reported from the Central Government Hospitals in Delhi, namely, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and its associated hospitals.

With reference to recent news item in this connection regarding the Lok Nayak Jayprakash Narayan Hospital, New Delhi, it has informed by the LNJP Hospital that stents are permanent devices fitted in the patients' bodies. Thus they have life-long function and do not expire. However, they have a fixed sterility period after which they can be resterilised and used with total safety. It is common practice to use such devices after resterilisation with ethylene oxide for which equipments are available in LNJP Hospital.

#### Cases Pending for Adjudication

5202. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases lying pending adjudication in Central Excise, Customs and Service Tax with departmental officers as on date;

(b) the number of cases lying pending with them for more than over one year, two years and more than three years;

(c) the quantum of money locked in those cases;

(d) whether any time limit for the disposal of such cases is fixed and if so, the reasons for not adhering to the said time limit; and

(e) whether there are proposals to initiate departmental proceedings against the officers not disposing off the cases within the time limit and if not, the reasons therefor alongwith steps taken to recover the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The numbers of central excise and custom cases (as on 31.5.2010), and service tax cases (as on 30.06.2010) pending adjudication with the departmental officers, are as under:—

Type of cases	Total number
Central Excise	16998
Customs	7328
Service Tax	30929

(b)

Type of cases	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Central Excise	709	34	01
Customs	402	138	187
Service Tax	5442	7810	3626

(c)

(in Rs. crores)

Type of cases	Total number
Central Excise	2770.51
Customs	1985.55
Service Tax	6456.21

(d) As per provisions contained in sub-section (2A) of Section 28 of the Customs Act, 1962 and sub-section (2A) of Section 11A of the Central Excise Act, 1944, wherever it is possible to do so, the cases are to be adjudicated within a period of one year. Departmental instructions have also been issued to adjudicate such cases within a period of one year. Delay in adjudicating these cases within the prescribed time limit is due to procedural requirements, necessitated to meet the principles of natural justice.

(e) No, Madam. The progress made in disposal of cases is monitored at different stages, and so far no specific case has come to notice requiring initiating of the departmental proceedings against any officer causing undue delay in disposal of such cases.

[Translation]

### Company for Energy Saving

5203. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is encouraging a new company for saving energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the function assigned to the company;

(c) whether this new company will manage the demands of agriculture and Municipal Corporation;

(d) if so, whether there is possibility of investment of 74,000 crores in Urja Sewa Companies in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Energy Efficiency Service Limited (EESL) has been set up as a joint venture company formed by four Navratna PSUs under Ministry of Power namely Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd., National Thermal Power Corporation, Power Finance Corporation and Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. equal equity participation.

As per Memorandum and Article of Association, the main objective of this company is:—

- To carry on and promote the business of Energy Efficiency and Climate Change.
- To provide consultancy in the field of Energy Efficiency and Climate Change.
- To act as Resource Centre.
- To carry out the activities offered by the Central Government, State Government etc.

Energy Efficiency Services Limited will assist in

implementing programmes like the Bachat Lamp Yojana, Energy Efficiency in Buildings, Agricultural and Municipal demand side measures. It will also act as a consultancy organization for State Designated Agencies and other State and Central Government agencies and for implementing Government schemes like Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT), Standards and Labelling etc.

(d) and (e) The overall size of energy efficiency market is estimated to be Rs. 74,000 crores. Till now, only 5% of this market has been tapped through the Energy Service Company (ESCO) mode mainly in the areas of lighting and some industrial applications.

[English]

### Solar Thermal Power Plant

5204. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI:  
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had proposed to set up a super thermal power plant at Piparwar in Jharkhand in 1999;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the project has not been commissioned so far;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the project is likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) NTPC has proposed to set up a Super Thermal Power Project of the capacity of 3×660 MW at North Karanpura (Located near to Piparwar) in Jharkhand.

(c) to (e) Consultations between various stakeholders are going on to identify a suitable site for construction of the project.

**Line of Credit for Setting up of Sugar  
Factories**

5205. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Line of Credit (LoC) of US \$ 640 million for the setting up of sugar factory projects, has been extended by the Government of India (GoI) to Government of Ethiopia (GoE);

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

(c) the details of instalment of LoC released in this connection alongwith relevant guidelines violated by such action, if any, alongwith the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) In response to a request of the Government of Ethiopia for the extension of a Line of Credit of US\$ 640 million for the development of the country's sugar sector, two tranches of US\$ 122 million and US\$ 166.23 million, disbursement of the tune of US\$ 66.50 million has been made so far and under 2nd tranche of US\$ 166.23 million, disbursements to the tune of US\$ 43.50 million has been made so far. The guidelines of the Lines of Credit stipulate inter-alia that the projects undertaken by utilizing them have to be executed by the Indian companies. In keeping with this stipulation, the Government of Ethiopia has appointed Indian parties, including as EPC contractors, for undertaking the projects. Complaints have been received including in respect of an EPC contractor. Certain Indian parties have also approached Indian Courts and the matter remains sub-judice.

[Translation]

**Foreign Assistance to Health Projects**

5206. SHRI ARJUN RAY:

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

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

(a) whether many international agencies have refused to give financial assistance due to irregularities in health projects of the country;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the action taken by the Government in the matter so far; and

(d) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No International agency has refused to give financial assistance due to irregularities in the health projects of the country.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

**Renewable Energy**

5207. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

SHRI SOMEN MITRA:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

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

(a) the details of performance and achievements made under various New and Renewable Energy Schemes during the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(b) the total financial assistance provided to the Ministry in the Budget 2010-11 for harnessing renewable energy sources in the country;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any action plan to generate power through these sources in the country during the next five years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) State-wise and scheme-wise details of achievements made under different

renewable energy programmes of the Ministry during the last three years i.e. 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-2010 and current year 2010-11) as on 30.06.2010) are given in the Statement.

(b) An outlay of Rs. 1000 crore has been allocated to the Ministry in the Budget 2010-11 for implementation of various renewable energy programmes in the country.

(c) and (d) The grid-interactive power generation

capacity from various renewable energy sources was 16,817 MW as on 31.3.2010 and a target of about 2,970 MW has been set for the current year 2010-11. Further capacity addition of 3,500 MW is envisaged during 2011-12 and of 15,000 MW during the 12th Plan period. An exclusive target for the first phase upto March, 2013 of 1,100 MW of grid connected solar power plants has also been set under the recently initiated "Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission".

### Statement

*State-wise and scheme-wise details of achievements under various renewable energy schemes/programmes during last 3 years and current year 2010-11 (as on 30.06.2010)*

#### A.Grid connected Renewable Power

Sl. No.	State/UT	Small Hydro Power (MW)	Wind Power (MW)	Bio-Power		Solar Power (MWp)
				Biomass Power (MW)	Waste to Energy (MW)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.98	2.40	56.00	14.66	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26.85				
3.	Assam	25.00				
4.	Bihar	4.20		9.50		
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.00		62.60		
6.	Goa					
7.	Gujarat		1100.85			
8.	Haryana	6.00		28.00		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	106.80				
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	17.50				
11.	Jharkhand					
12.	Karnataka	183.95	606.15	73.90		6.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Kerala	35.75	25.00			
14.	Madhya Pradesh	20.00	155.50			
15.	Maharashtra	8.50	539.28	152.50	4.75	1.00
16.	Manipur					
17.	Meghalaya	0.32				
18.	Mizoram	7.00				
19.	Nagaland	8.00				
20.	Odisha	57.00				
21.	Punjab			20.00	8.25	1.00
22.	Rajasthan		385.45	36.00		
23.	Sikkim	8.00	1185.53			
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.35		203.70		
25.	Tripura					
26.	Uttar Pradesh			372.00		
27.	Uttarakhand	57.25				
28.	West Bengal			16.00		1.10
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands					
30.	Chandigarh					
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli					
32.	Daman and Diu					
33.	Delhi					1.00
34.	Lakshadweep					
35.	Puducherry					
Total (MW)		575.45	4000.16	1030.20	27.66	8.15

MW = Megawatt, MWp = Megawatt peak

**B. Decentralised Renewable Energy Systems/Devices**

Sl. No.	States/UT	Biogas Plants (Nos.)	Biomass Gasifiers (MWeq.) (Nos.)	Waste to Energy (MW) (Nos.)	Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) Systems				SPV Pumps (Nos.)	Water-pumping Windmills (Nos.)	Aeorgen/hybrid systems (kW) (Nos.)	Solar Cooker (Nos.)	Remote Village Electrification Village/ Hamlet (Nos.)
					SLS	HLS	SL	PP					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57081	4.2	0.25		315	647	187.14				528	13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	747			150	2500	4544			6.80			134
3.	Assam	22925	6.47			399							821
4.	Bihar	953	2.1										
5.	Chhattisgarh	13455			1354	2501		99.72	105	1		328	74
6.	Goa	186			180	89	425			125.00			
7.	Gujarat	33104	12.36	5.45				70.60		164		56080	36
8.	Haryana	4893	1.51		6085	5564	30986	208.20		10.00		2749	241
9.	Himachal Pradesh	850									573		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	367			100	3600	663				500	50	
11.	Jharkhand	2850	1.5			279							315
12.	Karnataka	25523	4.09	3.00		4954			95	3	29.15	1	30
13.	Kerala	18150		0.10				3.00					
14.	Madhya Pradesh	48014	3.31	3.35		367	170						158
15.	Maharashtra	61443	3.69		1305	415	60000						237
16.	Manipur							17.00					57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17.	Meghalaya	2435									150.08		72
18.	Mizoram	350									70.00		
19.	Nagaland	1536	0.7			340	2880				5.00		3
20.	Odisha	15445		0.01	507	575	279						205
21.	Punjab	24433			1400	4000	2500	50.00	36		30.00		
22.	Rajasthan	407	2.14			15054					10.00	1	186
23.	Sikkim	1759			50	1750	1750				6.00		
24.	Tamil Nadu	5900	7.23	1.75	3213			9.45	4				101
25.	Tripura	351				13476	19727				2.00	1170	195
26.	Uttar Pradesh	14303	28.63	11.58	2218	34986						2487	101
27.	Uttarakhand	3905	1.05	1.52	4784	41596							128
28.	West Bengal	54923	7.99		25401	47283	14000				20.00		
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands												
30.	Chandigarh												
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli												
32.	Daman and Diu												
33.	Delhi	2						46.00					
34.	Lakshadweep												
35.	Puducherry	2			100								
Total (MW)		416292	86.97	27.01	46847	180043	138571	691.11	236	172	464.03	64417	3157

SLS = Street Lighting System; HLS = Home Lighting System; SL = Solar Lanterns; PP = Power Plants.

MW = Megawatt; MWeq. = Megawatt equivalent; k/Wp = Kilowatt peak

**Price Rise***[English]*

5208. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has no formula to rein in prices;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has expressed its helplessness to contain the price rise immediately and provide relief to the people;

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

(e) the name of the institutions to whom responsibility has been assigned to check the price rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The Government monitors the price situation regularly, with price stability being high on its agenda. Government has initiated several fiscal, administrative and monetary measures in current financial year to address the problem of inflation. As a result, inflation in combined food has declined to 9.63 per cent in July, 2010 from its peak of 20.47 per cent in December, 2009.

Starting in January, 2010, the RBI, has so far cumulatively raised the CRR by 1.00 per cent to 6.00 per cent, the repo rate has been increased by 100 basis points to 5.75 per cent and reverse repo rate has been increased by 125 basis points to 4.50 per cent during 2010. Monetary measures work through a complex process of long and variable lags. As a result, inflation in non-food manufactured products has declined to 5.73 per cent in July, 2010 from its peak of 7.40 per cent in April, 2010.

**Blood Banks**

5209. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

SHRI PREMDAS:

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

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

(a) whether the blood is not available in the blood banks of the country as per the requirement;

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

(c) whether the cases of administration of fake/infectious blood have been reported in the country;

(d) if so, the State-wise details thereof during the last three years and the current year and the action taken against those found guilty;

(e) whether the funds granted to various Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) under the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) are being misutilized by them;

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the remedial measures taken by the Government; and

(g) the details of blood banks which received assistance by the National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) alongwith the financial assistance given, State-wise?

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

(a) and (b) No. There are no reports of shortage of

blood in blood banks in the country except occasional shortage of rare blood groups i.e. Rh. Negative blood groups.

The Government of India has taken the following steps to make adequate arrangements of blood for the needy patients in Government hospitals:—

1. Upgrading Blood Banks with Blood Component Separation Facilities to ensure appropriate clinical use of blood.
2. Augmentation of voluntary blood donation by conducting more than 52,000 voluntary blood donation camps annually; and
3. Awareness programmes to motivate the youth and recruiting and retaining them as voluntary blood donors.

(c) and (d) Yes. Report from State Drug Control Authority, Government of Uttar Pradesh has been received in respect of 'sale of infected blood' in Blood Banks at Kanpur and Lucknow. At both these place functioning of blood banks has been suspended Under Section: 22(1)(d) of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. As a follow up action, license of the blood bank in Lucknow has been cancelled. Further, Government of Uttar Pradesh has stepped up the number of raids/inspection of all Blood Banks in the State. A total of 40 'Show Cause' notices to various blood banks have already been served.

(e) and (f) Under National AIDS Control Programme, funds are allocated to State AIDS Control Societies for release to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for implementation of NGO projects. There are no reports of any mis-utilisation of funds by these NGOs. On quarterly basis, these NGOs are evaluated on programmatic and financial components by auditors appointed by State AIDS Control Societies.

(g) Under the Scheme of 'Modernisation of Blood Banks', various categories of blood banks are provided with one time equipment required for collection, testing and

storage of blood and blood products and annual recurring grant towards salary of Laboratory Technicians/Counsellors and consumables for day to day functioning of the blood banks. The assistance being provided is as follows:—

1. Model Blood Banks : Rs. 11.00 lakh/yr
2. Component Separation Units : Rs. 5.78 lakh/yr
3. Major Blood Banks : Rs. 2.31 lakh/yr
4. Low Volume Blood Banks : Rs. 1.09 lakh/yr

The State-wise details of Blood banks and funds allocated to State AIDS Control Societies for release to these Blood Banks during 2010-11, is enclosed as Statement.

#### **Statement**

#### *Financial assistance provided to Blood Banks in the States for the year 2010-11*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Blood Banks	Funds allocated (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	8.43
2.	Andhra Pradesh	96	201.58
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	15.86
4.	Assam	32	67.73
5.	Bihar	47	90.14
6.	Chandigarh	4	26.43
7.	Chhattisgarh	15	37.86

1	2	3	4
8.	Dadra and Nagar Dadra	1	5.78
9.	Daman and Diu	1	1.09
10.	Delhi	19	108.66
11.	Goa	3	17.52
12.	Gujarat	74	166.49
13.	Haryana	20	45.08
14.	Himachal Pradesh	14	40.11
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	20	46.65
16.	Jharkhand	22	55.22
17.	Karnataka	65	139.3
18.	Kerala	45	111.79
19.	Madhya Pradesh	59	131.04
20.	Maharashtra	97	252.49
21.	Manipur	3	15.96
22.	Meghalaya	5	16.39
23.	Mizoram	8	23.59
24.	Nagaland	8	14.62
25.	Odisha	56	107.62
26.	Puducherry	5	21.61
27.	Punjab	53	82.59
28.	Rajasthan	45	118.06
29.	Sikkim	2	4.96
30.	Tamil Nadu	94	211.55

1	2	3	4
31.	Tripura	6	20.45
32.	Uttar Pradesh	70	169.53
33.	Uttarakhand	17	39.78
34.	West Bengal	62	146.13

### Small Hydro Power Projects

5210. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to encourage the setting up of small hydro power projects in the North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to allow small hydro power projects to be implemented by community institutions like the panchayats; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is providing higher level of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to encourage setting up of small hydro projects in the special category States including the North-Eastern States. The details of CFA provided by the Ministry to the North Eastern States are given at Statement.

(c) and (d) MNRE is supporting setting up of micro hydel projects, upto 100 KW capacity, and watermills through community institutions like Panchayats, NGOs, local bodies etc. The CFA provided for these is given at Statement.

**Statement***Central Financial Assistance given to SHP projects***I. Support to new SHP projects in State sector:**

Category	Above 100 KW and upto 1000 KW	Above 1 MW – 25 MW
Special category and NE States	Rs. 50,000/KW	Rs. 5.00 crore for first MW + Rs. 50 lakh/MW for each additional MW
Other States	Rs. 25,000/KW	Rs. 50 lakh/MW for each additional MW

**II. Support to new SHP project in private/co-operative/joint sector:**

Category	Upto 1000 KW	Above 1 MW – 25 MW
Special category and NE States	Rs. 20,000/KW	Rs. 2.00 crore for first MW + Rs. 30 lakh/MW for each additional MW
Other States	Rs. 12,000/KW	Rs. 1.20 crore for first MW + Rs. 20 lakh/MW for each additional MW

**III. Micro Hydel Projects upto 100 kW Capacity:**

Areas	Amount of CFA
International Border Districts	Rs. 1,00,000/- per KW
North Eastern and Special category States (other than 1 above)	Rs. 80,000/- per KW
Other States	Rs. 40,000/- per MW

**IV. Watermills:**

Category of Watermill	Amount of CFA
Mechanical output only	Rs. 35,000/- per Watermill
(a) Electrical output (upto 5 kW) or,	Rs. 1,10,000/- per Watermill
(b) Both mechanical and electrical output (upto 5 kW)	

[Translation]

**Stampede and Fire Incidents at Metro Stations**

5211. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of stampede and fire in the premises of Delhi Metro Stations have been reported during the current year;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents, location-wise;

(c) the number of persons killed and injured in such incidents;

(d) the arrangements made by the Government for the safe passage of passengers in the event of such incidents; and

(e) the preventive measures taken by the Government to check recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Ltd. has reported that adequate arrangements have been made for the safe passage of passengers in the event of such incidents. Detailed evacuation and disaster management plans are available with DMRC for immediate implementation in case of any eventuality.

(e) The preventive measures taken by DMRC to check occurrence of such incidents are as follows:—

(i) Delhi Metro premises are strictly no smoking zones and carriage of inflammable material is strictly prohibited.

(ii) Fire retardant materials are used in trains as well as station premises.

(iii) Sophisticated Fire Alarm System is used to provide early warning.

(iv) Passenger flow is continuously monitored and managed to prevent overcrowding at any place at all times.

(v) Orders have been placed for procurement of 628 more coaches to cater to increased traffic requirement.

(vi) Adequate number of Customer Facilitation Agents have been deployed to assist passengers in boarding and alighting.

(vii) There is Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) regarding crowd management for station staff. Regular refresher training is conducted for fire fighting and disaster management.

**Spurious Drugs**

5212. SHRI GANESH SINGH:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:  
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) whether the International Medical Products Anti-counterfeiting Taskforce (IMPACT) constituted by World Health Organisation (WHO) has given any new definition of counterfeit medicines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this new definition given by IMPACT for counterfeit medicine will adversely affect the generic medicines in India;

(d) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to protect Indian generic medicines;

(e) if so, the details thereof;



(f) the details of Whistle Blower Policy initiated by the Government to control the menace of spurious drugs and the success achieved thereby, State-wise; and

(g) the details of schemes for making the essential medicines affordable to the common man?

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

(a) to (e) The International Medical Product Anti-counterfeiting Taskforce (IMPACT) has defined counterfeit medicines thus:

*“A medicinal product is counterfeit when there is a false representation in relation to its identity, history or source. This applies to the product, its container, packaging or other labelling information. Counterfeiting can apply to both branded and generic products. Counterfeits may include products with correct ingredients/components, with wrong ingredients/components, without active ingredients, with incorrect amounts of active ingredients or with fake packaging.”*

Based on the objections raised by the Member Countries on the role of IMPACT in restricting legitimate international trade in generic drugs, the 63rd World Health Assembly held in May, 2010 adopted a resolution on ‘Substandard/spurious/falsely labeled/counterfeit medical products’ for examining the role of WHO in ensuring availability of quality, safe, efficacious and affordable medical products, its relationship with IMPACT, its role in the prevention and control of counterfeit medical product excluding trade and intellectual property considerations.

(f) A Whistle Blower Scheme was initiated by the Government in 2009 to encourage vigilant public participation in the detection of movement of spurious drugs in the country. Under this scheme the informers would be suitably rewarded for providing concrete information in respect of movement of spurious drugs to the regulatory authorities. A reward of maximum upto 20% of the total cost of consignment seized will be payable to the informer not exceeding Rs. 25 lakhs in each case. The details of

the Whistle Blowers/informers are to kept secret. A total 30 complaints have been received from different zones of Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation till 31.07.2010. So far, no informer has been rewarded and no prosecution has been launched.

(g) For making available medicines at affordable prices, the Department of Pharmaceuticals has launched a campaign by the name of ‘Jan Aushadhi’. The aim of this campaign is to ensure making available quality medicine at affordable prices for all, especially the poor and the disadvantaged. Under this campaign, low priced quality unbranded generic medicines are made available through Jan Aushadhi stores which inherently are less priced but are of same and equivalent quality, efficacy and safety as compared to branded generic medicines.

[English]

#### **Take over of Urban Cooperative Banks by PSBs**

5213. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked the public sector banks (PSBs) to consider taking over struggling urban cooperative banks after their efforts for survival failed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received good response from the public sector banks as these urban cooperative banks are local level institutions and good source to achieve the targets of financial inclusion; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the Government’s reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines on 24.02.2010 for transfer to Assets and Liabilities of Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) to commercial banks with Deposit Insurance

and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) support in legacy cases, as an additional option for resolution of weak banks, where proposal for amalgamation within the UCB sector were not forthcoming. The Scheme should ensure 100% protection to depositors and DICGC support would be provided under Section 16(2) of the DICGC Act, 1961. The UCB concerned should have negative net worth as on 31.03.2007 or earlier and continues to have negative net worth as on the date of transfer. The transferee bank may be permitted to take over the branches and close down the loss incurring branches of the transferor bank with the prior approval of RBI.

With the approval of RBI and Government of India, the Indian Overseas Bank has already taken over the assets and liabilities of the ailing Suvarna Cooperative Bank Ltd.

[Translation]

#### Land Development Banks

5214. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received proposals for revival of Land Development Banks in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Bihar and Maharashtra;
- (c) whether the employees of such banks are not getting their salary and pension for the last three years;
- (d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government for the revival of such banks and timely disbursement of salaries and pension to such employees?

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

Government of India had in January, 2005, asked the Special Task Force (Vaidyanathan Task Force-I) which was set up in August, 2004 to study the Short-Term Cooperative Credit Structure, to also look into and suggest an implementable action plan for reviving the Long-Term Cooperative Credit Structure (LTCCS) in the country. The Task Force submitted its report in August, 2006. Based on the recommendations of the Vaidyanathan Task Force-II, the Government had approved the Revival Package for Long-Term Cooperative Credit Structure (LTCCS) with a total outlay of Rs. 3,070 crore. However, a Task Force was thereafter constituted to examine the impact of the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 and the implementation of Short-Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) Package on the 25 implementing States on the LTCCS. The Task Force has submitted its report. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that salary related issues of the Agricultural and Rural Developers Banks (ARDBs) are looked into by the State Governments.

[English]

#### Implementation of Forest Rights Act, 2006

5215. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government allocates any fund for the implementation of Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, State-wise including Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 has been notified for operation with effect from 31st December, 2007. As per the Act and the Rules framed thereunder, the onus

of implementation of the Act lies with the State/UT Governments.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides grants to the States/UTs under Article 275(1) proviso of the Constitution of India for upgradation of administration in scheduled areas and for welfare of Scheduled Tribes. During the year 2008-09, the Ministry while communicating the State-wise allocation out of grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India had asked the States to submit proposals to utilize upto 10% of the total allocation for activities involving implementation of the Act. The States, including Jharkhand, thus started utilization of grant for the implementation of the Act since 2008-09. A Statement showing the release of grant to the States under Article 275(1) proviso of the Constitution during 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 towards implementation of the Act is enclosed.

**Statement**

*Grant released under Article 275(1) proviso of the Constitution during 2008-09 and 2009-10 for implementation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006*

Sl. No.	States	Fund released (Rs. in lakh)	
		2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	219.93	975.05
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30.87	—
3.	Assam	119.38	—
4.	Bihar	—	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	289.64	—
6.	Goa	7.00	—
7.	Gujarat	180.00	100.00

1	2	3	4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	14.83	—
9.	Jharkhand	301.24	673.19
10.	Karnataka	151.64	50.00
11.	Kerala	27.61	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	535.42	100.00
13.	Maharashtra	375.47	400.00
14.	Manipur	32.44	78.00
15.	Meghalaya	—	—
16.	Mizoram	35.46	—
17.	Nagaland	—	—
18.	Odisha	356.55	600.19
19.	Rajasthan	200.00	—
20.	Sikkim	—	10.00
21.	Tamil Nadu	28.12	—
22.	Tripura	43.49	50.00
23.	Uttar Pradesh	50.00	52.30
24.	Uttarakhand	20.00	—
25.	West Bengal	192.91	—

[English]

**Adoption of Children**

5216. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has imposed any restrictions for the adoption of children by the foreigners;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any data about the number of children adopted by foreigners; and

(d) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) Procedure related to adoption by foreigners is governed by "Guidelines for Adoption from India 2006" notified by Government of India. Priority is given to in-country adoption. Adoption by foreigners is considered after efforts have been made for placing the child with Indians. As per Guidelines, no child can leave the country for adoption by foreigners, without No Objection Certificate (NOC) from Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA).

The Number of NOCs issued by CARA, year-wise for the last three years and current year, is as below:—

Year	Inter-country NOCs issued by CARA
2007	770
2008	821
2009	666
2010 (as on 23.8.2010)	298

[Translation]

#### Annual Health Survey

5217. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) the details of the areas in the country where

Annual Health Survey has been conducted so far under the Annual Health Survey Scheme, State-wise;

(b) the outcome thereof; and

(c) the amount allocated under the scheme in the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Government has approved for conducting of an Annual Health Survey by the Registrar General of India (RGI), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) for preparing the District health profile on an annual basis in the 284 districts in the States of Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh. The field work for the same has commenced in all the above States in April/May, 2010. The main objective of the survey is to get the estimates of key indicators like Infant Mortality Rate, Total Fertility Rate, Morbidity Rates etc. at the district level. At present, such estimates are available only at the State level.

(c) An amount of Rs. 60 crore has been allocated under the scheme in the current financial year.

#### Amount Written off by Banks

5218. SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:  
DR. MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Banks have written off any amount during the last three years and the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise alongwith the names of such companies/individuals whose amount has been written off of fifty crore or more;

(c) whether the prescribed procedure has been adopted to write off such amounts;

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

(e) the action taken/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 bank-wise details of amount written-off by public sector banks for the last three years are at Statement. In accordance with the practices and usages customary amongst the banks and in conformity with provisions of statutes governing the financial institutions as also the provisions of the Public Financial Institutions (Obligations as to Fidelity and Secrecy) Act, 1983, such information relating to details of companies/individuals are not divulged by banks.

(c) to (e) Banks may decide the write-off a loan in terms of their credit/recovery policy as approved by their Board of Directors. However, certain broad guidelines have been given from time to time by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), requiring the banks to apply due-diligence, exhaust all possibilities of recovery, monitoring of such accounts, and delegation of powers etc. relating to writing-off of loans.

#### Statement

##### Written-off amount by Public Sector Banks

(Rs. crore)

Bank Name	Amount written-off at year end		
	March-08	March-09	March-10
1	2	3	4
Allahabad Bank	440	331	750
Andhra Bank	137	125	236
Bank of Baroda	392	405	515
Bank of India	446	384	744
Bank of Maharashtra	119	172	236
Canara Bank	650	272	884
Central Bank of India	330	359	294

1	2	3	4
Corporation Bank	38	129	267
Dena Bank	123	247	185
IDBI Bank Limited	268	198	477
Indian Bank	405	49	388
Indian Overseas Bank	341	233	389
Oriental Bank of Commerce	308	248	389
Punjab and Sind Bank	206	48	81
Punjab National Bank	621	466	853
Syndicate Bank	292	409	419
UCO Bank	306	103	371
Union Bank of India	337	366	513
United Bank of India	275	156	174
Vijaya Bank	133	78	479
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	127	46	23
State Bank of Hyderabad	151	63	71
State Bank of India	1,243	2,028	1,990
State Bank of Indore	93	80	57
State Bank of Mysore	58	50	20
State Bank of Patiala	58	84	41
State Bank of Saurashtra	34	0	0
State Bank of Travancore	92	86	124
	8,021	7,217	10,966

\*Source: Other than-spot returns on audited balance-sheets.

#Source: Other than-spot returns related asset quality, provisional and domestic.

**Tie-up with America in New Medical  
Institutes**

5219. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:  
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up new medical institutes in the country on the lines of All India Institute of Medical Sciences in collaboration with the Government of United States of America;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the chief features of the proposal made to the United States Government; and

(c) the reaction of the Government of United States of America thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

**Construction of DDA Flats for  
Commonwealth Games**

5220. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority was entrusted to construct flats for providing accommodation to foreign guests/visitors during the forthcoming Commonwealth Games;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of flats constructed by the Delhi Development Authority so far;

(d) whether the DDA will be able to construct the required flats by the scheduled time; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the remedial action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) Since it was felt that sufficient number of hotel rooms for the use of tourists/visitors/guests expected to visit Delhi during the Commonwealth Games-2010 were not forthcoming, it was decided that flats being constructed by DDA at Vasant Kunj could be used as alternate accommodation for tourist during the Commonwealth Games-2010.

DDA has informed that a total of 1904 flats of different categories are under construction at Vasant Kunj and at total of 805 flats have already been completed.

(d) and (e) DDA has further informed that it will be able to provide a total of 1500 rooms by 15.9.2010 at Vasant Kunj to meet the requirement of Organising Committee of Commonwealth Games-2010 to accommodate the technical delegates. DDA has also informed that flats under Mega Housing Scheme at Vasant Kunj are being executed under a number of contracts and extended date of completion in accordance with the contracts for these flats is November/December, 2010. The project is being monitored regularly and frequently at various levels in DDA and Government. The steps taken include appointment of four Superintending Engineers and sixteen Executive Engineers to speed up the work of the project as well as to withdraw certain work from the existing contractors and award the same to other agencies.

**Information through Informers of  
Tax Evasion**

5221. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:  
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rules and regulations made to give suitable reward to the person providing such information on tax evasion;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to collect more and more such information; and

(c) the success achieved by the Government *vis-a-vis* steps taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) There are Guidelines for 'Grant of rewards' to informants, who provide information on tax evasion. So far as direct taxes are concerned the Competent Authority may grant reward and exceeding 10% of the extra income-tax and wealth tax levied and actually realized subject to the conditions laid down in the Reward Guidelines. So far as indirect taxes are concerned the informers are eligible for reward upto 20% of the net sale – proceeds of the contraband goods seized and/or amount of duty evaded plus amount of fine and penalty levied/imposed and recovered or at the specific rates indicated.

(b) and (c) The Reward policy of the Government is available in the public domain for encouraging informers to provide information relating to tax evasion. The investigative agencies have become more accessible to the informers through advancement of information technology. These measures have resulted in increase in number of actionable intelligence and consequent detection of tax evasion cases.

[English]

#### **Complaint against Foreign Banks**

5222. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints against Foreign Banks operating in India regarding purchasing of the debts and securities/assets at peanut price by making forged and fraudulent assignment agreements for evading Stamp Duty;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of banks booked under such fraudulent activities during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has received multiple complaints from a complainant against one of the foreign banks operating in India alleging that the bank had purchased Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) from a Public Sector Bank (PSB) at throw away prices and made fraudulent statement in the Assignment Agreement for the purpose of evading stamp duty. The complainant has, inter-alia, alleged that the foreign bank had cheated the Government exchequer by evading stamp duty by making deliberate and intentional false assertion in the Assignment Deed entered into with the PSB for purchasing NPAs from it. The complainant has also mentioned that in the Assignment Deed, the foreign bank had falsely recorded that it was a securitization and Asset Reconstruction Company (ARC) and had obtained a certificate/license for the same from RBI under Section 3 of Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act.

Although no bank has been booked under such fraudulent activity during the last three years, RBI started to conduct a scrutiny in the matter.

In this regard, RBI has also informed that banks, Indian or Foreign, do not require registration as ARC as they themselves can take recourse to the SARFAESI Act.

[Translation]

#### **Corruption in Child Development Projects**

5223. SHRI ADHI SANKAR:

SHRI ARJUN RAY:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has received reports/complaints about rampant corruption in the schemes/

projects including projects assisted by the World Bank, being run for the benefit of women and children;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Scheme/Project-wise during each of the last three years and the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) the corrective measures taken or proposed by the Government to check recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) No complaint of rampant corruption in the schemes/projects have been received in the Ministry. However, complaints are occasionally received about improper functioning of schemes and irregularities/corruption in its implementation.

During the past 3 years and the current year, a total of 8 complaints have been received against operation of ICDS scheme, one each about the States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Chhattisgarh and two each about the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar which contained allegations regarding irregularities in management of Supplementary Nutrition Programme. All these have been forwarded to the State Governments for report.

A complaint was received against an NGO under Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche Scheme for the Children of Working Mothers. The matter has been investigated and the Report of Chief Vigilance Officer has been received.

A complaint was also received against a NGO under Ujjwala scheme. After investigation, it has been decided to blacklist the said NGO.

#### **Bio-diesel**

5224. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has purchased ethanol and bio-diesel from any company;

(b) if so, the quantity of ethanol and bio-diesel purchased so far alongwith purchase price;

(c) whether the Government has made arrangement for the distribution of ethanol and bio-diesel in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas have informed that the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) purchased domestically produced ethanol from indigenous Ethanol Manufacturers and Sugar Mills for 5% blending of ethanol with petrol. During the Year 2006-09, the OMCs procured 58.70 crore litre of ethanol for this purpose. The OMCs contracted for ethanol supplies based on tenders in a range of Rs. 17.23/litre to Rs. 21.50/litre ex-factory upto 31.10.2009.

Bio-diesel has not been purchased as it was not available at the declared price by the OMCs.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas vide its notification dated 20th September, 2006 has directed the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to sell 5% Bio-ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) subject to commercial viability as per Bureau of Indian Standards specifications in entire country except North-Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep with effect from 1st November, 2006.

As regards bio-diesel, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas announced a Bio-diesel Purchase Policy effective from 1.1.2006. Under this scheme, Oil Marketing Companies would purchase bio-diesel for blending with High Speed Diesel (HSD) to the extent of 5% at identified 20 purchase centres across the country. The purchase price of bio-diesel was fixed at



Rs. 24.50 per litre for the period from 01.09.2009 to 31.03.2010.

[English]

#### **National Council for Clinical Establishments**

5225. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council for Clinical Establishments has been able to achieve its objectives; and

(b) if so, the details thereof outlining the significant achievements made by the Council during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The National Council for Clinical Establishments has not yet been constituted.

#### **Supply of Coal**

5226. SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement, consumption and supply

of coal to various thermal power plants in the country including those of National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) during the last three years and the current year, plant-wise and State-wise;

(b) the quantum of imported coal supplied to these power plants so far, plant-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the difference in the price of imported and indigenous coal in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Plant-wise and State-wise details of linkage/annual contracted quantity, consumption and supply of coal including imported coal to various thermal power plants in the country including those of NTPC Limited during the last three years and the current year, is given at Statement-1A, 1B, 1C and 1D respectively.

(c) Price of indigenous as well as imported coal depends on the origin of coal, grade of coal (for indigenous coal), Heat Value of coal (in case of imported coal), moisture, ash content, etc. On an average basis, price of indigenous coal supplied by Coal India Limited (CIL) to the Power Sector is estimated to be around Rs. 1040/- per tonne at the delivery point of CIL and price of imported coal, which varies on a weekly basis, is of the order of Rs. 6000/- per tonne (C&F price).

#### **Statement-1A**

*Coal Statement of Thermal Power Stations from April 07-March, 2008*

(Quantity in thousand tonnes)

Sl.No.	Name of TPS	Linkage	Receipt	Consumption
1	2	3	4	5
<b>I. Domestic</b>				
<b>Northern Region</b>				
<b>Delhi</b>				
1.	Badarpur	4470	3705	4021

1	2	3	4	5
	2. I.P. Station	1170	959	982
	3. Rajghat	870	718	736
	<b>Haryana</b>			
	4. Faridabad	1110	831	859
	5. Panipat	8040	6553	6910
	6. Yamuna Nagar	200	141	50
	<b>Punjab</b>			
	7. Bhatinda	2415	2062	2160
	8. Lohra Mohabbat	2592	2053	2190
	9. Roper	6777	6515	6644
	<b>Rajasthan</b>			
	10. Kota	6720	5657	5771
	11. Suratgarh	7725	6320	6392
	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>			
	12. Obra	5700	4919	4982
	13. Harduaganj	840	707	752
	14. Panki Extn.	990	845	986
	15. Paricha	3375	2054	2051
	16. Anpara	9000	8351	8214
	17. Singrauli (STPS)	10026	11322	11154
	18. Rihand STPS	10179	10616	10547
	19. Unchahar (NTPC)	6840	6016	5982
	20. NCTPP (Dadri)	4380	4301	4501
	21. Tanda (NTPC)	2625	2632	2691
	Total N.R.	96044	87277	88575

1	2	3	4	5
<b>Western Region</b>				
<b>Gujarat</b>				
22.	Torrent Power	1515	1453	1503
23.	Ukai	4440	3428	3534
24.	Gandhinagar	3855	3102	3101
25.	Wanakbori	9015	7580	7685
26.	Sikka	990	830	831
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>				
27.	Amarkantak	1230	905	926
28.	Birsingpur	6420	4573	4387
29.	Satpura	8010	6539	6686
30.	Vindyanchal STPS	17388	17152	16973
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>				
31.	Korba STPS	11190	12216	12496
32.	Sipat STPS	200	23	2
33.	Korba East	3000	2701	2785
34.	Korba East (Exp.)	600	556	553
35.	Korba West	4590	4657	4654
<b>Maharashtra</b>				
36.	Koradih	6330	5547	5283
37.	Nasik	4485	4301	4818
38.	Bhusawal	3000	2558	2698
39.	Parli	3981	4210	4179
40.	Paras	1035	535	485

1	2	3	4	5
	41. Chandrapur	14280	13218	12518
	42. Khaperkheda	4725	4777	4860
	43. Dahanu	2730	1853	2038
	Total W.R.	113009	102714	102995

### Southern Region

#### Andhra Pradesh

44.	Ramagundam STPS	12930	12621	13057
45.	Simhadri	6045	5704	5695
46.	Kothagudem	7200	7001	7040
47.	Vijayawada	7860	7035	7116
48.	Rayalaseema	4740	3013	3099
49.	Ramagundam B	330	332	332

#### Tamil Nadu

50.	Tuticorin	5805	5267	5383
51.	Ennore	2700	1932	1971
52.	Mettur	5655	3642	3989
53.	North Madras	4005	2516	2550

#### Karnataka

54.	Raichur	9660	7261	7180
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Total S.R.

66930

56324

57412

### Eastern Region

#### Bihar

55.	Kahalgaon STPS	9642	4631	4930
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1	2	3	4	5
56.	Barauni	345	135	134
57.	Muzaffarpur	420	0	0
<b>Jharkhand</b>				
58.	Patratu	1380	652	669
59.	Tenughat	1920	1261	1244
60.	Bokaro (DVC)	3360	3170	3020
61.	Chandrapura (DVC)	2490	1653	1701
<b>West Bengal</b>				
62.	Durgapur (DVC)	1650	1056	1105
63.	Mejia (DVC)	5775	4521	4236
64.	Kolaghat	6825	6151	6081
65.	Bakreswar	3675	3133	3083
66.	Bandel	1575	1311	1315
67.	Sagardighi	260	131	68
68.	Santaldih	2310	1312	1243
69.	Durgapur (DPL)	2235	1394	1349
70.	New Cossipore (CESC)	495	444	449
71.	Titagarh (CESC)	1170	1084	1176
72.	S.G. St (CESC)	795	774	771
73.	Budge Budge (CESC)	2205	2172	2521
74.	Farakka STPS	11625	8480	8892
<b>Odisha</b>				
75.	Talcher STPS	17580	18001	17632
76.	Talcher Old	3000	2839	2801

1	2	3	4	5
	77. Ib Valley	2790	2746	2650
	Total E.R.	83522	67051	67070
	Total All India	359505	313366	316052

(Indigenous coal)

**II. Imported Coal**

Badarpur	120	111	83
I.P. Station	0	0	0
Panipat	330	166	0
Lehra Mohabbat	48	0	0
Roper	78	0	0
Kota	150	0	0
Suratgarh	150	0	0
Rihand STPS	375	124	132
NCTPP (Dadri)	60	31	32
Vindhyanchal STPS	420	127	145
Ramagundam STPS	0	0	0
Simhadri	441	151	151
Kahalgaon STPS	888	598	521
Talcher STPS	1350	868	804
Farakka STPS	1080	748	755
Ahmedabad	495	455	470
Gandhinagar	930	787	797
Sikka	300	241	249
Nasik	630	347	0

1	2	3	4	5
	Bhusawal	270	160	0
	Parli	390	179	0
	Khaperkheda	360	253	68
	Dahanu	420	427	408
	Tuticorin	0	841	808
	Mettur	0	505	507
	North Chennai	0	449	455
	Raichur	0	0	0
	Kolaghat	360	23	0
	Santaldih	60	26	0
	New Cossipore (CESC)	0	12	0
	Titagarh (CESC)	105	95	0
	Budge Budge	420	343	0
	Trombay	0	2086	2030
	Total Import	10230	10153	8415
	All India Total	369735	323519	324467

**Statement-IB**

*Coal Statement of Thermal Power Stations for April, 2008 to March, 2009*

(Quantity in thousand tonnes)

Sl.No.	Name of TPS	Linkage	Receipt	Consumption
1	2	3	4	5
<b>I. Domestic</b>				
<b>Northern Region</b>				
<b>Delhi</b>				
1.	I.P. T.P.S.	1110	867	896

1	2	3	4	5
	2. Rajghat TPS	765	792	735
	3. Badarpur TPS	4560	3999	4353
	<b>Haryana</b>			
	4. Faridabad Ext.	900	575	552
	5. Panipat TPS	7995	6447	6887
	6. Yamuna Nagar TPS	3345	2191	2253
	<b>Punjab</b>			
	7. GH TPS (Leh. Moh.)	4830	3264	3418
	8. GND TPS (Bhatinda)	2460	2085	2103
	9. Roper TPS	7200	6389	6440
	<b>Rajasthan</b>			
	10. Kota TPS	6915	5819	5869
	11. Suratgarh TPS	7755	6171	6334
	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>			
	12. Anpara TPS	8970	8489	8641
	13. Harduaganj B	1035	798	819
	14. Obra TPS	5280	4935	4894
	15. Panki TPS	1320	1066	1173
	16. Parichha TPS	3795	2816	2800
	17. Dadri (NCTPP)	4725	4446	4383
	18. Rihand STPS	10803	10548	10581
	19. Singrauli (STPS)	10710	11473	11310
	20. Tanda TPS	2490	2449	2407
	21. Unchahar TPS	6810	5416	5412
	Total Northern Region	103773	91035	92260



1	2	3	4	5
<b>Western Region</b>				
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>				
22.	Korba East-V	3060	2923	2804
23.	Korba-II	2940	2886	2900
24.	Korba-West TPS	4425	4521	4819
25.	Korba STPS	11373	11984	11960
26.	SIPAT STPS	3540	2936	3156
27.	OP Jindal TPS	0	4892	4416
<b>Gujarat</b>				
28.	Gandhinagar TPS	3720	3310	3362
29.	Sikka Rep. TPS	990	928	938
30.	Ukai TPS	4071	3330	3369
31.	Wanakbori TPS	8520	7606	7612
32.	TORR Power AEC	1470	1391	1407
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>				
33.	Amarkantak	1890	949	930
34.	Sanjay Gandhi TPS	7275	6191	5976
35.	Satpura TPS	7425	6834	6511
36.	Vindyanchal STPS	16593	17599	17669
<b>Maharashtra</b>				
37.	Bhusawal TPS	2220	2521	2745
38.	Chandrapur	13620	12917	12155
39.	Khaperkheda TPS-II	5130	4867	5291
40.	Koradih TPS	6135	4700	4870
41.	Nasik TPS	3975	4184	4588

1	2	3	4	5
	42. Parli TPS	4914	4177	4115
	43. Paras TPS	1980	1287	1055
	44. Dahanu TPS	2970	1969	1948
	45. Trombay TPS	0	0	0
Total Western Region		118236	114902	114596

### Southern Region

#### Andhra Pradesh

46.	Dr. N. Tata Rao TPS	7095	6918	7269
47.	Kothagudem TPS	5901	6933	6955
48.	Ramagundam-B TPS	315	345	339
49.	Rayalaseema TPS	5184	4318	4691
50.	Ramagundam STPS	13125	13211	12837
51.	Simhadri	6090	5907	5848

#### Karnataka

52.	Raichur TPS	9837	6488	6814
53.	Bellary TPS	200	955	793

#### Tamil Nadu

54.	Ennore TPS	2715	1860	1821
55.	Mettur TPS	4611	4075	3761
56.	North Chennai TPS	3429	2816	2758
57.	Tuticorin TPS	6024	4800	4679

Total Southern Region		64526	58626	58565
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### Eastern Region

#### Bihar

58.	Barauni TPS	360	63	98
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1	2	3	4	5
	59. Muzaffarpur TPS	360	135	153
	60. Kahalgaon TPS	8739	6983	6541
	<b>Jharkhand</b>			
	61. Patratu TPS	1560	933	944
	62. Tenughat TPS	1650	1425	1384
	63. Bokaro 'B' TPS	3285	2674	2601
	64. Chandrapura (DVC)	2115	1857	1764
	<b>Odisha</b>			
	65. IB Valley TPS	2775	2879	2818
	66. Talcher (Old) TPS	2718	2845	2939
	67. Talcher STPS	19050	16555	16944
	<b>West Bengal</b>			
	68. Durgapur TPS	1905	1428	1289
	69. Mejia TPS	7380	5147	4867
	70. Bakreswar TPS	4500	3615	3528
	71. Bandel TPS	1800	1480	1656
	72. D.P.L. TPS	3675	2431	2437
	73. Kolaghat TPS	6255	5515	5676
	74. Sagardighi TPS	2220	1311	1459
	75. Santaldih TPS	2190	1343	1305
	76. Budge Budge TPS	2085	2267	2510
	77. New Cossipore TPS	480	424	430
	78. Southern Repl. TPS	870	777	785
	79. Titagarh TPS	1320	1196	1219

1	2	3	4	5
	80. Farakka STPS	9744	7718	8090
	Total E.R.	87036	71001	71437
	Total All India	373571	335564	336858

## II. Imported Coal

Badarpur	240	35	74
I.P. Station	0	0	0
Panipat	540	356	0
Yamunanagar	0	27	0
Lehra Mohabbat	120	0	0
Roper TPS	135	0	0
Kota	330	202	0
Suratgarh	330	209	209
Rihand STPS	525	389	319
NCTPP (Dadri)	300	361	245
Tanda TPS	150	197	166
Unchahar TPS	150	198	131
Vindhyanchal STPS	675	411	372
Ramagundam STPS	1155	628	450
Simhadri	750	460	249
Kahalgaon STPS	1980	659	865
Talcher STPS	2100	998	970
Talcher (Old) TPS			109
Farakka STPS	1800	980	729
Ahmedabad (Torrent)	450	535	518

1	2	3	4	5
	Gandhinagar	960	712	668
	Wanakbori TPS	60	71	140
	Sikka	330	169	181
	Nasik	1080	428	0
	Bhusawal	615	159	0
	Parli	480	223	0
	Khaperkheda	480	376	46
	Koradih TPS	120	113	0
	Dahanu	570	566	628
	Tuticorin	540	1098	1132
	Mettur	585	676	649
	North Chennai	540	492	457
	Dr. N. Tata Rao	300	386	0
	Rayalseema	150	320	0
	Bellary TPS	0	83	0
	Raichur	600	603	0
	Mejia TPS	420	0	0
	Durgapur TPS	210	0	0
	Kolaghat	570	90	0
	Santaldih	315	34	0
	Bandel TPS	0	61	0
	Sagardighi TPS	0	63	0
	Southern Repl. TPS			0
	Bakreshwar	0	40	0

1	2	3	4	5
	Titagarh (CESC)	15	10	0
	Budge Budge	570	282	0
	Trombay	0	2233	2155
	Total Import	21330	16054	11462

**Statement-IC**

*Coal Statement of Thermal Power Stations for April 2009 to March-2010*

(Quantity in thousand tonnes)

Sl.No.	Name of TPS	Linkage	Receipt	Import	Consumption
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>I. Domestic</b>					
<b>Northern Region</b>					
<b>Delhi</b>					
1.	Rajghat TPS	804	553	0	636
2.	Badarpur TPS	4200	4196	162	4174
<b>Haryana</b>					
3.	Panipat TPS	7193	6939	498	7444
4.	Yamuna Nagar TPS	3108	2496	229	2742
<b>Punjab</b>					
5.	GH TPS (Leh. Moh.)	4797	4551	0	4525
6.	GND TPS (Bhatinda)	2041	1973	0	2015
7.	Roper TPS	6754	7007	0	6681
<b>Rajasthan</b>					
8.	Kota TPS	6810	5505	413	5741

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Suratgarh TPS	6993	6086	462	6384
10.	Chabra	670	140	0	161
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>					
11.	Anpara TPS	8496	8763	0	8736
12.	Harduaganj B	897	890	0	830
13.	Obra TPS	5004	4662	0	4810
14.	Panki TPS	900	1082	111	1054
15.	Parichha TPS	3597	2974	243	2932
16.	Dadri (NCTPP)	5736	4399	433	4893
17.	Rihand STPS	11928	10575	352	10857
18.	Singrauli STPS	11004	11097	0	11297
19.	Tanda TPS	4032	2457	243	2588
20.	Unchahar TPS	7032	5509	246	5637
Total Northern Region		101996	91854	3392	94137
<b>Western Region</b>					
21.	Korba East V	2604	3000	0	2956
22.	Korba-II	2700	3026	0	2857
23.	Korba-West TPS	4704	5046	0	4713
24.	Korba STPS	12816	12932	129	12729
25.	Sipat STPS	6129	5908	106	5633
26.	Pathadi TPS	1200	909	16	1098
27.	OP Jindal TPS	5340	5489	0	5444
28.	Bhilai TPS	210	253	0	272

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Gujarat</b>					
29.	Gandhi Nagar TPS			670	3875
30.	Sikka Rep. TPS	1452	994	200	1098
31.	Ukai TPS	4440	3372	0	3335
32.	Wanakbori TPS	8988	6961	533	7512
33.	TORR Power AEC Sikka			692	1881
34.	Mundra	0	0	822	313
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>					
35.	Amarkantak	2229	1141	0	1231
36.	Sanjay Gandhi TPS	6888	6212	0	6054
37.	Satpura TPS	6600	6335	0	5625
38.	Vindyanchal STPS	18732	18176	393	18480
<b>Maharashtra</b>					
39.	Bhusawal TPS	3048	2633	337	2766
40.	Chandrapur	13810	12113	548	12022
41.	Khaperkheda TPS-II	5406	5051	391	4823
42.	Koradih TPS	6201	4622	244	4311
43.	Nasik TPS	5388	4009	700	4418
44.	Parli TPS	5829	4752	351	4682
45.	Paras TPS	1800	1628	0	1421
46.	Dahanu TPS	3165	1858	668	2615
47.	Trombay	3750	0	2416	2186
Total Western Region		140269	120898	9216	124350



1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Southern Region</b>					
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>					
48.	Dr. N. Tata Rao TPS			462	7603
49.	Kothagudem TPS			0	7298
50.	Ramagundam-B TPS			0	350
51.	Rayalaseema TPS			288	4404
52.	Ramagundem STPS			645	12862
53.	Simhadri	5508	5553	344	5976
<b>Karnataka</b>					
54.	Ennore TPS	7940	5817	908	7708
55.	Bellary TPS	2828	1855	0	2045
56.	Torangallu	520	0	1202	1202
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>					
57.	Ennore TPS	1633	1461	0	1516
58.	Mettur TPS	4785	3811	526	4172
59.	North Chennai TPS	3327	3006	351	3355
60.	Tuticorin TPS	6453	4459	1134	5359
Total Southern Region		64309	57745	5860	63850
<b>Eastern Region</b>					
<b>Bihar</b>					
61.	Barauni TPS	397	287	0	262
62.	Muzaffarpur TPS	504	429	0	417
63.	Kahalgaoon TPS	8232	8482	898	9496

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Jharkhand</b>					
64.	Patratu TPS	996	1037	0	1003
65.	Tenughat TPS	2004	1745	0	1504
66.	Bokaro 'B' TPS	3000	3076	16	2758
67.	Chandrapura (DVC)	1704	1888	0	1546
<b>Odisha</b>					
68.	IB Valley TPS	2727	2537	0	2539
69.	Talcher (Old) TPS	3312	2952	84	2963
70.	Talcher STPS	20064	17938	1381	19289
<b>West Bengal</b>					
71.	Durgapur TPS	1386	1416	0	1555
72.	Mejia TPS	6352	4225	312	4380
73.	Bakreswar TPS	5463	4016	336	4586
74.	Bandel TPS	1464	1270	102	1358
75.	D.P.L. TPS	3708	2402	0	2255
76.	Kolaghat TPS	5892	5512	280	5910
77.	Sagardighi TPS	3859	1799	180	2103
78.	Santalalih TPS	1797	996	0	1030
79.	Budge Budge TPS	2403	2349	249	2438
80.	New Cossipore TPS	364	380	1	378
81.	Southern Repl. TPS	691	732	7	772
82.	Titagarh TPS	1671	1176	39	1231
83.	Farakka STPS	11385	7281	877	8135
Total Eastern Region		89380	73933	4762	77919
Total All India		395954	344430	23230	360256

**Statement-ID****Coal Statement of Thermal Power Stations for April 2008 to March-2009**

(Quantity in thousand tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of TPS	Requirement	Receipt (Domestic)	Receipt (Import)	Consumption
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>I. Domestic</b>					
<b>Northern Region</b>					
<b>Delhi</b>					
1.	I.P. TPS				
2.	Rajghat TPS	260	193		212
3.	Badarpur TPS	1358	1230	251	1266
<b>Haryana</b>					
4.	Faridabad Ext.				
5.	Panipat TPS	2403	2249	21	2101
6.	Yamuna Nagar TPS	1044	9720	0	829
7.	Rajiv Gandhi TPS			46	350
<b>Punjab</b>					
8.	GH TPS (Leh. Moh.)	1602	1522	0	1421
9.	GND TPS (Bhatinda)	664	544	0	461
10.	Roper TPS	2230	2238	0	2233
<b>Rajasthan</b>					
11.	Kota TPS	2532	2087	31	2129
12.	Suratgarh TPS	2655	1912	0	1943
13.	Chabra TPP	973	283	0	260

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>					
14.	Anpara TPS	2747	2628	0	2890
15.	Harduaganj B			0	309
16.	Obra TPS	1618	1357	0	1451
17.	Panki TPS	291	342	0	368
18.	Parichha TPS	1223	933	0	915
19.	Dadri (NCTPP)	2468	1761	410	2251
20.	Rihand STPS	3871	2664	232	3510
21.	Singrauli STPS			99	4140
22.	Tanda TPS	1317	802	75	847
23.	Unchahar TPS			96	1939
24.	Rosa TPP PH-I	489	374	0	439
Total Northern Region		36870	30197	1261	32264
<b>Western Region</b>					
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>					
25.	Korba East-V	842	1019	0	975
26.	Korba-II	873	963	0	983
27.	Korba-West TPS	1521	1561	0	1617
28.	Korba STPS	4150	3972	35	4021
29.	Sipat STPS	1985	1704	94	1957
30.	Pathadi TPS	814	900	0	813
31.	Bhilai TPS	1020	1036	0	968
32.	OP Jindal TPS	1780	2068	0	1904

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Gujarat</b>					
33.	Gandhi Nagar TPS			272	1347
34.	Sikka Rep. TPS	472	258	0	309
35.	Ukai TPS	1439	1176	0	1215
36.	Wanakbori TPS			138	2365
37.	Sabarmati (C. Station)			260	698
38.	Mundra			706	704
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>					
39.	Amarkantak	738	407	0	363
40.	Sanjay Gandhi TPS	2242	1844	0	1798
41.	Satpura TPS	2134	1941	19	1916
42.	Vindyanchal STPS	6072	5309	331	6310
<b>Maharashtra</b>					
43.	Bhusawal TPS	996	918	8	738
44.	Chandrapur	4258	1800	0	1386
45.	Khaperkheda TPS-II	1793	1628	19	1715
46.	Koradih TPS	2045	1529	19	1409
47.	Nasik TPS	1779	1395	127	1548
48.	Parli TPS	2201	1668	4	1670
49.	Paras TPS	852	739	0	744
50.	Dahanu TPS	977	670	280	918
51.	Trombay	1500		711	846
Total Western Region		47626	38368	3023	41237

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Southern Region</b>					
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>					
52.	Dr. N. Tata Rao TPS			94	2925
53.	Kothagudem TPS			0	2262
54.	Ramagundam-B TPS			0	89
55.	Rayalaseema TPS			0	1576
56.	Ramagundem STPS			168	4343
57.	Simhadri	1784	1861	211	2084
58.	Kakatiya TPS	180	103	0	46
<b>Karnataka</b>					
59.	Raichur TPS	2625	1613	134	1758
60.	Bellary TPS	865	718	0	759
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>					
61.	Ennore TPS	528	540	0	557
62.	Mettur TPS	1557	1410	273	1506
63.	North Chennai TPS	1079	768	158	1003
64.	Tuticorin TPS	2101	1247	370	1934
Total Southern Region		20942	18322	1408	20842
<b>Eastern Region</b>					
<b>Bihar</b>					
65.	Barauni TPS	129	90	0	81
66.	Muzaffarpur TPS	163	170	0	154
67.	Kahalgauon TPS	2679	2753	537	3298

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Jharkhand</b>					
68.	Patratu TPS	322	260	0	240
69.	Tenughat TPS	648	498	0	512
70.	Bokaro 'B' TPS	970	1109	0	1016
71.	Chandrapura (DVC)	782	731	0	585
<b>Odisha</b>					
72.	IB Valley TPS	882	844	0	966
73.	Talcher (Old) TPS	1079	1026	35	1020
74.	Talcher STPS	6515	4893	1176	6003
<b>West Bengal</b>					
75.	Durgapur TPS	448	593	0	532
76.	Mejia TPS	2058	1740	182	1822
77.	Bakreswar TPS	1938	1806	69	1783
78.	Bandel TPS	558	560	0	577
79.	D.P.L. TPS	1199	635	0	542
80.	Kolaghat TPS	1908	2048	50	2078
81.	Sagardighi TPS	1240	745	17	793
82.	Santaldih TPS	584	349	0	318
83.	Budge Budge TPS	1000	1034	78	1243
84.	New Cossipore TPS	128	134	0	144
85.	Southern Repl. TPS	225	271	25	305
86.	Titagarh TPS	526	416	14	446
87.	Farakka STPS	3706	2198	564	2728
Total Eastern Region		29692	24911	2747	27197
Total All India		135130	111798	8439	121540

### Stock Exchanges

5227. SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the location-wise detail of Stock Exchanges functioning in the country as on date;

(b) the exchange-wise details of the shares listed;

(c) the approximate number of shareholders in the country;

(d) the exchange-wise detail of the annual turn-over recorded during each of the last three years;

(e) the details of the measures taken during the last three years to protect the interests of shareholders and to promote the awareness about share market to people;

(f) whether any suggestions regarding the functioning of stock exchanges have been received by the Government; and

(g) if so, the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The location-wise details of the recognised Stock Exchanges in the country alongwith the number of companies listed with them are enclosed Statement-I.

