

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Tenth Session
(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, May 14, 2007/Vaisakha 24, 1929 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Secretary-General to call the name of the hon. Member for taking oath.

MEMBER SWORN

Shri Bhailal (Robertsganj)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please speak one by one. I will hear.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Yerrannaidu, I will hear you just now.

Yes, Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker Sir, the hon'ble Prime Minister should make a statement regarding the resignation of Maran Saheb. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I will hear you. I will immediately hear you.

11.01 hrs.

(At this stage Dr. M. Jagannath came and stood near the Table)

MR. SPEAKER: Go to your seat. I will hear you.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Prime Minister should make a statement regarding the resignation of Maran Saheb. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: May be, it is for them to decide. No, I cannot compel them.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Maharashtra Government has started construction on Babli dam and ten other projects violating the Godavari Water Dispute Tribunal's award. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will listen to you. Please go to your seat.

11.02 hrs.

(At this stage Dr. M. Jagannath went back to his seat.)

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Further, we are not getting even a single drop of water under Sriram Sagar project. Under Sriram Sagar project, we are cultivating 18 lakh acres. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you to raise it at 12 noon.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: No, Sir.

Sir, throughout the State, five lakh farmers are affected. Sir, 5,000 farmers are staging demonstration and *dharma* at Jantar Mantar. Mr. Chandrababu Naidu is also participating in that demonstration and *dharma*. This is a serious issue. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Prime Minister should intervene and ask the Maharashtra Government to stop all the illegal projects. This is a life and death question for the farmers of Andhra Pradesh.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, I know the importance of the matter. I am not minimizing the importance. You have raised the matter.

...(Interruptions)

11.03 hrs.

(At this stage Dr. M. Jagannath came and stood near the Table)

MR. SPEAKER: Your importance is not proved by coming here.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Sir, this is the most important matter. What about our farmers? We, ourselves, are a lower riparian State. The upper riparian State, Maharashtra is violating all these norms. The Government of India is silently watching the dispute between these two States. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: That has to be raised in a proper manner. I will not stop you. I am not stopping you. I am only saying that nothing is being recorded. Your observations are not being recorded. Do not record anything.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: It cannot be like this. I will allow you full opportunity.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not record even one word.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Just a minute. Please go to your seat. I will implore you to please go to your seat.

11.04 hrs.

(At this stage Dr. M. Jagannath went back to his seat.)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down when I am standing. Will you sit down please? Kindly show a little respect to Parliament. It may not be to me but to the whole institution of Parliament. I am only saying that you have given a notice for suspension. I called you. Let me hear this matter. If all of you come here, then nothing is being recorded. Nothing can be heard. Therefore, please persuade, probably, your younger Member not to be so emotional and come here. Now, please speak.

*Not recorded.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Mr. Speaker, now Maharashtra Government is constructing other irrigation projects on River Godavari. They are violating the agreement. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Only Shri Yerrannaaidu's statement will be recorded.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Sir, this is not at all a State subject. This is an agreement between the two States.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): Sir, this is a State subject. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, this is for the Chair to decide. Please take your seat. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: The then Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Shri Chenna Reddy and the then Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri Y.B. Chavan had entered into an agreement. Now, they are delineating from the agreement. They are violating the agreement. In view of this, Sir, 18 lakh acres under Sriram Sagar Project. *...(Interruptions)*

11.05 hrs.

(At this stage, Dr. M. Jagannath and some other hon. Members came and stood near the Table.)

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Sir, ours is a riparian State. This is the problem of farmers. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not record anything. Anything spoken from the Well is not to be recorded.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Even thousands of farmers came. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record anything. Nothing will be recorded unless they go back.

*...(Interruptions)**

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Yerrannaidu, unless your friends go back to their seats, nothing will be recorded.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Not one word is being recorded. I will not allow this.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 11.20 a.m.

11.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till twenty minutes past Eleven of the Clock.

11.20 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at twenty minutes past Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Yerrannaidu. May I make a request to you? It seems that you have very strong feelings on some matter. I will allow it. Although I will not be able to decide whether it is a State matter or anything else, but let us hear what you have to say since you feel very strongly about it. Thereafter, I will give my decision.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, ... (Interruptions)

DR. C. KRISHNAN: Sir, there have been killings in Chennai. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Maharashtra Government. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not make any accusation against a Government.

*Not recorded.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Maharashtra Government is constructing the Babli Project, and 10 other projects illegally. ... (Interruptions) In this way, they want to consume 65 TMC of water. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will decide about it. Please bring this to me, and I will decide about it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: If they consume 65 TMC of water, then the Sriram Sagar Project will get dried up. Nearly seven districts and 18 lakh acres in Telangana will not get drinking water, and water for irrigation purposes. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Yerrannaidu, is this matter *sub judice*?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: The Central Water Commission has also given directions to the State of Maharashtra about it. Still, they are constructing the Babli dam. They have also entrusted the work of 10 other projects to the contractors, and they have started the execution of those works. ... (Interruptions) Now, this has become the issue of life and death for the farmers in Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, the Government of India should intervene in this matter.

The Prime Minister of this country has also given a promise that he would convene a meeting of the two Chief Ministers within three days. The Prime Minister has failed to convene that meeting. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There are many important issues today, and very important discussions to be taken up in the House.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: This promise was made before the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and the Opposition leader on 31 March, but no action has been taken even after this. In this situation, nearly 5,000 farmers from all over Andhra Pradesh came, and staged a *dharma*. ... (Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Use of Hawala Routes by Exporters

*522. SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of over valuation by exporters detected during the last three years;

(b) the action taken by the Government in those cases;

(c) whether exporters have been booked for utilizing domestic banking channels to bring in foreign remittances by creating fake identities;

(d) if so, the action taken against them during the last three years;

(e) whether exporters are also utilising Hawala routes to bring in foreign remittances; and

(f) if so, the action taken against them during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) During the last three years (2004-05 to 2006-07), 201 cases of over valuation of export goods have been detected, involving wrongful availment of export incentive schemes to the tune of Rs 1290.13 crores. The details of such cases are given below:

Year	No. of Cases	Amount Involved (Rs. in crores)
2004-05	84	143.97
2005-06	70	118.28
2006-07	47	1027.88

(b) The Government has taken appropriate action under the Customs Act, 1962, including imposition of fine/penalty and recovery of the export incentive wrongly availed of. In some cases, the attempt to wrongly avail of the export incentive