(c) As informed by the capital market regulator, Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), precise data regarding the total number of shareholders in the

country is not available. However, the number of persons holding demat account with the two depositories i.e., National Securities Depository Ltd. (NSDL) and Central Depository Services (India) Ltd. (CDSL) as on 31st July, 2010 is estimated to be 107.9 lakh and 68.3 lakh respectively. It may be noted that the same shareholders might hold account with both depositories.

(d) The annual turn-over recorded at the recognised Stock Exchanges during the last three years is enclosed as Statement-II.

(e) SEBI projects the interest of investors in securities and promotes the development of and regulation of securities markets. Towards this end, SEBI has framed various regulations/guidelines for the protection of the investors in securities market under various Acts. To protect the interests of shareholders and promote awareness about share market, the activities undertaken by SEBI include:—

- quick investor grievance redressal;
- educating investors to enable them to take informed investment decisions;
- taking deterrent enforcement actions against errant entities, and
- compensating investors in case of defaults.

(f) and (g) A Committee has been constituted by SEBI under the Chairmanship of Dr. Bimal Jalan, to review the ownership and governance norms of Market Infrastructure Institutions, including that of stock exchanges.

### Statement-I

*Location-wise details and companies listed in recognised Stock Exchanges as on 23.8.2010*

Sl. No.	Name of the Exchange	Location	Number of companies listed
1	2	3	4
1.	Ahmedabad Stock Exchange Ltd.	Ahmedabad	2344
2.	Bangalore Stock Exchange Ltd.	Bangalore	335



1	2	3	4
3.	Bhubaneswar Stock Exchange Ltd.	Bhubaneswar	51
4.	Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd.	Mumbai	4990
5.	Calcutta Stock Exchange Ltd.	Kolkata	2627
6.	Cochin Stock Exchange Ltd.	Cochin	183
7.	Coimbatore Stock Exchange Ltd.	Coimbatore	209
8.	Delhi Stock Exchange Ltd.	New Delhi	2794
9.	Inter-connected Stock Exchange Ltd.	Navi Mumbai	5
10.	Jaipur Stock Exchange Ltd.	Jaipur	734
11.	Ludhiana Stock Exchange Ltd.	Ludhiana	324
12.	Madras Pradesh Stock Exchange Ltd.	Indore	301
13.	Madras Stock Exchange Ltd.	Chennai	1285
14.	MCX Stock Exchange Ltd.	Mumbai	Nil (*)
15.	National Stock Exchange of India Ltd.	Mumbai	1497
16.	OTC Exchange of India	Mumbai	59
17.	Pune Stock Exchange Ltd.	Pune	217
18.	The Guwahati Stock Exchange Ltd.	Guwahati	231
19.	U.P. Stock Exchange Ltd.	Kanpur	656
20.	United Stock Exchange of India Ltd.	Mumbai	Nil (*)
21.	Vadodara Stock Exchange Ltd.	Vadodara	474

(\*) MCX Stock Exchange Limited and United Stock Exchange of India Ltd. have been granted recognition to initially operate in currency derivative segment only.

### Statement-II

#### Details of the annual turnover on recognised Stock Exchanges

Sl. No.	Name of the Exchange	Annual Turnover (in Rs. crore)		
		2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5
1.	National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. (*)	15,034,860	14,898,598	20,462,740

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd. (*)	1,425,286	1,328,581	1,274,085
3.	MCX Stock Exchange Ltd. (**)	—	43,572	1,071,583
4.	Calcutta Stock Exchange Ltd.	520	357	1,045
5.	Uttar Pradesh Stock Exchange Ltd.	518	160	31
6.	Ahmedabad Stock Exchange Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Bangalore Stock Exchange Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	Bhubaneswar Stock Exchange Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Cochin Stock Exchange Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	Coimbatore Stock Exchange Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	Delhi Stock Exchange Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	Inter-connected Stock Exchange Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Jaipur Stock Exchange Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
14.	Ludhiana Stock Exchange Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Madhya Pradesh Stock Exchange Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	Madras Stock Exchange Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	OTC Stock Exchange of India	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Pune Stock Exchange Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
19.	The Guwahati Stock Exchange Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	Vadodara Stock Exchange Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
21.	United Stock Exchange of India Ltd. (***)	—	—	—

(\*) – Includes Cash, Derivative and Currency Derivative Segments.

(\*\*) – MCX-SX commenced operations in Currency Derivatives Segment on October 7, 2008.

(\*\*\*) – United Stock Exchange of India Ltd. has been granted recognition from 22.3.2010 for a period of one year to initially to operate in currency derivative segment only. However, till date they have not commenced operations.

[English]

**Joint Venture Projects of NTPC**

5228. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Joint Venture projects of National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) functioning in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has made any assessment of the functioning of various Joint Venture projects with the NTPC;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the revenue earned by the NTPC from various power plants during the last year;

(e) whether the NTPC proposes to set up any Joint Venture project in Gujarat; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) State-wise details of Joint Venture (JV) Power Stations of NTPC including those which are under construction are given in the Statement.

(b) and (c) Advisory Group under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Power, committee constituted under Chairmanship of Secretary (Heavy Industries) and Committee on Power Sector issues chaired by Secretary (Power) are taking regular reviews of various power projects including Joint Venture projects.

The performance of various NTPC Joint Venture projects are also reviewed in the Quarterly Performance Review (QPR) meeting of NTPC being taken by Secretary (Power), Gol.

NTPC – BHEL Power Project Private Limited (NBPPL)

is jointly reviewed by Secretary, Department of Heavy Industry and Secretary, Ministry of Power. The review of the progress of JV of NTPC and Bharat Forge is also monitored by Ministry of Power.

Every effort is being made to address the issues/improve bottlenecks so that power projects including those under Joint Venture are commissioned as per agreed schedule.

NTPC has adopted a multi-pronged growth strategy which includes capacity addition through green field projects, brown field expansions, joint ventures and acquisitions. Joint Venture companies set up by NTPC either with other Central Public Sector Utilities or with State Electricity Boards for setting up/operation of power plants as indicated in reply to para (a) above.

In order to supervise execution of projects by Joint ventures, NTPC has nominated a whole time Director, Executive Directors/General Managers as part-time Directors on the Board of Joint Ventures. Quarterly performance reports on the working of Joint Ventures are also placed at the meeting of the Board of Directors of NTPC, which comprises two Government Directors and 09 (Nine) Independent Directors nominated by the Ministry of Power.

NTPC has established a State of art Project Monitoring Centre (PMC) to take advantage of IT tools, which adds the dimension of on-line and real time capability for project planning and monitoring of its Projects including Joint Venture Projects. Access has also been provided to the Web-based Milestone Monitoring system to Ministry of Power, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and CEA which would facilitate monitoring of project execution activities against milestones.

(d) The total revenue generated by power plants of NTPC in 2009-10 was Rs. 46,414.60 crore.

(e) and (f) At present NTPC has no proposal to set up a JV project in the State of Gujarat.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of Joint Venture (JV) Power Stations of NTPC including those which are under construction*

Sl. No.	Name of the Joint Venture Project	Capacity (MW)	Joint Ventures
<b>Bihar</b>			
1.	Muzaffarpur (Coal) (2×110 MW)	110*	Owned by Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd. – a JV between NTPC and Bihar SEB (NTPC-51% and BSEB-49%)
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>			
2.	Bhilai (Coal) (1×74 + 2×250 MW)	574	Owned by NTPC-SAIL Power Company Pvt. Ltd. – a JV between NTPC & SAIL (NTPC-50% and SAIL-50%)
<b>Maharashtra</b>			
3.	Ratnagiri (Gas based)	1940	Owned by Ratnagiri Gas and Power Private Ltd. – a JV between NTPC, GAIL, MSEB (holding Company) and IFIs (NTPC-30.17%, GAIL-30.17%, IFIs-21.77% and MSEB Holding Company-17.89%)
<b>Odisha</b>			
4.	Rourkela (Coal) (2×60 MW)	120	Owned by NTPC-SAIL Power Company Pvt. Ltd. – a JV between NTPC & SAIL (NTPC-50% and SAIL-50%)
<b>West Bengal</b>			
5.	Durgapur (Coal) (2×60 MW)	120	Owned by NTPC-SAIL Power Company Pvt. Ltd. – a JV between NTPC & SAIL (NTPC-50% and SAIL-50%)
Total		2864	

\*One unit of 110 MW is operational and the 2nd unit is under Renovation and Modernization.

*NTPC's JV power projects under construction*

Sl. No.	Name of the Joint Venture Project	Capacity (MW)	Joint Ventures
1	2	3	4
1.	Muzaffarpur Expansion (2×195 MW)	390	Owned by Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd. – a JV between NTPC and Bihar SEB (NTPC-51% and BSEB-49%)

1	2	3	4
2.	Nabinagar Thermal Power Project (4×250 MW)	1000	Owned by Bhartiya Rail Bijlee Company Ltd. – a JV between NTPC and Ministry of Railways (NTPC-74% and Indian Railways-26%)
3.	Indira Gandhi Super Thermal Power Project (3×500 MW)	1500	Owned by Aravali Power Company Pvt. Ltd., – a JV between NTPC, HPGCL & IPGCL (NTPC-50%, HPGCL 25% & IPGCL-25%)
4.	Vallur Thermal Power Project Stage-I, Phase-I and II (3×500 MW)	1500	NTPC-Tamil Nadu Energy Company Ltd. – a JV between NTPC & TNEB (NTPC-50% & TNEB-50%)
Total		4390	

[Translation]

**Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre**

5229. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:  
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

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

(a) whether the Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre was set up for providing health care services to the victims of Bhopal Gas Disaster;

(b) if so, the death thereof alongwith the date of establishment of the said centre;

(c) whether allegations of clinical trials on patients have been levelled against the said hospital;

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

(e) the details of any inquiry conducted/being conducted by the Government in this regard alongwith the name of the agency by which the inquiry was/is being conducted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) Bhopal Memorial Hospital land Research Centre (BMHRC) was set up under BMHT for providing health care services to victims of Bhopal gas tragedy and population of Bhopal at large.

The first Mini Unit (Outreach Centre) was started in April, 1998. BMHRC was commissioned in July, 2000.

(c) and (d) There were news reports about the Clinical drug trials which were conducted from 2004 and then stopped in 2008 at MBHRC. However, till date MBHRC has not received and complaint from any patient regarding clinical drug trial. The BMHRC undertook 8 clinical trials from 2004 to August, 2008.

(e) Following newspaper reports and reports in print and electronic media regarding the clinical drug trials, an inquiry has been instituted by the Secretary, Health, Government of Madhya Pradesh on 16th June, 2010.

[English]

**Micro-Finance Companies**

5230. SHRI M. I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has under taken any study in the recent past to know the problems being faced by the poor people from the micro-finance companies across the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that it had requested Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) to conduct a study on the Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) operating in Andhra Pradesh. SIDBI has submitted its report to RBI. The SIDBI study has revealed that Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) charge high interest rate and have high net interest margin and return on assets. Further, multiple borrowing and lending exists. The reason for borrowing from multiple sources is the need for higher loan amounts on the part of beneficiaries. Delay in getting loans and insufficient loan amount are the main reasons for borrowing from MFIs.

The Government is aware that the reason for the growth in MFI lending is partly due to lack of adequate formal banking facilities in rural areas. Finance Minister, in the Budget Speech 2010-11 announced a decision to provide appropriate banking facilities to habitations having a population in excess of 2000 by March, 2012. It is also proposed to extend insurance and other services to the targeted beneficiaries. These services will be provided using the Business Correspondent and other models with appropriate technology back up. By this arrangement, it is proposed to cover about 72,300 rural habitations.

Further, a Microfinance Development and Equity Fund has been set up in NABARD with a corpus of Rs. 200 crore. This corpus has been enhanced by another Rs. 200 crore in the year 2010-11. In addition, The Financial Inclusion Fund (FIF) and the Financial Inclusion Technology Fund (FITF) have been constituted with a view to ensuring access to timely and adequate credit and

financial services to vulnerable groups, such as weaker sections and low income groups, at an affordable cost. Both these funds have been augmented by Rs. 100 crore each in the year 2010-11.

#### Procedure on Corporate Take Over

5231. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Committee which has recommended that the procedure of Corporate acquisitions through the hostile take over route be amended;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the salient and significant departures recommended by the Committee from the earlier take over code;

(d) whether the Government has applied itself to the recommendations of the SEBI Committee;

(e) whether the Government propose to put the take over code on a statutory basis;

(f) whether the new or proposed take over code not disincentivise corporate risk taking by raising the acquisition bar to 100 per cent; and

(g) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) SEBI had constituted a Committee called the "Takeover Regulations Advisory Committee (TRAC)" which has recommended amendments to the procedure for corporate acquisitions.

(b) The mandate of the committee was to examine and review SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 1997 and to suggest suitable amendments therein.

The Committee consisted of experts in the relevant areas and was headed by Mr. C. Achuthan, Former Presiding Officer, Securities Appellate Tribunal.

(c) The salient and significant departures recommended by the Committee include:—

- Initial trigger for an open offer to be 25 per cent of the voting capital of a listed company.
- Compulsory open offer for all the shares of the target company.
- The creeping limit of 5 per cent per annum, to be made applicable till the aggregate post-acquisition shareholding of the acquiree reaches the maximum permissible non-public shareholding limit.
- The minimum offer price will be based on 12 weeks' volume weighted average of market prices.

(d) and (e) The Government would take a view on the recommendations of the Committee when they are considered by the SEBI Board.

(f) The compulsory requirement to make open offer of 100 per cent of shares would ensure equality of opportunity to all shareholders. This requirement will prevent non-serious entities from making takeover efforts.

(g) Does not arise in view of reply to (f) above.

### **Restructuring of Loans**

5232. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government allows 'Restructuring of Loans' to various State Governments owing to their financial situation;

(b) whether Government has permitted 'Restructuring of Loans' to any State Governments in the past;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has received any request from the State of Punjab for Restructuring of Loan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) On the basis of the recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC) during its award period, 2005-2010, a Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility was extended to States. This facility involved (i) Consolidation of loans from Ministry of Finance, contracted till 31.3.2004 and outstanding as on 31.3.2005, for a fresh tenure of twenty years of an interest rate of 7.5% per annum and (ii) Debt waiver to States based on their fiscal performance. In pursuance of this, loans from Ministry of Finance to 26 States, that had enacted their Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, have been consolidated. Debt waiver amounting to Rs. 19963.66 crore has been provided to eligible States. On the recommendations of TFC, the moratorium on repayments and interest payments on outstanding special team loans raised by Punjab was extended, and eventually bet relief of Rs. 6500 crore was provided in 2006-07 and 2007-08.

The Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII) has, inter-alia, recommended for its award period (2010-15), that loans given to States and administered by Ministries other than Ministry of Finance, outstanding as at the end of 2009-10, be written off, subject to conditions prescribed. FC-XIII has also recommended that loans contracted by States from National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) till 2006-07 and outstanding at the end of 2009-10 be reset at 9% interest rate, subject to conditions prescribed. Government of India has accepted these recommendations in principle.

Besides, Government of India permits State Governments to borrow from external agencies for structural readjustments including retiring of high cost debt.

(d) and (e) Government of Punjab has indicated that it will have a gross debt of Rs. 71086 crore at the end of 2010-11, and has requested a package to ameliorate the debt burden of the State.

FC-XII has identified Kerala, Punjab and West Bengal as the three general category States with revenue deficit. These States also carry high outstanding liabilities. FC-XIII has recommended annual Revenue and Fiscal

Deficit targets for these States to eliminate Revenue Deficit by 2014-15 and achieve Fiscal Deficit/GSDP ratio of 3% by 2013-14. Government of India has accepted these recommendations in principle. A Committee has been set up to explore ways to assist these States in getting out of their current fiscal stress along with measures to be taken by the States to prevent the recurrence of such a situations in the future.

[Translation]

#### **Machinery to Deal with Outbreak of Diseases**

5233. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has set up any mechanism/machinery to deal with the sudden outbreak of diseases or diseases caused by natural calamities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the financial provisions made for the purpose; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India has Integrated Disease Surveillance Project being implemented in all districts. Under this project trained rapid response teams are available at district level to investigate the outbreak and take necessary public health measures. If the outbreak requires an intervention at State/National level then the State/National Rapid Response Teams are deputed to investigate the outbreak and recommend public health measures. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare also provides the State with guidance and logistic support, wherever required.

For managing epidemics/outbreak of diseases associated with natural calamities, norms under Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) provide for funds. These funds are released on

recommendations of State Level Committee (for assistance to be provided under CRF) and as per the assessment of the Central Team (for assistance to be provided under NCCF), on case to case basis.

#### **Expenditure of Cooperative Societies**

5234. SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:  
SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide the amount equivalent to two per cent of the amount given by the Government for payment to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS) labourers for meeting the expenditure incurred by the cooperative societies in regard thereto;

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

(c) whether the amount granted to the Rajasthan as loan waiver amount in 2008-09 under the Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility (DCRF) has been recovered in the recent past; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) In accordance with Section 22(1)(c) of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (MGNREG) Act, the Central Government shall meet such percentage of the total cost of the Scheme as may be determined by the Central Government towards the administrative expenses. This administrative expenditure under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA which was earlier limited to 2% of the total cost was enhanced to 4% with effect from 01.04.2007 and has further been enhanced to 6% with effect from 01.04.2009.

(c) and (d) Based on the recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC), under the Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility (DCRF), Government of Rajasthan was provisionally granted a debt waiver amounting to Rs. 308.70 crore for the year 2008-09, as its ratio



of Fiscal Deficit to Gross State Domestic Product in 2008-09 (BE) was 3.3%, below the prescribed limit of 3.5%.

In order to reduce the time lag in providing debt relief, TFC recommended that for the purpose of determining the write-off, the revenue deficit indicated in the revised estimates of the preceding year may be used provisionally, so that the relief in respect of a year is available in the immediately succeeding year. TFC further suggested that necessary adjustment may be carried out subsequently once the finance accounts become available.

The final eligibility of debt waiver to Government of Rajasthan was reassessed with the availability of finance accounts for the year 2008-09 and it was seen that the ratio of Fiscal Deficit to Gross States Domestic Product deteriorated to 4.5%. Therefore, the provisional debt relief granted to Government of Rajasthan was withdrawn.

The process as recommended by the TFC is followed for all States. To this extent the amount was not so much as 'recovered' as that the State was found ineligible for the provisional relief granted in anticipation of assessment. The relief was therefore, withdrawn.

[English]

#### **Inflow of Foreign Tourists**

5235. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state the steps being taken by the Central Government to increase inflow of foreign tourists especially tourists from East Asia to North Eastern Region (NER)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): The Ministry of Tourism undertakes directly and also through its fourteen offices abroad various activities like printing and distribution of literature, carrying out advertisements and promotional campaigns through electronic, on-line and print media, outdoor branding, participation in the Travel and Trade fairs, organizing "Know India Seminars" and Roadshows for promoting varied India destinations and products including North Eastern Region in various source markets abroad. These source markets include East Asia.

Besides, Ministry of Tourism has been promoting North Eastern States by providing complimentary space to them in the Incredible India pavilion in major Travel and Tourism fairs like PATA Travel Mart, ITB Asia, WTM London and ITB Berlin which are attended by major stake holders in the Tourism, Travel and Hospitality Industry from all over the world.

The Tourism, Travel and Hospitality Trade from North Eastern States enjoy special relaxation in conditions for availing benefits under the Market Development Scheme like waiver of the Foreign exchange earnings clause and their approval by the Ministry of Tourism.

[Translation]

#### **Supply of Power**

5236. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to provide electricity to power deficit States from the neighbouring States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to set up new power generating units for power generation in these States; and

(d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

(c) and (d) Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity of different areas in a State including tribal areas is under the purview of the State Government/State Power Utility concerned, Government of India only supplements the efforts of State Government(s) by commissioning power projects and bulk power transmission system through Central Public Sector Undertakings.

As per mid-term appraisal carried out by the Planning Commission, the generating capacity addition target during the 11th Plan is 62,374 MW comprising 21,222 MW in Central Sector, 21,355 MW State Sector and 19,797 MW in Private Sector. The actual capacity addition during the 11th Plan (upto 3rd August, 2010) is 26,156 MW and the balance capacity is under execution.

[English]

### Hostels

5237. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the budget amount allocated and utilized for the running and functioning of Scheduled Tribe girls and Scheduled Tribe boys hostels during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of ST girls and boys hostels presently functioning all over the country, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has any plan to establish new ST girls and boys hostels and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether all the district centres and Block (Taluka) have been covered with ST girls and ST boys hostels and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of grants being provided to each hostels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements a Centrally Sponsored Scheme called "Hostels for ST Girls and Boys". Under this Scheme there is no provision of providing of Grants in Aid for running and functioning of hostels. The grant-in-aid is released to State Governments/UT Administrations/Universities for construction of hostel buildings only. The running and maintenance of these hostels is squarely the responsibility of the concerned State Government/UT Administration/University. State-wise release of fund for the last three years and the current year (as on 15.08.10) is given in Statement-I. Apart from this, Ministry gives Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations for running Hostels

and ST students under the schemes of (1) Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts (2) Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes. Under the scheme of Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, grant-in-aid is provided for many activities including running of hostels of ST students. State-wise allotment is not done under these schemes, State-wise release of fund for the last three years and the current year (15.08.10) is given in Statement-II.

(b) The number of hostels (boys and girls) sanctioned to State Governments/UT Administrations/Universities for construction of hostel buildings during the last three years and current financial year is at Statement-II and number of hostels for ST students being run by Non-Government Organisations through support of this Ministry is given as enclosed Statement-III.

(c) The Ministry does not establish the hostel buildings by itself. The Ministry assists State Government/UT Administrations/Universities by providing grant-in-aid for construction of hostel buildings. Grant-in-aid is considered on receipt of the complete proposal, as per the provisions of the scheme and subject to availability of funds under the scheme.

(d) The scheme is need-based and demand-driven, no State-wise or District-wise allocation is made under the scheme and State Governments/UT Administrations/Universities themselves seek the requirement of construction of hostels at a particular place. Under the scheme of Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations for running and maintenance of hostels is considered on receipt of the complete proposals duly recommended by State Level Committee and availability of funds under the Scheme. The said scheme is also need based, demand driven and no allocation is made State-wise/District-wise.

(e) No amount is fixed for construction of hostel buildings. The rates of construction are worked out by State Governments/UT Administrations/Universities on the basis of the State/UT PWD/CPWD scheduled of rates prescribed for such construction. However, an estimated amount of Rs. 12.50 lakhs per year per hostel is provided to NGOs for running and maintenance of Hostel for 100 ST students.

## Statement-I

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT/University	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11 (As on 15.8.2010)		
		Amount	Hostel	Seats	Amount	Hostel	Seats	Amount	Hostel	Seats	Amount	Hostel	Seats
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0			
3.	Assam	0.00	0	0	601.39	9	750	0.00	0	0			
4.	Bihar	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0			
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0	0	803.83	40	2050	830.83	Arrears	0			
6.	Goa	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0			
7.	Gujarat	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	646.10	44	4400			
8.	Himachal Pradesh	48.75	4	240	200.00	2	131	236.04	Arrears	0			
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0			
10.	Jharkhand	224.35	8	550	128.69	11	600	259.17	Arrears	0			
11.	Karnataka	150.00	6	300	125.01	0	0	250.00	10	700			
12.	Kerala	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0			
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0	0	255.00	Arrears	0	1300.00	60	3000			
14.	Maharashtra	0.00	0	0	889.56	15	2375	0.00	0	0			
15.	Manipur	564.61	29	656	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	1372.54	19	899
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0			
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0			
18.	Nagaland	186.50	Arrears	0	87.50	1	100	0.00	0	0			

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
19. Odisha	1197.00	252	25200	87.60	30	1200	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Rajasthan	0.00	0	0	1240.53	41	1850	1503.83	13	975	1612.32	32	1600	0	0
21. Sikkim	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22. Tamil Nadu	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	200.00	8	400	0	0	0	0	0
23. Tripura	228.79	7	400	1380.90	11	650	664.00	12	1200	0	0	0	0	0
24. Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25. Uttarakhnad	0.00	0	0	100.00	2	200	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26. West Bengal	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	10.03	1	20	179.90	2	200	0	0
27. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. Daman and Diu	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	600.00	5	500	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. University of Hyderabad	195.00	1	100	73.73	Arrears	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Rajiv Gandhi University, Arunachal Pradesh	145.00	2	200	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. JNU/IIT, Delhi	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi University	160.00	Arrears	0	0.00	0	0	500.00	Arrear	0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Punjab University Chandigarh	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. The English and Foreign Language University, (Shillong Campus), Hyderabad (AP)	0.00	0	0	526.27	2	420	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3700.00	314	28146	6500.00	164	10326	6400.00	148	10695	3164.76	53	2699	0	0

## Statement-II

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Hostel No. of Project	Released Amount	Hostel No. of Project	Released Amount	Hostel No. of Project	Released Amount	Hostel No. of Project	Released Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33	14.42	33	19.20	33	17.63	33	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0.16	2	0.24	2	0.42	2	0.00
3.	Assam	6	0.48	6	0.60	6	0.60	6	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	7	0.64	7	0.99	7	0.89	7	0.00
5.	Gujarat	6	0.32	6	0.40	6	0.40	6	0.25
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2	0.16	2	0.20	2	0.20	2	0.00
7.	Jharkhand	2	0.13	2	0.14	2	0.21	2	0.23
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
9.	Karnataka	1	1.88	1	0.10	1	0.10	1	0.10
10.	Kerala	4	0.32	4	0.40	4	0.40	4	0.10
11.	Madhya Pradesh	7	0.97	7	4.15	7	1.34	7	3.61
12.	Maharashtra	3	0.30	3	0.20	3	0.48	3	0.32
13.	Manipur	1	0.80	1	0.10	1	0.10	1	0.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14. Meghalaya	2	0.16	2	0.20	2	0.20	2	0.20	2	0.00
15. Mizoram	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
17. Nagaland	2	0.16	2	0.20	2	0.20	2	0.20	2	0.00
18. Odisha	32	2.39	32	12.94	32	13.39	32	0.34		
19. Rajasthan	4	0.57	4	0.59	4	1.26	4	0.00		
20. Sikkim	1	0.08	1	0.10	1	0.10	1	0.00		
21. Tamil Nadu	1	0.08	1	0.10	1	0.10	1	0.00		
22. Tripura	1	0.08	1	0.10	1	0.10	1	0.00		
23. Uttarakhand	2	0.16	2	0.20	2	0.20	2	0.00		
24. Uttar Pradesh	4	0.32	4	0.40	4	0.40	4	0.00		
25. West Bengal	15	1.57	15	1.50	15	1.50	15	0.10		
26. Delhi	1	0.08	1	0.10	1	0.10	1	0.10		
Total	139	26.23	139	43.15	139	40.32	139	5.15		

## Statement-III

Number of Hostels sanctioned (Boys and Girls) to State Governments/UT Administrations/Universities during the last three years and current financial year till 24.8.2010

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11 (as on 15.8.2010)		
		Total Hostel	Boys	Girls	Total Hostel	Boys	Girls	Total Hostel	Boys	Girls	Total Hostel	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Assam	0	0	0	9	2	7	0	0	0			
2.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	40	16	24	0	0	0			
3.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	17	27			
4.	Himachal Pradesh	4	1	3	2	1	1	0	0	0			
5.	Jharkhand	8	4	4	11	10	1	0	0	0			
6.	Karnataka	6	4	2	0	0	0	10	8	2			
7.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	55	5			
8.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
9.	Manipur	29	24	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	9	10
10.	Nagaland	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0			
11.	Odisha	252	0	252	30	0	30	0	0	0			
12.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	41	21	20	13	0	13	32	0	32
13.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	4	4			

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14. Tripura			7	4	3	11	3	8	12	3	9			
15. Uttarakhand			0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0			
16. West Bengal			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	1
17. Dadra and Nagar Haveli			5	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0			
18. University of Hyderabad			1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
19. Rajiv Gandhi University, Arunachal Pradesh			2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0			
20. The English and Foreign University (Shillong Campus), Hyderabad (AP)			0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0			
Total			314	40	274	164	70	94	148	88	60	53	10	43



### Sports Complexes

5238. SHRI V. ARUNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sports Complexes initially proposed to be developed by the Delhi Development Authority in Dwarka, sub-city of Delhi;

(b) the number of Sports Complexes in Dwarka fully commissioned so far and the time by which the remaining such complexes are likely to be commissioned;

(c) the details of standard facilities in the existing Sports Complexes including tennis courts, badminton, swimming, etc.;

(d) whether the full potential of the proposed facilities is functional/in the existing complexes; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Eight, as reported by Delhi Development Authority (DDA).

(b) Out of these, one has been commissioned. Commissioning of the remaining Sports Complexes involves planning, designing, construction etc. for which no precise timeframe can be indicated at this stage.

(c) The standard facilities existing in Dwarka Sports Complex, as intimated by DDA, are; – 6 tennis courts, 2 outdoor and 4 indoor badminton courts, Olympic size swimming pool, Games facilities for squash, table tennis, billiards, snooker, skating, cricket, football, basketball, and children park, jogging track, fitness centre, facilities for yoga etc.

(d) and (e) DDA has further informed that the facilities are functional in the existing sports complexes.

[Translation]

### Inclusion of BPL Families under NRHM

5239. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister

of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted for inclusion of families in the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) whether the Government would consider inclusion of those destitute poors, widows and the handicapped in the NRHM whose names are not included in the list of Below Poverty Line;

(c) whether any criteria has been fixed for inclusion of hospitals situated in the rural areas under the NRHM;

(d) whether the Government has received complaints against those included by flouting the criteria; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken on against them?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) NRHM is for all households in rural areas.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There are no fixed criteria; it is a universal coverage and strengthening system of health care in rural areas through provision of physical infrastructure, human resources, equipment, emergency transport, drugs, diagnostics and other support as per Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS).

(d) No

(e) Does not arise.

### Medical Colleges

5240. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the office bearers of Medical/Dental/Nursing Council of India are also in the governing bodies of private medical institutions in the country;

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

(c) whether the Medical Council of India (MCI) has reduced the number of seats in various medical colleges including the Indira Gandhi Medical College, Nagpur,

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

(e) the steps proposed to increase the number of seats in medical colleges in the country?

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

(a) and (b) As per the information provided by Medical Council of India (MCI), no office bearer of MCI is in the governing body of private medical institutions in the country. However, the Vice President, Indian Nursing Council (INC) and Joint Secretary, Dental Council of India (DCI) are in the governing body of private nursing/dental institutions. Any of the provisions of the Dentists Act, 1948 and INC Act, 1947 and Regulations made thereunder respectively does not prohibit any officer of the DCI/UNC to be in the governing body of private dental institutions.

(c) and (d) In view of the deficiencies, the MCI has not granted renewal of permission/increase of MBBS seats to 08 medical colleges including Indira Gandhi Medical College, Nagpur for the academic year 2010-11.

(e) In order to facilitate increase of the number of medical colleges and seats in various medical courses, the Central Government has amended the MCI, Regulations in terms of teacher student ratio, land requirements, bed strengths, annual intake capacity and other infrastructural facilities prescribed in MCI Regulations.

[English]

#### Funds for Implementation of R.T.E.

5241. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Finance Ministry has allocated funds needed for implementing the Right to Education Act (RTE);

(b) the likely share of the Centre and the States for funding the implementation; and

(c) the time by when funds will be advanced to the Ministry to put in place the infrastructure required for implementing the RTE?

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

(a) Yes, Madam, for the current year, Budget allocation of Rs. 15000 crore for the implementation of the Right to Education Act (RTE) through Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has already been made at the BE stage. Over and above this additional allocation of Rs. 4000 crore has been made during the first supplementary demands for grants.

(b) The framework for implementation of SSA program in the XI Plan provided for a graded sharing pattern between the Centre and State. For implementation of the revised RTE-SSA program the Government is considering a revised fund sharing pattern.

(c) As stated in (a) above, necessary allocation for the current year has already been made. The requirement would again be re-assessed at the next budgetary stage.

#### Educational Loans

5242. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any location or service-wise restrictions have been imposed for securing the education loans from the banks;

(b) if so, whether these conditions are proving to be a hurdle in seeking the education loans;

(c) the total number of branches of the United Bank of India and the Allahabad Bank functioning in Bihar;

(d) the details of the total education loan applications received as well as loans sanctioned against these applications by the branches of the said banks during each of the last three years and as on date;

(e) whether the students of certain Education and Research Institutes have not been provided education loan by the United Bank of India in Patna and the Allahabad Bank in Muzaffarpur, due to non-submission of applications under the service sector; and

(f) 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 provisions under Model Educational Loan Scheme, circulated by Indian Banks' Association (IBA), the loan application is to be sanctioned as per delegation of powers, preferably by the branch nearest to the place of residence of parents. However, IBA has advised banks that the education loan applications should not be rejected or passed on to other banks/branches on the ground of area of operation.

(c) and (d) As per information furnished by Allahabad Bank and United Bank of India, 161 branches of Allahabad Bank and 77 branches of United Bank of India are functioning in the State of Bihar.

The details of education loan applications received and sanctioned during the last three years and current year (upto 31st July, 2010) by these banks are as under:—

Name of bank/ year	Number of applications received	Number of applications sanctioned
1	2	3
<b>Allahabad Bank</b>		
2007-08	703	703
2008-09	786	780

1	2	3
2009-10	425	421
2010-11 (upto 31.07.10)	110	101
<b>United Bank of India</b>		
2007-08	103	101
2008-09	111	106
2009-10	115	113
2010-11 (upto 31.07.10)	108	104

*Source:* Allahabad Bank and United Bank of India.

(e) and (f) Allahabad Bank has reported that no such cases have been reported by their Regional Office at Muzaffarpur.

The United Bank of India has reported that no proposal for education loan from students of recognized Education and Research Institute is rejected on account of service area.

#### **Financial Assistance by NABARD**

5243. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has provided any financial assistance to various schools in the country for improving minimum standards;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current financial year, State-wise including Tamil Nadu;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The details of loans sanctioned by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for schools under the Rural Infrastructure and

Development Fund (RIDF) during the last three years, i.e. 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 and for the current financial year, 2010-11 (upto 31 July, 2010) to various States, including Tamil Nadu are given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Sanction of RIDF Loan for Schools during the last three years and current year  
(Upto 31 July, 2010)*

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (Upto 31 July, 2010)	
		No. project	Loan Amount	No. project	Loan Amount	No. project	Loan Amount	No. project	Loan Amount
1.	Andhra Pradesh	308	70.36	149	64.20	173	409.24		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh			2	8.10				
3.	Goa	1	15.52						
4.	Jharkhand	2568	96.61						
5.	Karnataka	1421	277.85	1424	174.26	484	160.01	138	50.21
6.	Kerala	74	18.59			12	33.14		
7.	Punjab	351	112.88	6	61.87	1504	65.08	351	12.24
8.	Rajasthan	1625	73.01			167	42.02		
9.	Sikkim	23	5.73	16	20.18	26	9.36		
10.	Tamil Nadu	59	50.44	1474	388.39	303	210.01	259	195.01
11.	West Bengal	109	18.79	34	26.42	1806	29.88	1	0.44
	Total	6539	689.78	3105	743.42	4475	958.74	749	257.90

Source: NABARD

### Maintenance of DDA Parks

5244. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of poor maintenance of Delhi Development Authority (DDA) parks in South Delhi particularly in Greater Kailash-I;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and steps taken for immediate repairs and replacement of walking track, light gloves etc. in the DDA parks;

(c) whether the DDA has since vacated its nursery in next to the park and the land approximately 2000 mts. is being used by nearby villagers;

(d) if so, the facts thereof; and

(e) the measures being adopted to get the nursery re-started to meet the requirement of nearby parks and save the land from the clutches of land grabbers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) DDA has informed that maintenance of parks particularly in Greater Kailash-I are in order and walking tracks in the parks are in a satisfactory condition with adequate lighting. Fused bulbs are shades are replaced wherever required.

(c) to (e) DDA has also informed that the area of nursery has since been vacated and developed well with plantation of trees and shrubs. The area of the park in Greater Kailash-I being small, there is no proposal to reconstruct nursery work there.

### Professional Standards in Adventure Sports

5245. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an overall decline in the professional standards in the field of adventure sports like river rafting, aero sports and other sports;

(b) whether the Government proposes to take any measures to address these safety concerns on priority by bringing out a legislation in this effect;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (d) Ministry of Tourism extends Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for the development of tourism including Adventure Tourism, on the basis of proposals received from them subject to scheme guidelines, availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

The Ministry of Tourism has prescribed Basic Minimum Standards for adventure tourism related activities covering land based, air based and water based activities. The Ministry has also issued Guidelines for Approval of Adventure Tour Operators, which is a voluntary scheme, open to all bonafide Adventure Tour Operators. Implementation of safety-precautionary measures to prevent any untoward incident are under the purview of concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

[Translation]

### UNICEF Report

5246. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the report of United Nations International Children's Education Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organisation (WHO), in the year 2008 Indians constituted 58 per cent among such population of the world, who relieved themselves in the open; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) According to WHO/UNICEF, Joint Monitoring Programme for water supply and sanitation, which is the official United

Nations mechanism tasked with monitoring of the progress towards the millennium development goals, India's share in the world of people who practiced open defecation was 49.5% in the year 2008.

(b) In respect of urban areas, the Ministry of Urban Development has launched the National Urban Sanitation Policy. One of the goals of the policy is to eliminate open defecation. Under the policy, initiatives such as awareness generation campaigns, rating of cities and formulation of City Sanitation Plans and State Sanitation Strategies has been taken up. 21 States and 136 Cities are in the process of formulating their strategies and plans respectively. The Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation is implementing the Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Programme. The Department of Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation under the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing total sanitation campaign since 1999 to make individual household toilets affordable and accessible to rural families.

[English]

#### **Depreciation Benefits for Wind Power Projects**

5247. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the benefits availed by the Wind Power Projects in last three years due to accelerated depreciation provision in terms of rupees and the corresponding increase in Wind Power Capacity;

(b) whether the Government has suggested any benchmark project cost for deciding depreciation benefit for such projects; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The wind power capacities installed during the years 2007-08, 2008-09, and 2009-10 are 1663 MW, 1485 MW and 1565 MW

respectively. Most of these projects have availed the 80% accelerated depreciation benefit available as per the Section 32 of Income Tax Act. However, the information about the benefits in terms of rupees is not available in this Ministry. Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) have informed that the information will have to be called from all the field units of CBDT from all over the country and will, therefore, require some time.

(b) and (c) As per the Income-tax Act, 1961 the depreciation @ 80% is allowed on windmills under written down value method. There is no benchmark project cost prescribed under the Act for claiming depreciation on wind mills.

[Translation]

#### **District Health Action Plan**

5248. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has the data regarding district health action plan being implemented under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof during the last three years including Jharkhand; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, under NRHM, District Health Action Plans are main instrument for planning. The Annual State Programme Implementation Plan is appraised and approved by the National Programme Coordination Committee.

(b) The State-wise details of District Health Action Plans including Jharkhand in last three years is as Statement.

(c) Does not arise.

**Statement***State-wise details of District Health Action Plans*

Sl. No.	State	Target (Total No. Districts)	No. of District having IDHAP 2008-09	No. of District having IDHAP 2009-10	No. of District having IDHAP 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bihar	38		37	38
2.	Chhattisgarh	18	16	16	18
3.	Himachal Pradesh	12	12	0	12
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	22	22	22
5.	Jharkhand	24	17	24	24
6.	Madhya Pradesh	50	48	50	50
7.	Odisha	30	30		30
8.	Rajasthan	33	33	34	33
9.	Uttar Pradesh	71	71	71	71
10.	Uttarakhand	13	13	13	13
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	16	16	16
12.	Assam	27	27	27	27
13.	Manipur	9	9	9	9
14.	Meghalaya	7	7	7	7
15.	Mizoram	10	9	9	9
16.	Nagaland	11	11	11	11
17.	Sikkim	4	4	4	4
18.	Tripura	4	4	4	4
19.	Andhra Pradesh	23	22	0	23

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Goa	2			0
21.	Gujarat	26	25	25	26
22.	Haryana	21	20	21	21
23.	Karnataka	29	29	29	29
24.	Kerala	14	14		14
25.	Maharashtra	35	33	33	33
26.	Punjab	20	20		20
27.	Tamil Nadu	32	29	29	29
28.	West Bengal	19	18		18
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	2	3	3
30.	Chandigarh	1			1
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1			1
32.	Daman and Diu	2	2		2
33.	Delhi	9	9	9	9
34.	Lakshadweep	1	0		0
35.	Puducherry	4	4	4	4
Total		642	576	507	631

[English]

**Setting up of Research Infrastructure in AIIMS**

5249. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) proposes to strengthen research infrastructure by setting up of its more centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to extend these facilities to various other major medical institutions in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which these are likely to be set up?



THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

**Notification by Central Electricity Authority**

5250. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has issued Notification on 17 March, 2006 binding the State Electricity Board (SEB) to adhere to certain regulations for the installation and operation of static energy meters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the name of the SEBs not adhering to regulations; and

(d) the action taken against these State Governments for violation of the Government norms on the purchase of energy meters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has informed that in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 55 and clause (e) of section 73 read with sub-section (2) of section 177 of Electricity Act, 2003, the CEA has prepared 'The Central Electricity Authority (Installation and Operation of Meters) Regulations, 2006' and notified on March 17, 2006.

Paragraph 4 & 5 of the Regulations stipulates as under:—

"4. Type of meters—

- (1) All interface meters, consumer meters and energy accounting and audit meters shall be of static type.
- (2) The meters not complying with these regulations shall be replaced by the license on his own or on request of the consumer. The meters may also be replaced as per the regulations

or directions of the Appropriate Commission or pursuant to the reforms programme of the Appropriate Government."

5. Standards—

All interface meters, consumer meters and energy accounting and audit meters shall:—

- (a) Comply with the relevant standards of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). If BIS Standards are not available for a particular equipment or material, the relevant British Standards (BS), International Electro-technical Commission (IEC) Standards, or any other equivalent Standards shall be followed:

Provided that Whenever an International Standard or IEC standard is followed, necessary corrections or modifications shall be made for nominal system frequency, nominal system voltage, ambient temperature, humidity and other conditions prevailing in India before actual adoption of the said Standard;

- (b) Conform to the standards on 'Installation and Operation of Meters' as specified in Schedule..."

(c) and (d) The Authority has further informed that the regulations are to be followed by all the State Electricity Boards/Power Utilities in the country and the Authority is not in receipt of the information of non-adherence of the regulations.

[Translation]

**Cess on Petrol/Diesel**

5251. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for the allocation of funds generated as cess on petrol and diesel and purpose of the same;

(b) the amount recovered as cess on petrol and diesel by the Union Government from the States during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) details of allocation made therefrom during the same period Ministry/agency-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The Central Government has created a dedicated fund called Central Road Fund from collection of Rs. 2 per litre as additional duty of excise on petrol and high speed diesel which is distributed for development and maintenance of National Highways, State roads, rural roads, and for construction or development of railway over bridges or under bridges and other safety features as provided in Central Road Fund Act, 2000 and the Fund as accrued is distributed as below:—

(i) The additional duty amount of Rs. 1.50 per litre is being allocated in the following manner:—

(1) 50% of the additional duty amount allocated on high speed diesel for development of rural roads.

(2) 50% of additional duty amount on high speed diesel and the entire additional duty amount collected on petrol are thereafter allocated as follows:—

A. An amount equal to 57.5% of such sum for the development and main-

tenance of National Highways;

B. An amount equal to 12.5% for construction of road under or over bridges and safety works at unmanned railway crossing;

C. An amount equal to 30% on development and maintenance of State roads, Out of this amount, 10% is kept as reserve by the Central Government for allocation to States for implementation of State road schemes of Inter-State Connectivity and Economic Importance.

(ii) The remaining additional duty amount of Rs. 0.50 per litre is entirely allocated for development and maintenance of National Highways.

(b) The State-wise collection of additional duty amount is not maintained. The amount collected towards additional duty of excise on petrol and High speed diesel during the period 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 is Rs. 13,265 crore, Rs. 15,198 crore and Rs. 16,591 crore respectively.

(c) Details placed below as Statement.

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department	Amount (Rs. crore)		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways:—			
(i)	National Highway Authority of India	*6541.06	**6972.47	8578.45
(ii)	Central Sponsored Scheme – E&I Roads	173.93	185.74	230.00
	Sub-Total	6714.99	7158.21	8808.45

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Ministry of Railways	724.69	773.90	958.26
3.	Ministry of Rural Development (PMGSY-Rural Roads)	3825.00	4046.25	4843.13
4.	For State Roads	1565.32	1671.64	2070.06
Grand Total		12830.00	13650.00	16680.00

Note: \*For National Highway Development Project.

\*\*For National Highways.

[English]

### Power from Waste

5252. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) plant in Delhi that will produce power from waste;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up similar plant in association with Bhabha Atomic Research Centre at Government hospitals and one plant at the Ghazipur which will be used for streetlights;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to set up such plants all over the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. A project for generating biogas from 500 kg. per day kitchen waste has been set up at Delhi Secretariat. The biogas produced from the plant is being directly used for cooking in the canteen.

(c) to (f) In order to promote purification and bottling of biogas, a scheme for demonstration of integrated technology package for medium size (200 to 1000 cum per day) biogas plants has been developed. Biogas plants can be based on the designs developed by the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre or other technology providers. So far, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has sanctioned 11 such projects, which are at various stages of implementation as per the details given in the Statement. Such proposals are developed by the beneficiary organization. Under this scheme, the Ministry provides central financial assistance of 50% of the cost (excluding the cost of land).

### Statement

*State-wise details of 11 projects for demonstration of biogas projects based on integrated technology package for medium size biogas plants sanctioned by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of sanctioned	Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Gujarat	1	Under Installation
2.	Maharashtra	1	Under Installation

1	2	3	4
3.	Punjab	3	One under installation and preparatory action is being taken at remaining two.
4.	Bihar	1	Preparatory action is being taken
5.	Karnataka	1	Under Installation
6.	Chhattisgarh	1	Under Installation
7.	Haryana	2	Preparatory action is being taken
8.	Rajasthan	1	Preparatory action is being taken
Total		11	

### Creation of Opportunities

5253. SHRI NATHUBHAI GOMANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the opportunities created under various schemes for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the country and specially for Dadra and Nagar Haveli during the financial year 2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009 and 2009-2010;

(b) the number of ST families benefited from these schemes during the above period and the total funds disbursed to the different projects;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide the multi level training for tribals in areas like television repair, car driving, Housekeeping/hospitality etc.; and

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

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

schemes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs under implementation are for all the States and UTs with tribal population, including Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Under these schemes, which supplement the efforts of the line Ministries, opportunities are created to be availed of by Scheduled Tribe population, for improvement of their socio economic condition primarily covering education and employment cum income generation activities. Also, in order to bridge the critical gaps in infrastructure in tribal areas and to bring the scheduled tribes at par with others and enhance their Human Development Index, grants are provided under Article, 275 (1) of the Constitution of all ST populated States.

(b) Under the schemes related to education, 46.85 lakhs students have benefited under the scheme of Post Matric Scholarship, Book Bank and Upgradation of Merit of ST students, 55345 seats have been created under the Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys, 36824 seats have been created under the Establishment of Ashram Schools Scheme, 27.14 lakh beneficiaries have been covered scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, 68614 ST Girls have benefited under the scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts and 45.63 lakhs beneficiaries are covered under the scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, during the period 2006-07 to 2009-10. However, the Special Area Programmes do not lend themselves to easy quantification on account of the diverse nature of activities and long gestation periods. The details of funds disbursed under the important schemes/projects, during 2006-07 to 2009-10 are at Statement.

(c) and (d) Under the scheme, 'Vocational Training in Tribal Areas', the tribal youth depending upon their educational qualification, present economic trends and the market potential, is provided training, in order to upgrade their skills, in various traditional/modern vocations which enables them to gain suitable employment or become self-employed. Each tribal boy/girl is trained in one trade of his/her choice. 20015 tribal youth have benefited under the scheme during 2006-07 to 2009-10.

**Statement***Funds released for the important schemes during the years 2006-07 to 2009-10*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	Released			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
<b>A. Special Central Assistance (SCA)</b>					
1.	SCA to Tribal Sub-Plan	816.71	678.26	780.87	481.24
2.	Article 275(1) of the Constitution	400.00	390.28	339.78	399.10
3.	ACA for Educational Development of Tribal Children in Schedule-V areas and Naxal-affected areas	—	—	—	500.00*
<b>B. Central Sector Schemes</b>					
4.	Grant-in-Aid to NGOs for STs including Coaching and Allied Scheme and Award for Exemplary Service	31.47	36.80	43.11	49.75
5.	Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas	8.50	9.00	8.45	2.00
6.	Strengthening of Education among ST girls in low literacy Districts	7.91	19.75	40.00	33.50
7.	Market Development of Tribal Products/Produce	8.98	20.51	21.20	19.36
8.	State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations for Minor Forest Produce	17.91	18.48	16.00	10.00
9.	Development of Primitive Tribal Groups (New name- Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups-PTG)	31.32	57.86	192.07	83.62
10.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST Students	15.90	26.00	31.03	30.00
<b>C. Centrally Sponsored Scheme</b>					
11.	Scheme of PMS, Book Bank and Upgradation of Merit of ST students	256.53	201.35	226.57	271.37
12.	Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys	28.11	37.00	65.00	64.00
13.	Establishment of Ashram Schools	15.50	20.00	30.00	41.00
14.	Research Information and Mass Education, Tribal Festival and Others	6.91	7.84	9.97	10.33

\*One time assistance.

**Cases of Swine Flu**

5254. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:  
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:  
SHRI P. KUMAR:

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

(a) whether in view of the cases of swine flu reported in various parts of the country recently, the Union Government has deputed a team to the affected areas to make an assessment of the situation;

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

(c) whether the Government has imported H1N1 vaccines for vaccination of the health care workers dealing

with swine flu patients; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the utilization of the vaccines, State-wise and the expenditure incurred on such imports?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. On the request of the State Government a Central Team was deputed by Ministry of Health and FW to Kerala on 15th June, 2010.

(c) Yes. Government of India has procured 1.5 million doses of inactivated non-adjuvanted pandemic influenza vaccine from M/s Sanofi Pasteur, France at a cost of 5 euro per does (total cost - 7.5 million euros). Details of State-wise utilization of vaccine are as Statement.

**Statement***State-wise utilization of Pandemic Influenza Vaccine (As on August 21st 2010)*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Doses of Vaccine deployed	Total utilized	% of Vaccine utilized
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1600	1042	65.13%
2.	Andhra Pradesh	80,400	62227	77.40%
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,500	3285	93.86%
4.	Assam	31,900	24297	76.17%
5.	Bihar	27,000	6191	22.93%
6.	Chandigarh	10,800	1921	17.79%
7.	Chhattisgarh	17,000	11549	67.94%
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	500	188	37.60%
9.	Daman and Diu	500	460	92.00%
10.	Delhi	19,800	3463	17.49%

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Goa	15,000	7813	52.09%
12.	Gujarat	33,200	23379	70.42%
13.	Haryana	15,200	6945	45.69%
14.	Himachal Pradesh	7,900	4184	52.96%
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	15,300	11200	73.20%
16.	Jharkhand	9,700	5643	58.18%
17.	Karnataka	1,24,200	46061	37.09%
18.	Kerala	45,600	41608	91.25%
19.	Lakshadweep	400	274	68.50%
20.	Madhya Pradesh	23,700	2875	12.13%
21.	Maharashtra	34,300	542	1.58%
22.	Manipur	3,100	20	0.65%
23.	Meghalaya	2,100	1575	75.00%
24.	Mizoram	4,500	2522	56.04%
25.	Nagaland	2,200	1353	61.50%
26.	Odisha	44,500	12634	28.39%
27.	Puducherry	8,900	5129	57.63%
28.	Punjab	19,400	13528	69.73%
29.	Rajasthan	30,600	18389	60.10%
30.	Sikkim	3,100	1861	60.03%
31.	Tamil Nadu	20,000	17204	86.02%
32.	Tripura	7,400	5302	71.65%
33.	Uttar Pradesh	29,800	14602	49.00%
34.	Uttarakhand	28,900	7229	25.01%
35.	West Bengal	65,300	16533	25.32%
	Total	7,87,300	383028	48.65%

### **Abolition of Duty on Import of Equipment**

5255. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to abolish duty on import of equipment for ultra mega power projects from foreign countries including China; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) At present goods required for setting up Ultra Mega Power Projects are fully exempted from custom duties, when imported from outside India and from central excise duty, when procured from within the country.

### **Safety Measures for Credit Cards**

5256. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Working group has suggested regulatory measures to encourage growth of Credit Card in a safe, secure and efficient manner;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations of the said working group;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to set up regulatory authority to regulate the inflow of credit cards and to protect the interests of customers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the Working Group on regulatory mechanism for cards has suggested regulatory measures to encourage growth of Credit Card in a safe, secure and efficient manner. The recommen-

dations of the Working Group are related to transparency and disclosure, customer rights' protection and code of conduct.

As regards, the issues related to 'transparency and disclosure' the Working Group has inter-alia recommended that the terms of conditions related to issue of cards should be in simple language, the card issuing banks shall make a separate communication of most important terms of conditions, should mention interest charges on annual basis, direct selling agents and direct marketing agents work should be entrusted to well known firms on whom due diligence had been carried out.

As regard 'customer rights' protection', the Working Group his inter-alia recommended that customer specific information can be released by the card issuing bank only in compliance with court order or statutory compliance or the credit bureau in case of default, Banking Ombudsman should arbitrate between card issuing banks and card holders, etc.

As regards 'code of conduct', the Working Group has recommended that the card issuing banks should set-up a self-regulatory body to deliberate on important issues and conform to code of conduct of the Indian Banks' Association.

(c) and (d) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government. However, in order to streamline credit card operations RBI has issued a comprehensive Master Circular dated July 23, 2008 covering areas like issue of cards, interest rates and other charges, use of direct selling agents/direct marketing agents and other agents, wrongful billing, protection of customer right, redressal of grievances, fraud control, right to impose penalties, etc. The circular was revised recently and an updated Master Circular was issued on July 1, 2010.

Further, during the course of annual financial inspection of banks/NBFCs, RBI look into aspects like



implementation of various guidelines. Under the Banking Ombudsman Scheme 2006, Banking Ombudsman are empowered to award compensation not exceeding Rs. 1 lakh in case of complaints arising out of credit card operations in addition to the actual pecuniary losses suffered in transactions.

**Emergency Management and Research  
Institute**

5257. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of States where Emergency Management and Research Institute (EMRI) services are being provided in the country;

(b) whether there is lack of transparency in this model, as per the report of National Health Systems Resource Centre;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether many States are using NRHM funds for this programme;

(e) if so, whether the States have taken prior permission from the Union Government for the purpose; and

(f) if not, the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) State Governments have taken up many models of emergency transport to strengthen their health system. Emergency Management and Research Institute (EMRI) is one of them. As per information, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Meghalaya, Uttarakhand, Assam, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Karnataka, Goa have State-wide partnerships with EMRI at present.

(b) and (c) No. The evaluation report of NHSRC which is available on the official website of Union Ministry of Health and FW, points out strengths and areas for improvement based on study in Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat. States use the study to improve the partnership.

(d) Yes.

(e) Yes. They have been permission for emergency transport system. It is upto the States to finalise the model and the partnership.

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

**Schemes for Promotion of Eco-Tourism**

5258. SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched a number of schemes to promote eco-tourism in various States of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) Development and promotion of Tourism including Eco Tourism is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism extends Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for projects identified in consultation with them under the various schemes of the Ministry, subject to availability of funds, inter-se priority and adherence to scheme guidelines. The details of projects sanctioned for State Government/s Union Territory Administrations including Eco-Tourism during the last three years and current year are at Statement.

**Statement**

*Project sanctioned during the Eleventh Five Year Plan  
(2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and current year)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Number of Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31	146.47
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	41	111.21
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00
4.	Assam	15	44.55
5.	Bihar	15	39.23
6.	Chandigarh	14	27.82
7.	Chhattisgarh	6	24.27
8.	Dadra and Nagar	3	0.24
9.	Daman and Diu	1	0.12
10.	Delhi	20	72.16
11.	Goa	3	48.14
12.	Gujarat	12	34.30
13.	Haryana	24	59.72
14.	Himachal Pradesh	28	76.78
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	93	159.52
16.	Jharkhand	10	11.55
17.	Kerala	30	127.45
18.	Karnataka	22	105.20

1	2	3	4
19.	Lakshadweep	1	7.82
20.	Maharashtra	11	58.90
21.	Manipur	25	73.44
22.	Meghalaya	15	33.86
23.	Mizoram	18	44.53
24.	Madhya Pradesh	39	125.43
25.	Nagaland	48	72.65
26.	Odisha	30	99.69
27.	Puducherry	13	24.21
28.	Punjab	7	33.13
29.	Rajasthan	20	91.71
30.	Sikkim	72	162.15
31.	Tamil Nadu	38	116.53
32.	Tripura	32	35.93
33.	Uttar Pradesh	22	75.79
34.	Uttarakhand	8	66.04
35.	West Bengal	29	94.48
Grand Total		796	2305.02

**Divestment Process**

5259. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the I-bankers are to speed up divestment process;

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

- (c) the main purpose behind it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) As per SEBI Rules and Regulations for approaching the capital market through and initial public offering or a further public offering, one or more merchant bankers are required to be appointed and no public offering can be made without appointment of merchant bankers who are registered as such with SEBI.

Merchant bankers carry out the due diligence to prepare the offer document which contains all the details about the company. They are also responsible for ensuring compliance with the legal formalities in the entire issue process and for marketing of the issue.

#### **CGHS Healthcare Facilities in Andhra Pradesh**

5260. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether major hospitals recognized by the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) in Andhra Pradesh especially Hyderabad are unable to extend patient care to the CGHS beneficiaries including pensioners;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed by the Government so as to extend all health care facilities to the CGHS beneficiaries including pensioners in Andhra Pradesh, especially Hyderabad?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Due to pending payment of the hospital, some of the private hospitals empanelled under CGHS Hyderabad had refused to provide credit facilities to eligible CGHS beneficiaries.

(c) Instruction/Guidelines issued to Office of the Additional Director, CGHS, Hyderabad regarding early processing of pending bills. Presently, the hospitals empanelled under CGHS Hyderabad are now extending credit facilities to pensioners.

#### **Private Sector Participation in IHSDP and BSUP**

5261. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is private-sector participation in the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and the Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made under these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) There is no private-sector participation in projects sanctioned under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). Under Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP), one project in Pimpri-Chinchwad and one project in Nagpur have been approved with private sector participation. The Government of Maharashtra has reported that the concerned authorities have initiated the process to implement the projects.

#### **Export Oriented Firms**

5262. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export-oriented firms set up in Government run software Technology Parks, are enjoying the tax-free status;

(b) if so, whether this tax-free status to such firms is adversely affecting the commercial viability of Private sector industry;

(c) whether the Government has plans for mitigating the effect of global recession in this prime market of information technology; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Export Oriented firms set up in Government run Software Technology Parks are enjoying the tax benefits under Section 10A of the Income Tax Act, 1961. These benefits are applicable upto 31.03.2011.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) The Government of India had recently set up a Task Force to suggest measures to stimulate the growth of IT-ITES and Electronics Hardware Manufacturing Industry in the country in the backdrop of significant challenges faced by the IT industry owing to the global recession. The Government has constituted a Committee of Secretaries (COS) for facilitating examination of the recommendations made by the Task Force.

[Translation]

#### VSUP Scheme

5263. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of proposals under VSUP scheme received from the States including the States of Madhya Pradesh which are pending with the Union Government;

(b) the reasons for delay in according approval and the present status of each; and

(c) the time by which the said pending proposals are likely to be sanctioned and budgetary allocation made for the same?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The Ministry is implementing sub-Mission of Basic Service to Urban Poor (BSUP) — a component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). No proposals of Madhya Pradesh are pending with the Union Government for approval under BSUP.

[English]

#### Third Party Energy Audits

5264. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has directed all the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) to conduct third party energy audits;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received reports that many SERCs are not strictly complying with the guidelines issued in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (e) The Tariff Policy in paragraph 8.2.1(2) provides that third party verification of energy audit results for different areas/localities could be used to impose area/locality specific surcharge for greater Aggregate Technical and Commercial (ATC) loss levels and this in turn could generate local consensus for effective action for better governance.

The Standing Committee on Energy in its Thirtieth Report (14th Lok Sabha) on "Role of Central Electricity Regulatory Commission and State Electricity Regulatory Commissions in Protection of Interests of Consumers" in one of its recommendation, desired that to ensure that the consumers are extended the benefit of energy audit results and at the same time are not unnecessarily put to disadvantage, the Committee feel that SERCs should ensure third party verification of energy audit results by engaging experts/independent consultants for scrutiny and analysis of the data submitted by the licensees for tariff determination.

The Ministry took up the matter with the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs). From the information received from 12 SERCs, it was observed that some of the SERCs are not strictly complying with the

provisions in the Tariff Policy regarding third party energy audit.

The Standing Committee on Energy in its Fourth Report (15th Lok Sabha) has reiterated that the Ministry should make sincere efforts to persuade all the SERCs to implement the guidelines on Tariff Policy regarding third party verification of financial and technical data and observed that the stand taken of not having independent third party verification of energy audit, is a gross violation of Government policies.

In view of the above observations of the Committee, the Ministry is seeking Action Taken Report from the concerned.

#### Credit Guarantee Scheme

5265. SHRI K.J.S.P REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Credit Guarantee Scheme implemented during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is improving credit guarantee scheme to boost the credit flows;

(c) if so, the present status thereof; and

(d) the road map prepared for the remaining period of the Eleventh Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) SIDBI has

provided the details of proposals approved under Credit Guarantee Scheme during the last three financial years, state-wise, which are at Statement.

(b) and (c) Over the years, the scope of the scheme has been widened to cover all Micro and Small Enterprises as per the MSMED Act, 2006 and the eligible credit limit has also been enhanced from Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 100 lakh per eligible MSE borrower. The Guarantee fee has been reduced from 2.5% to 1% for credit facility upto Rs. 5 lakh and to 1.5% for credit facility above Rs. 5 lakh. Similarly, Annual Service Fee has also been reduced from 1% to 0.5% for credit facility upto Rs. 5 lakh and to 0.75% for credit facility above Rs. 5 lakh. A working Group was also set up by the Reserve Bank of India to study and recommend steps to increase the effectiveness of the Credit Guarantee Scheme CGTMSE has been following a multi-pronged approach to increase the awareness of the Credit Guarantee Scheme through issue of advertisements in national/regional/vernacular newspapers and publications and through sensitization workshops for bankers/entrepreneurs/industry associations, etc.

(d) The approvals under the Credit Guarantee Scheme have registered a growth of 77% during FY 2009 and 182% during FY 2010, while the Board of Trustees of CGTMSE has fixed a target of 2,50,000 approvals for FY 2011, which is approximately 67% higher than the achievement for the previous year and its is expected to maintain a healthy growth rate for the remaining part of Eleventh Five Year Plan.

#### Statement

*Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) State-wise  
Guarantees approved during FY 2008, FY 2009 and FY 2010*

(Amount in Rs./lakh)

Sl.No.	State Name	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	16.78	61	133.83	107	343.59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1156	3465.23	1975	8079.75	3980	22503.01
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	31	79.03	46	74.4	155	755.46
4.	Assam	943	2543.99	1140	2986.83	3422	10132.91
5.	Bihar	891	2182.48	1414	4190.84	3844	14534.3
6.	Chandigarh	93	631.84	182	1105.76	946	3354.41
7.	Chhattisgarh	333	1856.58	636	2179.11	1366	5899.46
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	145.85	10	84.78	26	1036.16
9.	Daman and Diu	9	79.61	8	201.39	31	729.93
10.	Delhi	175	1456.18	419	6456.71	1298	20354.56
11.	Goa	51	334.33	419	2606.04	1169	7944.03
12.	Gujarat	1295	8070.97	3607	20369.62	8666	78963.28
13.	Haryana	859	1696.32	682	4905.92	2226	16388.84
14.	Himachal Pradesh	299	1021.18	844	3680.01	3073	19207.07
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	427	366.64	315	579.07	907	2675.02
16.	Jharkhand	470	2312.96	2252	8743.68	5310	30153.73
17.	Karnataka	2340	15668.9	4020	25125.46	9176	48588.52
18.	Kerala	4298	8422.98	6557	12530.85	11032	30417.07
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	2	0.8	6	9.25
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1446	4101.17	2016	8329.92	4208	22237
21.	Maharashtra	732	6042.61	3906	26117.19	9013	67623.6
22.	Manipur	1	1.97	18	50.47	8	19.79
23.	Meghalaya	66	143.23	131	327.33	387	1323.62
24.	Mizoram	67	193.31	53	117.43	26	150.34
25.	Nagaland	65	139.55	112	289.35	55	217.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Odisha	2557	3757.75	3157	9586	6736	29070.65
27.	Puducherry	81	266.98	66	471.94	106	737.18
28.	Punjab	620	2544.05	1137	6001.63	3461	22052.79
29.	Rajasthan	1984	2179.79	3552	6861.1	11712	30199.94
30.	Sikkim	42	91.55	15	38.86	114	409.4
31.	Tamil Nadu	5793	21319.53	4638	22216.31	8890	39325.22
32.	Tripura	117	155.27	62	264.9	264	925.47
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1539	5166.15	6321	15852.56	26526	81675.59
34.	Uttarakhand	121	830.39	340	1655.13	1747	9875.59
35.	West Bengal	1365	8299.44	3595	11725.39	21394	67677.05
Total		30285	105584.59	53708	219940.4	151387	687511.48

### Rationalization of VAT

5266. SHRI K.R.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has the asked States to reduce Value Added Tax (VAT) on each item during the recent time;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response received so far from each State Government especially from Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the steps being taken to rationalise the VAT system to suit the present conditions in each State; and

(d) the steps being taken to reduce the burden on the States and consumers on each item for the current year?

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

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

(c) and (d) Value Added Tax (VAT) is levied by States by virtue of Entry 54 in the State list of Seventh schedule of the Constitution. Central Government therefore cannot issue directions to States on changing VAT rates etc.

[Translation]

### Procedure for Clinical Treatment

5267. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to lay down the procedure ensure clinical treatment Standard Protocol has been started in the country to save the patients from unnecessary investigations and operations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes.

(b) A Core Committee of Experts has been constituted to advise the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in developing such standard guidelines.

**Release of Funds for Projects in  
Karnataka**

5268. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether five projects namely water supply schemes for Kolar-Bangarpet-Mallur, Hunagunda-Llkalkustagi, Gajendragarh-Naregal and road schemes for Davangere and Mulki are due to for release of second instalment of Rs. 8315.53 lakh under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for the Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT);

(b) if so, whether the Financial Closure Certificates for these projects have already been submitted to the Union Government in September, 2009;

(c) if so, whether the Government of Karnataka has sent this proposal for the release of second instalment to the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the time by which the amount in this regard is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Madam. Second instalment of funds amounting of Rs. 8315.21 lakh was due for the five projects namely water supply schemes for Kolar-Bangarpet-Mallur, Hunagunda-Llkalkustagi, Gajendragarh-Naregal and road schemes for Davangere and Mulki.

(b) Yes, Madam. Financial Closure Certificates for these five projects were submitted by Government of Karnataka in September, 2009.

(c) Yes, Madam. The proposal for release of

2nd instalment for these five projects was received from Government of Karnataka.

(d) Second instalment of funds for these five projects amounting to Rs. 8315.21 lakh has already been released by Ministry of Finance to Government of Karnataka.

**Windfall Tax on Iron Ore Mines**

5269. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed a wind fall tax on miners of iron ore;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the industry body Federation of Indian Mineral Industries (FIMI) is against the proposal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) A proposal to revise the rates of export duty on iron-ore was received on the ground that exporters are making windfall profits. Federation of Indian Mineral Industries (FIMI) has opposed revision of export duty. Since last enhancement on export duty on iron ores was effected only on 29th April, 2010, the Government has decided not to carry out any change at this stage.

**Alternative for Traditional Insulin  
Shots for Diabetic Patients**

5270. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:  
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) whether the National Institute of Immunology,



Delhi has developed an alternative to frequent painful insulin shots;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the new alternative would be available in the market;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make available the new alternative as well as the other medicines for diabetes at affordable prices;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to reduce the prevalence of diabetes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The National Institute of Immunology (NII) has developed single insulin injection "supramolecular insulin" which is able to treat diabetic animals. The study has been done only on animals. No studies in human beings have been done so far with this form of insulin. Accordingly to NII, it may take five to six years to introduce this new drug for commercial use. Medicines for diabetes are available in the market at affordable prices.

(e) The Government of India has approved a National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke at an estimated outlay of Rs. 1230.90 crore for the 11th Five Year Plan. The programme focuses on health promotion, capacity building including human resource development, early diagnosis and management of these diseases and integration with the primary health care system.

[Translation]

#### **Gadarwara Thermal Power Plant**

5271. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the phase at which the thermal power project being developed by National Thermal Power Corporation

Limited (NTPC) in Gadarwara Tehsil of Narsinghpur district of Madhya Pradesh is at present;

(b) the time by which the said project is likely to be commissioned; and

(c) the details of share of power allotment to States from the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Phase-I (2×600 MW) of the Gadarwara Super Thermal Power Project of NTPC is proposed to be developed in the district of Narsinghpur in Madhya Pradesh. This project is proposed to be commissioned during 12th Plan.

(c) The matter of allocation of power from this project is under consideration of the Government.

#### **Inter-State Share of Power**

5272. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:  
SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:  
SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:  
SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:  
SHRI TARA CHAND BHAGORA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power is being supplied to the States from the hydro power projects of Punjab as per the agreement signed between the Union Government and the State Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) An agreement was reached between the States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan and Government of India on

10.05.1984 wherein it was agreed that in view of the claims raised by Haryana and Rajasthan for sharing of power in Anadpur Sahib Hydel Project, Mukerian Hydel Project, Thein Dam project, UBDC Stage-II and Shahpur Kandi Hydel Scheme, the Government of India shall refer the matter to the Hon'ble Supreme Court for its opinion as to whether the States of Rajasthan Haryana are entitled to a share in the power generated from these project and if they are, then what be the share of each State. It was agreed that the Hon'ble Supreme Court's opinion obtained by Government of India shall be remitted to the signatory States and shall be binding on them.

However, subsequently in the discussion held between the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan on 29-30 July, 1992 and 6th August, 1992, a consensus was reached not to refer the matter to the Supreme Court. It was also decided that the States would come to a reasonable agreement through mutual consultations. In order to resolve the issue amicably, a number of formal and informal discussions have taken place. However, no consensus has emerged so far due to the divergent views of the stakeholder States. Meanwhile, the State of Punjab has enacted the 'Punjab Termination of Agreements Act 2004', terminating and discharging the Government of Punjab from its obligations under the agreement dated 31.12.1981 between Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan on reallocation of water and under all other agreements relating to the waters of Ravi-Beas. Government of India has made a Presidential Reference to the Supreme Court on 22.07.2004 inter-alia whether the Punjab Termination of Agreements Act, 2004 and the provisions thereof are in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of India.

[English]

#### **Programmes Implemented Through NGOs**

5273. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Tribal Development Programmes

which are being implemented through Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the country, State-wise;

(b) the total financial assistance provided to these NGOs for tribal development programmes during the last three years and up to the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether complaints against some of the NGOs have been received by the Government;

(d) if so, the reactions thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Central Government to protect the interests of tribal people in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The details of Tribal Development Programmes which are being implemented through Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the country are (i) Scheme of Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes including Coaching for Scheduled Tribes and Award of special incentive for improvement of infrastructure (ii) Scheme of Strengthening education among Scheduled Tribes (ST) Girls in low Literacy Districts (iii) Scheme for Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) including Janashree Beema Yojana (JBY) (iv) Vocational Training Centre in Tribal Areas. The total financial assistance provided to these NGOs for tribal development programmes during the last three years and the current year (upto 15.08.2010), State-wise is given at Statement-I (A) to I(D).

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam, complaints have been received against some NGOs. State Governments are asked to conduct inquiry and give report. Based on the report of the State Government, appropriate action is taken.

(e) Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements several schemes to protect the interests of tribal people. The Schemes are given at Statement-II.

**Statement-IA**

*State-wise releases made to NGOs during the years 2007-08 to 2009-10 and the current year under the scheme of grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisation working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.63	3.49	2.57	0.29
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.01
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.23	3.90	5.68	0.00
4.	Assam	0.85	0.74	0.67	0.50
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.83	1.12	1.37	0.11
6.	Gujarat	1.15	1.01	0.99	0.42
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1.06	0.58	1.99	0.00
8.	Jharkhand	3.09	3.48	5.22	0.29
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.47	0.65	0.45	0.00
10.	Karnataka	2.42	2.94	1.27	0.31
11.	Kerala	0.79	0.26	1.03	0.33
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1.88	2.01	2.01	0.94
13.	Maharashtra	1.82	1.68	2.05	0.81
14.	Manipur	1.46	1.17	1.54	1.23
15.	Meghalaya	3.36	5.47	4.91	0.14
16.	Mizoram	0.15	0.41	0.28	0.00
17.	Nagaland	0.27	0.04	0.46	0.15
18.	Odisha	4.78	4.70	6.23	0.33

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Rajasthan	0.78	0.92	1.06	0.00
20.	Sikkim	0.30	0.21	1.13	0.00
21.	Tamil Nadu	0.20	0.14	0.68	0.16
22.	Tripura	0.05	0.14	0.66	0.16
23.	Uttarakhand	0.69	0.65	0.54	0.62
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.61	0.28	0.18	0.00
25.	West Bengal	4.04	5.49	5.91	0.78
26.	Delhi	0.36	0.92	0.62	0.13
Total		36.29	42.40	49.54	7.70

**Statement-IB**

*State-wise releases made to NGOs/State run Autonomous Societies during the years 2007-08 to 2009-10 and the current year under the scheme of Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14.34	19.10	17.53	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.04	0.22	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.16	0.39	0.29	0.00
4.	Gujarat	0.00	4.05	0.38	0.15
5.	Jharkhand	0.05	0.04	0.11	0.23
6.	Karnataka	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	0.81	3.95	1.14	3.61

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Maharashtra	0.14	0.00	0.28	0.22
9.	Odisha	1.59	11.94	12.39	0.24
10.	Rajasthan	0.49	0.49	1.16	0.00
11.	West Bengal	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		19.75	40.00	33.50	4.45

**Statement-IC**

*State-wise releases made to NGOs during the years 2007-08 to 2009-10 and the current year under the Scheme Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the UT	Name of Implementing Agency States/NGOs	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	(1) Andaman Adim Janjati Vikas Samiti, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	149.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2.	Chhattisgarh	(1) VISHWAS, Narayanpur, Distt. Bastar	1.951	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(2) Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Naryanpur, Distt. Bastar	0.000	0.000	6.893	0.000
		(3) Vivekananda Institute of Social Health and Service, Chhattisgarh	0.000	0.000	10.696	0.000
3.	Jharkhand	(1) Bharat Sewa Ashram Sangha, Sonari, Jamshedpur	174.261	165.885	168.595	0.000
		(2) Bharat Sevashram Sangh, Pakur, WB	25.645	28.265	53.436	0.000
		(3) Bharat Sevashram Sangh, Barajuri, Via-Ghatsila, Jharkhand	39.460	37.829	50.000	0.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Karnataka	(1) Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement, Hanchipura Road, Saragur, Tal. – H.D. Kote, Distt. – Mysore–571121, Karnataka	0.000	19.275	20.474	0.000
5.	Madhya Pradesh	(1) Bonded Liberation Fund, New Delhi (H.Qrs.)	12.661	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(2) Sewa Bharathi, Bhopal	31.921	0.000	0.000	0.000
6.	Maharashtra	(1) Maharogi Sewa Samiti, Warora (Lok Biradari Prakalp), Hemalkasa, PO-Bhamragad, Distt. – Gadchiroli, Pin-442710, M.S.	49.776	0.000	28.194	0.000
7.	Tamil Nadu	(1) Nilgiris Adiwasi Welfare Association, Kotagiri, Nilgiris	59.217	52.870	61.663	0.000
Grand Total			543.892	304.124	399.951	0.000

**Statement-ID**

*State-wise releases made to NGOs during the years 2007-08 to 2009-10 and the current for under the Scheme or Vocational Training Centre in Tribal Areas (NGOs Only)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	0.440	0.420	0.540	0.312
2.	Chhattisgarh	0.040	0.000	0.000	0.000
3.	Gujarat	0.240	0.040	0.000	0.000
4.	Karnataka	0.190	0.140	0.194	0.110
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0.420	0.280	0.000	0.312

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Maharashtra	0.140	0.000	0.000	0.000
7.	Meghalaya	0.110	0.140	0.329	0.000
8.	Nagaland	0.250	0.450	0.937	0.000
9.	Rajasthan	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
10.	Tamil Nadu	0.420	0.000	0.000	0.000
11.	Delhi	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total		2.250	1.470	2.000	0.734

**Statement-II**

*Name of Various Schemes being implemented to protect the interest of Tribal people are*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP)</li> <li>2. Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India</li> <li>3. Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS)</li> <li>4. Scheme for Construction of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys</li> <li>5. Scheme for the Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas</li> <li>6. Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship</li> <li>7. National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for Higher Studies Abroad</li> <li>8. Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF)</li> <li>9. Scheme of Top Class Education for ST students</li> <li>10. Vocational Training Centre in Tribal Areas</li> <li>11. Scheme of Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare for Scheduled Tribes including Coaching for Scheduled Tribes and Award of special incentive for improvement of infrastructure</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12. Scheme of Strengthening education among Scheduled Tribe (ST) Girls in low Literacy Districts (erstwhile scheme of educational complexes in Low Literacy Pockets for the Development of Women's Literacy in tribal areas)</li> <li>13. Scheme for Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)</li> <li>14. Janashree Beema Yojana (JBY)</li> <li>15. Grants-in-aid to Tribal Research Institutes</li> <li>16. Supporting Projects of All India of inter-state nature</li> <li>17. Organizing of Tribal Festivals</li> <li>18. National Tribal Awards</li> <li>19. Exchange of visits by Tribals</li> <li>20. Tribal Development in the North Eastern States</li> <li>21. Up-gradation of merit of Scheduled Tribes.</li> </ol> |
|---|--|

**ITDC Hotels**

5274. DR. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether several hotels of India Tourism

Development Corporation (ITDC) have been sold at less than the market price;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of hotels sold during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) if so, whether the Government has conducted any enquiry in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details alongwith the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (d) The disinvestment of India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) hotels was undertaken through a transparent competitive bidding process by the Department of Disinvestment during the years 2001-02 and 2002-03.

During the last three years and current year, no India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) hotel has been sold.

#### Power Generation

5275. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power generation companies have signed any new agreement for the purchase of gas in the current financial year to increase power generation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which this agreement is likely to prove effective in increasing the power generation in the country?

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

[English]

#### Athirappally Hydroelectric Power Project

5276. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

SHRI P.K. BIJU:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the Athirappally hydroelectric power project proposed to be set up in Kerala;

(b) whether the Government has made any assessment/feasibility study for the project;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) Athirappally Hydro Electric Project located in Kerala is a State Sector Project of Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB). Techno-Economic Clearance for this project was accorded by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) on 31.03.2005 with an installed capacity of 163 MW. The forest and environment clearances to the project were accorded on 16.12.1998 respectively by Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF).

However, the environmental clearance of the project has been a subject matter of litigation at various fora including Hon'ble High Court of Kerala since last many years. Recently a show cause notice was issued by MOEF to KSEB on 04.01.2010 with respect to revoking the environmental clearance due to issues relating to effect on Tribals and Bio-diversity. KSEB made presentation to Environment Appraisal Committee (EAC) on 20.03.2010. EAC, however, has reserved its decision will KSEB/Tropical Botanical Garden and Research Institute (TRBGRI) substantiate their claim that there will be no change in Bio-diversity pattern from the published reports including recent study undertaken by Kerala Forest Research Institute (KFRI).

The execution of the project is held up due to above reasons.



### Malnourished Children in Delhi Slums

5277. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:  
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) whether the children under 6 years in Delhi Slums are malnourished upto 66 per cent as per a report released by Situational Analysis of Young Children;

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

(c) whether the percentage of malnourished in Delhi's slums is far more than that is in the sub-Saharan Africa;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) As per the National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3) (2005-06), percentage of malnourished children under the age of 5 years in Delhi slums is 35.3%.

The problem of malnutrition is a multifaceted and multi-sectoral in nature. The 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 the Ministry of Women and Child Development through State Governments/UT Administration. The Scheme provides a package of six services namely supplementary nutrition, pre-school non-formal education, nutrition and health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services. Three of the services namely immunization, health check-up and referral services are delivered through the public health system of Ministry of Health and 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.

There are 11150 sanctioned AWCs of which 6606 are functional in Delhi mostly in urban slums and rural areas. The number of enrolled children below 6 years in these AWCs as reported by the Delhi Government in 969811.

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 and Child Health Programme under the National Rural Health Mission being implemented by the Ministry of Health and 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 and Folic Acid through Vitamin A Supplementation for children till the age of 5 years and Iron and Folic acid Supplementation for infants, preschool children, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women.
- (ii) Iodised salt is being provided by combating Iodine Deficiency Disorders.
- (iii) Mid-Day-Meal Programme to Department of School Education and Literacy.
- (iv) SABLA Yojana of Ministry of Women and Child Development.
- (v) Availability of essential food items at subsidized cost through Targeted Public Distribution

System, Antodaya Anna Yojana by the Department of Food and Consumer Affairs.

- (vi) Provision of safe drinking water and sanitation under the National Drinking Water Programme Total Sanitation Campaign of Ministry of Rural Development and under Jawahar Lal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission in urban areas.
- (vii) Other employment and income generation schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) Swarna Jayanthi Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Swadhar STEP scheme etc.

#### National Commission for Women

5278. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the National Commission for Women (NCW) has requested the Union Government and State Governments to table reports on the issues concerning women in Parliament and State Assemblies to ensure that the recommendations made by them are given due importance;

(b) if so, the response of the Union Government and State Governments thereto; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The Union Government have laid the Annual Reports of the National Commission for Women (NCW) for the years from 1992-93 to 2006-07 alongwith the memorandum of action taken on the recommendations contained therein, in so far as they relate to the Central Government and the Audit Reports before each House of the Parliament. The Annual Report of the NCW for the year 2007-08 is being laid in the Parliament

in the current Session. Annual Reports for year 2008-09 and 2009-10 have not been received from NCW.

The MCW has requested separately the State Governments on 21.07.2010 to table the Reports of Enquiry Committee of the Commission on issues relating to respective States before the State Assemblies, as provided under Section 10(3) of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990.

[Translation]

#### IMF Forecast

5279. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has projected 94 per cent growth rate for India and 4.6 per cent for the world during the year 2010-11;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the growth rate assessed in regard to India includes the growth projected in all the three sectors i.e. Agriculture, Industrial and Service Sectors;

(d) if so, the contribution of aforesaid sectors to overall the growth of the country; and

(e) the percentage of Indian families engaged in each of these sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) IMF in its World Economic Outlook (WEO) Update of July, 2010 has projected 9.4 per cent growth rate for India and 4.6 per cent for the world during the calendar year 2010.

(b) IMF has assessed that India's growth is expected to accelerate to 9.4 per cent in 2010 from a level of 5.7 per cent in 2009 due to robust corporate profits and favourable financing conditions which are expected to fuel investment.

(c) to (e) IMF's WEO Update, published in 2010, does not give such disaggregated data.

[English]

### **Bhakra Beas Management Board**

5280. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Bhakra Beas Management Board proposes to outsource its work;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the likely impact of the decision on the security of Bhakra dam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB), inter-alia, has been outsourcing different works including Renovation, Modernization and Uprating of Power Houses works, major civil works, cleanliness of power houses etc. since several years.

(c) Security measures are being taken strictly as per guidelines of intelligence Bureau and State Police Departments of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab.

### **NTPC Agreement with Bangladesh Power Development Board**

5281. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:  
SHRI SOMEN MITRA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has granted permission to the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) to commence transactions with Bangladesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any agreement/Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between the NTPC and Bangladesh Power Development Board for power generation and setting up of power plants in Bangladesh in joint venture; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the financial

implications alongwith the cost sharing pattern of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for Energy Cooperation has been signed between the Government of India and the Government of Bangladesh on 11.01.2010. The MoU entails facilitation of investment including that in joint ventures in the field of generation and transmission of power in both the countries. The MoU also entails cooperation in the areas of consultancy services, training and development of human resources, enhancement of productivity and efficiency. In tandem with the provisions of MoU, a Joint Steering Committee (JSC) has been constituted with Secretaries of the Ministry/Department of Power of the two Governments as joint-heads to review the progress of implementation of MoU.

NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Limited (NVVN), a wholly owned subsidiary of NTPC Limited has been designated as the nodal agency for trading of power with Bangladesh.

Feasibility Study has been undertaken for setting up of coal based power projects, each of the capacity of 1320 MW, at Khulna and Chittagong in Bangladesh. The MoU has a provision of developing one of these two projects through a joint venture company which is to be set up by NTPC Limited and Bangladesh Power Development Board.

### **Total Energy Security Mission**

5282. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

- (a) whether many local bodies that have joined the State Government's programme to implement projects under the Total Energy Security Mission through the Agency for Non-Conventional Energy and Rural Technology (ANERT) have voiced their concern over the inordinate delay in utilizing the funds transferred to the agency to carry out various power conservation activities envisaged under the initiative;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether many local bodies, including district gram panchayats and municipal corporations have written to ANERT seeking utilization and performance certificates for the funds they have deposited with the latter to implement the works which as per the agreements executed between them and ANERT should have been completed by June 30, 2009; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Local bodies had deposited project funds with Agency for Non-Conventional Energy and Rural Technology (ANERT) for implementation of projects under the Total Energy Mission during 2008 and 2009. Few local bodies have approached ANERT for utilization certificates. Since the time for project execution was short, the project period had to be extended.

(d) Project are at an advanced stage of implementation.

*[Translation]*

### **Strike against Price Rise**

5283. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been loss of economy during the recent Bharat Bandh on the issue of inflation;

(b) if so, the extent to which it has affected Below Poverty Line people as well as middle class;

(c) whether this has further added to the inflation rate and economic loss to the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) A Bharat Bandh was called by some of the opposition parties to protest against the long-overdue increase in the prices of petroleum products on July 5, 2010. Media reports, on the whole, suggested that the bandh on July 5, 2010 affected economic activity in different parts of the country and that all parts of the country were not equally affected by the bandh. It is extremely difficult to quantify the impact of the bandh and estimate the economic loss. No reliable data on the impact of the bandh on the various sectors of the economy and sections of the society are available.

**12.00 hrs.**

### **PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid.

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. M.S. GILL): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sriperumbudur, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sriperumbudur, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3047/15/10]

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Dinsha Patel — Not present.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (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 2008-2009, alongwith 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 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. LT 3049/15/10]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Commission for Women, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Commission for Women, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.
- (iii) A copy of the Action Taken Report (Hindi and English versions) on the recommendations contained in the Annual Report of the National Commission for Women, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3050/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Madam, I, on behalf of Shri Srikant Jena, beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
  - (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2007-2008.
  - (ii) Annual Report of the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3051/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): Sir, I, on behalf of Shri Mullappally Ramachandran, beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Daman and Diu Private Security Agencies Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 1/DC/Home/7/DDPSAR/2009-2010/42 in Official Gazette of U.T. Administration of Daman and Diu dated 21st August, 2009, under sub-section (4) of Section 25 of Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3052/15/10]

- (3) A copy of the State Emblem of India (Regulation of Use) Amendment Rules, 2010 (Hindi and

[Shri Ajay Maken]

English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 629(E) in Gazette of India dated 23rd July, 2010, under sub-section (3) of Section 11 of State Emblem of India (Prohibition of Improper Use) Act, 2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3053/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under Section 18G of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:—

- (1) The Newsprint Control (Amendment) Order, 2010 published in Notification No. S.O. 1862(E) in Gazette of India dated 30th July, 2010.
- (2) The Newsprint Control (Amendment) Order, 2010 published in Notification No. S.O. 1863(E) in Gazette of India dated 30th July, 2010.
- (3) The Newsprint Control (Amendment) Order, 2010 published in Notification No. S.O. 1864(E) in Gazette of India dated 30th July, 2010.
- (4) The Newsprint Control (Amendment) Order, 2010 published in Notification No. S.O. 1865(E) in Gazette of India dated 30th July, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3054/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Central Industrial Security Force Security Wing (Subordinate Ranks) Recruitment Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 459(E) in Gazette of India dated 1st June, 2010, under sub-section (3) of Section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3055/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the National Jute Board Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 657(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th August, 2010, under Section 23 of the National Jute Board Act, 2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3056/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I, on behalf of Shri S.S. Palanimanickam, beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (8) of Section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and 1980:—
  - (i) Report on the working and activities of the Andhra Bank for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
  - (ii) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of India for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
  - (iii) Report on the working and activities of the Punjab and Sind Bank for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3057/15/10]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under sub-section (3) of Section 21 of the Coinage Act, 1906:—
  - (i) The Coinage of the One Hundred Rupees and Five Rupees coined to Commemorate the occasion of "150 Years of Kuka Movement" Rules, 2010 published in

Notification No. G.S.R. 667(E) in Gazette of India dated 11th August, 2010.

- (ii) The Coinage of the One Hundred Rupees and Five Rupees coined to Commemorate the occasion of "BIRTH CENTENARY of Mother Teresa" Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 668(E) in Gazette of India dated 11th August, 2010.

- (iii) The Coinage of the One Hundred Rupees and Five Rupees coined to Commemorate the occasion of "C. SUBRAMANIAM BIRTH CENTENARY" Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 669(E) in Gazette of India dated 11th August, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3058/15/10]

- (3) A copy of the CENVAT Credit (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 575(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 2010, under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3059/15/10]

- (4) A copy of the Debts Recovery Tribunal (Procedure for Investigation of Misbehaviour or Incapacity of Presiding Officer) Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 595(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th July, 2010, under Section 36 of the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3060/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): Sir, I, on behalf of Shrimati Preet Kaur beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and

English versions) of the Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3061/15/10]

- (3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3062/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Kerala Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2004-2005.

(ii) Annual Report of the Kerala Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3063/15/10]

[Prof. K.V. Thomas]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3064/15/10]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under sub-section (4) of Section 45 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964:—

- (i) The Food Corporation of India (Staff) (2nd Amendment) Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. EP.1(2)/2010 in Gazette of India dated 16th July, 2010.

- (ii) The Food Corporation of India (Staff) (3rd Amendment) Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. EP.1(1)/2010 in Gazette of India dated 20th July, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3065/15/10]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Society for Advancement of Villagers and Empowerment Rehabilitation of All, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English

versions) by the Government of the working of Society for Advancement of Villagers and Empowerment Rehabilitation of All, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3066/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Indian Post Office (Third Amendment) Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 789(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 2009 under sub-section (4) of Section 74 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3067/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Other Beneficiaries and Members of their Families Medical Facilities Scheme, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 654(E) in Gazette of India dated 4th August, 2010, issued under Section 73B of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

- (2) A copy of the Employees' State Insurance (Central) (2nd Amendment) Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 115 in Gazette of India dated



17th July, 2010, under sub-section (4) of Section 95 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3068/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the each of the following notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003:—

- (1) The Central Electricity Authority (Installation and Operation of Meters) Regulations, 2010, published in Notification No. 502/6/2009/DP&D/D-I in weekly Gazette of India dated 2nd July, 2010.
- (2) The Central Electricity Authority (Grid Standards) Regulations, 2010, published in Notification No. 12/X/STD(GRID)/GM/CEA in weekly Gazette of India dated 2nd July, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3069/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Board of Examinations, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Board of Examinations, 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. LT 3070/15/10]

- (3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh, New

Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3071/15/10]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, 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. LT 3072/15/10]

- (7) A copy of the Drugs and Cosmetics (5th Amendment) Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 602(E) in Gazette of India dated 19th July, 2010, under Section 38 of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3073/15/10]

- (8) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 1855(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 29th July, 2010, appointing the 29th day of July, 2010, as the day on which provisions of different sections, mentioned therein, of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 shall come into force, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 1 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3074/15/10]

[Shri Dinesh Trivedi]

- (9) A copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (3rd Amendment) Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 488(E) in Gazette of India dated 9th June, 2010, under Section 23 of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3075/15/10]

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Biologicals, Noida, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Biologicals, Noida, for the year 2008-2009.
- (11) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3076/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Private Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Private Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing

reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3077/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Madam, I, on behalf of Shri D. Napoleon, beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Swami Vivekanand National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research, Cuttack, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Swami Vivekanand National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research, Cuttack, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3078/15/10]

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad, 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. LT 3079/15/10]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Mumbai, 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. LT 3080/15/10]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Kolkata, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Kolkata, for the year 2008-2009.

(8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3081/15/10]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehradun, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehradun, for the year 2008-2009.

(10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3082/15/10]

(11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

(12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3083/15/10]

(13) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation and the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3084/15/10]

(14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities, Chennai, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities, Chennai, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3085/15/10]

[Shri V. Narayanasamy]

- (15) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (14) above.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): Madam, 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 National Institute of Homoeopathy, Kolkata, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Homoeopathy, Kolkata, 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. LT 3086/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): Madam, I, on behalf of Shri Sachin Pilot, beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3087/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under section 11 of the National Highways Act, 1988:—
- (i) S.O. 1313(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 2010, entrusting the National Highway No. 8B (Porbandar to Rajkot to Bamanbore Section) to the National Highways Authority of India in the State of Gujarat.
- (ii) S.O. 1620(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 2010, entrusting the National Highway No. 7 (Hyderabad to Karnataka/Andhra Pradesh Border Section) to the National Highways Authority of India in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (iii) S.O. 1298(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 2010, entrusting the National Highway No. 7 (Hyderabad to Karnataka/Andhra Pradesh Border Section) to the National Highways Authority of India in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (iv) S.O. 1340(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 2010, entrusting the National Highway No. 7 (Hyderabad to Karnataka/Andhra Pradesh Border Section) to the National Highways Authority of India in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (v) S.O. 1244(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 2010, entrusting the National Highway No. 1 (Amritsar-Wagah Border Section) to the National Highways

Authority of India in the State of Punjab.

- (vi) S.O. 881(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th April, 2010, entrusting the National Highway No. 8 to the National Highways Authority of India in the State of Gujarat.

- (vii) S.O. 1339(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 2010, entrusting the National Highway Nos. 25 (Madhya Pradesh/Uttar Pradesh Border to Shivpuri-Bhogpur Section) and 2 (Haryana/Uttar Pradesh Border to Kanpur Section) to the National Highways Authority of India in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3088/15/10]

- (2) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 1905(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th August, 2010, authorising the Land Acquisition Officer, Jharsuguda, as the competent authority to acquire land on the National Highway No. 200 in the State of Odisha under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3089/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): On behalf of Shri Vincent Pala, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith

Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3090/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): On behalf of Shri S.S. Palanimanickam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. 84/2010-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th August, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 13/2010-Customs dated 19th February, 2010, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises, Mumbai, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (2) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises, Mumbai, for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3048/15/10]

12.07 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

[Secretary General]

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th August, 2010 agreed without any amendment to the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2010, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th August, 2010.”

**12.07¼ hrs.**

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'  
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

**Minutes**

[Translation]

SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI (Chatra): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Fifth to Ninth Sittings of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the Fourth and Fifth sessions.

**12.07½ hrs.**

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS  
FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

**Minutes**

[Translation]

DR. BALIRAM: I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the second sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sitting of the House held on 19th August, 2010.

**12.07¼ hrs.**

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT  
ASSURANCES

**8th to 11th Reports**

[English]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) Eighth Report on pending assurances pertaining to Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue).
- (2) Ninth and Tenth Reports on requests for dropping of assurances.
- (3) Eleventh Report on pending assurances pertaining to Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development).

**12.08 hrs.**

COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT  
OF WOMEN

**5th Report**

[Translation]

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON (Unnao): I beg to present the Fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Empowerment of Women (2009-10) on the Subject 'Women Victims of HIV/AIDS'.

**12.08¼ hrs.**

STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL  
AFFAIRS

**Statements**

[English]

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): I beg to

lay on the Table the following Statements (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on External Affairs:—

- (1) Statement showing action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and Chapter-V of the 5th Report (15th Lok Sabha) on action taken on the recommendations contained in the 1st Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs for the year 2009-2010.
- (2) Statement showing action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and Chapter-V of the 6th Report (15th Lok Sabha) on action taken on the recommendations contained in the 2nd Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs for the year 2009-2010.

12.08½ hrs.

#### STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS

##### 8th and 9th Reports

[English]

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Railways:—

- (1) Eighth Report on 'Protection and Security of Railway Property and Passengers'.
- (2) Ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations of the Committee contained in their Seventh Report (15th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants – 2010-11 of the Ministry of Railways'.

12.09 hrs.

#### STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

##### (i) General discussion relating to Jharkhand Budget, 2009-10\*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam Speaker, with your permission, I would like to make a statement on the General Discussion on the Budget of Jharkhand, 2009-10.

By virtue of the Proclamation dated the 19th January, 2009, issued under Article 356 of the Constitution, the powers of the Legislature of the State of Jharkhand were exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament. Since references to the Governor and Legislature of the State in Articles 202 to 207 of the Constitution, which govern the procedure in regard to financial matter, were to be construed as references to the President and Parliament, the State Budget for the year 2009-10 had been presented in Parliament on 8th July, 2009.

At the time of General Discussion on Jharkhand Budget on 8th July, 2009, Shri Yashwant Sinha, hon. Member of Parliament alleged that the Jharkhand Budget was leaked in the newspapers at Ranchi before it was presented to the Lok Sabha.

I had stated in the House that the matter will be looked into and I shall keep the House informed. The Government of Jharkhand was requested to examine the issue of leakage of Jharkhand General Budget 2009-10 before presentation in the Lok Sabha. The State Government has informed that Dainik Jagran, Ranchi edition, dated 6th July, 2009 had published a news on the Jharkhand General Budget 2009-10 showing Revenue and Capital Expenditures under Plan and Non-Plan Heads alongwith corresponding figures of 2008-09 (RE) and 2009-10 (Vote

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 3091/15/10

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

on Account). The State Government has examined the matter and referred it to the Special Branch of Jharkhand Police for investigation. It has also been informed that appropriate action will be taken by the State Government immediately on receipt of the report from the Special Branch of Jharkhand Police.

This is for the information of the hon. Member. As soon as I get further information, I will share it with him.

12.10 hrs.

- (ii) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 35th Report of the Standing Committee on Urban Development on the “National Capital Region Planning Board”, pertaining to the Ministry of Urban Development\***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): I beg to lay the Statement in pursuance of the Direction 73A of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha which reads as under:—

“The Minister concerned shall make once in six months a Statement in the House regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Reports of Departmentally Related Parliamentary Standing Committee of Lok Sabha with regard to his Ministry.”

I would like to inform for the benefit of the hon. Members of the House that the Thirty-fifth Report of the Departmentally Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development of the 14th Lok Sabha was presented to the Lok Sabha on 23rd October, 2008. Latest status of Action Taken by the Government has been indicated against each recommendation in the enclosed

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 3092/15/10.

Statement. Action Taken Notes on these recommendations as prevailing in were sent by the Ministry of Urban Development to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development on 18th March, 2009.

I would like to inform the hon. Members that further follow-up action wherever necessary will be taken.

The Annexure to this Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

12.11 hrs.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 49, DATED 28.07.2010 REGARDING RELOCATION OF VILLAGERS ALONGWITH REASONS FOR DELAY\*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): I beg to lay a Statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) correcting the reply given on 28.7.2010 to Starred Question No. 49 by Sarvashri Anand Prakash Paranjpe and Varun Gandhi, MPs regarding “Relocation of Villagers” and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply.

12.12 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS — *Contd.*

- (iii) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 1st Report of the Standing Committee on Energy on Demands for Grants (2009-10), pertaining to the Ministry of Power\*\***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

\*Laid on the Table and also Placed in Library, See No. LT 3093/15/10.

\*\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT. 3094/15/10.



POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): I beg to lay the Statement on the present status of implementation of recommendations contained in the First Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy in pursuance of Direction 73A of hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha vide Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II, dated 1st September, 2004.

The 1st Report is related to "Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Power for the year 2009-10". It has 25 recommendations, all of which have been accepted by the Government.

The present status of implementation of the various recommendations made by the Committee in the said Report is indicated in the Annexure to my Statement, which is laid on the Table of the House. I would not like to take the valuable time of the House by reading out all the contents of this Annexure. I would request that this may be considered as read.

12.13 hrs.

- (iv) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 149th Report of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on the "Development of Tourism Infrastructure and other Amenities for Tourists during the Commonwealth Games – 2010", pertaining to the Ministry of Tourism\***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): I beg to lay the Statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 149th Report of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on the "Development of Tourism Infrastructure and other Amenities for Tourists during the Commonwealth Games – 2010", pertaining to the Ministry of Tourism.

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in the Library, See No. LT 3095/15/10.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, matters of urgent public importance.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let Shri Chandrakant Khaireji, speak right now. You can speak after him.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Chandrakant Khaireji is speaking. You can speak after him.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Madam Speaker, I want to speak on a serious issue pertaining to Maharashtra. Marathi speaking people are being attacked all over Karnataka. I want to say something about the Marathi people living all over Karnataka. These are 865 villages in Marathi speaking areas of Belgam, Balki, Nepandi, Dharwad and Vidarbha. I want to say something about injustice being meted out and atrocities being committed against people over there.

Madam Speaker, through you I wish to submit that Linguistic State Organization Commission was constituted in 1956. ...(Interruptions) 105 people were killed during that movement. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Khaireji, now please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Chandrakant Khaireji, please sit down now.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

\*Not recorded.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down now.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now this issue is over.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Khaire, you have said what you have to say. Now, nothing will go on record. Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. You have made your submission.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

[Translation] Nothing will go on record except what Shri Sharad Yadav says.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

[Translation] Please take your seat. Now Shri Sharad Yadav will speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Silent please. [English] Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)

\*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Let them go to their seats. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: What do you want?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record,

(Interruptions)...\*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

**12.17 hrs.**

*At this stage, Shri Anant Kumar Hegde and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table*

**12.17¼ hrs.**

*At this stage, Shri Chandra Kant Khaire and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table*

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): The Members are coming to the well of the House and the Leaders are seeing it. ...(Interruptions) Madam, they promised that they would not come to the well of the House. ...(Interruptions)

\*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Ananth Kumar, you please speak.

...(Interruptions)

**12.18 hrs.**

*At this stage, Shri Anant Kumar Hegde and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.*

**12.18¼ hrs.**

*At this stage, Shri Chandrakant Khaire and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Chandra Kant Khaire ji, you also please go back to your seat. You have already spoken. Now, Shri Ananth Kumar will speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Ananth Kumar will speak. Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE (Beed): We are on their side. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, please take you seats. Anant Kumar ji, please be brief.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): Madam, thank you very much. I only want to state the facts. The fact is Belgaum is part and parcel of Karnataka and there are no two questions about it. Justice Mahajan Commission has already given a report and that report is to be implemented in toto. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright, you have made your point. Please sit down. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not speak much, everyone gets much agitated.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. You have made your point.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you charging them up. Ananth Kumar ji, please take you seat. You have made your point.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you speaking, as you know this is a very sensitive issue.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: That is the only request. There is no issue between Maharashtra and Karnataka because Belgaum is part of Karnataka. ...(Interruptions)  
The Central Government has filed an affidavit to this effect. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. You also please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Madam Speaker, I want to say there has been injustice to monolinguals where there are multilingual. Therefore it is a just demand. The decision should be taken on the basis where Marathi speaking people live. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please be brief on this matter as it is a very sensitive issue. Sharad Yadav ji.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. Why are you getting so much agitated?

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Sharad Yadav says.

(Interruptions)...\*

12.20 hrs.

#### SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS

(i) **RE: Alleged threat to the life of Members of Parliament by Maoists in Aurangabad, Bihar**

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, naxalism has spread its tentacles across the country. You already know how a brother of an MP in Chhattisgarh has been brutally murdered. In Jharkhand political workers are being targeted on large scale and they include workers of all parties. Two days back, Shri Sushil Kumar Singh MP of this House and Speaker of the Bihar Legislative Assembly have received threats to life from naxals. I, therefore, request you yourself kindly look into this matter and ensure adequate arrangements for their safety. It is a serious problem. Political workers are being killed. This was the issue I wanted to raise before you.

Madam Speaker: Sushil Kumar Singhji, please put your point in brief.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH (Aurangabad): Madam Speaker, area of Bihar from where I have been elected, both districts Gaya and Aurangabad of my parliamentary

constituency are severely affected by extremism. I have never done anything in my political life that might have oppressed or harassed a poor. But the people of extremism outfit are threatening to kill political-social workers and people's representative in order to create scare and fear. Recently on 24 and 25 instant Hindi and English dailies of Bihar carried new item under Caption, 'Maoists threaten to kill Aurangabad M.P.'. Their most lethal squad of the Guerilla Army called a heavily guarded press conference of the media people and issued a press note stating that they will kill the Aurangabad MP as soon as they get opportunity. ...(Interruptions) Madam Speaker, you are guardian and custodian of we all members. The Minister of State for Home Affairs is present in the House. I, being a member of this House urge the Government of India, through you, since I am a people's representative, it is my bounden duty to visit my constituency. Why should I not go to my constituency? My entire constituency, both districts Gaya and Aurangabad are affected by extremism. I also want to refer to Delhi. Many big leaders of NCC from Kobart Gandhi to others were arrested in Delhi – Wi-Fi systems were being purchased for them from Palika Bazar. They were arrested and these things were seized from them. They have their influence in Delhi also. I want your protection from Delhi to my constituency so that as people's representative I can discharge my social, political and moral duties fearlessly. I therefore, seek your protection and adequate security from the Government of India. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: The hon. Minister may speak on this. ...(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Varanasi): We also agree with them. The hon. Home Minister should give assurance about the safety of hon. Members. ...(Interruptions) There should be directions from him. He should give directions to the Government. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Those hon. Members who want to associate themselves with him, may send their names on the table of the House.

...(Interruptions)

\*Not recorded.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: The Minister of State for Home Affairs is present in the House. He should give an assurance to the House in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)* Arrangements should be made for the safety of the member. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): Madam, A decision is taken based on the inputs of various agencies to provide security to a person. Hon. Member and other Members who need additional security for visiting their respective constituency and for that matter in Delhi also may write to us through you or otherwise. We will conduct an enquiry on that and the report...*(Interruptions)* based on the inputs from security agency take a decision. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): The hon. Minister has told about it. ...*(Interruptions)* What is this?...*(Interruptions)* Madam, during the "Zero Hour," there need not be any interventions by the Ministers. The hon. Member has raised the issue. The hon. Minister has responded to it. ...*(Interruptions)* Then, he has to ascertain the facts.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: He should clarify about it. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam Speaker, you please give directions to him for providing immediate safety to the Member. ...*(Interruptions)* This is his duty to provide security to him and if he is unable to provide security he should vacate his office and allow others to occupy the office. ...*(Interruptions)* What are you talking. ...*(Interruptions)* We have never heard such thing. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The hon. Minister said that he would ascertain the facts and come back to the House because he cannot instantly reply to their queries, to the issue raised by the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)* He cannot reply to it immediately. He will have to ascertain the facts. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: The security of our Hon. Member is a matter of utmost concern for us and particularly of those who are more vulnerable. There should be proper arrangements for their safety. Kindly take immediate action as required.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mahabali Singh ji, you please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Capt. Nishad says.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Dr. Rajan Sushant, Shri Devji M. Patel and Shrimati Poonam Veljibhai Jat associated themselves with the subject.

...*(Interruptions)*

\*Not recorded.

[Translation]

CAPTAIN JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD (Muzaffarpur): Madam Speaker, General Reserve Engineer Force was established in 1960 under the Border Road Development Board which functions under the Ministry of Surface Transport and it later came to be known as Border Road Organization. Initially the officers of armed forces were deputed in this department on lien and they were supposed to repatriate to their parent cadre of army later on. However, till date officers of the armed forces are still posted in the Border Road Development Board. Even after the passage of 50 years no Act for regulating its affairs has been formed. The Government had accepted the Sixth Pay Commission's recommendation of forming a Graph Act but it is yet to be constituted because the officers of the armed forces are unwilling to enact the Graph Act.

God forbid if any external attack takes place and if those officers of the armed forces have to go to front who right now, are placed on the senior posts of the Border Road Development Organization, they might find themselves forgetting ever to press the trigger of the gun by now. The officers of the armed forces are living inducted without the prior permission of the Cabinet Secretary. The Cabinet Committee (Secretary) of the Government had approved a plan of expansion of the department on 11 September, 2006 which should have been completed within three years leading upto 2009 but even today the top posts are lying vacant.

Border Road Engineering Service is a group 'A' service in which officers from outside cannot fill the senior posts. In his letter dated 29 October, 1990 and 19 November, 1991, Secretary, BR&D has provided reservation upto 50 per cent on the senior posts for the officers of Army Officers Core of Engineers in Contravention of the Constitution which can adversely affect the reservation norms of SC, ST and OBC.

Madam Speaker, I would demand the Minister of Defence, The Minister of Road Transport and the Union Government that the officers of the armed forces be

reverted back to this parent cadres from the Border Road Engineering Service and a Graf Act be enacted without delaying.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Mangani Lal Mandalji associates himself with the subject.

SHRI RAJU SHETTI (Hatkanangle): Madam Speaker, India is ranked at first place in world in respect of milk production. Milk production in India plays an adjunctive role to agriculture for abridging losses suffered in the process of agriculture cultivation. Small, landless and marginal farmers play important role in this respect. Milk production is the backbone of their economic wellbeing. During the last few months Government decided import of 30 thousands tonnes of skimmed milk and 15 thousands tonnes of butter at zero per cent import duty. Due to this decision, dairy owners have reduced the price of fresh milk causing losses to the farmers in milk production. While the Government policies should be encouraging to increase milk production in the country. These ad-hoc policies will give a serious jolt to milk production in future because this will lead farmers to shy away from milk production activities.

Madam Speaker, on one hand milk production has become unviable due to low prices mixing of pure milk with synthetic milk which costs only Rs. four to five per liter is a cause of concern. Owing to it, milk production has become unviable day by day. Farmers are reducing their production gradually. Despite India being number one milk production is decreasing instead of increasing. People are unable to get pure and healthy milk to account of reduced production by the farmers.

Madam Speaker, through you and this august House. I would like to request the Government that the policy of export-import to milk in the country should be determined. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Raju Shetti, now you please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Alongwith it these is a need to increase the import duty on skimmed milk and butter so that small, landless and marginal farmers in the country are benefited from it.

SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL (Rewa): Through you, I would like to urge the Government to take steps for the identification of subcastes of namely Dhiwar, Kewat, Kahar, Mallah, Dhimar, Bhoi, Nishad etc. of Scheduled Tribe Manjhi in Madhya Pradesh.

Madam, Majhi Scheduled Tribe has been declared as Scheduled Caste now for the Vindhya Pradesh under the Constitution of India (Aboriginal Castes) (Part-Three States) Order 1951 and at serial no. 9 of the Scheduled Tribes for the entire Vindhya region vide Scheduled Tribe Amendment Act, 1956.

Similarly, Manjhi tribe has been declared a tribe at serial no. 29 for the entire Madhya Pradesh vide the Scheduled Tribe Amendment Act, 1976. As per the Census report 1901 of the Government of India, Manjhi tribe has been identified in Rewa State, Baghelkhand where their population was found to be 25528. In that circular the Government of India has also certified that Kewat and Dhiwar are the amalgamated castes of the Manjhi tribe. In its report published in the year 1964, Madhya Pradesh Government had identified Gond and Uraon as Manjhi tribe due to which an identity crisis has emerged for Manjhi tribe which had led to them being deprived of the facilities. Once upon a time, Manjhi tribe had Banaras and Allahabad along the Ganga bank as their abode. Later they spread to Panna, Chhattarpur, Teekangarh, Rewa, Sedhi and Satna in which Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand, dialect and language is predominately spoken.

Madam, through the House, I would request the Government to probe as to how many families Manjhi tribe are residing in Vindhya region and Madhya Pradesh and what is the population in the region so that they could get justice.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Madam Speaker, Lord Buddha happened a visit Vaishali, the mother of republic approximately 2500 years ago. He remarked about Vaishali; Vajjinam Sat Aprihaniya Dhamma i.e. Seven virtues of Vajjians not to decline which again means that a society where seven virtues are observed will never face decline, rather that society will always make progress. Those seven directives prescribed include assembling at regular intervals, observance of rules for issuing orders, providing full protection to women and children, respect of elderly etc. All these constituted the seven abiding principles. During the last year of his stay in the same assembly he had also declared that he is going to attain his 'Mahaparinirvana' on 90th day from that day. The left to all people concerned. From there he set out for Kesariya-Kushinagar. The people of Vaishali had so much attachment with him that they followed him during his journey. When the people of Vaishali remained undeterred even upto Kesariya, Lord Buddha while handing over his begging bowl to them had said that they need to preserve it only for his was certainly going to attain 'Mahaparinirvana' on 90th day. The begging bowl was kept in Vaishali. When attack of Kushans took place, they carried it to Peshawar and from Peshawar it reached to Kabul in Afghanistan. Recently Shri Sohani who was the Chief Secretary and Lokayukta of Bihar and is a farmer IAS officer and an able person has wrote an article in which he has stated that the begging bowl is kept in Kandhar and the picture of that bowl is also printed alongwith the article. So, the begging bowl that was given by Lord Buddha to the great people of Vaishali, to people of Lichchavi and Vazzisangh is kept in Kandhar. Therefore, I urge the Ministry of External Affairs of the Government of India and the Hon. Prime Minister that efforts be made to bring back that begging bowl of Vaishali by taking necessary diplomatic action in this regard keeping in mind the fact that presently we are having very good relations with Afghanistan and people of more than 70 Countries are following of Buddha.

Madam, through you, I want to draw the attention of

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

the Government that a strict diplomatic action be taken and begging bowl of Lord Buddha be brought back so that the message of world peace and middle path which he gave to the country and world could be followed by all to establish peace in the world.

SHRI ARJUN MUNDA (Jamshedpur): Madam Speaker, the Government of Jharkhand has informed the Union Government about such castes that have not been enlisted in any category several times since 2005. Malla Kshetria, Dand Kshatra Manjhi, Ghatwar and many other castes have not been included in any list. The Union Government has not taken any decision despite reminding it repeatedly as a result of which these castes are being deprived of such facility. Besides, some castes which are primitive in character like Kurmis living there, the State Government has reminded the Union Government of them. I want to draw the attention of the Union Government to take an early decision on the list of castes forwarded by the State Government. The people belonging to malla caste are included in the list of schedule tribe in the neighbouring State. Likewise, Dand Kshatra Manjhi and Ghatwar are included in the list of schedule tribe in Odisha. The Government of India should take an early decision on all these castes in the wake of recommendations of the State Government. It any caste has not been included in any list for the last 62 years and if the same caste is getting the benefit of scheduled caste and schedule tribe in the neighbouring State, it is unfortunate or Jharkhand. The area of Jharkhand where down-trodden live is not included in any list. Since it is a serious issue and I, therefore, urge the Union Government to take an early decision in the matter.

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH (Arrah): Madam, first of all I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on a matter of urgent public importance. The electric supply in my parliamentary constituency Arrah and remaining parts of Bihar is only for four to six hours. As you know the entire Bihar has been affected by drought

and the State Government has declared all 38 districts as drought-hit. Farmers are deprived of irrigation facility due to shortage of power as a result of which they are raising a hue and cry. School children are completed to study under an oil lamp due to shortage of electricity as a result of which they are facing the danger of losing eye-sight in childhood. Small industries are also on the verge of closure due to paucity of electricity. Thus, everything has gone haywire in Bihar due to power shortage.

Power plants are urgently required in Bihar. Hundreds of industrials have sent proposals to the Bihar Government for investing in power plants in the State. The Bihar Government has asked the Union Government for providing coal linkages to set up power plants but the Union Government has not provided the same. Recently last week that is, on 20 August, the Ministry of Energy has published an advertisement on the birth anniversary of late Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi ji wherein the Statement of late Rajiv Gandhi ji was quoted that energy is the key to prosperity had development of any country. I think until electricity is not provided to a backward State like Bihar, such advertisement sounds hollow or are published just for formality. I, through you, urge the Union Government to immediately give approval for coal linkages for setting up power plants in Bihar in order to tide over the power crisis there. I think this would be the true tribute to Rajiv Gandhi by the UPA Government.

12.45 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS – *Contd.*

- (ii) **Re: Need to review the procedure seeking details for issuance of passes to the Members of Parliament for Commonwealth Games**

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on such an important matter. The point to which



I want to draw your attention, the entire House would agree on that. The importance of Indian Parliament is not limited to our country rather it is in the world. The way we are made to hang our face in shame in the name of Commonwealth Games, our Parliament has been subjected to insult. A MP is elected from every nook and corner of the country after getting votes from 15 to 20 lakh people. After getting elected he is issued identity card by Parliament. Does he need any pass to see Commonwealth Games. They are issuing passes to Member of Parliament, officers and journalists but they say that identity cards of Members have got no importance but what they require is voters identity card or driving license for that matter. The Member of our Committee Shri Bandyopadhyay ji can also tell about this matter. It is a very serious issue. They have made a mockery of Indian Parliament and Members of Parliament. The identity card issued to Members has got its own importance. It has got a separate identity across the country. That is why it is a serious issue and kindly take cognizance of it because this is more than enough and Members of Parliament do not require any other identity card. The card issued by the Government is sufficient and its importance should be recognized.

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): Madam, as a member of the Organizing Committee of the Commonwealth Games, I would like to just add one point. What Shri Dara Singh Chauhan has said is absolutely correct. A proforma containing 10 to 15 pages has been sent to the Members of Parliament to fill it up. It contains the details such as date of birth, passport number, name of the spouse, PAN card number, etc.

So, what I would suggest is that a direction be issued saying that the MP Identity Card is enough to get one Commonwealth Games entry card, which can be given to the Member of Parliament, and the Members of Parliament need not fill up this form.

Madam, I hope that a direction from the Chair can be given to sort out this issue.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister is giving reply. Please take your seat.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): Madam, may I intervene? ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat, Hon. Minister is giving reply.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Madam, I am not immediately concerned with the issue but as the Chairman of the Group of Ministers which has been empowered to look into it, I appreciate the sentiment of the Members of Parliament. We are taking exceptional security precautions while issuing entry cards. However, this, I think, should not apply to Members of Parliament. I will see to it that this procedure is not applied at all to Members of Parliament.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Madam Speaker, three-tier panchayati elections are being held in Uttar Pradesh very soon. About half a dozen castes including Gorh-Kharwar are being deprived of reservation in these elections. In the 2001 census these more than half-a-dozen castes were enumerated under scheduled caste but in 2003 these castes were declared as scheduled tribes by the Uttar Pradesh Government. In Uttar Pradesh scheduled tribes are not provided reservation. So far as providing

[Shri Ramkishun]

reservation to for scheduled tribes is concerned I would like to submit to the Government through you that there are so many castes like Gorh-Kharwar-Panika, Pathari-Baiga-Dhuria-Napak etc. in 13 districts of Uttar Pradesh. These castes were not counted separately and they were counted under the scheduled castes only but in the 2001 census they were included under the scheduled castes. That is why they are getting the other benefits including reservation. Now that reservation has been done away with and this has posed a serious problem before them as they will not get representation in panchayati election of the State. I, through you, urge the Government that it is an urgent matter of public importance. These poor people and dalits are being deprived of reservation in the elections. I request that these people should be treated as scheduled caste so that they can reservation in three-tier panchayati elections and those who are deprived of reservation in Government jobs should be given reservation.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, we have some important Bills for consideration and passing. So, if you all agree, we will skip the lunch hour. We will take up the rest of the Zero Hour matters in the evening.

12.50 hrs.

FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION (REGULATION)  
BILL, 2010

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up Item No. 19. Now, the hon. Minister.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): Madam Speaker,

I on behalf of my senior colleague Shri P. Chidambaram I beg to move\*:

“That the Bill to consolidate the law to regulate the acceptance and utilization of foreign contribution or foreign hospitality by certain individuals or associations or companies and to prohibit acceptance and utilization of foreign contribution or foreign hospitality for any activities detrimental to the national interest and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

Madam Speaker, this Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill, 2010 in itself is a historic one and a mile stone. It is historic because the law which was in place prior to this Bill was passed in 1976 and is still in force. After 1976 an amendment was effected in it in the year 1984 and through that amendment it was made mandatory that if any individual association or organization get foreign contribution they will have to register themselves. At that time the second amendment which was effected in the law was how any individual, association or organization can or cannot pass on the foreign contribution received by it to other person. Through that amendment a provision was also made to regulate it. Third amendment was that the officers of higher judiciary were brought under the ambit of Foreign Contribution Act so these amendments were finally effected in that law in 1984. But in the year 1986 estimate committee found that there was a need to carrying out more amendments in this law afresh. Consequently a committee of secretaries was constituted in the year 1988 which also deliberated upon it and suggested that there was a need to further amendments in it. In the year 1983 also the committee of secretaries discussed it and proposed to bring it afresh with changes. In the year 2001 the Union Cabinet held a discussion on it but at that time could not take any decision in this regard. Thereafter when UPA Government came to power it brought this Bill to the fore and an action was initiated

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\*Moved with the Recommendation of the President.

on it and there was a discussion on it in the Cabinet and a group of Ministers was formed which gave its recommendations. A draft Bill was posted on internet for wide circulation and for seeing people comments thereon and a two day national seminar was held in Delhi in which more than five hundred people's participated and different stakeholders offered their comments. In 2006 this Bill was brought in the Rajya Sabha and in December, 2006 it was referred to the Standing Committee which made about fourteen recommendations on this Bill in the year 2008.

Madam, I am happy to say that the Government has accepted all the amendments barring two minor amendments of the committee and after accepting those amendments the Bill has been passed by the Rajya Sabha and now the Government has brought this Bill in this House. Through you I would like to tell the Hon. Members that almost all the amendments of the Standing Committee have been accepted and this has been passed by the Rajya Sabha. Through you I request that this may be discussed and passed by this House also.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to consolidate the law to regulate the acceptance and utilization of foreign contribution or foreign hospitality by certain individuals or associations or companies and to prohibit acceptance and utilization of foreign contribution or foreign hospitality for any activities detrimental to the national interest and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the dilly dallying policy of the UPA Government has led to delay in the enactment of this law which was supposed to be enacted in the year 2005. This Government has brought it now in 2010. Shri Ajay Makenji has stated in

detail as to why they have brought it now. But I would say better late than never as it is good for the country. It is good bill I would like to personally congratulate the UPA Government, Hon. Minister and Shri P. Chidambaram for this and I rise to support the Bill on behalf of my part.

This Bill has been brought here and it is based on two slokas of Panchatantra. I think the hon. Minister wants to prove through this Bill what is mentioned in these slokas one is: "avyapare suvyaparam, yo nath kathumichhati, swajewa nidhanyati kilotpativ vanarh? That means if you do not have any work then you try to intrude and in that the way this foreign contribution flows in is a kind of intrusion. It is the right of ours or for that matter of our Parliament and our Government to run this country. This Bill has been brought in based on this very thought. And second is "upayan he yatkshestran tokshatrayan parakaramet". That means what you cannot win with valour that you can with tactics. So the foreign contribution is not a matter of valour rather it is matter for you to ponder over as to what is happening? There are 40173 registered organisation that are taking foreign contribution and how they are getting it? If one goes through the 1993-94 data, one can see that the number of registered organisations was 15000 and merely a sum of Rs. 1886 crore came into the country I am just telling about the official estimates. In 2007-08 there were 34000 organisations and now their number has gone upto 40173 and similarly the amount which was merely Rs. 1866 crore has gone upto at least Rs. 12000-13000 crore today and this is the official figure and we can consider it to be a small sum because the budget is of Rs. 10 lakh or 11 lakh crore and Rs. 11000 crore is nothing as compared to this amount. In Jharkhand, the State where I come from, there are 3-4 crore people and its total budget is of Rs. 9000 crore. As far this foreign contribution I would like to quote a couplet from the Ramayana which reads like, "jijon jijon sursa badan badawa, taso doot kapi roop dikhawa". As the time passes by and the kind of measures are being taken, the kind of controls are put in place, the ratio is increasing. An

[Shri Nishikant Dubey]

American report in this regard is more alarming than this, which reads as:

[*English*]

“The Report also quoted RBI’s estimate that 42.6 billion worth of remittances were sent through legal formal channels in 2007-08.”

[*Translation*]

The means it stands are 50 billion today. [*English*]  
“The Report further quoted Indian estimates and said that funds transferred through the hawala market were equal to between 30 to 40 per cent.”

[*Translation*]

That means if 25 billion is added to 50 billion it works out to 75 billion. This is the amount of remittances. This is what the RBI’s report tells. What does it mean? That means as much as our expenditure and budget are and as much as we want to increase, two lakh-two and half crore rupees are coming, but what measures have been taken in this Bill to check the same.

**13.00 hrs.**

Hawala in itself is a big transaction. This is a development of bigger dimension. What has been done to check the same? I think this bill has disgressed from its objective somewhere or the other. Some provisions in this Bill have not been accepted. I would like to concentrate particularly on scholarship and stipend because the hon. Home Minister has said [*English*] We are not providing anything in the Bill. [*Translation*] “Bura jo mein dekhana chala, bura na milya koi, jo man khoja apana, mujhsa bura no koi”. There are politicians like us here who may have come from rich or poor families. But the most important question is where are we sending our children for studies? Whether any poor has got scholarship or stipend till today? Has the Government made any effort to check the same?

Where the children of bureaucrats are studying? Whether any survey has been conducted as to where they are getting scholarship or stipend from? The judges whom he is referring to, where are his children studying? He is referring to journalists. Has any effort been made to check the same? The way which they have tried to find out is that of stipend and scholarship. The Government can tell as to the number of politicians whose children, brothers and relatives are getting scholarship and stipend? How many bureaucrats, judges and journalists are there whose children are studying on scholarships and stipend? The Government should ponder over it because a Joint director level officer of the RAW fees and the Madhuri Gupta incident takes place. The officers of the Government who are posted abroad, what type of foreign contribution they are getting and whether the IB, RAW and Enforcement Directorate or any other agency of the Government has looked into this matter? Whether the Government has tried to bring it under the FCRA?

Now, I come to NGOs, NGOs are playing a big game. What is NGO doing? This is hindering development somewhere or the other. NGO says that no big dam should be constructed. No big developmental activity should be undertaken. Has the Government tried to ban even a single NGO? Has the Government tried to check any big movement? Somebody is talking about movement in Kashmir and saying that we are supporting the Kashmir movement. Have they tried to ban that NGO? Some NGO is taking about closing the Narmada Sagar dam and some other is waging a war for freedom, what I want to convey is that there should not be separate laws for the rich and the poor. The children of potters, goldsmiths, blacksmiths are learning the skills from their fathers. Once we used to be very rich. Dhaka’s linen was famous world wide and no one could prepare better fabric than that of ours. This was the situation before industrialization but today our children are learning paintings that too is good as they belong to the rich families. If our children want to become painter and potter they say that it is good. They are doing good clay are work. They want to do work by giving money

and are trying to prevent others from learning skills. These NGOs are trying to demolish social set up and are snatching employment from people. Has the Government tried to ban any NGO?

Sir, had Chidambaram Saheb been present here, I would have asked him. Parliament is a place which gives opportunity to all. I repeatedly say that there should be a debate in Parliament. If Parliament is in session for 50, 60, 70 days and remains out of session for 300 days, all the problems of this country cannot be solved. But what the Parliamentarians do in 300 days, they want to do it in 50 or 60 days here. There should be a debate here, we want to put forth our views. Yesterday, Hon. Sushma Swaraj ji said a very good thing that we should speak our mind and they should speak their mind. A term 'saffron terrorism' has been used. He is an highly educated and learned person but I have nothing to do with his intellectual level. However, the point is that funding is taking place under F.C.R.A., what will you call this funding? There is terrorism in Punjab, Zarnail Singh Bhindranwala was a terrorist in Punjab. Terrorism in Punjab was crushed. Will you term the terrorists in Punjab as Turban terrorist of Sikh Terrorists? Nathuram Godse assassinated Mahatma Gandhi will you call him Marathi terrorist? Indira Gandhi was assassinated by a Sikh, will you call him a Sikh terrorist? Rajiv Gandhi was killed by Tamilians having affiliation with LTTE, will you call all the Tamilians of Tamil Nadu terrorists? Saffron is a colour, a symbol of strength. It has always protected Indian civilization and culture. So, Shri Chidambaramji should reply as to on what basis he used the term saffron terrorism.

Sir, conflict is going on in Jammu and Kashmir. Funds are coming in the name of trade under F.C.R.A. But what action has the Government taken to check it? Will you call the people of entire Jammu and Kashmir Muslim terrorists? Will you call the terrorism prevailing in the country by colour i.e. green terrorism or red terrorism. Will you call the naxalites as red terrorists? Conversion has taken place in the entire northeast. The Government is

in talks with muiva and so many things are happening there. Will you call that him white terrorist? In the northeast mostly people are Christians, will you call them Christian terrorists? My question is whether you want to define terrorism? I am not so fluent in English as you are. But the Home Minister should apologize to the people of the country because I am of the view that terrorism is terrorism, be it naxalism or something else. Fund is coming to naxalites and terrorists from abroad with an aim to disintegrate our country. The Bhartiya Janata Party is of the view that terrorism is terrorism be it naxalism, terrorism in northeast, Jammu and Kashmir or Punjab. Nobody want that there should be an attack on democracy. The example of Taliban is before us. Today what is happening in Afghanistan? The example of Pakistan is before us. The 'Lal Maszid' where terrorism is preached is bearing the brunt along with Karachi and Lahore. I am of the view that no civilized society, no democratic society want that.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please wind up.

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: I will speak for all the time allotted to my party.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, there are many Members who wish to speak. I have to accommodate them also.

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: I am the only member to speak from my party no other member from my party will speak. My question is that no democratic country would like that terrorism raise its head there.

There is a marvoulous couplet to Saint Kabir "Maati Kahe Kumhar Se Tu Kya ronde mohe, Ek din Aisa Aayega Main rondungi toye" It means if we foster any terrorists be it naxalite or terrorist, at some point of time that terrorist will also harm us. Therefore, he should not make an

[Shri Nishikant Dubey]

attempt to divide the country on his ideological terms. Rather he should do justice with the office he is holding.

The second question is what provisions have been made in this F.C.R.A. Bill to check the activities of ISI and there religious and fundamental groups who are active somewhere or other and who are setting up schools, colleges and hospitals and those people who are talking about providing of loans to the farmers and upliftment of the poor and who are involved in conversion? I have data and the data shows where the money is coming from. What is the correct channel to get money? The data shows that maximum fund is coming from USA, U.K. and Germany. The data also shows the societies? Those societies are World Vision International, USA, Foster Parents Plan International, USA, Watch Tower Bible and Track Society, USA. The population of Christians in our country is two per cent and the State to which I belong is Jharkhand and in 1890 the population of Christians in Ranchi and entire Jharkhand was only two thousand. But today at least sixty to seventy thousand people have converted to Christianity. Today whole of northeast has converted to Christianity. Has the Government over tried to stop any organization from indulging in conversion?

What I am asking is whether the Government has tried to check it? I see the activities of ISI in the entire Bihar, Jharkhand and on the Nepal Border. Huge Mosques, Madrasas and colleges have come up there. Has the Government tried to check them to tried to know where the fund is coming from for them? When the Government is aware that international funding is taking place was the enforcement department activated to punish anyone? Has the Government tried to have talks with the Government of any country? I am of the view that this fund is being used for conversion, the boost the activities of ISI and to change demography. Demography of entire Sahibganj, Pakur, Kishanganj and Araria districts has undergone sea change. Where is the fund coming from? To whom is this fund coming? Has the Government tried through this Bill

to check inflow of this fund? India is a poor and predominantly agricultural country. Mughals and Britishers have ruled this country. We have tried to help our people for our petty interests. This is unaccounted money. We cannot find faults with our own people. This law is not sufficient and this is the fault on the part of the Union Government. Yesterday Dr. Farooq Abdullah Saheb delivered a very good speech. He said Pak occupied Kashmir including Gilgit would be taken back but what he said weakens the Union Government. Whenever there has been a weak Union Government, spurt in such activities has been seen. I and my party Bhartiya Janata Party are of the view come what may the Union Government should have the power it need to make the Union Government stronger and the Union Government should make efforts to check such activities. We are already having two laws in place for this. One is prevention of Money Laundering Act and second one is unlawful activities Act. I am of the view that after enforcement of F.D.R.A. the Government has forcefully brought thousands of organizations under prevention of money laundering act.

[English]

“Prevention of Money-laundering Act: Enforcement Directorate is responsible for investigation and for the prosecution of money-laundering cases.” In it include Central Economic Intelligence Bureau which comes under the National Security Council. Intelligence Bureau is under the Ministry of Home Affairs, Central Board of Direct Taxes, MLCFT, Customs and Excise, Narcotics Control Bureau, Central Bureau of Investigation or PMLA and unlawful disputes Activities Act are clashing with FDRA What provisions have been made in this Bill for coordination among these entities?

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government is enacting new laws like FDRA, Unlawful Activities Act, new PMLA etc. but it has done away with TADA and POTA. When the Government talks about saffron terrorism then invoking of

MCOCA automatically fits in to it. When the Government is aware of the fact that there is a need to bring in a strong law to deal with the issues of terror funding, will the Ministry of Home Affairs bring a strong law? One US report mentions that some of these activities can be checked by Foreign Contribution Act. I have with me the copy of department of State report, 2008-09. They have expressed apprehension in regard to FDRA, PMCA. They are talking about including it in FCA? Is USA talking of covering those acts under FCA? Is the Ministry of Home Affairs talking in the regard? Bhartiya Janta Party is in favour of extending its co-operation for enacting this law and we have come to the parliament for nation building. The parliament entrusts us with a responsibility. There is a mantra.

Om Sehna Bhavatu, Sehna Bhuvantu  
Shaviriyam Karvavahe Tejasvina  
Namdhi tamste Ma Vid Saave.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this parliament is the forum on which we all are one. We ensure formulation of most stringent of laws in the country whether it deals with NGO's, conversion; social activities; construction of hospitals; water; farmer or anything else.

Sir, there goes a story titled Papak; Papak was the name of a boy who wanted his name to be changed. When he was strolling on the road he meets with a person named Jeevak. He could visualize that he was seeing Jeevak's dead body. He feels that death is staring at Jeevak. When he moves ahead he finds one rich person beating a woman named Dhanvati. When he goes further he finds a person named Panthak who inquires from him about the path. Papak feels that when it is possible for Jeevak to die, Dhanvati to turn poor and Panthak to forget the path then anything is possible. Therefore there is a need for bringing a law to deal with the organizations who are getting contributions in the name of FCRA and are talking about dividing the country. There is a Shaloka of Pandit that fits well to describe this law because it is a half measure. Sarvnashe Samutpane Ardha Tejati Pandita. It describes

a situation where all-out-destruction was taking place and he was trying to save something. Similarly the Government is trying to salvage the situation. So I support this Bill.

[English]

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): Mr. Chairman, I am welcoming the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill, 2010, which has been brought to replace the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 as amended in 1984.

This Bill empowers the Government to inspect and seize accounts or records if it suspects contravention of the provisions of this Act. The Bill contains 11 chapters and 54 clauses. This Bill prohibits organizations of political nature from accepting foreign contribution. The power to declare an organization to be one of political nature rests with the Central Government. The Bill prohibits acceptance of any foreign hospitality by Members of Legislature or Judges or office bearers of political parties or officials of the Government, the bureaucracy.

By introducing this Bill, this august House has risen to address a much felt need. I congratulate the hon. Minister for this. Over the years, quite astronomical amounts of foreign money has been pumped into India in the name of charity. This legislation shall not be mistaken as one to prevent organizations doing real charity. The work of such organizations may be appreciated. But this Bill seeks to prevent fake and dangerous organizations from receiving bulk of foreign funds. In the name of poorer sections of our country some NGOs and other organizations are receiving huge amounts from international funding agencies and many such fake agencies are involved in communal and even in terrorist activities.

Now there are over 40173 organisations working in our country and almost all organizations are getting foreign funding. In reply to Question No. 38 on 27.7.2010, it was said that a number of associations have reported receipt of foreign contribution in 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08, to the tune of a huge amount of more than Rs. 12,000 crore.

[Shri P.T. Thomas]

Not only that, about ten organisations are being inquired into by the CBI now. Should it be allowed to continue like this or should some corrective measures be taken to restrict the flow of funds into our country? This Bill is brought for that genuine purpose. This Bill is also meant for protecting the people of our country from terrorist activities. The purpose of the Bill is to defeat the agenda of terrorist organisations like Al Qaeda, NDF, etc.

I would like to recall an incident which took place in our State Kerala. Recently there was some hidden evidence that two containers of fake Indian currency arrived and that money was distributed to terrorist groups which are active in our State. In this regard, I would request the hon. Home Minister to conduct a thorough inquiry into this matter. People are suspecting the involvement of ISI in it.

Many countries are aware of transnational terrorist organisations acting as funding agencies to various anti-national outfits. 'Charity begins at home' is not just a saying; it is a fact. We, as the largest democratic country in the world, must enact a powerful legislation to prevent unregulated flow of foreign money. Anti-national organisations should not be allowed to take advantage of the word 'charity'. Without money and resources, terrorist outfits like Al Qaeda, NDF, ISI, etc., cannot work. Strict vigil is needed in this regard.

India is an emerging economic power. It is a welcome step that the Bill prohibits organisations with political agenda from destabilising our country through foreign funding. In the past, foreign agencies promoted divisive movements, regional and linguistic movements, in Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, and other places. We are unable to check the flow of funds into the hands of such organisations effectively. The sole authority should rest with the Central Government to declare an organisation or an NGO to be of political nature. Even though wholeheartedly I support this provision, I urge the Government that an

NGO or an organisation may be given a right to appeal against the decision of the Central Government to prove its veracity.

Apart from this, the Bill has come up with many positive provisions in view of the felt need. I would wholeheartedly appreciate the decision of the Government to exclude the receipt of foreign scholarships and stipends by Indian citizens studying in India or abroad from the provisions of this Bill. This Bill will be beneficial to tens of thousands of poor students in India and abroad.

I would also like to point out two, three small things. I welcome the restriction on the use of foreign funds for the purposes of administration of NGOs, to 50 per cent. The Bill entails maximum utilisation of funds for the benefit of poorer sections of our country. Moreover, all transactions should be allowed through the authorised banks, Section 17 insists on this, in order to ensure accountability and transparency to the core. The provision to include Indian companies with more than 50 per cent of foreign holding in the definition of foreign sources also is appreciated. I am also of the strong opinion that many of the provisions of the Bill effectively address the issue.

But I am of this view that many of the provisions have to be recast. For example, please take Clause (a) of Sub-Section 1 of the Act. As per the Clause, this Act extends to the whole of India and it shall apply to citizens of India outside India. This is not enough. Suppose, a person who is a citizen of India acquires a huge foreign contribution in violation of this Act and acquires a citizenship of another country, then, it is impossible to proceed against him. Hence, we have to recast the words applicable to in all such cases.

Chapter IV may be modified in such a way to give power to such auditing authorities as AG and C&AG to have surveillance over the expenditure carried out by the agencies who receive foreign contributions. Penal provisions contained in Chapter VIII may be made more stringent emulating the provisions of IPC for the crimes



of abetment of a crime punishable with death penalty. I am suggesting a necessary change. If an association that receives foreign contribution spends the amount for aiding crime, it shall also be awarded the same punishment awardable for the particular crime resulted by such spending. The principle contained in Section 34 of IPC may also be incorporated in this Bill.

On behalf of the millions of poor and ordinary citizens of this country, who lead an honest life, I strongly extend my support to the Government for piloting this epoch-making Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me opportunity to speak on the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill, 2010. All the hon. Members have supported it. Hence I also have to support it. It is a very important Bill especially for our country. There is a hidden secret behind the sudden change of heart and humanitarian mindset of the capitalist and imperialistic countries. So far it has been seen that the developed nations do not require any assistance while funds given as assistance to the developing countries, per say is right in my opinion so that their development could be ensured. However we have to keep away from falling into the trap of external assistance. The figures tell us that 18996 voluntary organisations are working in our country who have taken Rs. 11 billion as grant. This is a huge amount. It has also come to light that the Ministry of Home was not having this information. Now the Home Ministry has awakened from its slumber and it has also brought this Bill and has also appointed a probe into it. This is a very good development. The money that comes through NGO's is especially meant to be deployed for the welfare of the poor, health care, human right preservation, rehabilitation of the displaced, education, environment, manpower preservation, prevention of child labour and for the child and women development. Sometimes we also seek loan from the World Bank as we have to develop our country. However our effort should always be towards,

making our country self-reliant for development given the quantum of natural resources have provided we are able to develop our natural resources and legacy.

It has been seen that this money particularly goes for SC, ST and especially those who are socially, economically and educationally backward. To what extent this money is utilized is the question that I leave to be answered by so many hon. Members who are sitting here. There are a lot of organizations working in my constituency but they cannot boast of any achievement that would bring about any change in status of the poor and they may lead a good life.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through, I would like to say that if we have a look at the figures of entire country, Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, West Bengal, Gujarat and Uttarakhand are at the top ten places with Tamil Nadu at the first place, Andhra Pradesh at the second and Maharashtra at the third. Some other States are also there. In Uttar Pradesh an amount of Rs. 935 crore and Rs. 119.57 crore has been given. The contribution from abroad which comprises 80 per cent of the donation particularly includes countries like America, Canada, Europe, Japan, Australia and United Arab Emirates. Approximately 15 countries have provided assistance. Right now, as the concern was expressed by the hon. Members that contribution has been received by approximately 60 per cent religious bodies that have been spent. These include Christian organisation and bodies of so many other communities about which no audit has been done. There is a renowned Indian Scholar who has won Nobel Prize. Shri Amratya Sen has also said that putting restrictions on NGO's will not be good for the health of democracy that will ultimately be danger for it. I am of the opinion that it should be reviewed keeping in mind its merits and demerits but there is a need to ensure that the money is spent on the poor through such organizations which could ensure its proper utilization. Mohammed Yunus from Bangladesh is also among the Nobel laureates. He has won it for replicating a model wherein the socially, economically and educationally backward people were

[Shri Shailendra Kumar]

empowered by spending money for their upliftment. Today it is clear cut phenomenon in our country that money got through illegal channels is being misutilised in our country. I do not say that we are free from any blemish. There are parliamentarian, leader of various parties, some of our brothers of media fraternity, political parties and their office bearers including Government or Non-Government office bearers who are also a part of it. If judges are also found involved in it, this should also be probed.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, right now Shri Nishkantji has elaborated as to how rich and affluent are leading their lives on one hand and hand what kind of life middle class and poor people are forced to lead on the other. This too is a matter which requires to be looked into. This needs to be probed as to from where and how the unaccounted money is pouring into their coffers. This also needs to be assessed whether they are contributing to the development of the nation be paying taxes or not.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as you have asked me to conclude, I would only say that foreign contribution which is finding its way into the country should be probed. I conclude by strongly supporting the Bill brought by the hon. Minister.

SHRI BALIRAM (Lalganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill, 2010. The Bill which has just been introduced by the Government and the hon. Minister should have been brought much earlier. This is a good Bill and I, alongwith my party strongly support it. Though the point remains that the people of this country make an open parade of the poverty, unemployment, starvation, lack of education and other weaknesses in front of the foreign nationals which spurs foreign NGO's into action by providing grants to India.

However, Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act which the Government intends to enact in place of Foreign Assistance Regulation Act, 1976, should certainly be able to rein in such people who paint dismal pictures of the

country in foreign countries. Foreign assistance has been coming into the country since long and it is not something new. However, its benefits are not reaching upto those for which it is being targeted. That is why it has been provided in the Bill that only upto 25 per cent expenditure can take place under the administrative expenditure head and prior permission of the Government would be required if the expenditure under this head is to be taken upto 50 per cent. Similarly it has also been mentioned that there are approximately 40,173 such organisations which are receiving foreign help and the Government does not have information almost the whereabouts of most of these people in that from where the money is being received and how it is being spent. The Government don't have information in this regard even through the Government should have knowledge thereof.

Numerous such organisations are working in the country. There are a number of such Government schemes under which money is spent in the name of the poor and NGO's but poor do not actually benefit out of these schemes. Rather NGO's corner most of the benefit and those at the helm of affairs of NGO's prosper. Therefore I welcome this Bill which is in welfare of the country and the poor.

I would like to apprise you of the fact that 18996 Non-Government organisations in India have received 11 billion rupees so far for the purpose of social service, economic activities, education and proselytization but the Government has no inkling of it and she is unaware so to where this money is going. Therefore I would like the Government to monitor the activities of NGO's despite the fact that a lot of NGO's despite the fact that a lot of NGO's are doing very good work. The Government needs to audit their accounts. Only then the real benefit can accrue.

Our country is so abundant in natural resources that given a sincere will on our part our countrymen do not need to harangue about poverty and starvation here in order to make a living. Rather we will be able to make the countrymen self-reliant and do away with their poverty

and starvation. Therefore, I fully support this Bill brought by the Government.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL (Jhanjharpur): Sir, this Bill has been brought to replace the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, 1976 and the hon'ble Home Minister Shri P. Chidambaram has given a reply in this regard in the Upper House. In his reply he has said that the Government has extensively reviewed the thirty-four years old law and thereafter the Government has decided to bring a new Bill to replace it. He has said this in the House and it is correct.

Just now. Dr. Baliramji said, that eleven thousand billion of rupees have been received from abroad. It is not eleven thousand billion rather it is eleven thousand crores of rupees. It is there in the reply furnished by the Government.

The Government itself has said that it has furnished figures of three years. In the reply given to unstarred question No. 5249 dated 27.04.2010 asked by the hon'ble Member Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav this amount for the year 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 has been shown as Rs. 28,878 crores and it was only after this that a Bill was brought in the year 2006 and now this Bill, 2010 has been brought. The Government have no reply as to how many crores of rupees were received under it and if the Government had any account of it then it should have disclosed to the House. This should have been disclosed at the time of introduction of this Bill. The hon'ble Home Minister has said in the House that there are forty thousand such organization in the country upto July, 2010 but in whose names do these organisation receive money? These organisations get money in the name of poor, backward people, weaker sections of the society, upliftment of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and for providing education. Dalits, backward people and people belonging to weaker sections of society are exploited and funds are received in their names by NGOs but who runs the organisations? Clever people of the country run the organisations. Out of total expenditure

on these fifty per cent is shown as administrative expenditure. In the balance sheet of these organisation fifty per cent of total amount of expenditure is shown as administrative expenditure.

I want to thank the Government and the Home Minister Shri P. Chidambaram that Government has awakened from its slumber after a long time and brought such a Bill. This Bill is a complete replacement Bill and very tough provisions have been made in it. The Government will have to answer why these organisations spent only Rs. 7,229.42 crores on education out of Rs. 28 thousand crores meant for it alongwith the areas where they have spent this amount on education. As per figures for the year 2001 our national average is 65. Next census is due and national average will increase by five per cent. Rupees seven thousand crores have been incurred only in three years i.e. 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08. The Government should ask for accounts to know as to where this fund has been incurred. There was no monitoring of this fund, rather a free hand was given to the influential people to loot the money received in the name of poor, exploited, deprived, adivasis, scheduled castes and backward people. The Government did nothing for monitoring of the fund. Tough provisions have been made in the section 6, 9 and 11 of this Bill.

Sir, policy pertaining to NGO's is lying pending with the PMO. NGO's brings money and the Government has brought the Bill to regulate it but the policy draft pertaining to NGO's is lying pending with PMO. The Government should formulate a policy for NGO's to see how funds should be brought into the country. It is very good that the Government has done this. The Government has envisaged single account. The Government has made provisions of registration of NGO's with single account. The registered NGO's will have to furnish the details about number of its accounts in the country and abroad on the basis of its registration number. This provision has not been made in this Bill. The Government has banned 41 organisations so far. Which are those 41 Organisation and how much funds have they brought into the country?

[Shri Mangani Lal Mandal]

What has the Government found against those 41 organisations, how many crores of rupees have these organisations swindled and what action has been taken against these organisations so far? Why has a criminal case not been filed against them? Why have those people not been put behind the bars? When the Government has brought this Bill and given a Statement of objectives and reasons, the Government should also divulge the names of these 41 organisations.

Similarly, the Government has freezed bank accounts of eleven organisations. The Government should reveal the names of account holders. The Government should also tell the eleven NGO's whose accounts have been freezed for operation It should also be brought to light the amount deposited in those accounts and also to see whether transaction of hundred crores or billion was done through them? Similarly 35 organisations have been directed that they will have to seek prior sanction of the Government of receive foreign contribution. Mr. Chidambaram is not present in House right now. The hon'ble Minister of State is present in the House and I think he is fully capable. The Government should tell about the 35 organisations which have been asked to seek prior approval. Why have those organisations not been banned for further operation? Why have cases not been registered against them? They embezzled the fund. What action has the Government taken against them? I want to ask from the Government why those people who submitted their balance sheets and were found guilty in scrutiny were not lodged in jails. This House want to know what action the Government is going to take against the organizations whose bank accounts have been sealed and who have been banned?

I have referred to section 6, 9 and 11. There is a mention of some organization in the section 9. This is a good provision and I have no doubt on the intension of the Government. But it does not mention at what level it will be received and monitored. I demand that as district

level monitoring committees have been constituted for the schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development, similarly, a monitoring committee should be constituted to oversee the utilization of huge amount of foreign assistance coming in the country in the name of poor and weaker sections of the society and some people are making marry with that money. The people's representatives should be the members of that monitoring committee.

In section 9, it has been said – however no such prohibition or requirement shall be made unless the Central Government is satisfied that acceptance of foreign contribution by such person or class of persons or the acceptance or foreign hospitality by such person is likely to affect prejudicially sovereignty and integrity of the India or public interest or freedom or fairness of election to any legislature. It is a political matter. It is also said in the clause that there will the prohibition if it affects friendly relations with any foreign State or harmony between religious, racial, social linguistic or regional groups, castes or communities. But who will decide this, the Ministry of Home Affairs or the Government of India? If act of any NGO affects above mentioned things where action will be taken and if any NGO which brought fund where will that be monitored. I would like to know about these two things from the Government.

[English]

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this important Bill the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill, 2010. This Bill is brought to this House primarily to regulate the acceptance and utilization of foreign contribution or hospitality with a view to ensuring that our parliamentary institutions, political associations, academic and other voluntary organizations and individuals working in important areas of national life may function in a manner consistent with the values of a sovereign democratic republic.

Sir, as such the intent of the Bill is laudable. It would

streamline the flow of foreign contribution in a proper fashion. As per the sources available, the amount of foreign contributions received by associations registered and associations granted prior permission under the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act of 1976 are a huge amount. In the year 2005-06 it was over Rs. 7,000 crore; in 2006-07 it was more than Rs. 11,000 crore and in the year 2007-08 it was more than Rs. 9000 crore.

I would like to request the Ministry to ensure that foreign contributions received by Associations and NGOs are disposed of within a time frame. Perusal of documents provided by the Associations and NGOs should be speeded up. NGOs and Associations should not be harassed without any rhyme or reason.

The whole process should be more transparent. At present, it is not so. New NGOs and Associations are made to run from pillar to post to get clearance from the Ministry under this Act. Complaints galore have become the order of the day. Of course, I am not denying the fact that the Ministry has to scrutinise the foreign contributions fully and completely as per the laws but in the process, the Ministry should not give an impression that foreign contributions made to Associations and NGOs are not welcome. Legitimate charitable institutions, educational institutions serving the poor and downtrodden should not be put to any difficulty.

There has been a school of thought which argues that money can be raised within the country and there is no need to take money from foreign countries. I do not think this can be an acceptable argument because the amount these institutions receive as foreign contribution is a huge amount which cannot be received within the country.

There is yet another school of thought which thinks that there is no need of this Act at all. Shri Bimal Jalan, the former Governor, RBI and former MP of Rajya Sabha is of the opinion that the Ministry of Home Affairs need not involve itself in this at all. According to him, few and simple guidelines are enough to take care of foreign

contributions to institutions and NGOs. Law enforcement agencies should investigate into these acts of those who are indulging in suspicious activities. I would like the hon. Minister to comment on such a viewpoint.

There are reports that many institutions do not report the foreign contribution they receive. This is not fair. Of course, it is very difficult for the Ministry to keep tab of such transactions of foreign contributions but it would not be an impossible task keeping in view the drastic innovations being introduced in the banking system. I would suggest to the hon. Minister to look into this aspect specifically to make these institutions accountable.

Another important aspect is that when many unaccountable institutions are not bringing forth their foreign contributions and not getting into the clutches of law and going scot-free, it would be a sort of inducement to the institutions who are reporting foreign contributions faithfully not to bring the contributions to the notice of the Government. Hence, I would suggest to the Minister to see that whether any benefit be extended to those institutions which report faithfully their foreign contributions.

I would also like to state that those Associations and NGOs who violate the FCR Act should be severely penalised and stringent action should be initiated against them. All those who receive foreign contributions should be made accountable. The Government can even go to the extent of banning them from receiving foreign contributions in future.

I have come through a report which highlights the problems being faced by voluntary organisations, who are up in arms over the stringent provisions of the FCR Bill. I would request the hon. Minister to look into the apprehensions raised by not only the voluntary organisations but also other Associations and NGOs involved in receiving foreign contributions.

The Government should stop misuse of foreign funds and it should be ensured that flush foreign money should not be used for anti-national activities.

[Dr. Ratna De]

There are instances of NGOs misusing foreign funds. It was reported about an NGO Chief found guilty of misusing foreign funds and for violating the norms under the Foreign Contributions Act. In this case, foreign contributions to the tune of more than Rs. 46 lakh from Reach International, US during 1999 to 2003 was utilised by Reach Valley View Academy without registration and prior permission from the Ministry of Home Affairs.

There are apprehensions expressed by the NGOs in regard to this Bill. I would like to know what were the apprehensions and what are the reaction of the Ministry on the same. I hope that with the passage of this Bill, the whole process of foreign contributions flowing into the country for the voluntary organisations, Associations and NGOs would be streamlined and all the hiccups encountered hitherto would be cleared.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is thinking of coming out with a new NGO policy as the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act is considered to be not in the interest of the NGOs, who receive foreign contribution. I hope the Government would make efforts to clear all the doubts raised by the organisations and the NGOs involved, so that the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act serves the purpose for which it is intended to serve.

I support this Bill. With these words I conclude.

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN (Dharmapuri): Mr. Chairman, thank you very much for allowing me to participate in this important discussion.

At the outset, I rise to support the Bill and congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing this important Bill keeping in view the interest of the nation.

The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill, 2010 is really intended to control the activities of associations, individuals or companies and to prevent acceptance and

utilisation of foreign contribution or foreign hospitality for any activities detrimental to the national interest.

The primary purpose of this Bill is to ensure that foreign contribution is utilised for genuine activities without compromising on concerns of national security. This Bill tightens restrictions on foreign contribution primarily to the voluntary sectors and political organisations. The Bill also provides for closer Government monitoring, additional registration requirements and expands the classification of individuals prohibited from accepting any foreign contribution. I really welcome it.

NGOs and the voluntary sector in our country have expanded over the last ten years of which many are funded at least partially by foreign donors and about sixty to sixty-five per cent of organisations registered under the FCRA had reported acceptance of foreign contribution. Over the years, there has been a steady flow of seekers of FCRA registration and their number has reached from 16,740 in 1995 to 30,321 in 2005.

Therefore, I feel that there is a need to check this growing registration and the use of foreign contribution in our country. The foreign contribution constitute less than one per cent, that is 0.6 per cent of the gross annual inflow of foreign funds in our country. The Standing Committee has recommended that Indian companies, where the foreign holdings is in excess of 50 per cent may be excluded from the purview of the definition of foreign source and, hence I would request the hon. Minister that the definition may be modified accordingly.

I would also like to point out here, perhaps it might have escaped from the attention of the hon. Minister that there are some loopholes for bypassing the FCRA requirements by channelling the funds through commercial firms as consultation fees, etc. This must be plugged.

I also urge upon the hon. Minister to make the office of FCRA more transparent, effective and disciplined guardian of foreign contribution. There is also a need to

set up regional offices of FCRA across the country to expedite investigation, registration, etc.

It has been reported largely in the media that most of the NGOs which are getting foreign contribution are widely misusing the funds for purposes other than for which they are intended. Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Minister to ask the FCRA to have proper audit conducted with appropriate authentication by the authority concerned.

Before I conclude my speech, one thing I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is that clause 3(1)(f) of the Bill prohibits all organisations of a "political nature" from receiving any foreign contribution, but it does not provide any guidelines to define organisations of a "political nature." So, it can be identified by publishing an order in the official gazette.

I would also like to point out that under Clauses 33 to 41 of Chapter VIII, the Bill punishes anyone who accepts or assists any persons, political parties or organisations receiving foreign contribution in contravention of any provision or rule in the Act, but the Bill does not distinguish between those individuals who do so knowingly and unknowingly.

That apart, there is no penal provision in respect of the organisations, individuals, companies and the political parties which are indulging in diversion of funds received as foreign contribution for any other purpose other than its original objective.

**14.00 hrs.**

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Such organisations, individuals and companies which are diverting funds received as foreign contribution should be punished, blacklisted and banned forever. I would request the hon. Minister to make a suitable amendment in the present Bill itself in this regard.

With these few words, I conclude my speech. I welcome the Bill.

SHRI A. SAMPATH (Attingal): Sir, I welcome this Bill. We need a legislation in the interest of the national security. It is high time that we enact such a law because since liberalization, the number of NGOs is on the rise in India. I am afraid whether it has become the livelihood of some people. It will be a disgrace to those NGOs, which are functioning with very specific objective, keeping the national interest in their mind and helping the poor people and doing their best for the development of the rural economy and the rural society. But, at the same time, in 2009-10 alone, it has been reported by the Ministry of Home Affairs that 1,393 associations have sought registration, 388 associations have sought prior permission for receiving the foreign contributions and in 2007-08, only 18,796 associations have submitted their reports. It means that less than 50 per cent of the total NGOs have submitted their audited accounts and their records in proper time. So, what happens to the rest?

There is another very important point. Can we say that this is the exact number of the NGOs working in this nation? No, Sir. It is because some of them are working under the pretext of the Indian Trust Act and the Societies Regulation Act of 1860. Some of them are working under the shield of the cooperative societies. So, its number is much above than that has been reported by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Sir, through you, I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister and the Government of India that very small nations with very low *per-capita* income and some very small nations with very low population are funding today NGOs in India. Take the examples of Grenada, Mauritius, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein etc. What is the population of these nations? Liechtenstein is having expertise in making the black money into the white money. Next to Switzerland, their banks are very famous for that. What is Mauritius doing? Are some of our NGOs having a Mauritius connection? Even in the discussion on the IPL, such voices were heard in this august House that India is having a Mauritian connection. For the laundering of black money, more than Rs. 10,000 crore is being

[Shri A. Sampath]

pumped to India. I would like to know whether this money is spent for the betterment of the poor people's lives. The answer is 'no'. More than 50 per cent of the money is spent for the establishment purposes and for administrative purposes. I was going through the list and I am quite shocked to see that money, which has been spent for the education of the poor, for organizing the orphanage and for HIV awareness or its prevention is very low. But, at the same time, the establishment expenditure is more. It means that creating an NGO and running an NGO has become a business. It means that there is a politician-NGO nexus.

My humble submission is that after getting this Bill passed, after it becomes a law, there should not be a politician-NGO-bureaucratic nexus. There have been some reservations or some criticisms made by some NGOs.... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI A. SAMPATH: I am going to conclude. I need only two or three minutes. This is a very important issue.

Coming to my point, I would like to say that this money should not be spent for the anti-national activities. I am afraid that a part of the money pumped into India is being siphoned off to terrorist activities.

I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to what happened in Chile on 11th September, 1973. We are all aware of the 11th September when the World Trade Centre was attacked. But in 1973, a military coup happened in Chile. It was a CIA-sponsored coup and the money came through the NGOs. I am coming from the State of Kerala. The first Government of Comrade EMS Namboothiripad was there in power. There was a struggle in 1959 and that struggle was financed by the CIA, the USA and the money came to Kerala. In the North-Eastern States also, everybody knows that from foreign countries,

through some NGOs, money came for acquiring arms and ammunition. There were some days, some years when our national integrity was in peril in the North-Eastern States. In Jammu and Kashmir also, this thing has happened. Now, we are all very much aware of the threats from the Maoists. Our hon. Prime Minister has made it clear that this is the single largest threat that this nation faces. Can we assure ourselves that the Maoists do not get the foreign funds through the NGOs?...*(Interruptions)*

The hon. Home Minister has made it clear that 35 NGOs have been banned for ever from receiving the foreign funds. Recently, we have had the Fifteenth Lok Sabha elections. In that, money played a major part. Money was pumped to the political parties through non-political organizations. The media-men and the journalists also received money. If you want to publicize yourself, if you want to have the news, then, pay off. That is the situation today.

Before concluding, I would like to invite your attention to a very important matter. The Report of the Press Council of India was presented in the Council meeting on April 26, 2010. It demonstrates the gravity of the malaise of the paid news. So, while welcoming and supporting this Bill, I humbly request the Government to be very careful regarding foreign funding and its utilization because there is every possibility of misutilisation of foreign funds.

Finally, I would like to say that our country has prohibited dowry. In law, it has been prohibited but in the news, we see that as dowry some people are giving NGOs as gift to the bridegrooms! Such things happen. It is a shameful thing. So, I am welcoming this Bill. I appreciate the intention of the hon. Minister. I am supporting this Bill.

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY (Kandhamal): Sir, this Bill of 2006 is coming to us after four years. The objective of this Bill is to replace the earlier enactment, that is, the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976. It is coming after 35 years. Although it is late, yet I welcome this Bill because it is needed for the country.



In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it has been stated that since 1984 significant developments have taken place such as security scenario, increased influence of voluntary organizations, spread of the use of information and technology, etc. Therefore, it has been decided to replace the present Act by a new legislation to regulate acceptance, utilization, accounting and acceptance of foreign hospitality by a person or an association.

Sir, as far as the foreign contribution goes, the figures that I have got to say that in 2005-06, the number of registered associations was 32,144, the number of reporting associations was 18,570 and the amount of contribution they received was Rs. 7,877 crore out of which religious associations got Rs. 3,075 crore. Similarly, in 2006-07, the number of registered associations was 30,937, the number of reporting associations was 18,996 and contributions obtained was Rs. 11,536 crore out of which religious associations took a sizeable amount. It is a matter of concern as to what these religious associations do with this type of money, because some of the religious institutions spread superstition in the society which, in some cases, leads to communal violence.

Sir, I would now like to say a few words about what happened in Kandhamal, which is my constituency in Odisha. It experienced a lot of communal violence in 2007 and 2008. Kandhamal is a very poor district. As far as food security is concerned, it is the lowest in the whole of South East Asia and infant mortality rate is the highest in the country. The hon. Home Minister Shri P. Chidambaram is very well aware of the violence that took place in Kandhamal district. Due to his close monitoring and due to the bold steps taken by the Government of Odisha led by Shri Naveen Patnaik, the violence was controlled. But I have to mention that these so-called religious institutions on both sides had a greater role to play in this violence. So, I request the hon. Home Minister to see that the administration of these religious organisations must be well guarded so that these types of incidents do not occur in future.

I would now turn my attention to some of the provisions made in this Bill. Clause 8 (1) (b) says:

“shall not defray as far as possible such sum, not exceeding fifty per cent of such contribution, received in a financial year, to meet administrative expenses:”

In my opinion, allowing 50 per cent for administrative expenses is too much. So, I suggest that it should be limited to 25 per cent and, in some cases, for research activities it may be more, but it should be governed by the Government. Similarly, I welcome the provision made to give cause of rejection of application which will be made known to the concerned NGOs, but the time limit has been omitted. By what time the application will be rejected, that also should be mentioned here.

Then, Clause 21 says:

“Every candidate for election, who had received any foreign contribution, at any time within one hundred and eighty days immediately preceding the date on which he is duly nominated as such candidate, shall give, within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed, an intimation to the Central Government or prescribed authority or both as to the amount of foreign contribution received by him, the source from which, and the manner in which, such foreign contribution was received and the purposes for which and the manner in which such foreign contribution was utilized by him.”

It is not necessary because the Election Commission itself, in their guidelines, can state as to what kind of foreign contributions they have received. This can be included in the guidelines issued by the Election Commission and so there is no use of including this provision in this Bill.

Similarly, I feel that NGOs need to be encouraged and their foreign contribution requirements have to be met. But I would urge upon the hon. Home Minister to scrutinize the functioning of all NGOs. But those NGOs who do social

[Shri Rudramadhab Ray]

work, those who wish to help the society, those who want to eradicate poverty and those who are promoting scientific temper in the society need to be encouraged.

With these words, I wish this legislation all success.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that law was enacted in 1976 and later amendments were made in the law and now the Government has reached a conclusion that the both laws have not been effective and hence, it has brought forward a new law. Members have voiced their views against the NGOs in the House. There are 12 lakh NGOs in our country. Out of them only 6 lakh are working and remaining 6 lakh are on papers only. It has come to our notice now that 18000 NGOs have received contribution from abroad. A sum to the tune of Rs. 11000 billion has come to the country and the Government is unaware of it and now the Government is looking into the matter. This money has come from abroad. They money also goes out of our country too but the Government seems unaware of it. ...*(Interruptions)*. Therefore, it is not good to pass a sarcastic remark against NGOs that all are bad. Like, if a politician is not good and somebody says that all politicians are bad, it would be an injustice. There must be some good people in every field, it is necessary to save them be it politicians, officers, communities or NGOs for that matter. There are good and bad people in every community but the difference is just of degree. As we know diamond is always in scarcity and coal is in abundance. The number of good people may be less. Similarly, the number of good NGOs, Officers, community may be less. Good people may be less in number and bad people may be in large number. This is but natural. ...*(Interruptions)* If somebody differs with what I said, I am ready to discuss. As I am citing an example, Parliament enacted Right to Information Act because of NGOs. NGOs campaigned for right to information. NGOs also advocated for child labour

law and the Parliament also enacted this law because of them. There are several such works which were initiated by the NGOs. There are some people who work in NGOs with a missionary spirit or spirit of service. And most of the people in them are in disguise working with a motive of earning livelihood. Do we have not such people in politics? Nowadays If people get office they run after money and vice-versa. People approach us for tickets. We ask them what have they done in politics, they say that they have amassed huge wealth and they are desperate to get tickets to contest elections, these are the maladies we are plagued with. Therefore, to say that all NGOs are bad would be an injustice to them.

One member was referring to the name of Mohammed Yunus that he was awarded with a Nobel Prize for running an NGO with foreign assistance. It is our firm belief if someone works without foreign assistance that would be the better. If we do not require anybody's assistance and do our works with our own resources, nothing could be better than this. And when it is not possible, they take assistance. But it is more important to see how the assistance is being utilized. People have accomplished major tasks with assistance. A man also sets up a big industry by taking loan. He also repays the loan amount and makes progress. On the other hand, a man also survives by begging. Therefore all are against beggary. I want to know from the Government whether money comes from abroad without any investigation and whether there are any rules or criteria for the some? Whether foreign countries are putting money in our country without any rhyme Or reason? It cannot be without any vested interests or ulterior motives, Christian missionaries receive 60 per cent funds from abroad. Have they not done good work? They are running schools in tribal areas where there are no Government schools where children get education and are in good places now. The work which is the Government cannot do, the NGOs are doing the same. Keeping in view the length and breadth of our country, problem have also cropped up. We know that they have done good work in villages. Prof. Amartyesen is a Noble laureate and he is

of the view that it is not good to reign in NGOs. Is the Government aware of this opinion? What provision has been made in this bill? It is provided that they have to register themselves with the office of District Magistrate? Is the Government aware of the fee charged for registration from an NGO? When an NGO get itself registered the fee paid by it is taken on record but the hon. Members want to know as to how much money an NGO has to cough up off the record for getting registered? The Government should also give a guarantee for that no commission would be charged for registration and there will be no red-tapism.

Sir, by reigning in NGOs directly is not a good thing. The CAG has give a report of misappropriation of funds by NGOs in Bihar to the tune of Rs. 11,400 crore. Where is the Government machinery? CAG report has stated that it is a fit case to be investigated by CBI. Big guns are involved in it. It cannot be investigated by any other agency. It has put a big question on all the institutions and system and people are just crying hoarse against NGOs. No doubt, it is good that there should be transparency. Christians are getting funds Islamists are getting funds. I want to know from the RSS people whether RSS is a political organization or cultural organization or a social organization. ...*(Interruptions)* If income tax is not given it is a culture organization and it a notice for income tax is issued then it is political organization. With this double standard, I take you all back to the year 1978. ...*(Interruptions)* We are not against it. We are just raising the question. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Prabodh Panda, please

you speak. Only what Shri Panda is speaks will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat. What you are speaking is not going on record.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What you are speaking is not going on record.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

*[English]*

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. In fact, this Bill is overdue. It must have been brought forward much earlier but it is better late than never.

I welcome this Bill. The 1976 Act lists a number of organizations and individuals that are prohibited from accepting foreign contribution. The Bill adds organizations of a 'political nature' and electronic media organizations to the list. I do not know what is about the print media.

While I am welcoming this Bill, I would like to put certain questions and seek clarifications from the hon. Minister. I think, the Minister, in the course of his reply, will satisfy us.

Though the stated objectives of the Bill is to strengthen internal security — Internal security is a very important matter, and particularly at this juncture paramount importance should be given to internal security — it addresses only the voluntary sector and only foreign funding. How much of this constitute total inflow of foreign funding? I think, it is one per cent of gross inflow of foreign funding into India. I would like to know what would be the percentage in the case of others. This point should be clarified.

[Shri Prabodh Panda]

Many of the objectives of the Bill are met by other laws in force such as the Unlawful Prevention Act, 1967, the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, and the Income-tax Act, 1961.

The new Bill prohibits all organizations of a 'political nature' from receiving any foreign contribution but 'political nature' should be defined. 'Political nature' means whether it is only registered political parties and recognized by the Election Commissioners at the Centre and in the States or unregistered political parties. Not only that, most of the political parties are functioning with the Trade Unions and different mass organizations.

So, please clarify whether all these would be covered or not. It is not just about the terrorist organisations, which have been banned. There are different organisations like Maoist outfit and other mass organisations; and they are not banned. So, there is a need to clarify all these things. It should be properly defined.

Another point is about the administrative charges. The administrative charges are 50 per cent. It is not a meagre figure. If the foreign funding is 50 per cent, they are putting a cap. But if 50 per cent goes for the administrative purposes, what would remain for public purposes? If they put any cap, it should be "not more than 10 per cent". Maximum 10 per cent may be used for the administrative purposes and not 50 per cent. Fifty per cent is too much. It would benefit, particularly, those NGOs which are only intending to make money. I am not saying that all the NGOs are intending to make money. I do not know what is the actual figure of the NGOs as regards their number. It might be three lakhs, it might be 30 lakhs. There are some good NGOs; there are some bad NGOs. I am not putting everything in the same bracket. Good NGOs should be encouraged. But a sort of cap of 50 per cent as administrative charges would benefit, particularly the NGOs, which are only making money. So, the cap of

administrative charges should be reduced to 10 per cent.

Another point is that the FCRA registration process under the Bill confers a number of discretionary powers to the authorised officer. Why is it so? Why would it depend on the whims and wisdom of the officer only? There is enough apprehension that there could be a nexus between the bad NGOs and the officers of the administration. Therefore, this point should also be clarified. Putting all the discretionary powers on the authorised officer would not suffice to check all these things.

With these apprehensions and questions, I support the Bill and I hope, the hon. Minister would clarify them in the course of his reply.

\*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Respected Deputy Speaker Sir, I take the floor to support this Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill, 2010. Since 1984, threats to internal security have increased manifold. Anti-national activities and sabotage have become the order of the day. Foreign remittances are made through various NGOs. In 2007 approximately Rs. 12,000 crores have been pumped into our economy. The number of NGOs has also increased in leaps and bounds. Nobody knows whether the funds received by these NGOs are actually utilized by them honestly or not. The money might be used for promoting anti-national activities. So the Government must look into this aspect and hence the requirement of this special act. This is the reason why I am supporting this Bill today.

It has been said in the Bill that the political parties or organizations will not be allowed to accept unaccounted funds and the NGOs will not be permitted to contribute more than 50% to any administrative work. If a case is filed against an office-bearer of an NGO, that organization will be barred from getting aid. It has also been said that the NGO has to immediately inform the Government about acceptance of fund from the foreign countries.

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\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

There is also another good provision in the Bill. The organizations which are not registered, which do not pay income tax or do not audit their accounts by Chartered Accountants will be punished. I support this measure whole-heartedly. The Standing Committee has very rightly endorsed it.

But there are certain NGOs which are citing other laws of the land by which action can be taken against the erring organizations. The Unlawful Activities Act of 1967, the Money Laundering Act of 2002 are already in place. Alok Mukhopadhyay, the head of the organization comprising of 27 NGOs says that this Bill is not regulatory in nature but is prohibitory and thus people are being harassed. The Catholic mission has also mentioned that it is a prohibitory Bill they say that the volunteers are facing a lot of problems as a result of this. The entire Christian society is against the Bill because cheating, allurements and deceit are the phrases that have been used in it which should be removed. Otherwise there will be controversies in future. The former Governor of Reserve Bank Mr. Bimal Jalan is of the view that there are various other laws which can be implemented to deal with the unruly NGOs. Therefore the Government of India should not get involved in this situation to a great extent. Only a guideline from the Ministry of Home Affairs should suffice. It is not proper to say that if there is any case filed against an organization, that organization is altogether corrupt or bad. Any case can be filed any time, but we should always try to unearth the truth. There are many voluntary organizations which work for the women and children and are involved in other humanitarian activities like espousing the cause of minorities and backward communities. They work in remote areas, in villages and can be associated with any political party. That does not make them partisan. We must understand that all NGOs are not bad. Some are doing extraordinary well in the social sector. Those should not suffer.

The new law says that these who earn less than Rs. 10 lakhs need not register themselves and within 90 days

their fate will be decided. This is a welcome step and I support the provisions.

With these few words, I thank you for allowing me to participate in this debate and conclude my speech.

*[Translation]*

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important matter. I rise to support the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill, 2010. It is told that the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act was enacted in 1976 which provided for acceptance, regulating of foreign contribution and foreign hospitality and its utilization so that our activities, our conduct conform to values of our republic and democracy. It was amended in 1984 as per requirement. Many important changes have taken place in all these 34 years that the necessitated to bring forward this Bill. Our 'internal security scenario' has gone through a complete change, there has been a sea-change in it. There are many organizations outside the country and we have ample proof about their role, their way of getting foreign contribution for these organizations. There has been substantial increase in the number of Non-Government organizations. There are in all 3.3 million i.e. 33 lakh organizations which are registered under the Registration of Societies Act, Indian Trust Act, Wakaf Act, Charitable and Religious Trust Act. There has been remarkable increase in the amount of money received by these voluntary organizations from abroad. Out of these 33 lakh NGOs 40 thousand NGOs are such that have been registered under the FERA to receive foreign contribution. And only 18000 NGOs out of them have filed their return whereas all should have filed their return. About 18000 NGOs receive foreign contribution ranging between Rs. 11000 to Rs. 12000 crore every year. There has been an increase in this amount. FERA 1776 had stringent regulations but this could also not deter many NGOs from indulging in irregularities. They did not file return despite monitoring mechanism. I want to congratulate Hon. Minister of Home Affairs for putting 35 organizations in the prior

[Shri P.L. Punia]

permission category under this old Act despite tax system, 41 organizations have completely been banned from receiving foreign contribution and foreign hospitality. The accounts of 11 organizations have been sealed when it came to notice that they were indulging in gross irregularities and a complete ban was imposed on these 11 organizations and 9 cases were referred to CBI for intensive scrutiny. The Ministry of Home Affairs has taken specific action in this matter. Members of the Opposition benches were saying just now that there was a law but what action was taken by the Government. This is the proof before you and detail of this is also with the Hon. Members. Keeping all the facts in view it was decided to bring forward a new Bill as the amendments to this Act will not suffice and this was introduced in Rajya Sabha in 2006 as is mentioned in the Statement of objects and reasons and is referred to the standing committee. As the Hon. Minister said, except two minor suggestions recommended by the standing committee, all were incorporated in the Bill introduced here. It's a special Bill. Regarding the previous Act, people contacted us for granting permission concerning FCRA. They told us that the provision was very tough. In this connection Report is also sought from the SP, the IB and from various agencies. In my opinion, after the Bill becomes law the genuine NGOs desirous of external funding or foreign tours, for better functioning would find it easy, they would not face problems. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kindly conclude.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Sir, I request you to grant me some more time. The important aspect, to be noted in this Bill is the provision regarding registration of these organizations for five years. Earlier, the registration was permanent. It was difficult to know whether organizations were functioning or not. Even if these organizations become defunct ceased to exist, on record they continued to exist. At least, under the new law, it would be known after five years whether these really exist or not. The Bill provides

for inspection of the records of organizations receiving external funds. It also provides for its seizure in case of irregularity.

I would come to the last point regarding some doubts, some concerns raised in this regard. I had some other points, but I would come directly to this issue. Some concerns were voiced as "political organization" have not been defined. What should be the norms? True, several political organizations spread animosity and hatred in the society. There should be a check on such organizations. Such organizations have been banned.

Functionaries of political parties and political organizations such as Vishwa Hindu Parishad — a global body — collect funds from abroad. The ban on it is a very welcome step.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Honourable Raghuvansh Babu ji mentioned this, for which I want to thank him profusely.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Your speech will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)...\**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. Your speech is not going on record.

*(Interruptions)...\**

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH (Jaunpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I commend the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs for his laudable step to plug the indirect route of political funding by moving an amendment to the Act. This amendment should have come earlier. It has come very late. No amount of praise can be sufficient in this regard.

Sir, every one here faulted the NGOs. But, we can not deny the importance of NGOs in the present times.

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\*Not recorded.

The corporate world undertakes corporate social responsibility through the NGOs. In this country about 20 lakh NGOs are engaged. An NGO can have 7 to 11 members. Two crore people are engaged in this sector. It is, by no means, a small number. Two crore is a huge number. In India, NGOs spend about Rs. 80,000 — Rs. 90,000 crores contributed through internal and external sources. Till today, there was no comprehensive policy covering the NGOs. Hence, the question mark on the NGOs, by the Members — whether belonging to the ruling party or the opposition. When all agree that the role of NGOs is very important, it should not be under estimated. Thus, appreciating their role, a comprehensive policy is called for. Keeping this in view, efforts should be made to formulate a law. We have the Press Council of India to regulate the Press. There is a separate institution for the doctors. There should be a national body to regulate the NGOs so that their services can be channelized smoothly in the right direction. NGOs have done commendable work in several fields. It is not right to blame all the NGOs for the fault of a few. Shri Raghuvansh Prasad ji rightly commented that if all of us were good, such things would not have taken place. Such allegations can also be made against us. Hence, the need for a comprehensive policy.

Apart from this, clause 12(1) says that if political persons or official functionaries undertake an official visit, official permission would be needed. However, in case of personal visit, the provision mandates seeking permission from Ministry of Home Affairs. Intimation should be given. In my view, for personal visit no such provision should be there. There is no justification for this.

Sir, Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, already exists. Under this, the funds coming into India are monitored. However, it would be extremely laudable if provision is made to monitor its use.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The next speaker is Shri P. D. Rai. I would be able to give you only two minutes to speak on this issue.

SHRI PREM DAS RAI (Sikkim): Thank you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

I am coming straight to the point, and I am making a case for the North Eastern Region. The time and effort that is wasted in order to get the FCRA is only known to the FCRA holders. They have to come to New Delhi from far-away places. I have not come across anyone who has had an easy time with the authorities, especially, those in New Delhi.

Can there be a well-thought out regulation or even within this regulation that addresses the issues of application, clearance and auditing that is simple and can be done in the States itself? In my opinion, the best way forward in this is to allow the States to regulate and administer this. After all, the maintenance of law and order is a State subject. So, it is reasonable then to assume that this can be regulated from within the States, which can be that much easier for the organizations that come within the ambit of this Bill.

However, if the regulation is brought within the ambit of RBI, then it would be so much easier. Why should two Ministries get involved in this is, therefore, a question that is bound to arise. What is it that the Home Ministry will do which the Finance Ministry cannot do? I do hope that there will be a time soon when you can bring a Bill which will negate this and come up with something which is simpler, easier to administer and that which puts faith and trust in the people and organizations of this country.

With these words, which can be taken as a form of caveat, I support this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all, through you, I would like to thank the Hon. Members for participating in the discussion. Not only for taking part and for supporting, but also for raising the level of the debate and the discussion to ever a high level Hon. Members, after studying and deep through, made valuable

[Shri Ajay Maken]

suggestions. In this regard, I would specially like to mention the name of Nishikant Dubey Saheb, who presented his views lucidly. For this I thank him and other hon. Members.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Members rightly pointed out that Bill should have come much earlier. It come very late. That is right. As I said in the very beginning, in 1984, we made amendments on three chief points in this Bill. After which, the Committee on Estimates commented in 1986 that fresh amendments are needed in this Bill. Consequent to which, a Committee of Secretaries was set up in 1988 and in 1993. This was discussed by the Cabinet in 2001, but no results come out. The UPA Cabinet discussed a comprehensive Bill in 2005. It was then discussed by a group of Ministers followed by a two day national seminar on it in Delhi. All these procedures were followed during this period. It went to the standing Committee, Rajya Sabha in December, 2006 which gave its report in 2008. All suggestions, except two minor ones were incorporated in the Bill.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through for, I would like to inform the hon. Members that over aim, through this Bill, is mainly two fold. The first is to prevent the use of external funds by organizations which create religious and other divisions among the people so as to safeguard national and internal security, and to strengthen genuine NGOs and remove obstacles being faced by them. Under the 1976 Act, there was no cap on administrative expenses. We have capped it at 50 per cent. When this came before the Standing Committee, it suggested further discussion to define administrative expenses. We agreed. I would like to inform the hon. Members that in the rules being framed by us administrative expenses would be defined precisely. We have not only capped administrative expenses but we have also discussed what administrative expenses shall be. If you go through section 8(1)(a) of this Bill you will find that we have

provided in this Bill that the funds will not be utilized for speculated purposes. Several organizations use money for speculative purposes, that does not come under administrative functions. They use that money for speculative purposes with the intention to earn more money. Therefore that money is used for their own benefits in other ways. In this Bill we have provided that this money cannot be utilized for speculative purposes. Besides the group of Ministers has also made this recommendation which the Government has accepted that is how to define speculative purposes in the rules. The Government will provide under the rules as to what is the meaning of speculative purposes and what are such investments in which investment of amount of foreign contribution will be treated as made for speculative purposes.

I would like to tell the hon'ble Members that if they see section 11(3) of the Bill they will come to know that for the first time we have attempted to specify as to which organizations and persons can use this money and in which manner. We have said that.

[English]

“the person or class of persons who shall obtain its prior permission” It will be decided by the Government. “The area or areas in which the foreign contribution shall be accepted and utilised with the prior permission.” The Government will decide it. “The purpose or purposes for which the foreign contribution shall be utilised with the prior permission.” The Government will decided that “the source or sources from which the foreign contribution shall be accepted with the prior permission”

[Translation]

This will also be decided by the prior Government. It means that at the time of permission Government will consider person, class of persons, areas i.e. the areas where it can be utilized and for what purpose it can be



utilized along with the source of the funds and through which route funds, are coming. When the Government will take these four things into account, I think that various problems in it and the apprehensions in the minds of the people will be addressed.

I want to tell the hon'ble Members that if they go through section 12(3) of this Bill they will come to know about the basic intention of the Government. In this Bill ten conditions have been laid down with regard to the persons and organizations which cannot be permitted to receive foreign contribution or who are not liable for it.

[English]

“(i) is not fictitious or *benami*; (ii) has not indulged in activities aimed at conversion through inducement or force, either directly or indirectly, from one religious faith to another; (iii) has not created communal tension or disharmony in any specified district or any other part of the country; (iv) has not been found guilty of diversion or mis-utilisation of its funds; (v) is not engaged or likely to engage in propagation of sedition or advocate violent methods to achieve its ends;”

[Translation]

These are the five conditions which I have mentioned. I think that points out which things we intend to including in it. The hon'ble members raised a lot of questions in between. I want to tell them as to how accounts will be audited, and how an account of their funds will be kept. If you go through the sub-clause two of clause 17 in chapter for you will see that we have clarified which was not there earlier.

[English]

“Every bank or authorised person in foreign exchange shall report to such authority as may be specified:  
(a) the amount of foreign remittance; (b) the source

and manner in which the foreign remittances were received; and (c) other particulars.”

[Translation]

I would like to tell the hon'ble members that the standing committee has stated that we should provide in the Bill itself that in case of receipt of more than the specified amount of money the Banks will have a directly report to the Government about such receipt. Keeping in view the recommendations of the standing committee this amount is being capped at rupees ten lakh through the amendment we are bringing in the Bill. If a bank receives an amount of more than ten lakh rupees, the bank will have to immediately report this to the Government so that the Government could come to know about the funds at that very moment. The Government can track that money.

Similarly, the hon'ble Members discussed about offences and penalties. These have been included in chapter four and eight. Some hon'ble Members wanted to know whether co-operative societies will also come under its purview. I would like to tell that they will also come under its purview. They will also have to go through this process. Several hon'ble Members made a mention in this regard and I would like to tell them that for the first time it has been done. On hon'ble Member said that there are forty thousand registered organizations and individuals which have registered themselves for F.C.R.A.

**15.00 hrs.**

But out of these there are only eighteen thousand organizations or individuals which are filing their accounts regularly and the rest of twenty two thousand organizations are dormant. Those people are not coming forward. Therefore, the Government provided that the organizations will have to renew their registration every five years. The Government intends to exclude or weed out the dormant organizations so that dormant organizations register and

[Shri Ajay Maken]

the Government could exclude the organizations and individuals who are not filing their audited accounts. Just now the hon'ble Member discussed about as to how the organizations which are political in nature will be recognized. I would like to tell that we have put this thing in the clause five and a detailed procedure has been laid down as to what should be the process for notifying any political nature organization? I would like to read out initial two-three times of that which will give some idea about it. In it we have said that:—

[English]

“Central Government may having regard to the activities of the organisation or the ideology propagated by the organisation or the programme of the organisation or the association of the organisations with which the activities of any political party by an order published in the Official Gazette specified such organisation as an organisation of political nature not being a political party referred to Clause of Sub-Section 1 of Section 3.”

[Translation]

In it we have had detailed discussion about the nature of political organizations and what norms will be adopted in their case.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I discussed some main points raised here in the House. This is a historic Bill and as I have already said different Governments had been trying to bring this for a long time. It is a historic step. Through you, I request all the hon'ble Members to kindly pass this Bill.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Bill to consolidate the law to regulate the acceptance and utilization of foreign contribution or

foreign hospitality by certain individuals or associations or companies and to prohibit acceptance and utilization of foreign contribution or foreign hospitality for any activities detrimental to the national interest and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House would now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have to give a clarification. The cap of ten lakh is for entire. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Not now, you can give that after this.

[English]

#### **Clause 2      Definition**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Sampath, are you moving your Amendment No. 2?

SHRI A. SAMPATH (Attingal): No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

#### **Clause 3      Prohibition to accept foreign contribution**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Sampath, are you moving your Amendment No. 3?

SHRI A. SAMPATH: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 3 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 4 to 7 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 8      Restriction to  
utilize foreign  
contribution for  
administrative  
purpose**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Sampath, are you moving your Amendment No. 4?

SHRI A. SAMPATH: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 8 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 8 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 9 to 16 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 17      Foreign  
contribution  
through  
scheduled bank**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Sampath, are you moving your Amendment No. 5?

SHRI A. SAMPATH : No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 17 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 17 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 18 to 23 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 24      Seizure of  
accounts or  
records**

SHRI A. SAMPATH: Sir, I do not press my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that the Amendment no. 6, moved by Shri Sampath be withdrawn?

*The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 24 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 24 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 25 to 54 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 1      Short Title, extent  
application and  
commencement**

SHRI A. SAMPATH : Sir, I do not press my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that the Amendment no. 1, moved by Shri Sampath be withdrawn?

*The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1 was added to the Bill.*

*The Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That the Bill be passed.”

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please ask in brief what you want to know from the hon. Member.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I want only two small clarifications.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You ask only one question.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: I want to know whether the gap of Rs. ten lakh is at a time or in a year. I also want to ask whether the provision relating to organization of political nature which has been included in this bill is not a violation of the Article 19(1)(c) of the constitution?

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: So far as the gap of Rs. ten lakh is concerned, whenever the money will be deposited in bank, if it exceeds Rs. ten lakh, it would be necessary to report the same. Organizations which are of political nature have been defined. As in the case of other Bills, we consult the Department of Law, we have consulted them in case of this Bill also and we did not receive any objection from any quarters.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Sir, I would like to submit that 41 organizations have been banned. I has asked whether any criminal proceedings have been initiated or not against them. 45 organizations have been asked to take prior permission for receiving contribution and accounts of 11 organizations have been sealed. I wanted to know how many crore rupees have been received by them and what legal action has been against them but this has not been replied to by the hon. Minister.

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: As regards the organizations which have defaulted before this and action taken against them as also status in this regard, I will send the information to the hon. Members about all these things. I would like to say that we have certainly provided stringent

provisions in this Bill. As I have said, if we go through clause 33 to 41, we will find stringent provisions of offences of penalty. I will also inform the hon. Minister about the action taken under the old Act.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Bill be passed.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**15.09 hrs.**

SALARY, ALLOWANCES AND PENSION  
OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT  
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, my submission is that the Bill relating to the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament may be taken up before the Enemy Property Bill.

Sir, I beg to move \*:

“That the Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, the existing provision regarding salary and allowance were made effective from 14th September 2006 for a period of five years.

In the normal course, this period would expire on 14th of September, 2011. However, after the implementation of the Sixth Pay Commission, all level of employees received substantial enhancement of the salary package. Similarly, salaries of other dignitaries were also increased.

\*Moved with the Recommendation of the President.

Sir, the Joint Committee on Salary and Allowances of Members of Parliament examined the matters connected with the rationalisation of salary, allowances and other facilities available to the Members of Parliament. In its Report the Joint Committee felt that the existing salary and allowances were inadequate in the present scenario. The Committee felt that the existing criterion for fixing the salaries and allowances of Members of Parliament on the basis of Consumer Price Index meant for urban non-manual employees were inadequate to meet the needs of the Members of Parliament to shoulder their responsibilities effectively. The Members pay and allowances, felt the Committee, must be raised on the premise that they are on duty 365 days a year and 24 hours a day. Further, the emoluments of the Members of Parliament should not be less than that being paid to the Members of State Legislatures. Besides, their emolument may be bench-marked befitting their important office to the salary being paid to other dignitaries and civil servants placed on the warrant of President issued by the Government of India.

Sir, the Joint Committee submitted its Report on 5th May, 2010 and have made a number of recommendations for enhancing salary, allowances, facilities, pension, etc. for Members and former Members of Parliament. After due consideration of the recommendations, the Government has decided to implement most of the recommendations by amendment of the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954 and the rules framed there under.

Sir, the proposals which involve amendment of the Act have been included in this Bill and I would very briefly summarise those as follows:—

- The salary is being raised from Rs. 16,000 p.m. to Rs. 50,000 p.m.
- Daily Allowance is being increased from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2000 for each day during the period of residence on duty.

And, these increases would be effective from the date of the constitution of the 15th Lok Sabha, that is 18th May, 2009.

- The road mileage is being raised from Rs. 13 per km. to Rs. 16 per km.
- The rail facility is being provided for the spouse of the Member so that she can travel alone, between the place of residence and Delhi, unaccompanied by the Member, as the present case is.

Presently, the Member is entitled to two seats as such in the First Class. If he goes and brings back the spouse. So, in fact, this one particular provision would rather lead to some saving on the account of expenditure on the rail travel.

- The minimum and additional pension, which is presently allowed to ex-Members of Parliament, is Rs. 8000 p.m. This is being raised to Rs. 20,000 p.m. and the additional pension of each year, in excess of five years of Membership of House is being raised from Rs. 800 p.m. to Rs. 1500 p.m. The increase in pension like the increase in pay shall be effective from 18th May, 2009
- The advance for purchase of conveyance is being raised from an amount of Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 4 lakhs at the rate of interest which is applicable to the Government servants by the Government of India.

Apart from the proposals which have been included in the Bill, certain other recommendations of the Joint Committee have also been agreed to and are proposed to be implemented by amendment of the relevant rules to the Act.

**15.15 hrs.**

[SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI *in the Chair*]

[Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal]

These are: the constituency allowance will be raised from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 45,000 per month and the Members of Parliament who are presently entitled to offices expenses of Rs. 20,000 per month, this amount would be raised to Rs. 45,000 per month, out of which Rs. 28,000 would be payable to the office staff which they employ.

The hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha, had convened a meeting of all political parties on 23rd March, 2005 to evolve a mechanism for periodic revision of salary and allowances of Members of Parliament. Based on the unanimity arrived at for setting up a Salary Commission, there was a proposal by this Ministry to set up a permanent mechanism for determining the salary and allowances of Members of Parliament. The Cabinet had approved the proposal in principle on 18th August, 2006 for setting up of a permanent mechanism for determination of salary, allowances, pensions, etc. of the Members of Parliament. However, no such permanent mechanism could be set up so far.

The issue of setting up of permanent mechanism has assumed greater significance in view of the developments and various sort of reactions or comments that the question of the Members having to decide their salary themselves has arisen in the recent few days and the past few days. The Constitution does bestow that right on the Members of Parliament as it does to the Parliament in the framing of various other laws. But it is felt now by the senior Members like hon. Mr. Advani himself and many other hon. Members that it is time now that we stop getting into this exercise repeatedly and work out some mechanism which would be according to the dignity that ought to be accorded to the Members when they talk of their own pay, salaries and allowances and it should also be a very transparent thing in which people other than Members of Parliament are associated with. This is indeed a very wholesome recommendation and I would take this opportunity at the time of just presenting this Bill to the House that I would like to make it clear that though there

has been delay in this matter in the past but we would all get into an exercise in this. In principle, the decision has been taken. What ought to be the modalities thereof, what sort of composition it ought to have, we would discuss with various political parties. We would refer the matter to the Committee on Salaries and Allowances and I think we would come up with some sort of mechanism which would find all round, a universal acceptance in the days to come. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Pandaji, the time will come when you will be allowed to express your views. It is not the way.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sampathji and Pandaji, it is not the way. You people are the senior Members of Parliament and if you will do like this, how the Parliament will run? I will give you time. What do you want now?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, with these words, I commend this Bill to this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Advaniji to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Pandaji, you are a very senior Member of this House.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dome and Mr. Sampath, I am standing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members please maintain decorum in the House. I am standing now and so you

cannot stand. This is not the way the Parliament will run. I have called Shri Advani. He will express his views and after that I will allow other speakers to express their views.

Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sampath, Dr. Dome, will you not allow me to speak even? I am standing. You cannot stand when I am on my legs. This is not the way. You cannot drive Parliament your way. You must maintain decorum.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Dome, I allow you to express your views. Shri Panda, I have allowed Dr. Dome to express his views. Other Members may please take their seats.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, if you do not have the tolerance to allow Shri Advani to speak when I called his name. You must have shown that dignity. I called Advani ji and you must have allowed him to speak.

*[Translation]*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise not to speak on the Bill, but while presenting the Bill, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has stated that the recommendation was made in a meeting held under the chairmanship of former speaker hon. Somnath ji, and I was not aware that subsequently the cabinet also accepted that on 18th August, 2006 in principle. But why that decision was not implemented, I don't know, that should have been implemented. But as per his statement today, it is mentioned that they would consult so on and so forth and then will take a decision. I think that much has been debated on this. A mechanism has to be evolved and rather the Government has to evolve it and before the

session ends, the Government should announce about it. To evolve a mechanism is not that complicated. I have been seeing for years that due to lack of this mechanism it has been troublesome. It has been happening for years that it is brought forward in the last week of every session and only 10-15 Members of Parliament campaign for the same approaching each party that salary is not sufficient and it should be sufficient enough. I have always urged that this situation is not good and this should be changed and there should be a mechanism in place and that should be an outside authority which should decide about the salary and allowances for Members of Parliament and this must not be decided by the Parliament or a Committee of Parliament. I am given to know that the Government has also accepted this thing. I urge that there should not be any more delay and an announcement to this effect should be made before prorogation.

*[English]*

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Bolpur): Sir, I thank you for allowing me to place my views on this important issue.

Firstly, we are not against rationalisation of salary, pension and perks of the MPs themselves. But Sir, the principal objection on our part is that the Government has committed earlier to frame an independent and special mechanism in this regard. During the tenure of our former Speaker, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, it was mooted and obviously, at that time, the Leader of the Opposition also supported that view. It was mooted that an independent mechanism would be formulated to consider the salary, pension and perks and other facilities of the Members in this House. That mechanism should be an independent one without the Members of the House themselves and should not be from within this House. It should be constituted outside the House. That was the earlier proposal.

The Government made the last hike in 2006. Now four years have passed and the Government could not find time to formulate that mechanism. When the

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\*Not recorded.

[Dr. Ram Chandra Dome]

Government has come up with this proposal through a Bill for hiking the salary, pension and perks of the Members, we feel that it is very much derogatory for the Members themselves that we ourselves are going to increase our own salary, pension and perks. This thing is not at all dignified. A wrong message is being sent outside the House because we are going to increase our salary, pension and perks when the people of the nation are in crisis.

In a major part of the country, there is flood and in other parts, there is drought. Also, prices of essential commodities are skyrocketing. People are in severe distress. About 77 per cent of the people are getting only Rs. 20 as their income per day. At this point of time, we Members are going to hike our salaries about 300 times of the existing one. This is sending a wrong message to the country.

On principle, we are against the way in which the Government is bringing this legislation for hiking the salary, pension and perks of the Members. This should not be permitted. Sir, we seek your protection. You should protect us. It should be deferred. It should not be taken up in this Session. It should be deferred so long as an independent mechanism is formulated. Till an independent mechanism is constituted to rationalise our salary, pension and perks, this Bill should be deferred. This is our proposal.

We strongly oppose this Bill brought by the Government.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai North): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the amendment Bill. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has brought forward the amendment Bill to the Salary, Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954. In my opinion, salary of Member of Parliament

should be enhanced and there is not much objection on that but there is a difference of opinion about the method and quantum of increase and this is justified also. It is not possible in the House that all Members are unanimous on any subject and it is rightly so because ours is a democratic country. There are differences of opinion. Basically, a joint parliamentary committee was constituted to look into the entire gamut of the matter and submit a report about the factual position. The reasons and requirements mentioned in that report are justified to a great extent, this is what I understand. The salary of Member of Parliament is meagre and it has been so. If we look at it from the viewpoint of Parliamentarians of the world over or warrant of precedence, the salary of Members of Parliament is very less. Keeping this in view, the recommendations of the report of the joint parliamentary committee chaired by our colleague have been accepted by the Government.

I welcome the provisions made by the Government by accepting these recommendations within its limits. I welcome this amendment Bill. But I have some suggestions too. What Advani ji, and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs have said is very important that we should not enhance our salary by ourselves as it does not behave. The way there has been a debate in the Parliament for the last 10-15 days and the manner in which we drew criticism from all over the country, let alone media, even the people at large were not appreciative of our this move. As for proposal which has been mooted by Advani ji about evolving a mechanism, there has been a debate on it earlier also. In countries like Australia there is Remuneration Tribunal in place which decides about the salary of Parliamentarians and when the increase should be effected and whether it should be increased or not. There is a statutory mechanism for the purpose.

In fact, there should be a body in our country like the Election Commission. ...(*Interruptions*) and it should be decided about the salary of Members of Parliament from time to time. The criticism which we draw repeatedly for increase in the salary of Parliamentarians, keeping this



view, I suggest that their salary should rather be performance linked. Alright, many Members may not agree on this but where salary is given, there should be work also. No work, no salary is an old principle. We Members should also be prepared for this. No doubt, our salary should increase but at the same time we should also discharge our duties sincerely. ...*(Interruptions)* This is my suggestion. I make my suggestion with all humility. It is not possible that everyone would concur with my suggestion. I do not think it is in any way ethical to take salary and allowances when we obstruct the House and do not allow it to function. If the House takes a decision not to pay allowances when the House does not run, when we do not allow it to run, the present criticism being faced by us all over the country, I think would be blunted.

My second suggestion is to link the salary to the Hon. Members to their attendance in the House. If the attendance is less than 50 per cent, salary must not be given. We come to the House to work. We highlight the pain and suffering of the people as well as their problem. We exert pressure on the Government and expect it to solve these problems. In view of this, if we forget our obligation, then, undoubtedly, we become vulnerable to criticism. What do we Members get? From our Parliamentary Constituency of Delhi. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Sir, we are not discussing the merits of the Bill. But he is dealing with the merits of the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is expressing his views on the Bill.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Prabodh Panda, you are a very knowledgeable Member. We have already started the discussion on the Bill.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Shri L.K. Advani did not go into the merits of the Bill. So, I seek your indulgence. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : The Bill is already before the House for consideration and passing. What is he saying? ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai North): Sir, lastly, we do not have adequate arrangements to look after our constituency from Delhi. Instead of increasing our allowances, if the Government provides us a separate secretariat, with efficient research staff, I feel allowances would not be needed. We need 5-6 secretaries in our constituency because we want to work for our constituency. Need to raise various issues here. Just as hon. Ministers are provided secretaries and APS by the Government, all Members should also be given secretaries and Researchers for Delhi and their constituencies by the Lok Sabha Secretariat and the Rajya Sabha Secretariat so that we discharge our duties more efficiently. I am unable to understand what's the role of MPs? The work done by me in the constituency is also done by the MLAs, Counselors and the Corporators. In my constituency the MP means meter, water and gutter. We solve the power problems of the people. This is also done by the Corporators. If there is no power, people come to our houses. If there is no water people descend on our house. When gutter is logged people come to our houses. Advaniji is present here and he is a very senior Member. I would suggest to him that the role of MPs in their constituencies and parliament need to be looked into afresh since all three different representatives do the same work. The MPs in the House are empowered to pass Rs. 11,00,000 crore budget. ...*(Interruptions)* My only submission is that, it is the responsibility of the Members of the House to monitor the function of the Government and to express their views. The responsibility to pass the entire country's budget rests on us, therefore, this should at a later stage be linked with the GDP. When the nation GDP was Rs. 11,000 crore,

[Shri Sanjay Nirupam]

the salary of the MPs was Rs. 500. Now that the GDP has grown to about Rs. 50,00,000 crores, it needs to be linked to the GDP. If this is done our salary would come to Rs. 1.75 lakh to Rs. 2 lakh. However, this is not my demand. The salary and allowances should be used to further our duties and performance, for the development and growth of the country. It may be noted that I am not demanding salary and allowances to meet my household expenses. Being an MP I am accountable for the discharge of my duties, to fulfill the expectations. It is the duty of the Government and the House to meet our needs.

Sir, this is all I have to say. Thank you. With this, I support the Bill.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members (Amendment) Bill, 2010 was introduced by the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. Members of the ruling party and the opposition expressed their views. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

\*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Hon. Sir, we are opposing this Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members (Amendment) Bill, 2010 as we believe that the basis tenet of democracy is the Principle of Social Justice. But to the contrary the judges are enhancing their facilities and privileges on their own and the parliamentarians themselves are deciding their salaries and allowances. This is highly improper and hence, we the members of the left parties are staging a walk-out against this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Sir, I may be allowed to speak. ...*(Interruptions)* The present salary hike is going to be immoral, unethical and ridiculous. ...*(Interruptions)* So, in protest, we stage a walk out. ...*(Interruptions)*

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\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

15.38 hrs.

*At this stage, Shri Prabodh Panda and some other hon. Members left the House*

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shailendra Kumar. I have called the name of Shri Shailendra Kumar.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shailendra ji, don't respond to him. Begin your speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. TARUN MANDAL (JAYNAGAR): Sir, in protest, I also walk out of the House.

15.40 hrs.

*At this stage Dr. Tarun Mandal left the House.*

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Sir, I would like to dwell on the ethical aspect. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Discussion has already begun.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I express my gratitude to you for allowing me to speak. Some hon. Members placed their views. It is true that we come here to attend to our responsibility. After winning the election we take the oath here to uphold the constitution. Regarding the report of the standing Committee, there is a question mark on it. It had representatives from all parties. See the report. I believe, the report has been sent to all the hon. Members. The figure has nowhere been mentioned in it. It merely mentioned that keeping in view our protocol, our salary should be one rupee more than that of a secretary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shailendraji, let me interrupt briefly. Since, this has been discussed extensively in the media and other for a also be brief. Say something fresh. No use repeating it.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Sir, people have taken advantage of our limitations. Media gave it a wide coverage and tarnished out reputation to good extent. Please do not limit the discussion. In the BAC, it was decided that discussion would be for one hours to enable us to express our views. I request you to let me speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Twenty-five minutes have already been consumed. I am allowing you to speak. Go on.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: During our childhood, we learnt that no one can draw a salary higher than that of His Excellency the President, since it relates to the dignity and honour of the nation. This we studied in our childhood. But today, in private sector several CEOs draw a salary ranging from Rs. 2 lakh to 2.5 lakh. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): They earn Rs. 10-20 lakhs.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Some even earn Rs. 10-20 lakh. ...*(Interruptions)* The hon. Member has expressed his view. I am trying to be brief. My only demand is that compare the work of Secretaries, Government of India to that of the hon. Members including their salaries and benefits. The real picture would emerge. All the hon. Members said we do not want to increase our salary and fees. From the beginning, we have demanded. Hon. Advaniji, in 2006 had suggested for creation of a Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri Somnath Chatterjee. The Government replied that the needful may be done either on Monday to Tuesday, in his session, as said by Advaniji. If it comes, it is alright otherwise the Government should immediately announce the constitution of commission in this very session or during the next session. We are in favour of this.

Secondly, I want to say that we have received grievances from a number of Government employees regarding report of the Sixth Pay Commission. They are aggrieved. Through you I would like to demand from the Government that as the employees of Government departments and Non-Government organizations are aggrieved, the Government should redress their grievances and fixation of their pay should be done. Besides, a commission should also be appointed for fixation of their pensions and salaries so that we may not have to face such criticism in this regard.

In the end I would like to wind up by saying that several hon. Members have also said that the position of the MLA's of different Legislative Assemblies in term of MLA Fund or salaries and perks given to them should also be taken into consideration. I would request that keeping in view the kind of responsibilities we as legislators are discharging we should be entitled to have personal assistant, an office and a vehicle. We don't want even a penny. We neither want MPLADS nor salary. With these words I conclude.

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH (Jaunpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the present context this issue is very important. The image of our Members of Parliament is not as has been projected by our friends from media. I am very pained to see all this. Individual freedom doesn't mean that our image will be tarnished like this. As a Member of Parliament I have had a bitter experience during the last fifteen to sixteen months, I have gone through numerous difficulties and faced a lot of problems. Here the way of making demands for salary and granting it by the Government are two different things.

Hon. Advaniji and my other colleagues said that a commission should be constituted. I don't agree with them. The way demand for salary was made and the way it was approved both are improper some way or the other it should nothing but desperation. I was listening to Shri Sanjay Ji. We are losing confidence in ourselves somewhere. When the Parliamentary Committee was

[Shri Dhananjay Singh]

constituted we people were quite hopeful that since there are people of moral courage in the committee what they decide will be proper. Keeping this conviction in mind, it was decided that a Parliamentary Committee would decide the pay and perks of the Members of Parliament.

Nowadays we the Members of Parliament get huge volume of material which we cannot even have a glance what to talk of going through it. We represent twenty lakh people of our constituency. In the evening when we leave his House at 6 O' clock we start getting phone calls from the people of our constituency asking for redressal of their problems. Earlier the situation was different because the facility of phone was not available. I represent Jaunpur Parliamentary Constituency. Earlier, people used to travel from my constituency to meet me here for redressal of their problems. Today, everybody is having mobile phone and people request us over phone to redress their problems. Today, we have huge burden to work.

From today's discussion one-thing has emerged that what is more important today is how we can remove the difficulties we are facing right now. We have been allotted an accommodation in Delhi but how is it possible for us to run our office and do our entire work from that two room's accommodation? Just now it was said here that we pass budget of eleven lakh crores. We discharging such kind of big responsibilities. I am of the view and every Member of Parliament will also agree with me that we should have a separate office. We have just passed the nuclear Bill. It was said here that in America there is an upper limit of 300 dollars or Rs. 1500 crores, so we are giving more than that. Our Parliamentary group visit the countries having parliamentary system in order to study this system. Have we been able to implement what we learnt from them? If we are comparing everything with America then it should also be compared. In America there is a separate office for Members near while House. Every Senator gets eighteen

associates for his job. Every year eighteen lakh dollars are spent thereon. We don't want all this, we are not talking about salary. Advaniji, did not say anything on the way our image is being projected. It is necessary to clear the air on the our image that is being project before the public. The people in our respective constituencies might be thinking that we are fighting for salary here. There are 70 to 75 department the responsibility of overseeing of which lies with an Member of Parliament. That is why we raise questions in the Parliament. Suppose, I ask a question from hon'ble Ghulam Nabi Azadji, who has got an office here. Shri Shailendraji made a comparison with Cabinet Secretary but I don't want make any comparison with anyone. The Cabinet Secretary has got powers and a number of employees work under him and he has got an office. We ask question about their working. We the Member of Parliament should get a better group of people for research in order to help us in carrying out our legislative work as we don't get time for all that. We are the elected representatives of people and remain busy in solving problems of our constituency. We need a research team to help us in carrying out parliamentary work only then we will be able to make our point here in the Parliament. It is also said that we lakh in quality, it is correct. When we don't have knowledge how can we ensure quality? Suppose I am a member of the Committee on Information Technology and I am not an information technology engineer of information technology I have to hire a person having knowledge of information technology on my own. Why is this facility not provided by the Parliament? We are not going to pass on this facility to anyone. Parliament should decide it. Parliament should decide as to what is needed for a Member of Parliament.

How can a Member of Parliament can discharge him or her responsibilities towards people of his or her constituency as well as legislative duties? Today, it is the foremost requirement. Our friends from media are present here and want to say that we are not so irresponsible as portrayed by them. In the present set up of three wings

i.e. Legislative, Judiciary and Executive, Legislative is the most responsible wing. We are elected for five years but we owe outmost responsibilities.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dhananjay Singhji, please don't look up, look here.

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: So we the Member of the Parliament should not be projected in the fashion.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Sir, I want to say that this Bill concerns Members of Parliament. So due care of ex-MPs should also be taken as almost 90 per cent Members do not get re-elected. Only few i.e. 5 or 10 per cent get re-elected. Most of the Members have expressed their views on the Bill, so I will not speak much on it. Few of the crores of the political workers make it to become an MLA or an MP. Those with money power, find it easier but the workers find it very difficult to make it and more difficult to get re-elected only 5 to 10 per cent got re-elected. Politicians live in Lutyens Zone in Delhi. That too is no more the same Lutyens Zone, so many other people have now come to that area. That is a different issue and I do not want to raise it here. I just want to bring to the fore the plight of ex-MPs. So many facilities to different sections have been provided in the country. Engineers have their institutes for them, bureaucrats have facilities for themselves. Different organisations have their *daramshalas*. Organisations of different castes have created some facilities or the other for stay in Delhi but there is no such arrangement for ex-MPs or political workers in Delhi. Though I have become an MP but from the party worker segment. The party workers face numerous difficulties here.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Many come here in case of illness.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: That is what I am saying. They have many problems. They come here for works of other people as well. It is not that they come in case of illness only. They come to work for the people

of the country. I agree that when a debate would be initiated on corruption, it should be a comprehensive debate. That debate should broadly cover three or four major walks of life viz. bureaucrats, judiciary, legislature and media. A debate on it would take place separately as you have ordered to confine the debate to the subject. 90-95 per cent ex-MPs are one timers. You know how many people contest for an MP seat and what all tricks are used. One hardly gets another chance to get re-elected in one's life time and you have fixed his pension at Rs. 20,000/-. I believe that the pension of the Members of Parliament should be half of their salary.

Secondly, I want to say that a debate should be initiated here some time on Lutyens Zone as to who should be allotted which block. There should be segregation. Arrangement for MPs and ex-MPs should also be made there. Every MP is facing the difficulty of housing. For example, Gopinath Mundeji has been MLA for many terms and served as Deputy Chief Minister as well but having a house in Delhi is an uphill task. Many ex-Ministers have come here. Agrawal Saheb is not here right now otherwise he would tell you about the difficulty of housing. The M.P. flats. ...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not know as to with what vision those MP flats were constructed but those do not match the stature of a political person who wins by a margin of lakhs of votes. So I want to say that the Government should immediately address the housing problem being faced by the MPs.

For ex-MPs, they are in a far worse condition. There was an MP from Banswada. When he died in Delhi, people did not have enough money even to take his body to his place. He belonged to my party. There are many such examples. It would not be proper to elaborate all such examples. I want to say to Pawan Bansal ji that the issue of ex-MPs and the sitting ones who are today, discussing the salary of MPs, they too become 'ex' after some time. ...*(Interruptions)* You are a first timer. I am also saying the

[Shri Sharad Yadav]

same thing that only they are permanent. They hardly ever get a chance to serve the full five year term. Lakhs of people, the workers hardly ever get a chance. Very few from them are able to make to it. Whatever facility they get, they share it with the society throughout their lives. I want to request you that be a bit liberal in respect of ex-MPs as they are not here in this House but they often meet us outside. So I would request you to be somewhat considerate in respect of ex-MPs. With these words, I thank you.

[English]

SHRI PINAKI MISRA (PURI): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not intend to take too much time but I would just want to bring to the knowledge of this House the gravity of the public sentiment.

Sir, there is a very serious public sentiment outside which we must not underestimate. I do not think that anybody take exception to the fact that the salary of Members of Parliament must be raised, but I will tell you why the public sentiment has been the way it has been over the past two, three weeks. Let us face it. The public reaction over the last two, three weeks has been savage on two accounts. On one account the Commonwealth Games; the Government is completely to be blamed for it and the public is entirely right on that account. But on the second account, I do not believe that the Government is to be blamed because all sections of this House frankly have felt that there is a need for an increase in the salary of Members. A lot of people outside feel the need too. The difficulty is this. What upsets people is firstly when they see disruptions in the House. That is what truly upsets people outside. They do not mind paying Members of Parliament a little more but they get very upset when they see the unedifying sight of Members of Parliament disrupting the House and not working. That is number one. Secondly, Mr. Chairman, Sir, what upsets people are empty benches.

**16.00 hrs.**

When they see empty benches and lack of quorum, that is what upsets people. I am going to keep my speech very short. May I only suggest that we should self govern? If we do not self-govern then that would be an act of betrayal. I think for that act of self-governance, the first act that we should call upon is – I agree with certain sections of the House, which have said and I have always said this even in the media – that in the event there is disruption in the House because of our own actions and then we should not get our daily allowance. It is a very small component and the people do not understand that the daily allowance is really a very small component, but if we allow the increase in salary, go through this motion ourselves and say, “If the House is disrupted, we will not be entitled to daily allowance.”, I think there will be a sense outside that some justice has been served.

As far as the empty benches are concerned, that is a matter of individual conscience and I do not think that can be regulated.

Lastly, many hon. Members and senior Members like Shri Advaniji and many other sections of the House have said that the Government must come up with some mechanism to fix salaries of MPs. I think, that is a little unfair. It is incumbent upon all of us to suggest what should be that mechanism. This should be the last salary hike that we give to ourselves. Without question, it is unexceptionable that in future, there must be an independent authority. What that should be is for each of us — who gets up and speaks — to suggest that. I would here make the first attempt to suggest that like there is a Pay Commission, which looks into the salaries, which are being paid to the Government Servants, let the MPs' salaries in future after this, be automatically indexed along with the Government salaries by the Pay Commission. So, any time when the Pay Commission decides on their salaries, it will also decide on the MPs' salaries.

MR. CHAIRMAN Hon. Members, as per the List of

the Business, we have to take up a decision under Rule 193 at 4 o' clock. So, what is the opinion of the House?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): I would request that we may just take another 15 minutes for this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, it is because three more speakers are yet to speak on this Bill. If the House agrees, we can allow the three Members to speak and pass this Bill.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Sharadji, raised the issue of ex-MPs. I raise a justified point that pension is always half of the salary. When you have fixed the salary at Rs. 50,000 then, how the pension could be Rs. 20,000 only? What is the logic? So I have given an amendment. I will not withdraw it even if the House wants so. I want to clarify on this issue. Let them justify it before I withdraw it otherwise it should be admitted that they have committed mistake. Earlier, there was proposal to fix the salary at Rs. 40,000 hence the pension at Rs. 20,000 but afterwards, salary was fixed at Rs. 50,000 after objection by certain quarters but pension was left untouched. So I suggest that instead of quantifying the pension it should be straightway provided that the pension would be half of the salary. Otherwise, it at all, they want to quantify it, it should be fixed at Rs. 25,000/- as half of Rs. 50,000 and that is my notice for amendment against the proposed Rs. 20,000. This is my first point.

The next point I want to make is. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: How many points would you raise?

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, I will make my point in brief because a discussion is to be initiated on the issue of drought and flood.

Sir, the preceding three Lok Sabhas lasted for 13 months, 18 months and some days respectively. Those who were not in the first Lok Sabha but were in the last two. It should be considered a full term. Suppose the Lok Sabha gets dissolved mid-term. Ex-members after the ninth Lok Sabha get the benefit of adding later five years to their term of five years. So, hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs may please look into this issue because several former Members of the ninth Lok Sabha have met me and said that they do not get full pension. The shortfall is first made up from the next term and the surplus period is considered for year-wise pension.

Thirdly, the Andaman-Nicobar Islands are 1200 kms. They travel by ship not by rail. We travel by train and former MPs are also entitled to I-Class in train journey. Why would they travel by train? They take 3 to 4 days in travelling by ship. The report of the committee proposed that the ex-MPs should be allowed to travel by ship in special circumstances because they have to travel to Andaman and Nicobar by ship. This was for the ex-MPs like one Mr. Manoranjan Bhakt who was with us for a long period.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to speak on salary hike. There has been a long discussion on this issue. I know no new thing. That is all about the law made by the Government in the year 1954 and amendments are made in the said law from time to time to effect an increase in the salary. But there has been something different this time. We hear other people's comments. Each day we sign our attendance and each day we walk out in this way. Even we do not like it when members are criticized everywhere and we keep silent. They speak for their cause and fight for it. I agree with their contention that salary should not be hiked as ours is a poor country. Then they say salary should be increased. Such double standard should not be there. We are yet to see a Member declaring not to take the increased salary. This is double standard. This is not right. I don't think even a millionaire or a billionaire would mind a salary hike. They too want a further increase, as the expenditure keeps on increasing. It makes

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

no difference to the rich whether their salary is less or more. They do not need a salary. There are such people and a village proverb goes that all want such a servant who should arrange for his meals himself, obey one's orders and even never go on leave. Servants are scarce.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to explain what is new this time. Salary hikes has been effected during various tenures of earlier Lok Sabhas. People advocates a separate mechanism. In such an arrangement salary would be determined by others and our position would become secondary. This is decided by the Government. Laws are made in the parliament. Without laws nothing can be done. Democracy mans a rule of law. Law regarding the increase and decrease in salary and allowance etc. are framed by the House. What is new thing about this? There has been a continuous demand for a separate arrangement for fixing salary. Several points are being put forth in this regard. I find no merit in them. Shri Sanjay Nirupam ji says that it should be fixed in proportion to the work. He advocates no work, no pay. The day I fight for a cause, resulting in the disruption of the House, I feel I have been most busy. I do not know what is the definition of work. Therefore, "Mohe na Kachu bandhe Kalraja, kinh Chahun mein prabhukar kaja". In democracy, sometimes extra-constitutional methods are resorted to highlight people's problems. Mahatma *Gandhi* showed us the path of Satyagraha. Shall we not obey the law? Sir, the Chair passes on order. House is disrupted. We should be sent out, expelled, punished. This is the law. Why is it not enforced? People demand the invoking of all laws. Therefore, I will raise the issue of disruption in the House separately tomorrow. Lastly, Sir, there is nothing new in it in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly mention the number of times you said this. This is the fourth time you have used the word lastly.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: What is new this time? A committee is there. The committee made the recommendations and sent them. If this was the fact then why did it happen? Committee's recommendations were sent by the Government to the cabinet. Some Ministers in the cabinet discussed it, it come out, it was deferred. It was not implemented. The media mentioned that so and so Ministers were opposed to it. The issue was raised in the House leading to its disruption for a day. Battle lines were drawn in this regard.

Good sense prevailed in the Government. The leaders of all parties found a solution. Why was this not done earlier? These Members, therefore, were criticized in the Media and among the people, that for this they have to fight and make a demand. The Government only is responsible for all the chaos. Since it is the Government that has to decide the salary hike, it's a different matter whether the salary hike is as per the committee's recommendations or is done in some other way.

This recommendation has not been made by the Committee for the first time. And, these people have rejected and modified some suggestions. When Members are fighting for their cause. I too will not remain silent. I know how to fight for myself.

My fight is for the cause of the people. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Raghuvansh babu, 'raghukul riti sada chali aayee, pran jaye par vachan ne jaji.' Four times after saying you are going to finish your speech, you have finally completed it.

*[English]*

DR. N. SIVAPRASAD (Chittoor): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Bill. This is the august House. We pass the Budget here. We make the legislations here. We form many more Committees here. If a Commission is to be made for enhancing the salaries and allowances of Members, who



is to nominate the members? Again, we are the persons who have to nominate the members of the Commission also.

Sir, I am a new-comer to Lok Sabha. It has been fifteen months, but I could not know what I can do for the constituency I represent with the help of various departments because I have no infrastructure here. The same thing is there in respect of my constituency also. My constituency spans about 250 kilometres, covering 37 mandals. Hundreds of people come to me every day. I am unable to offer even a cup of coffee to all of them. I am unable to satisfy all the people. Many of the people come to me without money for return fare also. They talk to me and finally at the time of going back, they would ask for bus fare also. I have to fulfil their needs.

I thought of talking of many more things, but what is happening here is that all the people, to my assumption, are not talking frankly. We definitely need enhancement of our salaries. We are unable to fulfil, and do justice to, the aspirations of our people. Not only that, the Government should also think of giving house-sites to the Members of Parliament. Even Shri Sharad Yadav was telling today that all the Members may not come back to the House next time. Previously, the Members of Parliament were getting house-sites also. So, I would request the Government to consider giving house-sites to the Members.

I would submit that there are 37 mandals in my constituency. Even for a parliamentary constituency with 20 mandals also, only Rs. 2 crore are being given. This amount is also not sufficient. So, they have to consider enhancing this amount under MPLADS also. ...*(Interruptions)* I would request all the Members to support me because enhancement of salaries and allowances is a must. Some people are telling what they have got from here and whether they cannot accept the enhanced salaries when they are enhanced.

I would request the Government to consider giving house-sites and enhancing the amount under MPLADS also.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): Sir, thank you for allowing me to speak on this Bill. I am a tribal. It is our nature to call spade a spade. Hence, I would be frank today. Don't take it otherwise. The first point I want to take up is the one raised by Sharadji, regarding the pension of former Members, which should be least be Rs. 20,000-Rs. 25,000. Secondly, the ex-Members of Parliament who come to Delhi for various work, have no place to stay. The Government should immediately arrange their accommodation. The point is that when the issue of MPs salary being fixed by themselves is not looked upon favourably not only in India but all over the world, why did not the Government think of this? Why the Government failed to come up with a principle regarding the salary hike by the MPs themselves? *[English]* This is very unfortunate. *[Translation]* Hence, my contention is that the condition of the country as well as ours as MPs is not going to improve even by salary hike by constituting a commission after every five years. This issue is related to price index. Our condition will not improve unless the runaway price rise of various items is not controlled. *[English]* I would like to know this from the Government of India. What kind of proactive policy decision do you have to control the skyrocketing rise in prices of different commodities? *[Translation]* If you are not willing to accept the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee *[English]* Then, I would like to propose that the system of formation of the Joint Parliamentary Committees (JPC) should be scrapped. What is the use of it? ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bwiswmuthiary, please conclude now.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Sir, therefore, I want to say that the MPLAD fund should be increased to atleast rupees ten crore from rupees two crore, as there are ten State assembly constituencies in my parliamentary constituency. ...*(Interruptions)* Such is my parliamentary constituency. It's very backward. Sixty three years after independence, no development has taken place there. I demand MPLAD funds be hiked to rupees ten crore from rupees two crore.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the topic for today's discussion. Therefore, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Pension of ex-MPs should be at least Rs. 25,000. The recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee should be accepted.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Sir, I forgot one point, for which I apologise, remarked by Advaniji, it's not for the first time that the issue of MPs salary has been raised in this House. There have been precedents when MPs themselves raised the issue of their salaries. Keeping in view the dignity of the House, things should not come to such a pass that the MPs themselves have to ask for a raise. Advaniji suggested that a mechanism should be evolved later, regarding this issue. You should consult everyone to find a way out.

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, I thank the hon. Members, Shri L.K. Advani, for his very pertinent intervention in this on principles; Dr. Ram Chandra Dome; Shri Sanjay Nirupam; Shri Shailendra Kumar; Shri Dhananjay Singh; Shri Sharad Yadav; Shri Pinaki Misra;

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh; Dr. N. Sivaprasad; and Shri Sansuma Khunggur Bwiswmuthiary.

Sir, ten hon. Members have participated in this discussion. I am happy that this time we have taken up this matter for discussion in the House to avoid the odium that we pass the Bill relating to our salaries without discussion in the House. In fact, the Constitution enjoins this responsibility on us and I would, in this case, very briefly refer to article 106:

"Members of either House of Parliament shall be entitled to receive such salaries and allowances as may, from time to time, be determined by Parliament by law."

There are two words — by parliament, by law. All these years, I agree with some of the hon. Members, Parliament has been determining the salaries by law. Today, we are seeking an amendment to the law itself.

There is no denying the fact that there is a universal acceptance or rather demand for this that henceforth we give up this power of ours within the parameters of the constitutional provisions, and that means the law as such has to be amended to provide for a permanent mechanism. The law as such may not have to be amended, but some provision there would entitle that this matter is decided by the Commission. But the important point that would still remain is that do the recommendations of that mechanism or the Commission, or whatever we call it, come to the Parliament again?

These are the points which will have to be discussed. It was in this context that I had said that the Cabinet in its meeting in August, 2006, decided in principle that a mechanism needs to be set up. But many, many questions have arisen thereafter. I can say from my personal experience during this last one year that views have been expressed on this. That view has been expressed by Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad today also, that is a contrary view to this, who says that this right is vested

in us, and we have to exercise it ourselves — of course, with discretion and judiciously. It is not that we have unbridled power or unlimited power in our hands. We have to be answerable to the people and we have to see as to what we do because we have to really, ultimately, act as the representatives of the people.

But nevertheless, I and for that matter the Government are of this view now, particularly, as I said in the beginning, in view of the developments in the last few days that it is time now that we set up a mechanism for this. There is no denying the fact. I am afraid it would be extremely difficult for me to announce the setting up of such a mechanism as demanded by Shri Advani within the next two or three days. But I can assure this House that we would like to have wide ranging consultations on this. This will be a departure from the law that we have been following since 1954. Therefore, this does call for some discussion as to who are the people who have got to be associated with it and with whom we place this right for the future.

Having said that, I would very, very briefly refer to some points which, indeed, are very pertinent and I am very happy that the hon. Members have raised those points, and this debate has given us that opportunity to in fact go to the people and say that this is what we feel about it. It was a good number of hon. Members who said, though of course there was a contrary view again by Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad, but the prevalent view, predominant view, as was expressed by the hon. Members was to the effect that if the Parliament does not function, then we should not take our daily allowances. Our perceptions, our concepts differ as to what work is, but if we come to the Parliament to transact business, I think that is the work which the Parliament is supposed to be doing. The other work, that is, may be the sound of democracy, at times, prevails over the reason of democracy, but ultimately, it is the reason of democracy which has to prevail over the sound of democracy. In the Parliament, it is the reason of democracy which should prevail. Outside, of course, we are all political workers;

we can take our decibel to whatever level we wish to. But I think in this context, this point that has been made here that if for any reason, for our own reasons, if the Parliament is not able to function for a day, we should provide for it that for that day we do not take our daily allowance. This point as also the point relating to attendance, the secretarial assistance, that was indeed a very pertinent point which has been made.

As Dhananjay Singhji said, we have to work maybe on certain important matters about which we do not have the information. Accepting that as a layman, as a representative of the people, as a conscientious political worker, we do want to participate in something which may be very technical. For that perhaps you do need some research assistance. There could be people from the universities and elsewhere to help us. But I am not in a position to really say more than that on this.

[Translation]

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: I would like to say one thing. Research associates must be provided to those Members who are on the Consultative committee and Standing Committee. As I am on two committees — Consultative Committee on Power and the Committee on Information Technology. Two research scholars should be provided at least to the Members of the Committees so that they could express their views properly. The proposals of the Committee are discussed in the House.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, I would like to say that eight issues have come out of the debate in which several hon. Members have participated. I had said earlier that if there is any problem in the functioning of the House, no work is done, any assistance is required or presence is required, salary has to be linked with the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

16.26 hrs.

[SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI *in the Chair*]

Shri Sharad Yadav Ji had referred to a very important

[Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal]

point that several persons have to come here in connection with their political works. There should be an arrangement for their say. These are important things. If we discuss and decide these issues ourselves then perhaps there will be the same outcome which I have been saying that a mechanism is required. I think that is why today all of us should set up and authorized a body which may take final discussion on these issues.

[English]

Having said that, I just want to very briefly refer to the point relating to pension. We did consider this point. But I must say once and for all that we should not compare ourselves with any service whatsoever. If I were to say so, that would rather be demeaning ourselves. Maybe the other people are unimportant for this. We have to put ourselves in a different bracket. We are not Government servants: we are public representatives. Maybe our work is 24×365 but we are not Government servants. Therefore, we must not try to compare ourselves with the Government servants.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: We should think about protocol. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shailendra Ji, nothing, you say, will go on record. Hon. Minister is peaking now.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Protocol is a different issue. I would like to speak for pension because it is ours, it provides that even one's term of Lok Sabha is even one year or one and a half year, one will get pension. Pension is not static it is dynamic. Pension will increase in proportion to increase in the period of tenure as a Member of Parliament. Perhaps there will also be

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\*Not recorded.

such Members, hon. Sharad Yadav Ji must be one of them, I want him to continue in the Parliament for more time. But even as on date he would get a greater amount of pension than his salary. There are several such cases. Therefore, I can not give examples for that. Whatever Bwiswmuthiary Ji said just a while ago, several things of his statement are not related to this Bill. But we would like to place all those things before that committee. [English] To arrest the growing cynicism in the public estimation about the politician, about the Parliament, and for that matter democracy itself, is a duty on us. We have to arrest that growing cynicism. Therefore, I can only say that we must all put our heads together to see as to what mechanism we work out for the future.

With these words, I thank all the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion and who have expressed their support to this Bill, and I commend that this Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, be taken into consideration.”

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

“That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 5      Amendment of  
Section 8A**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, do you like to move your Amendment?

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, I beg to move:-

At page 3, line 3

In the place of "twenty thousand rupees"

"twenty-five thousand rupees" may be substituted.

(1)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, I would like to say to Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Ji that whenever a mechanism is set up in this regard, we would take up this issue with that body. At present pension has been increased from Rs. 8000/- to Rs. 20,000/- and the yearly pension, which is above five years has been increased from Rs. 800/- to Rs. 1500. We would take this issue to the mechanism for future.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, when the salary was Rs. 16,000/- pension was Rs. 8000/-. Now you are increasing salary upto Rs. 50,000/- the pension should also be increased from Rs. 8000/- to Rs. 25,000/-. The Hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has said about the Government servants. The Supreme Court has observed in a judgment that we are public servants. This is the judgment of the Supreme Court. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: In law, it is all contextual. [Translation] Things are different in different context.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendment No. 1 moved by Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 5 stands part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 5 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 6 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): Sir, I want to make a small comment. It is a very good tactic that to oppose the Salary Bill in the House, and to accept it by going to the counter; and when the Bill has already been passed. Those who have walked out or all those political parties who are opposed to the Bill, it has to be taken into account that they are ruling the State for the last 34 long years and at least, four to six times salaries have been increased in the same Assembly. They are representing the same people and the same people are walking out today. We feel that this is an attitude of double standards and an attitude of hypocrisy. We totally disapprove such type of hypocritical decisions. We fully agree to what the hon. Advani ji has proposed and the way the hon. Minister, Bansal ji has concluded the debate. All of us should unitedly stand behind and those who have walked out from the House opposing the Bill, I think, they should not take the increased salary uptill the next procedure is adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

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**16.35 hrs.**

**ENEMY PROPERTY (AMENDMENT AND  
VALIDATION) BILL, 2010**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the House shall take up item no. 36, Shri Ajay Maken.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Enemy Property Act, 1968 and the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, the Enemy Property Act, 1968 was enacted on the 20th August, 1968 to, *inter-alia*, provide for the continued vesting of enemy property vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property for India under the Defence of India Rules, 1962, and the matters connected therewith. The Act was amended in 1977.

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, what happened to the discussion on floods and drought?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): He is only moving it.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Is he only moving it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Of late, there have been various judgments by the various courts that have adversely affected the powers of the Custodian and the Government of India as provided under the Enemy Property Act, 1968.

In view of such interpretation by various courts, the Custodian has been finding it difficult to sustain his action under the Enemy Property Act, 1968.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, Mr. Minister, you may continue next time.

**16.37 hrs.**

**DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193**

**Flood and drought situation in the country**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the discussion on flood and drought situation in the country has been admitted in the names of Shri Anant Kumar Hegde and Dr. Murlī Manohar Joshi. Shri Anant Kumar Hegde has requested the hon. Speaker to allow Shri Navjot Singh Sidhu to raise the discussion on his behalf. Hon. Speaker has since acceded to his request.

Now, Shri Navjot Singh Sidhu.

[Translation]

SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU (Amritsar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, gods neither reside in the statues of wood nor in the statues of clay but they are found in the feelings. Hence, today I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to raise the voice of the flood affected, helpless people of Punjab and Haryana. The voice of their right ‘chup rehna hai julm ki taid mein shamil, hak ku bat kaho jurrate ishar mat becho’. The soil of Punjab has given me this courage, it is in my blood. I have inherited this from Guru Govind Singh “Kadirayker Guru Govind Singh, bekashan yaar Guru Govind Singh” Hence today I raise the voice of those helpless people.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, all the leaders are present here. [English] Leaders convert weakness into strength, obstacles into stepping stones and disaster into triumph.

[*Translation*] But I have to say with regret that after 63 years of Independence, we have converted our biggest strength i.e. water management into our biggest weakness.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Nekchandji adopting an artistic approach converted the wastages and WC stones of Punjab into rock garden, which still attracts the entire world even today. In Guru Vani, water is called Pawan Guru Pane Pita, Mata Dhurat Mahat' Water is utilized in a planned and strategic way provides electricity used for irrigation, provides water regeneration water which has to be a boon for the farms, now has become a bane due to mismanagement.

[*English*]

What was going to be a golden mine is today a curse for India.

[*Translation*]

Today, I like to discuss the type of compensation provided by the Government to those whose earnings of years were destroyed in moments, who can not feed their children. Compensation is an axis around which I want to revolve this debate. Today the biggest capital of the Government is the faith of the people. Even today whether it is common man or a shopkeeper or a businessman they believe that the Government would save them if any natural calamity strikes. I salute those people who get affected by floods every year and repose their faith in the Government after taking ten per cent compensation. Great are those people who have faith in the Government even after suffering from flood for three consecutive years and great is the Government which does not listen to them being deaf and dumb. In a country where tomatoes sell at Rs. 75/- per kg., turmeric Rs. 250/- per kg. and pulses Rs. 100 per kg., a person get twenty rupees as compensation from calamity relief fund. What can be more shameful that the fodder for their animals also costs not less than one hundred twenty five rupees or one hundred fifty rupees. If we take into account the cost of sowing

in one acre of land it is upto about two thousand to two and a half thousand rupees and the Government fixes compensation of Rs. 1600/- for this in the calamity relief fund. He gets 15 to 20 thousands rupees from his produce, he gives it on contract 'Mit gaya mitnewala, phir salam aaya to kya, dil ki barbadi ke baad unka paigan aaya to kya' you may go listen what they are saying "Jinje hum har samjhe the gala apna sajane ko, wohi ab nag ban baithe hamare kat khanae ko." Will the Government today rub salt to their wounds instead of applying ointment [*English*] I strongly advocate changing of these norms. They are laughable. [*Translation*] These norms are like a slap on the self respect of the poor. The human being may stand up after falling from a horse, but if he falls down in his own eyes, no one is born in the world who will push him up. They are pushing the poor down in their own eyes.

Sir, the Government provides relief under disaster management. Recently some days ago Chitra Ship was sinking. The T.V. channels were showing this news prominently. The meeting of disaster management was held three days after sinking of this ship. After three days, this is the disaster management. There is one peon in the disaster management office located in Punjab, not a single technical staff is posted there. These are the people who try to sell the cloth costing Rs. 200 per m at Rs. 20 per m when it gets destroyed and nobody purchases the cloth. I just want to say that if we add prevention with water management then we may come out of this labyrinth of compensations. Once Winster Churchil said, [*English*] 'Better prevent and prepare than repent and repair'.

[*Translation*]

We have been repenting and repairing for the last sixty years. [*English*] We have never prevented and prepared. [*Translation*] If we had carried out desiltation, prepared any plan, I am talking about those who produce sixty per cent foodgrain in two per cent area. Punjab and Haryana produce sixty per cent foodgrains of the country. Today, they have been slapped on their faces. If we throw

[Shri Navjot Singh Sidhu]

gems in dust, not provide them the base of gold, then the shine of gems will fade away.

'Andhare ka dard kya jane jo khud ujale hain, dubne ka tis kya jane jo khud kinare hain, aag ka dariya mein bubne ka dard hamse sikho, Punjab aur Haryana ne Gulshan sawarein hai.'

Therefore, today, it is my humble submission on behalf of those people that when this flood savaged the area, neither any committee visited the area on behalf of the Central Government nor the Government talked about providing any compensation. Damage to the tune of Rs. 2000 crore has been caused. Flood has affected in area of about 7 lakh acres of land and the farmers are in deep distress and no person from the Centre has gone there to take stock of the situation. ...*(Interruptions)* Bansal Saheb had visited his own constituency he did not visit the flood area I request the Government to give an assurance that it will prepare a time bound policy for the future which will focus not on preparation but on prevention and people do not depend on compensations and we should focus on preventing the danger more than distributing compensation.

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON (Unnao): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to thank you for giving me an opportunity to discuss the issue of flood and drought today. We talk about flood and drought but I want to say that both are directly related to water as has been mentioned by the Hon. Member Navjot Singh Sidhuji and I felt his pain. Water is the main deciding factor in this whole game whether it is monsoon or any other season, It shows its impact. When there is excess rainfall, it turns into flood and when there is a shortage of rain then it is drought. This year also the rains have resulted in floods in the Ghagra river of Uttar Pradesh. Apart from this, the Ganga river, the Rapti, the Sharda, the Saryu and the Yamuna rivers are flowing above the danger mark. Several districts of Uttar Pradesh like Gonda, Barabanki, Lakimpur Kheri, Sitapur, Bijnor, Bahraich,

Shavasti, Farrukhab and etc. are of acting the range of floods. It is not limited to Uttar Pradesh only as Shri Navjot Singh Sidhuji stated that the floods have also wrecked havoc in Haryana and Punjab. No only this, even the big cities like Mumbai and Delhi have witnessed the fury of floods on the one hand, there are floods, on the other there is a drought like situation. We were still recovering from the last year's drought when sent Revidas, Sonbhadra and districts of Uttar Pradesh and several places of Poorvanchal did not receive even a drop of rain this year also. If we go by the figures these places have received less than 50 per cent rainfall. Even 11 districts out of the 18 districts of Odisha, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal are facing the brunt of drought. Assam and Meghalaya are said to have received very less rainfall. We get assistance from the Union Government. All the flood and drought affects States also get assistance from the Union Government.

We should understand the fact that it is the responsibility of the State Government to inform the Union Government well in time. It needs to be considered as to how much budget allocation should be made. It is the State Government's responsibility to spend the funds received under a scheme or programme properly. The Union Government has made a provision to provide Central Loan Assistance for drought under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits programme. It includes major, medium extension, renovation and modernization projects. The special category States are given CLA in the ratio of 3:1 whereas the non-special category gets the same in 2:1 ratio. The 90% of CLA in case of Special Category States and 30 of CLA in case of non-special categorized can be converted into grants. Drought prone and tribal areas come under the special category States. The Governments should work taking it as their responsibility. I would like to give a small example of the insensitive Government of Uttar Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)* as Navjot Singh Sidhuji has mentioned that every year, floods come and the we have to make the preparation, So we should have the sensitivity regarding this. ...*(Interruptions)* please



first listen about the Government of Uttar Pradesh and then you can say whatever you want to. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has neither taken any concrete steps in this regard nor discussed the issue. The Union Government sanctioned a 90 kilometer embankment for the Ghaghra and the Sharda river. Rs. 90 crore flood protection project for one district Lakhimpur Kheri was sanctioned. On 23rd August, the news came that Rupees 1500 crore supplementary budget was passed for the Government of Uttar Pradesh. Out of the same, Rs. 500 crore was passed for statues, parks and structures. Bundelkhand region is drought-hit for the last five years and 2000 farmers have committed suicide but only Rs. 10 crores have been sanctioned for the region. In the name of development for flood prone areas, only Rs. 50 crores have been provided. It is not appropriate for me to speak about a State rather the State should itself think in this regard.

Sir, when we talk about flood and drought, then ultimately it boils down to bread and butter. The flood victim talks about his future livelihood. We do not need to discuss in the House as to what the impact of the flood and drought is. There is no need to look at the situation in-camera but you should go there for once and find out the exact situation there. There has been rise in the floods in the last years. I want to say that we should think on climate change. My personal view is that it can be the consequence of the human race interfering with the nature in the modern era. We are the representatives in the House and if we want to do something personally, we should think in terms of water security. We should think as to how we can conserve additional water at community level. Of course, what the Government should do and what relief it should provide, is obviously there. By all means you are learning the monetary compensation as so meagre, which is not so. The Union Government and the States Government together provide right amount of compensation in real sense. May be you have some bad experience. Every kind of compensation, programmes and relief measures are announced but there is a need to provide

timely information in this regard. I agree with Shri Navjot Singh Sidhuji that it is used as a measure of immediate relief. It is like a temporary relief. Today, we are providing them some assistance and relief. But in real terms, it is not a long-term strategy for this, we have to understand and accept that water is very important in our life. If there is no water there is no use of our being in this House. Water security should be the most important issue today. Whether we talk about flood or drought, it cannot be possible without a long-term strategy or solution or a holistic national water policy.

Sir, I would like to thank the Water Resources Minister and his Ministry. Hon. Minister is present here and he has started thinking on those lines. Meetings are being held and the work of defining the National Water Policy has begun. I would like to say something in this regard whether it is the issue of drinking water for humans or animals or issue related to irrigation on industry of energy generation or tackling the problem of acute water shortage in the country, we should understand one thing taking into account all those things in National Water Policy that the floods come and go but the requirement of hand pumps, never dies. On the one hand is flood and on the other we face the problem of requirement of hand pumps i.e. for drinking water.

I want to mention the Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Ministry of Water Resources in which water conservation had been talked about. It is a very important thing. Talking about conservation, I want to say that though water is a source that does come under the Water Resources Ministry but so many Ministries and departments like Rural Development, Urban Development, Environment and Forest, Power i.e. Hydropower, Shipping, Agriculture, Earth Sciences, Science and Technology, Commerce, Industry, Planning Commission interfere with the issue which results in problem of overlapping.

Sir, the importance of water is increasing gradually owing to day to day shortage of it. I would like to State before the House that this situation is emerging due to

[Shrimati Annu Tandon]

shortage or wastage of water in the country. Today, the situation is worse than it is considered. I am grateful and obliged to Madam Sonia Ji who not only understood this alarming situation But also encouraged me to raise this problem. The average per day of water consumption worldwide is 53 litre. But it is only 20 litre in India. Water consumption in rural area is around 9 litre which is below in comparison to other countries. It is around 5 litre in dry areas. Hence, daily water consumption in India is only 10 per cent in comparison to other countries.

Average *Per Capita* conservation of water is 200 cubic meter is our country even when there is water management through Bhakhra-Nangal Dam, Nagarjuna Dam, Damodar Valley, Nagarjuna Sagar, Rajasthan Canal System, Narmada Dam and various other projects whereas *per capita* conservation of water is 5000 cubic meter in countries like USA and Australia. Even per capita conservation of water in China is 1000 cubic meter while it made similar efforts for water management and has similar time schedule. In India water is conserved only for 30 days during monsoon whereas developed countries conserve water for 900 days. War for water had taken place in various countries of the world. Arab-Israel war over water in the year 1967 is the perfect example in this regard. On one side there are disputes among different countries over water but on the other side there are instances of disputes between different States. The Cauvery river water dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu is an example. It is clear from these disputes that water is being converted into a precious or essential valuable commodity day by day. Now, we have to accept that water is precious and as national resources it should be kept on the same pedestal of oil, gas and uranium.

**17.00 hrs.**

Mr. Chairman, Sir, water is essential for all living beings and everyone should have easy access to water. There should be a broad perspective in this regard as

we cannot merely declare it as a commodity. We all are well aware of the fact that out of total available water in India 80 to 90 per cent water is utilized for agricultural activities. Agriculture is an official declared industry. It means that water is essential infrastructure requirement for this industry as electricity is essential for some industries. We have to consider development of agriculture alongwith rural development. Without considering this aspect it is difficult to implement food security system and upliftment of poor. While considering this aspect I would like to submit in respect of conversion. When various departments formulate their own schemes without consulting other departments then the whole process become complex. Therefore, we don't have any other option but to redefine water policy in order to address international dispute, inter-state dispute or foreign policy or environmental or ecology factors. All these point should be brought to the notice of the Ministry of Water Resources. I know that people have different opinion, in this regard. Hence, this issue should be discussed at length before arriving at any decision.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it would be better if water is placed in the Union List under seventh schedule of the Constitution. Presently, it is placed in the State List. It should be placed in Concurrent List if not in the Union List. I would like to thank my colleague Dr. Jyoti Mirdha who had expressed similar opinion during the last session.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am raising the issue of water because several zones in my parliamentary constituency, Unnao have been declared as dark zones. There is a steep fall in ground water level. There is a need to install handpumps. Monsoon has been good this year but it is not sufficient to address the issue of water crisis for a very long time. Besides stubbornness of owners of leather industry, polluted water and prevalence of corruption in water resource management and conservation scheme implemented by the Centre Government has led to such a situation. Apart from this corruption is prevalent in the

120 year old canal scheme which has started during British regime. As a result not only water has been polluted but it has been converted into a rare commodity. I have been visiting different Ministries in respect of water related problems but there is no single forum where such issue could be resolved. Fortunately, the Ministry of Water Resources had decided while approving demands for grants that further budget will not be released unless utilization certificate is received in respect of AIDP project. Hardoi branch falls under Unnao district. Despite this fact I welcome this step that atleast corruption could be checked in this way.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, before I conclude I would like to thank you for allowing me to speak. I request to consider certain points on this prestigious platform which are as follows:- I am submitting on the lines of Raghuvansh ji. First, Water be treated as a national resource. Second, water be treated as an infrastructure requirement. Third, Water be brought under the Union List. Fourth, all aspects of water be brought under one Ministry which is the Ministry of Water Resources. Five, new national water policy should be framed. Before I conclude, I request the Government and the hon'ble Prime Minister to visit flood affected areas and assess the situation in a sensitive manner. I am confident that the Government and the Prime Minister will seriously consider flood and drought situation as well as the suggestion put forth by me in the House, as they have been doing always.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the allotted time for this discussion is two hours. I have 24 more Members to speak. The list is very long. So, I would request all the hon. Members to please confine their speeches within five minutes so that we are able to complete the discussion today.

Those Members who want to lay their speeches can lay their speeches on the Table of the House.

Shrimati Usha Verma.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI USHA VERMA (Hardoi): Sir, I think you for allowing me to speak on the natural calamity like flood and drought. I would like to submit my point while associating myself with the hon'ble Members Sidhu Ji and Annu Tandon Ji.

17.07 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN *in the Chair*]

Madam, some areas of our country are affected by drought and some areas are flood affected. Various districts of Uttar Pradesh are under the threat of flood due to rising water level as a result of heavy rain and erosion. Sitapur, Bahraich, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Lakhimpur, Deoria and Barabanki districts are facing flood like situation due to release of water from Ramnagar Barrage in Uttarakhand. Delhi, is facing similar situation due to rising water level of the river Yamuna. As it has been told just now that Punjab and Haryana are also facing flood like situation. My Parliamentary Constituency Hardoi is surrounded by five to six rivers like Ganga, Ramganga, Garra, Kunda, Neelam, Gambhiri and Sukheta. Flood is a regular feature here every year. Farrukhabad, Kannauj and Hardoi suffer flood each year due to release of water from Narora Dam. This areas has suffered flood for second time during the monsoon season. This time devastation caused by floods is higher due to release of four lakh cusec Water from Narora dam. There is flood in Hardoi, Farrukhabad and Kannauj regions due to release of water from Narora dam. Seven thousand cusec, twenty six thousand cusec and three lakh twenty one thousand cusec water has been released in Garra, Ramganga, Ganga river respectively. Connecting roads in Sadar, Shahad, Sawajpur, Bilgram and Sanoli Tehsils under my constituency have totally been damaged. Approach road to dams has also been affected. Hardoi-Kannauj road has been badly affected and it is the worst flood hit area. When I was elected to 12th Lok Sabha for the first time, then I raised the issue of flood here and when I got elected to 14th Lok Sabha, even

[Shrimati Usha Verma]

then I raised the matter before the House and now again I would like to apprise the House about the flood in my constituency. I have myself witnessed the devastation caused by flood in my constituency. Each section of society is affected by flood. Farmers are the worst affected, be it by flood or drought. Crops in hundred hectares of land have been destroyed in my constituency. Approach roads to dams have been damaged. Rural people of the area are expecting assistance from the administration. The assistance provided by the Government in the form of boat or steamer is not sufficient and people of the area are not satisfied with it.

Each person cherishes a dream to own atleast a single room house. I have witnessed in my constituency as to how people fulfill their long cherished dreams to own a house and ultimately construct a house with their hard earn money but I have seen that when the people see the rising water level of Ramganga river and realize that their houses could be washed away, then these people themselves demolish their houses. The idea behind this is to utilize the bricks to construct temporary house along roadside. Such incident took place last year also wherein a boy belonging to the farmer family got crushed under the bricks while breaking the house. In my constituency two girls were washed away by flood yesterday. Hundreds of people in my constituency are washed away by flood each year. I would like to demand in respect of flood situation in my constituency that soil has been gradually eroded due to occurrence of flood each year and to check such incidents, riverbanks should be cemented and stone soling should be done.

Madam, when we visit flood affected areas and think that there is water in abundance but when the area is hit by drought, then farmers faces acute shortage of water. When his crops dry, then this thought comes to our mind that the Government should conserve flood water and provide it to farmers for irrigation. Apart from this I would also like to demand that compensation of atleast one lakh

rupee should be provided to those families who have lost their family Member in flood and riverbanks should be cemented and stone soiling should be done in order to check incidents of soil erosion. Besides, I would also like to submit that each year after flood we consider as to how people can be evacuated from the flood hit areas and what kind of facilities can be provided to the affected people. As we are aware that these are flood prone areas, then it would be better to formulate a scheme in advance in order to check occurrence of flood for which stone soiling should be done and riverbanks should be cemented. In this manner life and property in these areas could be saved. With these words I thank you for allowing me to speak.

[English]

\*SHRI C. SIVASAMI (Tiruppur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for the opportunity given to me to participate in the discussion on flood and drought situation in the country conducted in this House under Rule 193.

Our country has got various natural resources and varying climatic conditions. Our country is also so vast that severe floods on one side and acute drought on another side cause havoc one and the same time. The Government spends thousands of crores of rupees for relief and rehabilitations. Currently the river Yamuna flowing by the capital is in spate. It is an annual feature to find the river Ganges causing flood havoc resulting huge loss of lives and property. Drought conditions have led to river water sharing disputes between states. Cauvery dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, Palar dispute between Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, Mulla Periyar dispute between Kerala and Tamil Nadu have also led to law and order problems in all these states. Recently there were mob agitations in Coimbatore, Tiruppur and Erode districts due to the Kerala Governments attempts to construct a dam across rivers Pamba reducing water flow to

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\*English translation of the speech originally laid on the Table in Tamil.

Amaravathy dam. A visionary approach is the need of the hour to link all the rivers flowing wastefully in to the sea and this can help overcome the drought. When the river Ganges is in floods water flow in Cauvery meets with drought conditions and hence inter-linking of rivers can help us to get adequate water throughout the year both for irrigation and drinking water purposes.

When Ganga and Cauvery are linked, we can one and the same time curtail the vast devastation caused by floods and droughts both in the North and the South. The funds that are being spent on relief and rehabilitation measures can be saved to fund the project of linking the major rivers of the country. This will also help us to develop inland waterways thereby saving energy in a big way helping to decongest our highways. This will also help us to save the money spent on maintenance of roads. Apart from that, we can go in for scientific management of water and conserve excess river water and rain water in small watersheds and tanks. This will help us to augment ground water potential both for drinking and agricultural purposes. On these lines, a pilot project may be taken up by the Centre in my constituency where we have been demanding for long the Avanashi-Athikadavu Project. Special fund allocation may be made to conserve the excess water flowing from the river Bhavani both in Coimbatore and Tiruppur Districts. This water can be saved in watersheds and tanks that come under the Panchayat Unions of Avanashi, Karamadai, Nambiyur, Annur, Perundurai, Oothukkuli and Tiruppur. Only by way of taking up such schemes, we can overcome drought. At this juncture, I would like to recall the visionary measure of our dynamic leader and the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha who successfully implemented throughout Tamil Nadu the Rainwater Harvesting Scheme. This received a wide welcome from the public. Hence I urge upon the Centre to take up this scheme throughout the country. With a foresight, we must evolve plans and projects to control flood effects and drought related problems instead of seeking relief after meeting with floods and drought. To ensure the development of our country,

we must introspect and proceed with such schemes with farsightedness. I hope this suggestion would be considered for our country's progress and prosperity. Between Sathiyamangalam and Gobichettipalayam in my constituency, in order to cross Ikkarai Koduveri and Akkari Koduveri on river Bhavani, people have to take a circumlocitous route of about 50 kms. all these years. I urge upon the Centre to allocate Rs. 10 crore as a special fund to construct a bridge to link these traditional towns in my parliamentary constituency.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Madam chairperson, I want to thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak. Today, I have stood up to speak on behalf of my party on the issue of flood and drought problem.

Madam Chairperson, our country is unfortunate in the sense that the country where Maximum number of farmers live, is unable to face the brunt of extreme weather. Sometimes there is flood and sometimes drought and it is not any particular State's problem but the whole country is facing it. Regarding the country where maximum number of farmers live, I would like to say that the Union Government is not serious about tackling the Flood and drought problem which is the biggest responsibility of this Government. I am not levelling any charges. When one Member asked whether the Government has formulated any National policy regarding the Flood control, the Hon. Minister replied that there was no such national policy.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam, I don't want to say this because it may be taken as wrong. Policy is something different and there are flood management schemes and programmes under which 22 States have taken a lot of funds from the Union Government during the last three years.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Madam, it is indeed the ill effects of climate change that the Flood and drought mostly impact the 70% farmers of this country. I was listening to the painful feeling expresses by Hon. Members Shri Navjot Singh Sidhuji. He discussed the issue with a lot of depth and seriousness. It is not hidden from anybody that whenever there is a heavy downpour in the whole country particularly Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha, Punjab, Haryana and the Capital of the country Delhi, how bad the situation turns out to be. The Poorvanchal region of Uttar Pradesh which includes Azamgarh, Balia, Benaras, Jaunpur, Bhadohi, Mirzapur, Gorakhpur, Kushinagar, Deoria, Maharajganj, Baharaich, Siddharta Nagar, Gonda and Lakhimpur Kheri, are the most flood affected districts. Earlier, the drought was also discussed in the House. I would like to congratulate the Government of Uttar Pradesh that when the would country was in the grip of drought, it did the commendable work of providing relief to the farmers by declaring the 58 districts as drought affected which is the maximum number. It also sent a proposal to the Government of India. The Government of India did not consider the proposal with seriousness. I think that the Government of India has done step-motherly treatment with the non-Congress-ruled States and has always been doing so. I want to say this because when 58 districts of Uttar Pradesh were drought-hit, very meagre funds were allocated there. The State having the Congress Government, where no even a single district was declared as drought-affected got the maximum assistance. Therefore, I allege that the Government of India does partiality with non-congress ruled States whether it is drought or flood situation and I would also say that the Government is not serious towards the interest of the people.

I think, there are several areas under our parliamentary constituency where drought occurs on the one hand and floods on the other. Several districts like Deoria, Gorakhpur, Jaunpur, Kushinagar, Kaushambi, Allahabad and Azamgarh have floods in some parts as well as drought in other parts. Therefore, I want to bring it to your cognisance that several poor people get mostly affected

by the floods and drought. The people located at the banks of River Ghaghra do not have pucca houses and they live in the huts. Even today, There is neither electricity nor any source of water there. If even one place catches fire, the huts of these poor people stretching upto one kilometre is burnt. It was discussed several times in the House but the Government of India never got serious on this issue. When the floods come, only those people of the areas located near banks of Ghaghra, Ganga, Tamsa, or Rapti rivers get affected who have been mostly hit by drought. Their entire shelters, families and domestic animals get destroyed. The Union Government should take it seriously.

Madam Chairperson, through you I would like to demand from the Government of India to take initiative to seek report not only from the State of Uttar Pradesh but from all those districts of the country where the people are affected by both drought and flood. The poor people living in these areas who have seen and faced destruction, who have no houses to live in, should be atleast provided funds by the Government. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has limited resources and it is doing so much work with the same. Not only 40-50 thousand but one lakh 75 thousand houses have been provided to such poor people who never had the opportunity to live in Pucca houses even after 60 years of Independence. Today, the Government of Uttar Pradesh has demanded Rupees Ten Thousand crores from the Government of India to tackle the flood situation. In my opinion, the Union Government should provide assistance on humanitarian grounds by taking a serious view of it. If you want to take decision in the interest of the poor, then you should allocated Rupees Ten Thousand crores to the Government of Uttar Pradesh. On the basis of its report, for the development and betterment of the people who have lost their property. The Government of India should formulate a national policy in this regard as this is nation's problem. Some days back some policy is formulated but the unfortunate part is that when Government changes, the new one tends to change the policy already formulated.

Madam Chairperson, through you, I want to say that the Government may change but the national projects which are in the nation's interest and which can prove effective and efficient to tackle this problem need not undergo change, rather we need to work a step ahead in this direction. I think that if the earlier scheme of inter-linking of rivers envisaged by the previous Government had been implemented, we could have got rid of this terrible situation prevailing in the country and provided its benefit to the farmers.

Madam Chairperson with these words, I conclude my speech thanking you for the same.

\*SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Whenever natural disaster takes place, it effects economy and social order. These are so many natural disasters for which it is impossible to predict-I do not think so — But it is difficult. Flood and drought are such natural disasters which are unlike earthquake or cyclone and which could be predicted.

We are aware as to which part of the country are flood and drought prone. Prediction could be made for these natural calamities. There is need for strong will power to formulate and implement any concrete scheme in this regard. Each year thousands of people die due to flood and drought in the country. Crops in thousands hectares of land is destroyed due to flood and drought. Thousands of cattlestock is lost. In South Asia India suffers maximum number of natural and manmade calamities across the world. Food is responsible for maximum number of deaths and spread of diseases in the North India. Vidarbha, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Bundelkhand areas are drought prone whereas central and lower parts of Ganga Basin in Bihar and West Bengal, delta region of Odisha and certain areas of Eastern Uttar Pradesh are flood prone. Not only people in large number loose their lives but their source of income is also affected due to drought and flood. Similarly, financial status of family is

also affected owing to loss of cattlestock and property. Various epidemic disease spread due to flood and drought and number of patients increases due to existence of communicable diseases.

Gandak and Masan rivers in Bihar are flowing above danger level due to heavy rains in Nepal. Water level of rivers in the region has increased due to incessant rain in hilly areas. Markanda river is flowing above danger level. Even water level of the river Yamuna has crossed danger mark in Delhi. Hundreds of villages in Uttar Pradesh have been affected due to flood. Ghaghra river in Behraich is flowing above danger level. More than three dozen villages in Barabanki are inundated by flood water. Water level of Sharda, Ghaghra, Gobarhiya, Chowka, Kewani rivers is rising rapidly. There is no connectivity in two dozen villages situated alongside catchment area of Sharda river in Lakhimpur. Roads and fields in 80 villages in Azamgarh have been submerged. Ganga river has caused havoc in Farrukhabad. There people have taken shelter on the roofs of pucca houses. Few days ago incident of cloud burst has taken place in Leh leading to large scale devastation. A number of such incidents have taken place in Uttarakhand due to heavy rains, landslide and cloud burst. Twenty meter stretch of road had washed away owing to erosion of Kali Ganga in Kalimath due to heavy rain.

We are all aware that these are all natural calamities and man cannot check occurrence of such calamities. Since, we do not have any control over nature but, we have made progress in minimizing the effects of such calamities, even though, we lack effective policies in respect of proper flood control and disaster management. Therefore, we are facing such calamities. I have some suggestion in this regard.

First, we have to identify flood and drought prone areas. Survey and study should be conducted through satellite. After that scheme should be formulated to utilize available resources in the wake of any calamity. Effective and concrete efforts should be made for disaster management at national, State and district level in order

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Satpal Maharaj]

to minimize loss of lives and property during occurrence of drought and flood. Our policies primarily focus on relief measures provided after the incident, whereas it should focus on preparedness to deal with any calamity, control and mitigate aftereffects of these incidents.

The Government should frame a comprehensive action plan to improve the relief measure initiated during flood and drought situation and address multidimensional problems. Both the Government and the civil society can work together for timely preparedness control and mitigate aftereffects of calamity through proper management and development programmes.

The Government should fix compensation amount keeping in view the geographical conditions and time taken to provide relief materials during the calamity. People living in hilly areas lead hard life in comparison to those living in plains. Therefore, compensation amount should be higher for hilly areas in comparison to plains.

Devastation caused by flood and drought can be addressed through interlinking of rivers.

Drought problems can be addressed significantly by promoting proper water management and promoting rain water harvesting system. 50 per cent of amount and foodgrain can be provided in drought prone areas in advance to deal with the situation.

Meteorological department should have State of the art equipment in order to predict accurate forecast at different places. This information is essential.

I urge upon the Government, through you, there is need to issue instructions to agriculture and hydrology scientists to design necessary equipments or items for undertaking such research work and preparedness for any calamity so that we can be prepared well in time to deal with the flood and drought crisis. There is a need to formulate such ambitious schemes in order to deal with these calamities in organized manner.

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR (Supaul): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I have risen to speak on a very important issue.

Flood and drought have become a curse for this country. Whereas the people die because of floods, the drought also damages the farming and the farmers living there also get badly affected. Those living in flood prone areas know the wrath of floods. Those who have not seen the devastation of floods, cannot describe its horror. Whereas Punjab and Haryana had not seen floods in the past, now floods are a recurrent feature there. The Kosi, Gandak, Kamla Balan, Adhwara, Parman, Mahananda rivers originating from Nepal move towards Bihar and devastate the State badly.

You know that the floods came in the year 2007 and 2008 and it comes every year but it leaves the sign of horror behind it. In the year 2007, the flood came and a lot of people and cattle died due to it. In the floods of 2008, the people from all over the country as well as other countries provided assistance. Approximately, 40 lakh people got affected and a lot of cattle died as well as several houses got damaged but when the Government of Bihar demanded a package of Rupees 14,800 crores from the Union Government, it received merely, one thousand crore rupees. And we got this package after a lot of effort.

I demand from the Union Government to function without having this partial behaviour. All the States should be equal for the Union Government whether be it Congress-led States as well as the non-Congress ruled ones. All of them are their voters, so they should provide equal assistance to each one of them.

At the time of recent drought also, the Chief Minister of Bihar visited Delhi. He demanded a package of approximately 24 thousand crore rupees because the whole of Bihar was under the grip of drought and 38 districts have been declared drought prone. In lieu of the same, the State of Bihar has been provided only



1163 crore rupees. Unless, some permanent solution is provided to this problem, it will keep on going. The Kosi river completely devastates my constituency and its frightening nature leads to soil erosion due to which all the people of approximately 10-12 villages there have migrated as their houses have sunk down the people are stuck up on the roads and embankments and they have nothing to eat. The State Government on its part does provide assistance but the Union Government should help the State Government. At that time also, our Prime Minister came to Bihar in 2008 and declared it a national calamity but after coming back here the Union Government did not send even a single penny. I want the Union Government to shed its discriminatory policy and treat everyone in same manner.

So far as the constructions of embankment of Kosi river is concerned, the National Flood Commission constituted by the Government of India gave its report but no work has been done under the same. The multi-purpose embankment project on Sharda, Mahakali and Pancheshwar rivers and the Saptkosi embankment project along Kosi river are lying pending for several years. Last year also, our Members in the Cabinet, who were from Bihar, also took initiative in this regard. Our Hon. Minister also went to Kathmandu this time and I want him to provide some permanent solution to this problem. If some embankment or dam is built there, then our area in Bihar which is devastated and inundated along with the whole of Bihar will remain protected. If you go there and survey the whole area, you will come to know the actual situation as to how the people live there. All the roads, bridges, culverts and canal system existing there in 2008 are no more. The State Government at its level has provided Rupees 750 crores and got the canal system and all the roads rebuilt but it is not enough.

I would like to demand from the Union Government to assist the State Government of Bihar including all the State Governments and provide funds from the NCCF as

well as other revenues because the calamity also engulfs animals and birds.

There are several shortcoming in Disaster Management rules also. In 2008 a lot of animals died in Bihar. Several people died but their families did not get the compensation because the dead bodies were not traceable. Similarly, the compensation has also not been paid for the bodies of animals which remained untraceable. Such shortcomings in the Disaster Management should be rectified so that the houses damaged and the untraceable bodies of animals, birds and people died could be identified and they are able to get the benefit accordingly. Bihar is reeling under flood at present. Kosi is a dangerous river. All the rivers coming from Nepal deposit silt in it after cutting through the hilly terrain. The Union Government should assist the State Government in desilting process. If silt is taken out, our irrigation system will start functioning properly. The water will not stagnate and we will get rid of inundation.

[English]

\*SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): Earlier it is flood or drought cause extremely and tremendous difficulties of the people residing in the rural areas.

Most scientific process to protect flood water is to make implementation of the system of 'Water Harvesting' process.

Monetary support to be extended to the affected and damaged areas of the States and proper monitoring system is to be instituted. Utilization certificates are to be submitted by the State Governments in time.

West Bengal Government misuse Central Government assistance extended to them.

The disastrous storm namely "Aila" collapsed the district of 5-24 (Parganas) in the last year. Money was

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay]

looted and affected people were not extended assistance. Money was distributed in partisan manner along with materials.

Few districts of West Bengal are not under flood. Central Government should send official delegation to assess the losses and then make allotment of financial assistance.

National policy in connection with flood control is to be taken on top priority basis.

Preservation of water system is the need of the hour. Government should tackle these two issues with all importance. Approach should be scientific.

There must be imagination, farsightedness and managerial efficiency to tackle these situations.

We should think twice that whether interlinking of the rivers of the country can be viable and whether it is a proposal with reality.

Disaster management group and the Department must be activated. This Department is giving importance every moment.

We all should think together that how and in what way we can come out from the flood and drought situation.

SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE (Jhargram): Thank you, Madam Chairman Sir, for giving me this opportunity to participate on the discussion on a very serious matter in this House. We are discussing here regarding drought and flood situation in our country.

Due to deficient rainfall, the entire Eastern India including West Bengal, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, and Odisha is facing unprecedented drought. I am coming from West Bengal. The Government of West Bengal has declared drought in 11 of the 19 districts. The truant monsoon

has not only affected West Bengal, it has also impacted rice sowing in other Eastern States like Bihar, Jharkhand and Odisha. The entire Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and parts of other States have been declared as drought hit. In West Bengal there is a 30 per cent deficit rainfall. Around 11 lakh hectares of paddy crop have been severely affected out of targeted 44 lakh hectares for the Kharif season. The condition of farming in West Midnapur District is very miserable where more than three lakh hectares of land is not in a position to be cultivated.

Madam, non-availability of water from the big irrigation systems like DVC, Kangsaboti and Mython etc., has further contributed to crisis owing to drying up of canals, tanks and depleting subsoil water levels.

As you know, West Bengal is country's largest rice producer. The State produced 104 lakh tonnes of paddy in the last season. The production of paddy in the State is likely to be 17 lakh tonnes less than the last Kharif season if the planted crop may survive.

The Government has already proposed to encourage the cultivation alternative crops like maize, wheat, sesame and oilseeds in Kharif and Rabi season in the State; and seed would be distributed free of cost to the farmers.

The State Government has already sanctioned Rs. 50 crore initially, and another Rs. 37 crore, total Rs. 87 crore, for meeting the drought situation. The State Government in order to tackle drought has decided to infuse Rs. 5,000 crore as a relief package for the affected farmers.

There is a genuine demand to increase the work of MNREGA by manifolds but fund is not available. According to the Government Report, the fund availability is Rs. 1,165 crore. The fund already spent in West Bengal is Rs. 949 crore. That means, the expenditure is 82 per cent. The State Government has already got only Rs. 170 crore from the Centre, which is very meagre. So, I demand the Central

Government that at least Rs. 1,400 crore of MNREGA fund is required immediately to face the drought situation in West Bengal.

The Chief Minister of West Bengal has already written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister and the Agriculture Minister of the Government of India. I also appeal to the Central Government to send a Central team to assess the situation and the pathetic condition of the farmers.

The Central Government must respond to save the common people and provide jobs to the common people of West Bengal, who are facing drought situation which is prevailing in West Bengal, Eastern India, Jharkhand, Bihar and other parts of the country. Sufficient financial assistance should be provided from the National Calamity Contingency Fund to the drought-hit districts to help the affected farmers. This is my humble submission, through you, Madam, to the Government of India.

[Translation]

\*SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Sir, I want to put forth a few following suggestions on the calling attention regarding flood and drought:—

1. Immediately amendment should be made in CRF/NCCF norms.
2. Floods come in Ghaghar in the northern region of Rajasthan. So, a dam should be constructed in Bijnaur of Anupgarh area.
3. Flood Management Authority should be set up at the earliest.
4. Rajasthan usually faces drought and famine. Thus, a special package should be released to the said States.
5. MPLAD should be clubbed with NREGA when there is a drought situation.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[English]

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN (Aska): Madam Chairman, I speak on behalf of my Party Biju Janata Dal, and also I thank on behalf of my Party that you have given chance to speak on this discussion.

Madam, you know that this problem of flood and drought is gripping the entire country since its inception. Hitherto, probably, there was not much publicity but now the media has come up and electronic media is there, the entire problem gets to the knowledge of everybody.

Due to climatic change also, we face a lot of difficulties both because of flood and drought. We will be analyzing the entire situation in the whole of India. In China, Chile and in other places, severe flood is affecting lakhs and lakhs of people. In our country also, the situation in Leh in Kashmir is very precarious. Similarly, in other parts of the country, there are severe floods. So, what I think is that it is a perennial problem, and the Centre is keeping its eyes closed on this subject. If the Centre would have been very sensitive, they could have solved this problem within these 63 years or so.

They should have taken steps to immediately solve this problem wherever it is there. In consultation with State Governments, the Central Government should come forward to tackle the flood situation throughout the country at once by making suitable arrangements for funds and material. It is mainly the responsibility of the Centre, though water is in the State List. I think the Centre should come forward to talk to the States, specially the vulnerable States where flood occurs every year.

This situation is also prevalent in my State, Odisha. Every year there is flood and there is drought. This is a peculiar situation that we are passing through. It is not just the case in my State, but that of the whole of the country. You must appreciate the statements made by hon. Members who stated that while some parts of their States are reeling under drought, some other parts are flooded with water. This is a very peculiar situation which should

[Shri Nityananda Pradhan]

be tackled on a humanitarian way. There should be a will on the part of the Central Government to solve this problem.

Coming to the situation in my State, this year also there is a shortfall in rains. Out of 30 districts in Odisha, only seven to eight districts have got full rainfall whereas 25 districts have got very scanty rainfall, with the result the cropping pattern could not be adhered to. The sowing and transplantation season is almost over. Now it is the end of August. So, there cannot be any further transplantation. These 25 districts of Odisha are reeling under severe drought while some southern districts of the State have been affected by flood. This is the scenario in the whole State for the last several years. Right from 1999 at my State is witnessing floods and drought every year. There was a heavy cyclone and heavy flood. There is also drought. The Government of Odisha is spending money from its own account, from its own treasury, but the tragedy is that the Central Government does not come forward to support Odisha Government.

On many occasions, you will be surprised to note that when there was severe drought, the then Home Minister Shri Shivraj Patil came to our State and announced that the Prime Minister was pleased to sanction Rs. 500 crore. But, only Rs. 82 crore went to our State. Similarly, the Prime Minister also assured our Chief Minister Shri Naveen Patnaik an assistance of Rs. 500 crore and Rs. 200 crore. But only Rs. 25 crore has been given. This is the tragic condition under which the farmers of my State are going through. It is a very miserable condition. The Central Government should come forward with a programme to preserve the rain water and also prevent flood thereby solving certain problems which are there including drought.

In my State many areas like Chandwali and Soro, Dhamnagar are all in the Bhadrak district from where our learned friend Shri Arjun Sethi, M.P. has been elected.

Those areas are completely drought stricken. The entire list pertaining to rainfall in Odisha has been sent to the Central Government. It shows that less than 30-40 per cent rain is there in 25 districts. I humbly request that the Centre should come forward with a mind to help the people, mind to help the farmers, so that they can come up and withstand the tragedy of flood and drought.

At the same time, I would request that the Central Government should come forward with a special package for the State of Odisha for which our hon. Chief Minister, Shri Naveen Patnaik and the successive Odisha Governments have been demanding for a long time. For the last ten to fifteen years, there has been a demand for a special package for Odisha to develop its irrigation system and all these things, but not a single pie has been given to the State Government. Under such pathetic conditions, I think, it is the moral responsibility and obligation of the Central Government to come forward to help the people of Odisha as it does to the other States.

I have seen in the answer given by the hon. Minister in the House that help is given to other States. I am not going into the details of all that. There is a disparity. While other States are getting money from the Centre, my State is being singled out. My State, Odisha, does not get any help from the Centre. So, I would request that the Central Government should take a humanitarian approach for helping the flood and drought affected people of my State.

The Central Government, at the same time, should also come forward, after discussion with the State Government, to prepare a plan. They should come forward not only to prepare a plan but also to work it out. Simply preparing a plan does not help. If minor irrigation projects and all other irrigation projects can be completely repaired, the rain water can be stored and we can overcome the situation of drought.

I hope, the Central Government will take a positive view in the matter and give necessary help.

SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR (Parbhani): Madam, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on this discussion on flood and drought. I would like to put forth a few points before this House.

I have visited the areas in my constituency Parbhani in Maharashtra. In Parbhani district, there are big rivers like the Dakshin Ganga, the Godavari and the Purna River. Due to heavy rainfall, one minor irrigation dam Bailwadi in taluka Gangakhed, district Parbhani has been damaged by floods. That is why, all the small farmers' lands have been damaged and their crops have also been damaged. I, therefore, have a request to the Central Government to help these farmers in respect of their crops and loans because they are very poor people. Their, 4,000 acres of land have been damaged and land has vanished to the extent 10 feet to 20 feet. The farmers of this area are small land-holders. I would, therefore, like to request the Government to help and assist these people.

SHRI P. KUMAR (Tiruchirappalli): Madam, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on flood and drought situation in various parts of the country on behalf of the AIADMK Party.

The flood and drought are two sides of the natural calamity. While one part of our country is affected by flood, the other parts are affected by drought. India is the most flood affected nation in the world after Bangladesh. It accounts for one-fifth of global deaths due to floods and on an average, thirty million people are evacuated every year. So, floods in India are not a new phenomenon.

Excessive rainfall and intense rainfall when river is flowing full accompanied with poor natural drainage are the main causes for floods. While these are all the main reasons, there are no permanent precautionary measures taken to save our people from the natural disaster. The Indian Meteorological Department is giving warning before the occurrence of natural calamity, but the poor attention paid to it by the Government results in damages to crops,

houses and public utilities in the country. The Government should act immediately on the warning of IMD so that the damages may be minimized. To avoid the damages caused by flood, the Government should come forward to construct embankments, construct detention reservoirs and improve the channels etc.

The river disputes that are prevailing all over the country between States is the main reason for drought situation in the country. While some States are affected by floods/overflowing of water, other parts of our country are in dire need of water. The Government should come forward for interlinking of rivers and to nationalise all the rivers to avoid such a situation and to save our country from these two disasters.

Now, I come to the issue concerning Tamil Nadu. My Parliamentary Constituency is situated on the banks of Cauvery. Srirangam city — where the famous Lord Ranganatha Temple is situated — is surrounded by Cauvery and Kollidam, and Srirangam looks like an island. It is very much affected during floods as 30 cubic metres of water of Cauvery and Kollidam are flowing in to the sea. The Government should come forward to allocate funds to divert the surplus water during floods to the water-starved adjacent districts, namely, Pudukottai and Sivagangai. A scheme has to be formulated for this purpose to save Srirangam from frequent floods.

The compensation that is announced by the Government for the affected farmers is distributed only at the time when the place is affected by drought. The Government should come forward with measures to avoid the undue delay in distribution of compensation to the affected agriculturists, and it should be done on time. Further, whenever a team from the Centre is being sent to the affected places for the on-the-spot assessment, then the local representative may also be included in this team.

In the year 2005, Tamil Nadu was affected by major floods and Tsunami, in which 55 municipalities, 101 Taluk

[Shri P. Kumar]

Headquarters, 3,690 villages, 2,84,174 hectares of cultivable agricultural land, and 3,692 kms. of roads were severely affected. Tamil Nadu, which was under the leadership of our General Secretary, hon. Amma Dr. J. Jayalalithaa, had taken necessary serious measures on time and saved those people from disasters like Tsunami, which affected Tamil Nadu very seriously and which resulted in loss of a large number of human lives. The then hon. Chief Minister, Dr. J. Jayalalithaa, took timely steps to save the people from Tsunami. The Government should come forward to follow the methods adopted by the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and save the country at the time of such natural disasters.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESH RATHOD (Adilabad): Madam Chairperson, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in this debate. Andhra Pradesh is in the grip of floods and drought for the last five years. Before me many Members have discussed the situation arising out of floods or drought in their respective States. UPA Government is in the Centre in which Congress Party is an important constituent and the Congress party is also in power in Andhra Pradesh despite this Andhra Pradesh gets step motherly treatment, which is not right. Last year our Government had declared 981 blocks, in 22 districts as drought hit due to drought on 1st September, 2009 our Chief Minister issued a GO, GOMS NO. 20 and declared 87 more blocks are drought affected. At present there are 1068 blocks in the State facing drought. As much as 90 per cent area of our State has been declared drought affected. In our State Kharif crop was sown in 63 lakh hectares of land out of which crop on 13.56 hectare of land has dried up. The State Government had sought an aid to the tune of Rs. 9747 crore. But the Centre has given far less than this and that amount has also not been spent there.

As many as ten districts has suffered huge losses

due to the rivers namely, the Godavari, the Penganga, the Krishna and the Tungabhadra and in 107 people have lost their lives in them. 350 people were affected 11,86,618 houses and crops on 55,1966 hectares of land have been destroyed. In August-November, 2006, 93 people were killed and 13 districts got affected due to heavy rains and hurricane that ravaged the State. Loss of 12,5055 houses and 60,4554 hectare of crops have been caused. In the year 2007, 172 people lost their lives and 2,30,000 hectares of cropped area were destroyed in 4 States due to heavy rains. In the year 2008, 17179 people died due to heavy rains and the flood which ravaged the State thrice. In October last year, hurricane Laila wreaked havok in a total of five districts namely Kurnool, Melgonda, Mehabubnagar, Guntur and Krishna affecting 571 villages and 89.93 lakh population, killing 73 people damaging 17,9040 houses. A relief of Rs. 45 thousand crore has been sought from the Government due to drought and floods during the last five years but the Centre and the State have provided only 1800 crore rupees and that too has not been given to genuine people. I demand from the Government that the drinking water which was being provided through RWS has been discontinued due to repairing of roads. In such situation the Central Government issued directions that for 30 days these people should be provided food, Rs. 30 for the adults and Rs. 15 for the minors, but this has not been implemented only where not only this the Central Government has asked to pay Rs. 35,000 to those people whose houses had been damaged in heavy rains, but our Andhra Pradesh Government provides only Rs. 5000. Apart from this the Central Government has asked to pay Rs. 10,000 to those whose houses have been partly damaged but the State Government of Andhra Pradesh is paying Rs. 5000 only. The direction of the Central Government is that compensation of Rs. 15000 per hectare should be given for the crops damaged by heavy rains but the State Government is providing only rupees 2 to 5 thousand. Compensation is not paid to the people who have suffered losses, but people who have not incurred losses in agriculture are getting compensation. The roads con-

structed under Prime Ministers road employment scheme, with the help of the NABARD or the World Bank, are not even in a condition of being repaired. Therefore, I request the Government to provide facility of roads there and provide flood relief and drought relief at the earliest. The Prime Minister himself has asked to provide a compensation of Rs. 1 lakh to those whose houses have been damaged and to the families of those who lost their lives in the floods and in the hurricane but the Government of Andhra Pradesh is paying only rupees 50 thousand and that too is not being paid for the last two years.

**18.00 hrs.**

Why is the Government not paying attention towards it? The Central Government should provide assistance to the farmers of the State whose crops have been destroyed. The Government should provide a special package for Andhra Pradesh. The farmers of Andhra Pradesh are in pain. Last year 5 districts were affected by floods. Their cattle, cows, buffalo and goats were killed. The Government has not paid attention towards this till date. They are in power in Andhra Pradesh also but they say in this House that work only where they are in power, but this is not the fact. With this I conclude.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam, I would request that the sitting of the House today may kindly be extended by one hour.

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The sitting of the House is extended by one hour. The Hon. Members who want to lay their speeches may do so. Yogi Aditya Nathji.

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Madam, today once again floods and drought are being discussed in this House. During Monsoon session these subjects are debated in the House once or twice every year. How seriously the Government takes the debate of the House,

we have been watching it for the last 12-14 years. After discussion the relief programmes being implemented or tried to be implemented by the Management in the areas ravaged by floods and drought but the mismanagement and mess in all this may easily be understood by the results. Water is considered to be an important source of our life. Without water we cannot imagine of this creation, therefore, water is also the basic of this creation. But when it is not properly managed and also not properly planned, then how dangerous it can be for human civilization all of us can feel this at the time of floods.

It is in fact an irony that our area of the country is affected by floods and some other area by drought, simultaneously. Monsoon arrived late. Initially it was feared that drought would hit if Monsoon did not arrive in time. Many areas have been affected by drought. Rameshji is present here, in Rameshji Chhattisgarh it did not rain during the month of Sawan. A large part of Bihar is still under the grip of drought. We have seen how the floods affected Punjab and Hayana and Gujarat and Rajasthan which are usually affected by drought, but this time the people there are in the grip of floods. The NDA Government had realized the crisis of flood and drought and formulated a scheme of this purpose. Keeping in view environmental concerns project of interlinking of river project were implemented, then a very large area of the country would have been able to avoid drought and flood crisis occurring at the sometime. The is no proper management it had led to such a situation in the country. We are discussing this issue for the past 14 years on regular basis when Monsoon session starts, the matter in respect of drought and flood are raised in the House. After the discussion, the Minister gives his reply and in the reply assurance is given for formulation of schemes and the matter is closed after that. We are all aware about the extent of effectiveness of declarations made in the House. Sometimes the question arises that as to whether the parliament is accountable to the Government or the Government is accountable to the Parliament. Therefore, there is need to pay attention towards this

[Yogi Aditya Nath]

aspect as which raises doubts about parliamentary democracy.

I think that it is impossible to make prediction about natural calamities. The Government should reply as to what the action were taken for disaster management. The relief measures are taken after occurrence of calamity and that too very late i.e. relief measures are initiated after 72 or 100 hrs. after the occurrence of calamity. I think I reflects insensibility of the Government and the Government to play with the emotion of the people in this manner. We are witness to such lackadaisical attitude of the Government each year. It is not like that there is no proper water management or there is shortage of trained staff or team which is ineffective to control such disaster. Money is being incurred each year. I am aware that the departments dealing with the menace of flood are one of the most corrupt departments in the country. Each year the money released for disaster management before occurrence of flood is not utilized properly. I have witnessed as to how the money is utilized to check flood and I have also witnessed the way in which funds are utilized for relief measures when flood comes. I have witnessed flood disaster in Gorakhpur and adjoining areas of Eastern Uttar Pradesh that occurred in the year 1998 and 2001. I have witnessed loss of life and property on a large scale. I have witnessed as to how houses of people were destroyed there. I have also witnessed inhumanity of the system and crisis of children but each time the same question arises that relief measures are taken during flood or any other calamity when Ministers, hon. Prime Minister, Chief Minister visits the concerned area. But once the situation is under control, relief measures are discontinued. The measures supposed to be taken are not initiated. Therefore, when we are discussing the issue of flood and drought here, then I want to know as to what arrangements were made before occurrence of flood in respect of embankments and gathering of silt in rivers because various factors are responsible for flood. The measures in respect of unbridled

cutting of tress, and soil conservation are not being implemented properly. Unscientific approach of development in one of the major reasons of flood. I am realizing this for the past three-four years. In my constituency Gorakhpur only half portion of the area has received good monsoon this year. Not only one district but all districts in Eastern Uttar Pradesh have experienced similar situation. If a particular area receives good rain then the Government does not declare the remaining area as drought hit. During last year also the district was hit by drought and after that sowing season was over and after that the area experienced flood. In this way farmer in the worst affected in both conditions. He does not receive any assistance in the crisis of flood and drought. I want to know as to what arrangements were made before occurrence of flood. Fertile soil get deposited gradually in the river owing to repair work of embankment and improper soil conservation. Water will definitely overflow if it does not find space for smooth flowing. There is no such scheme formulated in this regard. Other measures which like stronge of water and its utilization for irrigation purposes under hydro power project as per requirement could have been taken. But no sincere efforts have been made in this direction after introduction of disaster management in the year 1954.

Madam When flood occurs, then arrangements made for disaster management at the level of Union Government or State Government or district level becomes ineffective. There is no provision made to evaluate people from flood affected areas. Just now Hon. Member was saying that in the name of relief only Rs. 20 in given to a family, whether this amount will be adequate to provide adequate food to family? What arrangements are being made by the Government for cattle? Whether the Government is making arrangement to provide drinking water? No arrangements can be made after arrival of floods. It is difficult to make arrangements after occurrence of flood because immediate relief measures could not be provided in such situation. There is danger of spreading epidemic after the flood is over.



Madam, I hail from Eastern Uttar Pradesh and it is a regular pheromone that irrespective of occurrence of flood various kind of diseases like malaria, filarial, kalazar, encephalitis, dengue spread in the region after 15th June and due to this hundred of people die there. Till date 210 people have died there due to encephalitis at BRD medical college in Gorakhpur, which is the only Government medical college in Eastern Uttar Pradesh and around 25-30 such cases are being reported daily. There is no remedy for this. Nothing is being done on the part of Government and these are those people who come to the Government medical college but there are a number of people who don't have access to the said medical college. No measure has been taken to check the spread of the epidemic. There is neither any provision for construction of houses destroyed in the flood and nor any kind of assistance is provided to those people who have lost their cattle. Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar is situated in Nepal Tarai region and these are the worst affected owing to flood in Himalayan rivers. There are some projects in collaboration with Nepal since 1954. River originated from Nepal hills be it Rapti, Ani Rohini Saryu, Ghaghara, Naryani or any other river causes flood here. A series of dialogue with Nepal started in the year 1954 there was a proposal to construct high dams in collaboration with Nepal for proper utilization of water. The Mahakali Pancheshwar on the river Sharda in Nepal was a multipurpose project. But the work on this project has not yet started. Similarly, work on Sapt Kosi High Dam on the river Kosi has not been started. Besides, the multipurpose project at Nau-pura on the river Rapti has not been materialized so far.

Work was to be carried out on Bagmati river and Kamala river, but that work too could not be carried out. I mean to say that there were so many schemes regarding which, we could save Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar from the fury of floods, by holding talks with Nepal. But an honest initiative could not be taken at the level of Government of India. Since we get affected by floods every year, therefore we talked to the officers of flood division and the officers of Irrigation Department and asked them

why don't they carry out the works before floods hit the area? They replied that they had sent proposals to the Central Government and funds have not been released from the Government, so they are unable to carry out the desired works. This is a strange situation. The Government says that it is taking action to check floods, to provide disaster relief and control disaster. But when we go to the State Government and discuss these things with the State administration, they reply that they don't have any system to check this.

Therefore, through you, I would like to request the Government that no management work could be carried out when floods actually hit. We have to carry out preventive work to check such disaster. The permanent solution should be that they have launched a scheme namely MNREGA which is a very good scheme. Why don't they use this scheme? If the funds of MNREGA are utilized in removing the silt of the rivers and digging the riverbeds increasing their depth then it may lead to success to a large extent in controlling the floods and if we will deposit that silt on the embankment it may become higher and stronger and be helpful in controlling floods.

The second thing I want to say the Government should take initiative immediately regarding the projects which are pending with Nepal because it is in the interest of both the countries i.e. India and Nepal. If it is carried out then Bihar and Eastern Uttar Pradesh in which districts like Gorakhpur, Maharajganj, Kusinagar, Deoria, Sidharthnagar, Balrampur and Shrawasti are included may be saved from the fury of floods and the huge loss of life and property caused every year may be checked.

With this I conclude.

\*SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR (Shahjahanpur): My parliamentary constituency Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh gets affected by floods every year due to the water released in Garra river from Diuni Dam. Huge loss of life and property is caused due to release of water by the

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Mithilesh Kumar]

Dam management without any prior intimation. In the year 2010 on 19th, 20th and 21st July 25, 30 and 40 thousand queseq water was released respectively without any intimation. This water has flooded about 50 villages of the district destroying the crops of thousands of farmers. In the current of water a 20 year old young son of a poor family of Matrelal Balmiki namely Dharmendra Balmiki of village Jenva Makrandpur, Block Nigohi was washed away at 9 a.m. on 24th July, 2010 and died and his body was retrieved with the help of divers and in the second incident on 21.07.2010 Annu, son of Iswari, aged 30 years, resident of village — Kudriya, P.S. Paraur, Jalalabad was standing on the bank of the river in the evening and the current of river water washed him away breaking the banks and his body could not be retrieved despite making all out efforts. Alongwith the letter, I am attaching the list of affected villages and the photo of the deceased.

It is notable that State Government has not taken any step despite writing many letters to it to protect the listed villages from the floods. My Parliamentary Constituency Shahjahanpur is a backward and an agricultural district. The farmers of about 50 villages are on the verge of starvation due to floods. There is anger among the people of my Parliamentary Constituency, Shahjahanpur.

Therefore, I request from the Government to take effective measures and provide Rs. 5 lakh each to the families of the deceased, Rs. 50 thousand per hectare grant from Prime Minister Relief Fund or provide Government grant from other Central schemes to save the situation from going out of control.

The list of flood affected villages from my parliamentary constituency Shahjahanpur is as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Block
1	2	3
1.	Kuadada Khanjan	Khudaganj

1	2	3
2.	Husiyapur	Khudaganj
3.	Lalpur Kannapur	Khudaganj
4.	Rampur Jaichand	Khudaganj
5.	Naugawan Lasitpur	Khudaganj
6.	Kunda Harchand	Khudaganj
7.	Mirpur Uttampur	Khudaganj
8.	Kandharapur	Khudaganj
9.	Rameshwarganjgautiya	Khudaganj
10.	Lalpur	Kant
11.	Akrarsulpur	Dadraul
12.	Bharatapur	Nigohi
13.	Vikampur	Nigohi
14.	Sadhau Gautiya	Nigohi
15.	Kukaha Mahmudpur	Nigohi
16.	Jewa Mukundpur	Nigohi
17.	Dhimar Gautiya	Nigohi
18.	Parwa Kheda	Nigohi
19.	Virsinghpur	Nigohi
20.	Saktiya	Nigohi
21.	Vhari Vasantpur	Nigohi
22.	Vikampur Chakora	Nigohi
23.	Chakamali	Nigohi
24.	Chakuliya	Nigohi
25.	Bharatapur	Nigohi

1	2	3
26.	Bhaupur	Nigohi
27.	Maujampur	Mirzapur
28.	Kuniasahanjirpur	Mirzapur
29.	Kilapur	Mirzapur
30.	Mai Dhirganj	Mirzapur
31.	Dhiraula Madaiya	Mirzapur
32.	Kakari Ki Madaiya	Mirzapur
33.	Navada	Mirzapur
34.	Kapari	Mirzapur
35.	Tikarau	Mirzapur
36.	Sagaha	Mirzapur
37.	Khakarmai	Mirzapur
38.	Koyala	Mirzapur
39.	Kudariya	Kalan

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA (Nagaur): Madam Chairperson, I want to thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on this issue. The Members who have spoken on the issue of flood and drought in this House so far have mostly talked about floods. I also have a moral responsibility and since, I hail from Rajasthan, therefore, I should first raise the issue of drought in my State in this House. Rajasthan, faced drought for 40 years in the last 52 years record but it was being managed efficiently. The Communities during the period of Princely States before the arrival of Britishers used to do water management. The tap system was not there which could immediately supply water on opening it. I am talking about the drought hit zone that there we started facing difficulties when our communities gave up the system. Today, when I think about any solution

in this regard, I think of carrying out water harvesting on a large scale. Regarding the flagship scheme MNREGA of our Government, I often raise this point in the House that the department related to watershed management comes under the Ministry of Rural Development and its work is closely connected with that of NREGA. If both these departments are merged, we will have regular staff in place of contractual staff which will manage MNREGA and we should focus mainly on water harvesting. All the studies in this regard have already been conducted that if we want to do water management at micro level, then we must do water harvesting and we will be able to save so much of water in the process that we can resort to minor irrigation also. You know that Rajasthan is a desert State and other areas are arid. If you grow trees, there will be rainfall. They say that how can we grow trees, It can happen only when it rains. Therefore, to get rid of this hilarious situation, we have only one solution in our hand and that is to grow as many trees as possible. By God's grace, we have a good rainfall this season. But I have seen that the people have the habit of thinking short-term only. Last year, we had a horrible famine and we talking about it only.

Now when I get calls, nobody says that there is problem of water. Due to excess rainfall, not even a single road is in proper condition. We have to keep a long-term prospective whether be it floods or drought. What have we been doing so far? No Member in the House can say that our area of farming has increased after investing a lot of money in the flood and water management since independence, rather the frequency of intense drought and flood his increased. We are trying to manage at micro level but mismanagement is taking place there. We should take lesson from the situation during the last 63 years. I would request all the members of the House to resort to water harvesting for drought because water is an important topic. Agriculture solely depends on it. Today, we are talking about bringing Food Security Act. If our agriculture will not be taking place properly and if we won't have a pointed approach as to which are the drought prone

[Dr. Jyoti Mirdha]

and flood prone areas, which are the wetlands and where a particular crop should be sown, then we might face a lot of difficulties in future.

Madam, Chairman my colleagues here have talked about floods. I would like to give an example as to why there has been mismanagement in the micro management? Engineers are responsible for it. Yogi Aditya Nathji said that we should construct embankments. We construct embankment around 400 kilometres. I would like to cite the example of Kosi river in this context that floods have been coming in this river for the last so many centuries. Earlier, the flood water used to stagnate there for seven days and the farmers used to wait for the same. The Britishers had recorded this fact till the beginning of the century that the farmer used to wait there till the benefit of flood came in the form of fertile silt which could spread in the farms and the land became fertile and good crops could be reaped. But what happens today? Today, our approach has changed. By constructing embankment we think that we are bigger than nature and through embankment we want to block the flow of river in the middle. Gradually, the silt deposit at the bottom because the Himalaya Mountain has a nature that it being the youngest mountain range, the maximum silting takes place here. The level of river rises up because embankment has been erected. The rain water or the tributary which should have mingled in the river, fails to do so and the water logging takes place on this side of embankment and the river is already flooding. If the embankment collapses, the flood comes in the village. The poor people are the worst hit by these disasters. All the members have talked about relief but I don't want to go to that level. The Kosi river has changed its course by 120 kilometres in the last 250 years. Once it used to drain into Brahmaputra river but now it flows into the river Ganga. I would give another example of Tiesta river. It is the wildest river which flows down from the Himalayas. Several hon. Members have said that dams should be constructed on it. I want to say that

when floods came in 1997, the Tiesta river used to drain into Ganga river, but now it flows into Brahmaputra. A very ambitious project was envisioned to inter link all the rivers in India so that we can supply water to drought prone areas. We are humans and the horrible famine of last year must have made us realize that how tiny we were feeling ourselves before nature when we were looking up at the sky for rains. Today also, several things are done in this House as per traditions. We inherited the traditions from the Britishers to present who budget. One is General Budget and the other one is Railway Budget. I want to make a disclaimer in the beginning that I am not speaking against the Railway Ministry and the Railway Minister. There was a time when Railway was given importance. Today, 14 lakh employees work in Railway Ministry and I am proud of the Ministry. In those days, the railway line used to be lifted up by the Elephants. 100 persons together used to lay the tracks. They used to lay railway tracks even over rivers and riverlets, by digging tunnels and in hilly areas. It was a mega engineering task at that time. Those were mega structure.

This tradition of last 60 to 100 years should undergo a change. We have to prioritize ourselves according to present times. Today, there is need in this country to bring a new budget and that should be a budget for water management. We should bring a budget for water management because agriculture is dependent on it. There are only 14 lakh employees in Railways but each person in the country requires water. Every one requires the foodgrains produced by agricultural sector.

With these words, I conclude my speech and thank you and the whole House.

\*SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Five lakh people of my constituency are bearing the brunt of floods. I would like to draw the attention of the House especially to the perennial flood in the Ghaghra river in my Parliamentary constituency which affects mainly three blocks —

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Suratganj, Ramnagar, Sirauli-Gauspur in Barabanki district. In addition to the said blocks some areas of Sitapur, Faizabad and Bahraich district also face the fury of floods. The situation in the said area is so bad that there is not a single pucca house in the entire region and there are only huts with thatched roofs which are washed away in these floods every year. These huts are built again after the flood. The boys of this region are not getting married because the people of other regions do not want to marry-off their daughters to the boys in this area. There are no medical facilities for the ill persons. There are no means of transport. The charcoal roads are washed away when the floods strike this area. At earlier occasions also I advocated for construction of cemented roads in the flood prone areas. These areas are flooded not necessarily due to heavy rains in these areas, but heavy rains that occur in the hilly areas of Nepal fill the dams located there upto their maximum installed capacity and the extra water is released in the Ghagra river which causes floods in these areas and result in large scale loss of life and property. The Government of India has asked the Uttar Pradesh Government to submit a proposal for construction of a bridge and dam in this region but even after more than one year the proposal, after conducting a survey, has not been submitted to the Ganga Flood Control Commission, Patna. I, therefore, request the Central Government to construct a dam at the earliest and utmost care should be taken during the survey to ensure that no village is left on riverbed and all the villages are secured by making proper arrangements. If the State Government shows reluctance in this matter, the Central Government should conduct a survey and take further action at its own level. There are no proper arrangements for rescuing the persons trapped in their houses in the flood affected villages, so some boats should be sent immediately to the affected areas. There is a need to provide food for them as there is no arrangement for cooking food in their houses surrounded by water. The water in these areas has become polluted and is not consumable, so fresh water should be provided. People are likely to suffer from

contagious diseases and so proper medical facilities should be provided there.

I, therefore, demand that immediate and long-term measures for the flood affected person in my Parliamentary Constituency Barabanki should be effected on an urgent basis.

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Hon. Chairperson, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak. We are used to deliberate and discuss on flood and drought situation in all parts of the country, particularly during the monsoon Session. I am not going into the details. As previous speakers have narrated the grim and gloomy situation all over the country, some parts of our country are suffering from flood like how it is happening in North India and the northern part of my State, Bengal. But the major part of our country, particularly the southern part is seriously suffering from drought.

I will talk first about the issue of prediction. It is told several times in the House that the Meteorological Survey of India is going to make predictions very scientifically and that the technology used by them has improved but even this year, the Meteorological Survey of India befooled the people. It was the prediction that there will be a good monsoon this year. But still, major part of our country is suffering due to scanty rainfall or drought.

I am coming from West Bengal. It is already said that West Bengal Government declared 11 districts out of 19 districts as drought affected areas. The Member from Odisha said that 25 districts have been declared as drought affected area. So, everyone in the concerned area is affected but the most affected ones are the farmers. They are the worst hit and the agricultural workers in such areas are the most affected.

We are talking about the GDP growth and we have fixed the target as the growth in agriculture is four per cent. But what we have witnessed last year? The growth

[Shri Prabodh Panda]

was -0.2 per cent. It is a negative growth. If in this year, this situation continues, then what will be the growth in agriculture? More than 70 per cent of the people depend on agriculture. If agriculture fails, how will our country progress?

So, we have made some arrangements in this regard. The National Disaster Management Authority under the Chairmanship of the hon. Home Affairs is there. This is only to manage disasters and not for taking any preventive measures. We have several mechanisms like Food Security Mission and we have the Rainfed Area Development Commission and National Water Commissions. But what is the result of these Commissions or what is the performance or the outcome of these organisations?

Water management is a serious problem which includes water harvesting. But it should be taken for a special discussion.

I do agree with the Member who spoke before me, Dr. Jyoti Mirdha, that special Budget should be placed in respect of agriculture, particularly for water management and water resources. But, now the question is: What immediate measure should be taken to solve the immediate problems? Short-term problems are there. So, short-term measures should be taken, and long-term measures should also be taken. What is needed immediately? Special package should be offered to all the States. The proposals sent by the State Governments should be accepted by the Union Government. The special package may cover all the things.

I am talking about two or three problems. One, credit at lower interest rate to agriculturists and to those in the villages. Norms were declared that any farmer can take loan from the commercial banks upto Rs. 3 lakh. It has already been declared that without any collateral, any farmer or poor man can take credit from the commercial banks upto Rs. 1 lakh. But no commercial bank is prepared

to give credit upto Rs. 1 lakh at four per cent or five per cent interest rate. So, it should be taken for consideration.

Second, food security. In the Budget, allocation of Rs. 400 crore was made for the Green Revolution in Eastern part of the country. Without rainfall, without water, without irrigation, and without cultivation, how can Green Revolution take place? So, what is the proposal for that? So, I think all these things should be taken into consideration.

It is rightly said that Mahatma Gandhi NREGA should be used for creating for large water bodies. This should be one of the guidelines put in the NREGA so that water resources can be used for cultivation, and for drinking water. Drinking water is a serious problem. Most of the areas are suffering due to shortage of drinking water. Water level is going down. There is no sufficient water in the rivers and in the canals. So, it is a very serious problem. Reservoirs are getting dried up. Reservoirs and dams are getting useless. They are not supplying water even in the rainy and monsoon season. So, all these things should be taken into consideration. This should not be taken in a casual manner.

Everywhere we are habituated to have a discussion on this matter. But what is the result and what is the outcome? A lot of recommendations are there. But how many have been implemented by the Union Government? Only talking out the issues is not enough.

So, I demand that the Union Government should take it very seriously. It should not be taken in a casual manner. We are in a very serious situation. Particularly those areas which are affected by floods and droughts are in a very serious situation.

Lastly, I appeal to the Government to please consider the proposal given by the West Bengal Government on the drought affected areas.

With these words, I conclude.

## [Translation]

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar): Hon. Madam Chairperson, this discussion proves that the nation itself is in a dilemma as to how the problem of flood and drought is to be solved. I have the experience as I have been the Minister of Irrigation in Bihar for fifteen years. When the National Water Policy was being formulated, the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Water Resources is sitting here, we had actively participated in the process but we felt that the people, who were at the helm of affairs of this policy, were themselves so confused that the water management of our country cannot work properly. If we want to protect ourselves against flood, we must understand that flood occurs due to uncontrolled discharge of water. If the discharge of water is not controlled, water reservoirs are not built, and flood cushion is not provided in the reservoirs we will never be able to solve the problem of flood. I would like to tell you as how to protect ourselves against flood is not the topic of discussion in this country. For the last 33 years, enactment of a law in this regard has been discussed nationwide. The people cannot escape the floods but there should be a law regarding flood zoning — that means major development works are carried out on higher locations, some works are carried out in the locations situated at medium height and the remaining low lying land is bound to be affected by the floods. There is a need of food proofing, creation of flood zones or taking protective measures against the flood but no consensus has ever been evolved so far in this regard. I, therefore, would like to tell the Minister of Water Resources that when the National Water Policy is being formulated, the State of indecision going on for the last 33 year must come to an end. This country needs protection against floods and rain water needs to be harvested in the reservoirs for fighting against drought. I belong to Bihar. It is worth mentioning that out of 39 districts, which are flood affected, 12 are in Bihar only. The biggest flood prone area is in Bihar. Half of the total population facing the fury of flood belongs to Bihar. Crops, property etc. worth Rs. 2000 crore are lost every year in Bihar due to floods. Majority of the

people losing their houses due to floods belong to Bihar. Therefore the people of Bihar understand well the problems of floods and they know the measures to be taken to avoid the miseries of floods. The Kosi river high dam has been discussed by the people but I do not know from which research it was concluded that earlier the Kosi river used to go into the Brahmaputra river and now it flows into the Ganges. The Kosi has changed its course during a period of 250 years, but I would like inform the House that the Origin and the last point of Kosi has never changed. This river may have changed its course but the Kosi has been flowing into the Ganges for the last 250 years. Last year the flood in the Kosi river was not a natural tragedy but it was the result of human error. I can tell this because I never let the Kosi overflow the embankments during my tenure as Irrigation Minister for fifteen years. I am witness to the fact that if there is proper flood management, we can avoid floods. This tragedy happens due to human error somewhere and the common man has to suffer. Had the dam been constructed on the Kosi river, silt would not have been stored in the embankments. Had the slit not been there, the Kosi would not have overflowed and there would have been no danger anywhere.

Madam, I would like to submit two-three points in respect of drought because Bihar is hit by drought this year. I am happy that the Union Government has earmarked Rs. 48 hundred crores to deal with the drought situation in the country and out of which Rs. 12 hundred crore has been provided to Bihar. The Chief Minister of the State had asked Rs. 23 thousand crore for this purpose, Put the Government of India has not been able to provide the said amount. There was a proposal of Rs. 72 thousand crore to deal with the drought station in the country but, the Union Government has earmarked only Rs. 48 hundred crore and out of which Bihar has been provided Rs. 12 hundred crores. But what is the position there? There 16 thousand transformers have been burned. Five thousand old borewells are not functioning. Fresh five thousand borewells require electricity which is not being

[Shri Jagdanand Singh]

provided. The Government has not made any provision to deal with the drought situation or natural calamity. It is not visible in Bihar as to where the amount of Rs. 12 hundred crore is being spent.

**18.41 hrs.**

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

I urge the Government of India that the Hon. Minister of Water Resources will give reply in respect of flood and drought crisis. He cannot deal with the drought crisis alone. Today, electricity is a major resource. There should be provision to provide additional power to drought hit areas of the country. He should talk to the Minister of Power in this regard. Bihar would have been able to deal with the drought crisis had the State been provided two thousand Megawatt electricity. The amount of Rs. 12 hundred crore will only provide relief measures to the people in drought hit areas and it is not sufficient to save crops there. Therefore, I urge the hon. Minister of Water Resources in the House for allocation of two thousand Megawatt electricity. It is a matter of concern that electricity is generated in Kahalgaon and is divested to Northern, Western and Southern region through power grids but Bihar is not provided electricity. There is power surplus in Eastern region but it is not being utilized in Bihar.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I urge that the Government of India has to cooperate in order to deal with problem that we are facing. Earlier Bihar used to face floods in the country, but today the State is worst hit by drought. Out of 38 districts 36 are drought hit. Today some regions like Buxar, Bhojpur and Rohtas known as 'Dhaan ka Katora' or rice bowl which used to produce half of the total agriculture production are drought hit. There canals have dried up, there is no electricity and transformers and borewells have been burned. There farming is being ruined. Therefore, I would like to say that there should be proper

policy in respect of water management for flood and drought crisis and large scale debate should be conducted in order to frame National Water Policy. I think it is not possible to reach to conclusion after the ongoing debate in respect of flood and drought crisis in the House in such a short time. There should be in depth debate in respect of water management in the country in order to get rid of flood and drought. Flood management should be the focus of water policy because flood management will resolve the problem of drought as well.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while concluding my speech I urge the Government of India that the National Water Policy should not be formulated in haste. There should be debate in the House and opinion of each and everyone should be taken into consideration. ...*(Interruptions)* The country has suffered enough. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude your speech.

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: If the country is to be saved from natural calamity then it must be saved from flood and drought. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with these words I conclude my speech.

\*SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Sir, proper water management is essential to increase agriculture production. Around 45 per cent of surface water is being utilized for agriculture purpose. Atleast 70 per cent water is required for agriculture works including ground water. Demand is higher in comparison to the supply. It is necessary to bring reforms in water resources management. In my constituency only 25 per cent paddy has been sowed. There is drought like situation. Loan should be waived and recovery of loan should be stopped. The State Government has declared Kaushambi district as drought hit. Even Pratapgarh is drought hit. The farmers are worst affected. The farmers are suffering due to irregular power supply, dry canals, broken public borewells.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.



Farmers in my constituency Kaushambi have somehow managed to sow Kharif crop. Now they are disheartened to see their crop. Farmer is not able to repay bank loan. He is being exploited. Apart from Kharif crop i.e. millet, Arhar, Urad, Moong, Til, Groundnut sowing of paddy is below 25 per cent Farmer is facing financial crisis owing to regular natural calamity. Education of children is being affected. Farmers may commit suicide due to financial constraints as is being done in Bundelkhand. Besides paddy, pulse and oil seed crops are being dried. Even the State Government is not been able to provide relief measures despite declaring the area as drought hit. Situation is worst at present. Even potato farming has become non-profitable. The ground water table is being depleted considerably in Chail, Maujhanpur, Sirayu in my parliamentary constituency. Natural calamity can take place at any moment. Very soon these blocks can face acute shortage of water. Ground water has almost dried up due to over exploitation of water. Cracks are being developed there. Heavy loss of life and property can not be denied in such a situation.

Central Ground Water Council (Board) has also accepted ground water crisis. The Board has submitted its report recently wherein Kaushambi and Pratapgarh districts have been covered and both these districts have been placed in Dark list. Water table in certain blocks of these districts have been dried up. Ground water crisis in these districts has deepened. Five blocks in Pratapgarh and seven blocks in Kaushambi have been identified. There is possibility of potable water crisis or natural calamity in these areas. A team of ground water scientists have inspected the cracks developed in Bharwani belt in Kaushambi. These cracks have been developed after scant rain fall. Such a situation has developed due to depletion of water table. Water table is being depleted gradually. Water level has fallen by 20 to 30 meter down in the area except Kaithal and Tarai belt. There is a 20 meter long and one meter broad crack in Tikki village near Karari town of Kaushambi which is increasing day by day. Similarly very big cracks in the earth-crust have been seen

in Khejwapur of Manjhanpur Legislative Assembly constituency and Vallha village of Karari. This is the second incident in Karari within a period of ten days. One to one and a half metre wide and 100 metre long crack has appeared in Khejwapur village in Manjhanpur.

The Central Government should send a team of scientists to look into it immediately. The loans of farmers should be waived and its recovery should be stopped as a drought relief measure. Arrangements of fodder for cattle and drinking water should be made. Deep boring should be carried out and repairing of non-functional tubewells should be undertaken. Water should be made available in the canals. The Government should immediately make arrangements for providing water in the canal by installing pump canals at places like Ajrauli, Bisauna etc. because the said area is located between the Ganga and the Yamuna which is also called 'doaba'.

\*SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): Our country faces floods and droughts every year. Even after 63 years of Independence of our country our farmers have to depend on rain water brought by the monsoon. When there is rain, there is good crop but when there is drought, the crops are destroyed. Similarly the farmers are ruined in the year when there is excessive rain or flood. The floods affect the common people alongwith the farmers the most. The rivers are flooded. The crops alongside the rivers are destroyed and the human settlements situated on the bank of the rivers are washed away leading to large scale loss of life and property.

[English]

According to Rashtriya Barh Ayog (1980) that the area prone to floods in the country was of the order of 40 millions Hectare out of which 32 million hectare has been considered as protectable area.

According to one report, it has been revealed that since 1953-97, the average damage to crops, houses and

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Virender Kashyap]

public utilities in the country was around Rs. 9380 million. According to the information given by the Government in Lok Sabha on 28.7.2010, there are 80 districts in the country which are flood affected.

[Translation]

The magnitude of floods have increased two to three times at present. If there is excess rain in Nepal, Bihar is flooded with water. The traditional sources of water, be it canals or nallahs, which were built for irrigation have been infringed or filled up and the flow of water in the rivers is hindered. If we want a permanent solution then we have to broaden the base of traditional and ancient water sources and make them more deep so that excess water could find its way and floods could be prevented.

In our country Prof. K.K. Rao brought out the idea to interlink all the rivers of the country for solving all these problems but at the time when Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji was the Prime Minister, this project came under discussion and some work took place in this regard. If all the rivers are interlinked, wherever there is excessive rain, the water will be distributed in all the river and floods could be prevented. Therefore the work of interlinking all the rivers was undertaken.

If we interlink all the rivers of country then the work relating to water conservation, water management and water distribution will automatically be completed. If we scientifically manage the work relating to storage of water then we can have permanent solution of floods and droughts. If the Central Government has the vision and determination, then everything be it storm, famine or flood will be prevented. This project has been put in cold storage since the UPA Government came into power.

Had the said work of interlinking the rivers been carried out, water would have been directed to the drought

affected areas at the time of drought and at the time of floods the water of the rivers in the flood affected areas would have gone into the rivers in the dry regions of the country. In such a scenario neither floods nor drought would have caused havoc. After interlinking the rivers the production of grains and power generation would have increased so much that we could export grains and sell additional power to our neighbouring countries but the present Government led by the Congress Party did nothing in this regard and left the farmers, the poor and the persons belonging to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, tribal communities and the persons living in the hilly and remote areas at the mercy of God. That is why there is flood and drought in one or the other part of the country every year.

Every year the country has to face drought on one hand and fury of the floods on the other hand. We have to suffer heavy losses on account of drought and floods. Unfortunately Odisha, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu face floods every year. During this year the floods in the rivers in Haryana and adjoining areas have caused large scale devastation. All the citizens of the country are very much concerned about this matter.

A few days ago when Haryana was flooded with water, the Minister of Revenue and Disaster Management of Haryana stated that excess water flowing from the neighbouring States namely Punjab and Himachal Pradesh has caused floods in Haryana. Thus every State affected by floods accuses its neighbouring States for the floods. One lakh quintal of wheat was destroyed by the floods caused by the crack in dam on the Ghaghhar river in Haryana. Haryana Government asked for financial assistance of about 1369 crore rupees from the Central Government for dealing with the recent floods in Haryana. Ambala, Kurukshetra, Kaithal, Fatehabad and Sirsa districts of Haryana have suffered huge losses on account of the floods during the last few days. About two lakh acre of paddy crop has been destroyed. 21 people have

lost their lives out of which 11 people belong to Ambala and 10 people belong to Kurukshetra. Floods destroy the crops of the farmers. The farmers are unable to use their fields for cultivation for another three to four years. The Government should think about this. It is necessary to provide relief to the farmers. The water level in Yamuna has increased due to heavy rains in Delhi and water released from Tajewala dam in Haryana. Keeping in view the rising water level the Irrigation and flood control Department has issued a warning. The water level has crossed the danger mark. The water level in the Yamuna has increased much due to water released from Tajewala dam.

As loss is caused due to floods in plains similarly huge loss of life and property is caused in hilly areas due to cloud burst. Due to cloud burst millions billions litre of water suddenly start falling on a small area and many villages get washed away. They are wiped away totally. Massive loss of life and property was caused due to cloud burst in Leh recently. The earth caved in and several bridges were badly damaged. Thus the people are going through miserable conditions there. Heavy loss of life and property has been caused in Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir and other hilly States due to cloud burst in the recent past. The Government is helpless in this regard.

There are two funds namely CRAF and NCRAF to deal with the flood situation. The State Governments provide relief to some extent to the people with the help of Central Government. Now-a-days various types of natural calamities have become common. As a result of this huge loss is caused to the farmers. Though the country is facing a serious situation but the Central Government has not yet developed a permanent disaster management mechanism. The Central Government will have to take long-term measures in this regard.

The production of foodgrains has declined sharply in the country due to recurrence of floods and drought leading to hoarding and black-marketing of foodgrains and

finally their prices go up. In fact, it affects the common man. The Central Government sends Central team to the States to conduct study and assess the intensity of flood with a view to providing immediate relief to the victims, but at times the Central team fails to assess the actual situation. Therefore it has been one of the main reasons for delay in providing relief. The States receive funds from State disaster Relief Fund but the main issue is related to the National Disaster Relief Fund. Many items are not included in the National Disaster Relief Fund.

The main reason for excessive rains at some places and drought at other places in the country is climate change. A lot of developments have taken place in this regard at international level. In the year 1972, Stockholm Conference was held. In the year 1992 Earth Conference was held in Brazil and in December, 2009 Copenhagen Conference was held. The environment of the entire world is getting hotter. It is also possible that by the end of 2100 AD i.e. by the end of this century there may be more than 5 degree increase in temperature. Some scientists say that this increase may be upto 9 degrees. The biggest agency contributing to this increase of temperature is energy i.e. power. In increasing temperature the contribution of energy is 25 per cent, if we interchange the land use and forestry it is 8 per cent agriculture is 6 per cent, industrial process is 1.5 or 2.00 per cent and waste is 1.5 per cent. One degree increase in temperature will decrease the production of wheat by 6 million tonnes per year so far as the effect of global warming is concerned, India is the most unsecured country. The glaciers of the Himalayas have started melting. The sea level will increase due to melting of these glaciers and increase in temperature leading to environmental disasters.

The biggest contribution in global warming or climate change is of rich countries. There are 8-10 big countries in the world. There are 20 big and small developed countries in all which possess all the energy and resources. They have occupied the national resources so

[Shri Virender Kashyap]

there is shortage of energy in the remaining countries. Now it is being said that there is something wrong in energy, the environment is degrading and now they say that they would set the things right so grow more trees so that carbon-dioxide may be absorbed and let us produce carbon dioxide. We provide you funds to grow trees, you do it and absorb carbon dioxide. Now-a-days developed countries have been rejecting our concerns and problems in the Copenhagen Conference and earlier Conferences and before various organisations mainly on this contention that they should be allowed to generate power. They want us to remain market and continue to produce energy and we should continue to buy it. They should continue to develop and we should continue to perish. Only 16 per cent people of the world have control over 80 per cent resources, production and consumption of the world. There is acute crisis of water. If the temperature continues to increase in this way, the ice deposits of the Poles will also melt.

Today fear is being spread in the name of climate change across the world. India and developing countries are being threatened whereas India has negligible contribution in climate change. America and China alone emit 20 per cent green house gases of the world. The developed countries are saying that a joint strategy should be formed. The burden of green house gases on the world is due to luxurious life style of America and Europe and not due to our poverty but we are being pressurized to be equal partners by making a joint strategy. This is not right.

The emission of green house gases and the concentration of green house gases has reached such levels that these may lead to disastrous consequences. India is also affected by these changes. India is one of the most affected areas. There will be a sea change in our life line monsoon due to climate change. According to an International study out of the 375 million people who are likely to be affected by the increase in temperature

and climate change by the year 2015, most of them would be from India and developing countries. Between the period from the year 1952 and 2000 the share of developed countries in the emission of green house gases has been 72 per cent. The reason for such a situation is illegal and indiscriminate exploitation of natural resources and public resources of the world. Today there is talk of flexibility regarding emission.

My suggestion to the Government is that first of all work should be resumed immediately on the project of interlinking of rivers started during the tenure of former Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihar Vajpayeeji. With this we shall be able to check the changes being caused due to climate change in the country. This on the one hand will solve the problem of floods and drought and also we shall be able to save the loss of life and property to the tune of billions of rupees, being caused every year. With this I would also like to request the Central Government to provide immediate relief and assistance to the flood affected States to carry out rescue operations rising above party politics. The development of a natural disaster mechanism and strengthening it is quite necessary. The items which are not included in National Disaster Relief Fund should be included in this.

[English]

\*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat) : Respected Deputy Speaker Sir, we are witnessing drought in some parts of the country and we are coming across furious floods in some other parts. This is happening due to vagaries of nature. Thus I am not altogether blaming the Central Government or the State Governments. Nature is changing and transforming every now and then. The ground water level is going down gradually. Rainfall is becoming deficient because the area under forest cover is shrinking. Only 18% of the total land is today covered by forests whereas at least 1/3 should be thickly forested. This is adversely affecting our environment. Due to

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\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali

perennial floods and droughts, scores of people are losing their property, land and even life. Crops are being destroyed, cattle and livestock are being wiped out. There is devastation everywhere. Which leads to loss of crores of rupees.

Therefore I have a proposal to offer. During the NDA regime the policy of inter-linking of rivers was adopted. This policy should be revived and implemented if water management can be properly done, if flood water can be successfully channelized then destruction will be much less. That water can be utilized for agricultural purposes which in turn will lead to increase crop production and food security. This aspect must be kept in mind.

Whenever there is excess rainfall, the rainwater should be preserved by digging canals or by any other means. Rainwater harvesting should be done to get maximum benefit from excessive rainfall. Irrigation can be facilitated through this process.

You are aware that last year the agricultural output was merely 2% against an estimate of 4%. Thus the promise of food security could not be fulfilled. The development of our country depends mostly on the agricultural production. So the issue of flood and drought must be discussed elaborately and more time should be devoted to this problem. Last year there was 'Aaila' in our state West Bengal which caused massive destruction. The Central Government did not extend a helping hand generously. This year 11 districts of Bengal are reeling under severe drought. The Government has already announced a relief package of Rs. 5000 crores but all the funds have not been released as yet. I request the Government to release the funds immediately.

The course of Teesta river is changing. Both river Teesta and river Brahmaputra have large quantum of water. But due to various international prohibitions, we do not get the water. Bangladesh and China have a share in it. Our Government must initiate a dialogue with both the countries to sort out the matter. Rivers are slowly drying

up. So canals must be dug to conserve the water and raise the water table. If that is done then agriculture activities will get a boost and the cultivators will prosper which will lead to socio-economic development of our country.

Therefore I request that these subjects should be discussed at length in this august House and the Government must take definite steps in order to minimize the adverse effects of natural calamities in future.

With these words I am concluding my speech here.

[Translation]

\*SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL (Banda): I have been elected to this House from Banda/Chitrakoot districts of Bundelkhand region in Uttar Pradesh. I am also a farmer. For the last several years, the farmer of this area is in the grip of drought due to scanty rainfall for years. The water in rivers, rivulets, ponds and wells have gone dry for the last several years due to scanty rainfall. The Handpumps are also lying dried. The August month is nearing its end. But the farmer of Bundelkhand, Rewanchal of Allahabad and Mirzapur divisions have not been able to sow paddy so far. The paddy fields are lying deserted.

Bundelkhand lacks irrigation facilities. There is a need for setting up deep borewells in the unirrigated villages of Banda, Chitrakoot, Hamirpur, Mahova, Lalitpur, Jhansi and Jalon districts.

I would like to make point-wise demands from the Government:—

- (1) All the farmers of drought affected areas and districts should be given Rs. 5000/- per acre as compensation.
- (2) All types of agricultural loans of the farmers of drought affected districts should be waived and the farmers should be given direct benefit.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri R.K. Singh Patel]

- (3) The farmers of the drought affected districts should be provided free of cost fertilizers and seeds.
- (4) The drought and flood affected farmers should be given 20 hours of electricity.
- (5) One or two deep public borewells should be constructed in each unirrigated village of the drought affected areas particularly in the Bundelkhand region.
- (6) Funds should be given for setting up 5000 new handpumps in each district of every drought affected area as well as Bundelkhand for providing drinking water.
- (7) Deep big blotting wells should be constructed for irrigation in each unirrigated district in the plateau regions including Bundelkhand.
- (8) Farmers should be given financial assistance for setting up private borewells in the drought hit areas including Bundelkhand for irrigation.
- (9) Free of cost electric lines should be laid up to the borewells for electrification of private borewells in all the drought hit areas including Bundelkhand.
- (10) Big deep ponds should be constructed in all the drought hit areas including Bundelkhand.
- (11) A Yamuna barrage should be constructed over the Yamuna river in Chitrakoot district of Bundelkhand so that water could be made available for irrigation.
- (12) A 4000 megawatt NTPC power plant in the drought affected Chitrakoot district of Uttar Pradesh should be set up in the Bagadh region.
- (13) The proposed/sanctioned project for inter-connecting the Ken-Betwa rivers should be immediately implemented.
- (14) The provision of fodder and treatment should be made for the animals of farmers of the drought hit areas.
- (15) Sprinkler irrigation pipe sets should be distributed free of cost for artificial irrigation in areas receiving scanty rainfall.
- (16) Krishi Vigyan Kendras and Agricultural universities should be set up in areas with scanty rainfall and seeds and fertilizers should be given free of cost for promoting the pulses and oilseeds crops.
- (17) Wastage of water should be checked by repairing the canals in the drought hit areas.
- (18) Big dams should be constructed in drought hit hilly areas and Bundelkhand and old dams and canals should be repaired.
- (19) Programmes should be launched for water harvesting.
- (20) Afforestation should be done in drought and flood affected areas and encroachment on hilly and forest areas and on rivers, rivulets and ponds should be checked.
- (21) Illegal possession should be removed after getting the river, rivulets, hilly and forest areas mapped.

Therefore, through you, I would like to demand from the Government to give a special package to the farmers of drought hit areas and formulate an action plan on the basis of my above stated suggestions.

\*SHRI ASHOK ARGAL (Bhind): Sir, I may be allowed to present any written speech on the table of the House.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Today, several States in the country are facing the brunt of flood and drought on the one hand, there are floods in Bihar, Bengal and Assam, on the other several States are also facing drought. Today, we see that we are unable to harvest the rainwater due to which it flows out. I hail from Madhya Pradesh. The Kwari, the Chambal, the Sindh, the Kuno, the Jhilmil, the Aan and the Sak rivers flow through my parliamentary constituency of Bhind/Datia and old areas of Muraina and Sheopur. The ground water level is depleting every year. Earlier, the farmers used to do irrigation through their wells. The wells which used to have upto 60 feet of water are now completely dried. The rivers which used to flow in full swing perennially, are in poor condition today. The water bodies have dried up due to which animals and birds are dying because of thirst. The Ministry of Environment and Forests spends crores of rupees every year for upkeeping animals. I would like the Union Government to conduct a survey as to which are the rivers in which water is needed to be stored. Small and big dams should be constructed over the Kwari, the Aasan, the Sindh, the Chambal and the Kuno rivers to contain lakhs of cusec of water flowing out and it should be supplied to the dried farms. This will rise the ground water level and improve the old wells which have dried up. The flooding waters cause devastation in several States. And the Government spends thousands of crores of rupees for providing relief to the food victims. Crores of rupees are spent on drought measures. The Chambal canal is the life line of Chambal area which flows through Rajasthan but the State does injustice in supplying water.

It is the duty of the Government of this country to tackle floods and drought. The farmers of Andhra Pradesh and Vidarbha in Maharashtra are forced to commit suicide due to drought. The 15 days period of continuous rainfall which used to happen several years back has now converted into merely 4 to 6 hours due to climate change. The Government of Uttar Pradesh is seeking rupees 10 thousand crores for tackling floods and lakhs of crores of rupees have been spent on floods and drought. We

should spend funds to check the wastage of water rather than distributing thousands of crores of rupees every year. The ambitious project of inter-linking of rivers stated by the NDA Government under the Priministership of Hon. Atal Behari Vajpayeeji has been hanging fire.

Today, the agricultural land is converting into wasteland every year due to the Chambal river. The Government should formulate a plan to convert this wasteland into fertile land and create job opportunities for the unemployed youth.

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY (Cooch Behar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a number of hon. Members have raised the issue of the flood situation in their constituencies in he House today. I want to say that crops, farmers and the poor are the affected parties in the devastation caused by floods and the same section is affected when drought occurs. The Government of the country has announced a number of agricultural packages. A loss of thirteen thousand crore rupees was incurred by Punjab and Haryana due to floods and similarly some areas in the country such as Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Odisha had to bear loss due to drought. 19 out of 11 districts in West Bengal are in the grip of drought.

The West Bengal Government had called a cabinet meeting, which was attended by agriculture scientists as well, to find ways to combat drought. The West Bengal Government had placed a demand before the Union Government on the basis of the fact that 11 districts were facing 50 per cent rainfall deficit due to scant rainfall which led to a loss of more than five thousand crore rupees. The West Bengal Government decided to put in its best efforts to deal with the situation and its strategy was a designate one village in two as seed village in each G.B. and to grant assistance to farmers for maintaining livestock. The West Bengal Government had announced assistance to the tune of 50 thousand crore to 70 thousand crore rupees and grant of work to labourers under NREGA. It has sought assistance of 1400 crore rupees from the Union Government for this purpose.

[Shri Nripendra Nath Roy]

But it is regrettable that against the demand of 1700 crore rupees under NREGA made by the West Bengal Government last year, the Union Government released merely 172 crore rupees. Cyclone Aila had occurred in 2009. The hon. Finance Minister had announced a grant of 1000 crore rupees for West Bengal in the eleventh plan to combat the devastation caused by Aila but that money was never released. North Bengal is a part of West Bengal. Rivers Jaldhaka, Teesta, Torsa, Karzania and Brahmaputra basin flow down from Bhutan. Whenever the rivers in Bhutan overflow they release water from the dams and floods occur in our country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY: The Government should hold talks with the Bhutan Government to get control over the waters of Rivers Jaldhaka, Singrimari, Teesta, Torsa which flow through West Bengal. When we bear the floods that occur due to release of water from dams in Bhutan then we should be hesitate in initiating talks. So this should not be criticised. Whenever water is released we are flooded. Therefore river floods should be controlled by desilting on lines of the desilting carried out by China in River Hwang Ho. Desilting of all the rivers such as Ganga, Brahmaputra basin should be carried out by the Government. When this is done. ...*(Interruptions)* rains will not lead to floods.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY: Then rains will not occur. I conclude by thanking you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

[English]

\*SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Thank you very much sir to give me the opportunity to take part in this discussion under 193 on flood and drought situation in our country.

Last year most of the North Indian States were affected by drought. This year the situation is changed. The above States are affected by heavy flood.

Due to climate change, the agriculture production is collapsed completely. The productivity and production of agriculture commodities are reduced tremendously. The reason for price rise also is the consequences of this natural calamity of flood and drought.

Water management and forecasting of drought and flood situation mechanism should be enhanced.

In order to protect and preserve the surplus water which are occurring due to flood can be channalised by establishing a National river from Kashmir to Kanyakumari. Then there will be no problem of dispute between each state regarding water sharing. The National river water can be channalized to water scarce States. It can be useful for making cultivation extensively. The food production can be increased.

In order to meet out the damages caused by flood and drought, our Central Government provides a lot of funds from calamity relief fund. The relief funds are sometimes utilized properly by some States. In some areas are misused.

The Cooperation between States and Centre is essential to mitigate the flood and drought situation of various States. "Prevention is better than cure"

By making various forecasts, each and every State Government should take various steps to enhance the river capacity by embankments. The Channels must be repaired. The bonds be desilted and must be deepened. Then only the flood water can be preserved.

The cause for price rise of various essential commodities is mainly due to flood and drought. In this regard, the government should take various steps and the Centre should coordinate and bring various plans to meet the flood and drought situation.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.



\*SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY (Mandya) : Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this discussion on flood and drought situation in the country under rule 193.

I, on behalf of J.D.(S) party would like to point out that certain things pertaining to my State. Last year my State Karnataka was severely affected by floods. As we are aware the Government of India had sent an official team to study the problems of the people in flood affected districts in Karnataka. Besides this Hon. Prime Minister Shri Manmohan Singh ji and the chairperson of the UPA Smt. Sonia Gandhi ji also visited and had witnessed the agony of millions of flood victims. Then the Union Government had released Rs. 1,500/- crore to Karnataka for immediate rehabilitation and relief measures.

Sir, the natural calamities like flood and drought are occurring time and again in almost all parts of our country. States like Karnataka, Maharashtra, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh are experiencing the fury of floods almost every year. Since independence Union Government and all the State Governments have been making efforts to deal with such natural calamities. This sort of discussions are going on in our Parliament as well as the State Legislative Assemblies. But we have failed to find out a permanent solution for this perennial problem. It is very very unfortunate.

Sir, I would like to draw your kind attention to the fact that for the last one and a half decades the State of Karnataka has been badly affected whenever there has been heavy downpour in Maharashtra. Many of the villages in Belagaum, Bijapur, Gulbarga and Raichur districts of Karnataka were inundated. It has resulted in severe damage to property and loss of human life and livestock.

Sir, I would like to know from the Union Government as to how much amount has been released for relief and

rehabilitation work to the flood affected States in the country and whether these financial assistance has been utilized properly by the concerned State Governments or not? What is the present status of relief and rehabilitation works in different States? Whether the Government is aware of this mismanagement of funds by the State Governments. If so who is to be made accountable for such irregularities?

What action has been taken to prevent such irregularities. If not what is the necessity of spending such a huge amount.

Sir, I hope the Hon. Minister in his reply would give all these details. I would like to say that if the Government is not serious it is very difficult to find out a permanent solution for the problems arising out of natural calamities. I feel it would have no meaning if you simply release the funds without any accountability.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY (Mandya): Another thing I would like to mention is that it is very very unfortunate that even today we are following the laws made by colonial Britishers to deal with the problems of farmers and agriculture community. If a farmer suffers a loss due to natural calamities or if a farmer's land is to be acquired we give a very very paltry amount as a compensation to our poor farmers. But in the case of legislators we increased the salaries by bringing amendments to our existing laws. And also in the case of Government Employees their salaries are being increased as per the recommendations of the Pay Commission set up by the Governments.

It is a matter of great concern that the Government is giving a meagre amount of Rs. 500/- per acre in case of crop failure due to floods. Compensation for farm land acquisition by the Government is also very meagre. All these are happening because even today we are following the colonial laws.

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\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

[Shri N. Cheluvarama Swamy]

That is why we need to have a re-look into our laws pertaining to agriculture and farming community. Otherwise our farmers may feel that democracy is in no way better than the colonial rule. We also need to think that whether our democratic system is really helping our farmers. If not, we should do something for the betterment of our agriculturists to lead a happy life.

Sir, my next point is about miserable condition of the flood victims in the State of Karnataka. Flood victims were allotted a very small plot measuring 10" × 20" feet to construct a house. Even today those victims are living in temporary sheds. There is no pucca house for them to live in. Flood victims are to live with their family and livestock in those small sheds. They are to sleep over there and cook and eat there. So, I request the Government to set up a House Committee and send it to look into the problems of farmers and try to find out a solution for this.

With these words I thank the chair once again and conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY BAHUGUNA (Tehri Garhwal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, nature has wreaked indescribable havoc in Uttarakhand which is Dev Bhumi, Veer Bhumi and Gyan Bhumi. All the districts have been affected badly by rain, landslide, cloudburst, floods etc. There are one hundred villages which require urgent rehabilitation work. Some 73-74 people have died. The national highways which link Gangotri, Yamunotri, Badrinath and Kedarnath have suffered wide damage. It has become extremely difficult to transport even essential commodities to these places. The main reason for the floods is the rising of river beds. River beds are rising and flood waters are entering villages and cities due to the ban on stone quarrying imposed under the Forest Act and Minor Minerals Concession Rules.

The Minister for Water Resources is sitting here.

Whenever hill regions are flooded and farms are submerged the fertility of farms in plains increases. This causes a lot of problems. I request the Minister to sanction the proposals submitted by the State Governments to the Union Government regarding flood control.

Uttarkashi, Tehri, Pauri, Khatima, Munsyari etc. have faced large scale devastation. Everyone is aware of the untimely death of 18 children. National Highways and border roads have been so badly damaged that work needs to be undertaken on war-footing to make them serviceable. Many people also get struck on these roads. I request that funds should be sanctioned from Prime Minister's Relief Fund. How is the State Government providing assistance? People whose houses have suffered partial damage are being given two thousand rupees and thirty five thousand rupees are being given to people whose houses have been completely destroyed. Puri-Bhatwari market and the village which was situated near Gangotri was completely flattened. The aforesaid amount of compensation is utterly inadequate. This has caused great dissatisfaction amongst the people. I would like to request that the disaster compensation amount should be increased. The State Government has written to the Union Government seeking 1500 crore rupees for rehabilitation of the village and two thousand crore rupees for providing assistance to the people.

I would like to request the Prime Minister to constitute a high level committee to tour Uttarakhand and assess the total damage suffered by the State and to extend the same manner of assistance as was provided to Ladakh when it suffered from landslide.

I would like to request the Union Government to extend financial help to Uttarakhand struck by the natural disaster of this magnitude and help the people recover from this tragedy.

\*SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): The first spell of showers changed the weather and also the facial

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

expressions of human beings. If something did not change, it was Bundelkhand and the lines on the face of the residents of Bundelkhand. There are dust storms, the decomposed carcasses of animals lying here and there in search of water. There are certain villages of bachelors who do not get marriage proposals because there is no water in these villages. There are farmers stealing water in the dead of night, brethren keeping vigil over water source armed with lathis and barefooted women fetching water by covering miles in scorching heat. This is the horrifying picture of Bundelkhand which receives only 50 to 95 cm. rainfall at present. Bundelkhand has an ancient past of drought and famine. So much so that when Ibnbatuta visited Bundelkhand in 744 A.D. he witnessed famine here and made a mention of it in his book 'Rehla'. This horrifying drought gradually devoured those dense forests which find reference in the hunting sagas of Babur. The State emblem 'Shardool' of Chandels which was a specie of tiger is protected only in stone cut monuments today.

The Chandelas, Bundelas, Marathas and Britishers have made their contribution in the history of Bundelkhand. During initial days Chandelas paid great attention to wells. The wells were to main source of drinking water. Maximum number of wells are found in Tikamgarh even today, however, owing to receding water table, rocky base, scattered human habitations ponds soon displaced wells and resulted in the construction of a beautiful network of ponds. The Chandela rulers gave it is religious and social framework. The Chandela rulers got ponds constructed in their own name and even in the name of their sons and daughters, ancestors and legendry characters. 700 ponds owe their existence to this period across Bundelkhand. The Chandela rulers provided historical form to certain ponds by constructing temples inside these. There are evens such examples during this period wherein a convicted enemy king has been asked to construct a pond in the form of penalty. These ponds also became means to earn livelihood. The Chandela rulers gave this liberty to the local communities engaged in water farming to

engaged themselves in fisheries, grow singhara (water chest-nuts), murar (lotus stalks) and Kamalgetta (lotus seeds) on the condition that they would maintain the ponds. Due to all these reasons the ponds appeared to synchronize completely with the social-religious tradition of Bundelkhand. The Bundela rulers did not construct those significant ponds, however, they maintained the form of these ponds. Certain beautiful ponds were constructed in Charkhari and Ajaygarh.

When the power was transferred form Marathas to the British in Bundelkhand, they later took a decision to establish themselves in view of its strategic importance and made a plan to construct dam to ease the water crisis. The process of construction of dam in continuing even today. Unfortunately, the conventional water harvesting system of Bundelkhand has broken down now. Wells, step wells and ponds are under the control of land mafias. The tubewell system enunciated in 1930 has destroyed the conventional water harvesting system of Bundelkhand. It can be seen from the fact that there were 3,000 tubewells in 1930 which has now swelled upto five lakh. The onus of water harvesting lies only on the Government departments. As the water table recedes, handpumps go dry. The department fulfils its duty by getting it re-bored. With the onset of summer when there is hue and cry in the villagers regarding water then incidents of water theft and capture of water resources become major law and order issues. It is a strong paradox that on one hand the agriculture in Bundelkhand is breathing its last due to lack of water but on the other hand 4 crore hectare of country's land is submerged in flood. The country's planners are not paying attention to distribute these critical water resources uniformly. The people of Bundelkhand will have to make a resources uniformly. The people of Bundelkhand will have to make a Bhagirath from among themselves to address the problems of destruction of forests or cultivation of crops on ponds. Bundelkhand has witnessed drought 8 times during last 9 years. There is a need for the early completion of scheme of linking of Betwa river.

[English]

\*SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY (Guwahati): Sir, Assam and flood is extremely a synonymous one. In every year Assam reeled under severe flood. Flood not only hit Assam once in a year but nearly four to five wave of flood affected Assam and huge land is eroded and many lives lost.

For long, we have been demanding that flood in Assam be treated as a national problem. As the dimension of flood is huge, it is beyond the administrative capacity of State Government to control flood in Assam.

Sir, Majuli the river island is the largest one of this kind. This island is the nerve centre of Vhaisnavite culture of propagated by Guru Sri Sankardev in 16th century. There were nearly fifty major Vhaisnavite satra (Religion-cultural centre) but fifteen *satras* are completely eroded by river Brahmaputra.

Sir, Assam is like a big bowl. It is surrounded by hill states like Maghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram and Bhutan also in the Northern side.

Water form all these hill States cascading to Assam.

When there is huge flood in Bhutan, flood gate of Kurashu river flung open and flood water of the river washed away lives and property of the bordering district of Assam.

Lakhimpur, Dhamaji, Jonaai, Silasgar, pats of Kamrup, Goalpara and parts of Barrack valley reeled under flood. Corrupt Government of Assam Government did not use the Central Government's funds for proper control of flood. All the embankments of rivers are not properly constructed. And contractors with the connivance of corrupt officials did not use right kind of materials required for construction of embankments. As a result embankments were breached even in the first wave of flood.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Moreover, big dams always a very dangerous proposition, especially for Assam proposed huge dam in lower Sovansiri river in Arunachal Pradesh will threatened entire Lakhimpur, Dhemaji, Silasagur and parts of Tinsukia district of Assam. Ecologist's, Environmentalist's, Geoscientist's are of the opinion that as NE region is earthquake prone zone, stones of the hills are not mature in the eventuality of earth-quake huge dams will be a potential danger.

Hence I urge upon the Government that instead of big dams, construction of small dams on the upper reaches of the river will be more helpful.

Sir, through you I urge upon the Government to find out a positive way to control food menace in Assam.

**19.00 hrs.**

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It's 7 O'clock, there are six to seven more hon. Members who have to make submission. It will be followed by Zero Hour. If the House agrees the time can be extended by one hour.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: This will serve both the proposes. Half an hour will be spent on this matter and the next half an hour will be spent on Zero Hour.  
...(Interruptions)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Alright.

SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI (Yawatmal-Washim): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I express my gratitude to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on the flood and drought condition. The National Disaster Management Authority was constituted in the year 2005, however, the Authority has not been able to function properly. Today, the entire country is reeling under flood, drought. Even the State Governments are not able to function properly. I would particularly refer to Maharashtra here. Maharashtra was witnessing drought for the last three-four years,

however, the floods have caused substantial damage this year. The 2006 floods in Maharashtra swept hundreds of thousands houses, the crops of farmers were destroyed, the Government still did not provide any relief. Thereafter there were floods again in the year 2010. Even then, the Government did not take the desired measures. Even rehabilitation measures were not taken there. When I visited my constituency several women approached me, everybody gathered there. Approximately 900 houses were flooded there because of which people could not live in their houses. The State Government made some arrangements but these were insufficient. I would like to mention it here that the same village was submerged in flood even in the year 2006. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Bhawanaji, Please be brief.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, please give me two minutes more because I have just begun. ...*(Interruptions)* The Government did not provide any relief there despite the floods in the year 2010, due to which rehabilitation could not be carried out. The Congress party is in power at Central Government level and in the States too however approximately 400 proposals of rehabilitation are pending before the State Government. No decision has been taken thereon. Due to this people are in deep trouble there. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to tell that magnitude of loss suffered by the farmers. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Your two minutes are over.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I need your protection. This issue is very important. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You had asked for two minutes and your two minutes are over. How many times do I extend your time limit by two minutes?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI: When I visit my constituency, I find out that farmers have suffered greatly and relief measures are not reaching them. I would like to submit that there is a need to provide relief to the farmers. I would like to focus on inter linking of rivers. The NDA Government brought this proposal. In the absence of inter-linking of rivers, the flood water causes huge disaster in a particular area. On the other hand, various areas are hit by drought. If we prepare inter-linking of river project, then we will be able to perform well in the country in this regard and provide proper assistance to the farmers. Further, the States have not submitted their proposals in respect of national policy to be formulated for flood control as stated by the hon. Minister of Parliament Affairs. We will not be able to perform properly if said policy is not formulated.

I demand that said policy should be formulated at the earliest for the rehabilitation of farmers of the country and the state Government should function properly in this regard. I would like to submit that when our Government was in power, we had formulated and implemented scheme for the farmers and the farmers were benefitted therein. But today the Union Government and the State Governments are not performing in this regard. They are in power for the past ten years but, they did not perform. Therefore, I would say that a national policy should be formulated at the earliest in order to provide relief to the people. I extend my thank to you for allowing me to speak.

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE (Rajgarh): Sir, flood is a major problem in the country due to which 75 per cent area is affected. Each year a large number of people die and property worth crores of rupees is ruined. There is an urgent need to effectively control silt and pollution right from the place of origin of major rivers. The water retention capacity of rivers has been further depleted due to pollution and silt. Apart from this, drought is also a major problem in the country and the Government spends thousand of crore of rupees to deal with this problem,

[Shri Narayan Singh Amlabe]

but the situation of drought hit areas remains to be worst. Disaster Management and Control Authority should be constituted at the Centre and the State level to combat natural calamities like flood and drought effectively and prompt communications network should be developed between the Union and the States. Besides, there should be provision to ensure accountability of officer-staff in case of negligence in the matter. There is an urgent need to provide modern technology for flood control. Rapid deforestation is the major reason for drought and flood calamities in the country. If afforestation projects are implemented throughout the country while formulating grand level programmes and constituting an authority at the Centre and the State level and people of the country understand importance of forests, both these problem could be controlled. Afforestation is not possible merely with Government efforts. Public awareness programmes are a must to make people think about afforestation and apprise them about ill effects of ecological imbalance. Afforestation programmes will be fulfilled if common man of the country is participative and their accountability is fixed. Each one of us should make concerted efforts in this regard right from the Parliament to village 'chaupal', city to every nook and corner of the country in the national interest. I thank you for allowing me to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, you may lay your written speeches on the Table of the House.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, I may kindly be allowed to speak for a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I know that your one minute is too long.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: You have asked me to conclude, hence I am saying it with a heavy heart. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, I hail from Eastern Uttar Pradesh which is a flood prone area. All the hon. Members are aware that Bihar and Eastern Uttar Pradesh are flood prone areas. I would like to participate in this debate as I was of the opinion that allegations will not be levelled in the discussion on the flood and drought crisis. I have heard the views of BSP Members.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You concentrate on your speech and do not respond to whatever is being said.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: It appears from the speeches made by the hon. Members that the Union Government is accountable for flood management, whereas it is the responsibility of the State Government. Despite the fact that the Union Government provides assistance to the States hit by flood through Flood Management Authority yet the Government of India has prepared flood management project wherein provision of Rs. 8,000 crore has been made. Assistance is provided under flood management programme for all related issues be it flood management, control of erosion of embankment, anti sea erosion and drainage of water.

There was drought in the year 2009. It is a fact that 352 districts in 15 States were affected by the drought. It was said that the funds were provided to the Congress ruled States. But I would like to say that the Government had provided Rs. 1200 crores to Bihar whereas the State is not ruled by the Congress party. We have provided Rs. 800 crores to Punjab.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All these details will be put forth by the hon. Minister.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Today in Uttar Pradesh water level in all the rivers – be it Ganga or Ramganga or Rapti or Boodhi Rapti or Jamuwar – is above danger mark. Today the rail services on the railway line from Khiri Lakhimpur to Dudhwa palia are closed. The National Wild Life Park in Dudhwa is inundated. I think that the existence of Dudhwa is in question. Ten trains

to Dudhwa has been cancelled. Nepal has released 70,000 cusec and 2,40,000 cusec water in Sharda and Narayani rivers respectively which has caused floods in Siddharth Nagar, Maharajganj, Kushinagar, Bahraich and Gonda.

It is unfortunate that earlier Cherapunji was known as the area getting maximum rainfall, we had read this fact in our childhood but today it is facing drought. So global warming is somehow responsible for it and it requires deliberation. There has been no rainfall during June, July and August till date. There has been 42 per cent less monsoon in Uttar Pradesh and 27 per cent less monsoon in Bihar.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, please conclude.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Now I will speak about only Uttar Pradesh and would like to speak something which has not been discussed so far. It will also add to your knowledge.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have already spoken about Uttar Pradesh, now please conclude. I know Geography.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Today works should be undertaken to shift the flood-affected people in Uttar Pradesh at safer places and to provide flood relief measures which is not being done by the State Government. This is man made flood. The dams and embankments of four rivers in Bihar have been breached during the year 2007 to 2009. Similarly there have been breaches in the embankments of rivers of the Eastern Uttar Pradesh and there have been floods ever since. The engineers of the Department of Irrigation have been sleeping over it. Their intention is to misappropriate funds released by the Centre to the State on account of the breach in embankments. I think more than floods this requires our attention. There was drought in the Eastern Uttar Pradesh some days ago, however the recent rains have created flood like situation there. Similarly the water level in Yamuna has crossed the danger mark in Delhi.

The situation is same in Punjab and Haryana. When we were apprehending drought in June-July, the sudden downpour of monsoon in August reversed the situation i.e. created flood like situation. So the Government should take immediate flood relief measures by paying attention towards it.

[English]

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Sir, I hail from a constituency, Jaynagar of South 24 Parganas District of West Bengal, the district, which is reeling under drought. Last year also, due to Aila cyclone, this district faced the wrath and the farmers could not cultivate due to marooning of land with the salty water and even flooding of the ponds with salt water. Like some other districts of our State, Purulia, Bankura and West Midnapore also last year faced reduced rainfall and similarly they are facing misery and hunger.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please be brief.

DR. TARUN MANDAL: I am very brief.

The West Bengal Government has already declared 11 districts as drought affected and demanded Rs. 1400 crore from the Centre. But I suppose with declaring only as drought affected, they have completed their duties. The immediate works, which are needed, like supply of foods, drinking water, fodder for the animals and, particularly exemption of loans of the farmers and fees of the students, are extremely necessary in these conditions.

All India Kisan and Khet Muzdoor Sanghatans and also Socialist Unity Centre of India (Communist) are launching movements for these demands. I believe this is a joint responsibility of the Centre and the State Governments. Whatever money the State Government has demanded, should be immediately released by the Central Government. At the same time, it should be looked into that it is properly utilised for the particular purpose it has been given.

[Dr. Tarun Mandal]

I am very sorry to say that it is a shame for the nation that after 63 years of independence we could not bring out a permanent policy for this perennial cyclical problem of flood and drought. Flood is the most common natural calamity in this country. Even no assessment has been made as to how much wealth we have lost due to these natural calamities. So, I will request the Central Government and the State Governments to bring about some permanent projects to save our countrymen from this perennial problem of flood and drought.

[Translation]

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL (Sundargarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak under Rule 193 today about the drought and the floods. This year has been a strange year in the sense that we have been facing the floods and the drought simultaneously. Not only the Indians but also the entire world has seen that Odisha was hit by the floods and super cyclone also in the year 1999. Both of these are two different things because the upper stream of the river is flooded and cyclone or super cyclone is hitting the coastal area. Odisha Government has not done anything in this regard till date. There has been no long-term planning regarding improvement or management of the situation till date. A Disaster Management Authority has been set up in the State recently where these people will be giving some suggestions but we need to think seriously upon what kind of suggestions they are giving, and what steps are being taken by the State Government of Odisha and the Government of India to execute the said suggestions.

In India it is raining so heavily today that the situation of flood in all the State except seven States has been a matter of discussion. It has been raining in Delhi for the last ten days and Delhi has become Cherapunji. It seems that the nature God does not want the Common Wealth Games to be held in Delhi. But it is a matter of

regret that we are discussing the floods throughout the country but we are not paying attention towards the situation of drought. In Odisha out of 30 districts 23 districts are facing drought.

Sir, six States have been declared as drought affected States. But I would like to tell about Odisha. There has been 30 to 50 per cent less rainfall in ten districts and less than 30 per cent rainfall in 13 districts. This is the report till the 18th day of this month. Today, is the 27th day of the month and you may see that there has been no rainfall in the said area till date. These are 3 to 4 blocks in Sundargarh districts of Odisha where only 5 centimetre rain has been recorded till date. Even drinking water is not available there. I had talked to the Collector but no action was taken. All the blocks adjoining Jharkhand border and Chhattisgarh border are facing shortage of drinking water. The State Government should take steps in this regard but no action has been taken till date.

23 districts in Odisha are drought affected at present, even then these districts have not been declared as drought affected districts.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, please conclude.

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: We are discussing water harvesting here but the experts have submitted a report that the level of ground water, which we are using, would come down in the next 35 years. We should construct more and more water harvesting structures. Discussion regarding minor irrigation should also be held. The Union Government provides funds to the State Governments, however, the funds are not being distributed properly, Hence we should discuss this also.

Expressing my gratitude for giving me an opportunity to speak, I conclude.

SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE: Sir, there is my point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please sit down.



SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE: Sir, the staff of the Secretariat has been working since morning, but there is no arrangement of food for them at present.

SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir there should be arrangement of food for the staff.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please sit down.

SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE: Sir, we are getting food, but there should be arrangement of food for staff in the canteen.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have made your point, now please sit down. Hon'ble Minister wants to say something.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it was not decided earlier that the House will function till late. In the beginning of the Session the House could not function properly for some days due to some reasons, therefore the work got delayed.

I accept that it is not right. If the House continues to function till 8 P.M. then there must be arrangement for food. Now it is a matter of two days. I assure you. ...*(Interruptions)*

If the House sits on two days, the 30th and the 31st and functions till late night then arrangement of food will be made in advance and in the next session not such situation will arise again.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir the debate is going on. It means the farmers of this country must have been facing the wrath of flood and drought. But I want to say that the farmers of this country are not only facing the wrath of drought and flood but are also suffering due to this Government. ...*(Interruptions)* I am saying this because the agriculture officers do not have any agriculture Management. Today against this thousands of agriculture officers, commissioners, State commissioners etc. are taking out torch light procession

and candle light procession at Jantar Mantar. They have gathered at Jantar Mantar. That is why I have taken your time and I demand from the Government that the agriculture cadre management of the officers of agriculture who are experts of agriculture should be given proper facilities otherwise how will they be able to help the farmers? So their demand should be fulfilled.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: The debate is concluded. Its reply will be given on the 30th.

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MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If the House agrees, Zero Hour may be taken up.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have talked to the officials in Madam Speaker's office. SC/ST Bill will also be taken up the same day.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Makansingh Solanki – Not present.

Shri M. Anandam – *Not present*

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Sir, You are well aware of the fact that it has been raining heavily in most parts of the country. As a result the farmers require a large quantity of Urea fertilizer but they are not getting it easily. The farmers are wandering here and there for urea. The farmers have to leave their work and to stand in queue for hours for getting a bag of urea and even then the farmers are disappointed atleast. The police resorts to lathicharge. On the one hand the farmers are distressed due to non-availability of fertilizers while on the other hand lakhs of tonnes of urea is being dumped on the seaports due to non-availability of railway wagons. It will have adverse impact on foodgrains production and food security in the country will be at risk. The urea fertilizer plants have not been able to meet the demand of urea despite working to their full capacity and we have to impart fertilizers. The Government knows that 65 lakh tonnes of

[Shri Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan]

fertilizers have been imported so far whereas last year 13 lakh tonnes of fertilizers were imported and the demand for fertilizers is still rising. On the one hand there is acute shortage of urea all over the country while on the other hand 70 lakh tonnes and 2 lakh tonnes of area has become unusable at Kandala and Mundra ports respectively and now the workers are breaking those stones of urea. Our hon. Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers had informed all the Members of Parliament through his letter dated 22nd June, 2010 that there was no shortage of urea in the country. Thus the Union Government is misleading the farmers and the Members of Parliament. On the one hand the Government wants to provide foodgrains under Food Security Mission while on the other hand the Union Government is not providing urea to the farmers. Urea is being blackmarketed. There is a great demand of in our State Gujarat and my Parliamentary constituency Sabarkantha and in Amreli district. This demand should be met at the earliest. Agriculture as well as farmers should be protected by providing urea fertilizer immediately.

[English]

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY (Cooch Behar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to bring to the attention of this august House that in my Constituency, Cooch Behar, West Bengal, there is a Block named Sitai which is divided into two parts by the River Jaldhaka (Singimari). The total population residing in these areas is more than three lakhs. In the month of February, 2009, the hon. PWD Minister of the Government of West Bengal had inaugurated the construction of a Bridge over the River so that more than three lakh people of Sitai and Sitalkuchi Block can be benefited by this Bridge. This Bridge is not only important from the point of view of local people, but also important from the point of view of our border security as the Forces have to travel a long distance and also had to waste a lot of time in traveling due to lack of this Bridge. In case any exigency occurs in border areas, our Forces cannot reach there on time. But unfortunately the construction work on this Bridge has not started so far.

I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to grant and release Central fund for the construction of this Bridge so that the work can be started and completed on time and the people of my area can be benefited from this as these areas are rich in tobacco and jute farming, along with the border forces.

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am coming from Ahmedabad representing the Ahmedabad West Constituency. Recently, in Ahmedabad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International Airport Terminal II was constructed on which more than Rs. 300 crore had been spent. Unfortunately, since substandard material was used, besides corruption issues, the Airport Terminal Building is not up to the mark. Recently, in Ahmedabad, it was inaugurated on the 4th of July by the hon. Minister of Civil Aviation. Just after that, there was a heavy rain, and the entire building was leaking as it was happening in the Commonwealth Games' Stadiums in Delhi. This building is not operational at present. The hon. Minister has declared it to be operational from the 15th of August, but unfortunately, it has not been operational. According to the information available with me, substandard materials or materials mentioned in the tender documents were not used and that is the reason why it is not up to the mark.

I demand that the International Airport Terminal Building II should be started at the earliest, and good, quality materials should be installed in it. The Old Airport Building was submerged in two to three feet of water and the Airport Building is not up to the mark. I, therefore, demand for an inquiry into the whole matter, and also the use of good materials so that it can be operational as early as possible. Tendered items should be given priority in construction.

[Translation]

SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH (Balaghat): Sir, the rice being distributed under the Public Distribution System from FCI godowns in Balaghat district in Madhya Pradesh is of

substandard quality. The children being served food under the mid-day-meal scheme do not find it edible. It is not fit to be eaten by BPL families.

I would like to say to the Government, through you, that all the FCI godowns in Balaghat district should be checked and the rice stocked therein should also be examined. Appropriate action should be taken against the officials who sanctioned stocking of substandard rice in these godowns. This is my request.

SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE (Latur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to attract the attention of the Government towards the Housing Scheme 2006-2007 H.2 launched by New Okhla Industrial Development Authority. Under this housing scheme, the Authority had called for applications for allotment of a total of 1050 flats for high income, middle income and low income categories. The successful applicants were promised possession of flats within three years. This period was mentioned in the prospectus. However, even the allotment of flats to successful applicants has not been done so far let alone giving them possession. Only a few days are left for completion of four years from the launch of the scheme. The applicants who were supposed to be allotted flats have to face a lot of difficulties due to the said delay. The applicants are compelled to pay a heavy amount as monthly instalment at the highest rate of interest due to delay in allotment and possession. This is causing a lot of problems to applicants belonging to low income category whereas the authority has already taken the entire amount for the flats three and a half years in advance. Budget calculations of the allottees have failed due to the delay in grant of possession of houses. The people who were in urgent need of houses had to go on paying rent alongwith a large amount as monthly instalment for repayment of loan. This housing scheme has become a big problem for the poor applicants.

Hence I would like to urge the Government to issue clear instructions to the said authority to allot houses and

offer possession of the same at the earliest possible so that the applicants do not have to bear more problems. I want urgent action to be taken in this regard.

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR (Supaul): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Human Resource Minister towards the long-standing demand of the people of my parliamentary constituency, Supaul for the establishment of a Kendriya Vidyalaya in the area. My constituency, Supaul adjoins Nepal border. This area consists of part of Madhepura and Supaul district. There is not a single Kendriya Vidyalaya in this area due to which intelligent students and rural students are deprived of quality education. There are a number of industrial units in the area alongwith offices of the Home Ministry, Rail Ministry, Power Ministry and External Affairs Ministry. The children of employees working therein are deprived of getting education in a Kendriya Vidyalaya whereas it had been decided at the time of establishment of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan that such schools would be established in all places where offices of the Central Government and industrial units are located.

Sir, coupons for nomination to Kendriya Vidyalaya from MP quota are also wasted in my office since I am not able to put them to use. Hence, I would like to urge the hon. Minister to establish a Kendriya Vidyalaya in the district headquarters of my constituency, Supaul on an immediate basis so that people are able to get quality education and I am also able to exercise my right, i.e. use the coupons allotted to me.

*[English]*

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Sir, Tamil Nadu is lagging behind in the development of railway network in the country and we need adequate attention for the development of railway lines. Various railway works like gauge conversion, doubling, electrification and new lines pertaining to the State are running much behind schedule.

[Shri S.S. Ramasubbu]

One of the important projects is the doubling and electrification of Madurai-Virudunagar-Kovilpatti-Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari section. Madurai, Tirunelveli, Courtalam, Nagercoil, Kanyakumari and Rameswaram are important places of tourist attraction in southern Tamil Nadu. A large number of people from within the country and abroad visit these places throughout the year. There is heavy traffic on this route. People going to Rameswaram and Trivandrum also use this route.

Presently, doubling is sanctioned for Villupuram-Dindigul section. Ongoing doubling work between Dindigul-Madurai is likely to be completed shortly. Hence, doubling between Madurai-Kanyakumari via Tirunelveli should be taken up on priority. If doubling is done, the people residing at Virudhunagar, Kovilpatti and Maniyachi will also be benefited as it will open connectivity to those places. There is also simultaneous demand from Kerala for doubling of Nagercoil-Kanyakumari-Trivandrum section. This will facilitate large number of tourists visiting both the States. Many of the trains which were running up to Madurai earlier were extended to Tirunelveli in the recent years. If the doubling and electrification of Madurai-Virudhunagar-Kovilpatti-Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari came into reality, it will facilitate large number of people from all parts of the country visiting Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

I shall urge upon the hon. Minister of Railways to take up the doubling and electrification of Madurai-Virudhunagar-Kovilpatti-Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari on priority and allocate adequate funds without delay.

[Translation]

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA (Khajuraho): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the NMDC diamond mine in Panna district in my Lok Sabha constituency, Khajuraho. As per the directions of the Supreme Court, hon. Veer

Bhadra Singh ji, Union Minister had again inaugurated the said mine on 20.6.2009. This mine falls in the buffer zone of a reserve forest but it has been started again on the directions of the Supreme Court. There was an additional lease of 15 years which ended after one year on 1.7.2010 due to which the mine was lying closed. The proposal submitted by the State Government is lying pending in the Union Ministry of Environment and Forests. The project has closed down. This is the only mine in the entire Bundelkhand region run by NMDC. This is the only diamond mine which provides employment to the unemployed people of Bundelkhand. I would like to draw your attention towards this fact and urge the Union Government to sanction the lease of this mine immediately so that the unemployed persons in Bundelkhand are able to get employment.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like to bring a very important issue to the cognizance of the House. Today, with the erosion of Jamuaar, Kuda, Bhogi rivers in Siddharth Nagar district of Eastern Uttar Pradesh several villages like Mehthaval, Lotan and Garhmore have been eroded and submerged. The entire capital of the poor has been destroyed due to erosion of the rivers however, the State Government is not doing anything for their rehabilitation. Uttar Pradesh witnessed flood due to heavy rains in the recent few days in which 50 people were killed. Relief, due in a natural calamity, has not been provided there.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the road from Siddharth Nagar to Nepal-via Sohas is closed. Movement of traffic has been disrupted. The river water is flowing at least two feet above Kanchulia bridge. The way Siddharth Nagar has been cut off from Nepal, Jugia block, Lotan block and a lot of villages have been affected by floods and the villagers have not been taken to safer places. This situation has arisen also because 1 lakh 46 thousand 169 cusec water. ...(*Interruptions*) has been from Girijapuri barrage in Uttar Pradesh.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I am concluding in a minute.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You said that a minute before. Every time you are extending it by a minute.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: 1,14,012 cusec and 4,550 cusec water from sharda and Gopia barrage was released respectively, there is 2,64,731 cusec water in Ghaghra river, Rapti river is flowing above danger mark in Balrampur. The flooding in Koshi River in Rampur is also due to the release of water from barrage 17 thousand 351 cusec water has been released from Duni barrage in Pilibhit. One lakh 47 thousand 600 cusec water has been released from Banbasa in Pilibhit and Sharda river in Lakhimpur Khiri is flowing above danger mark. The water level of Saryu in Gonda and Rapti in Siddharthnagar area. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please State, What do you want from the Union Government?

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: The Government has sanctioned several projects, the State Government is not utilizing the fund given for flood management. I want that the Union Government should at least write to the State Government about the erosion of embankments and implementation of the projects sanctioned so far. Rs. One lakh sanctioned in a natural calamity should be given to the dependants of the poor, deceased and affected families. The persons whose houses have been submerged in rivers should be rehabilitated. The villages which have been submerged in rivers should be safely rehabilitated elsewhere.

*[English]*

\*SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY (Mandya): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, Railway line between Bangalore and Hassan was laid in the year 1996, when our J.D.(S) party supremo Shri H.D. Devegowda ji was the Prime Minister

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\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

of India. The total length of this railway line is about 150 Km., out of which only 70 kilometre work has been completed. 20 kilometre old railway line from Bangalore to Nelamangala is already there. Remaining 60 kilometre from Shravana Belagola to Nelamangala has not been completed in the last 14 years. This railway line passes through five Parliamentary constituencies like Hassan, Mandya, Tumkur, Bangalore North and Bangalore Rural. This railway line is running parallel to NH-4. Even after 70 per cent works have already been completed why this line is being ignored by the railways? If the remaining 30% work is not completed will it not be a national waste? Why it should be kept pending so long? It is unfortunate that even after 14 years this 30% work has not been completed.

We were assured by Hon. Railway Minister Kumari Mamata Banerjee ji that it would be taken up on priority basis. Hon. Railway Minister for State Shri. K.H. Muniyappa ji hails from our own state Karnataka. I would like to request both of them to take immediate steps to complete it. Several railway projects are being announced every year in the budget but unfortunately most of them are merely on paper. These projects have not seen the light of the day. Like the railway line between Hassan and Bangalore many railway projects like doubling of Mysore-Bangalore railway line, railway line between Mysore-Chamaraj Nagar have not been completed. Many projects in North Karnataka still remain on paper. Instead of introducing new railway lines, on going railway projects should be given priority. It would be a national waste if the ongoing railway lines are not completed. Hence I urge upon the Hon. Minister of Railways to take all steps to complete expeditiously the on going railway projects including Hassan – Bangalore railway line.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the destruction of crops by wild animals in Uttarakhand.

[Shri Satpal Maharaj]

As you all know that the total area of Uttarakhand is 53 thousand 483 sq.km. Out of which 35 thousand 651 sq.km. is covered by forest and the cultivable land of farmers is adjoining this forest area. Due to this reason wild boars, elephants, monkeys, bears, porcupines etc. destroy the crops of these farmers by entering their field. The mountains of Uttarakhand are very small and the farmer produces crops after a lot of hardwork. These wild animals destroy his crops. Through you I urge upon the Government to provide crop insurance so that the farmers could get compensation. Besides the department of Forests should do electric fencing so that the wild animals do not enter and destroy the fields and the animals remain

in the forest itself. I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet on Monday, the 30th August, 2010 at 11.00 a.m.

**19.49 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the  
Clock on Monday, August 30, 2010/  
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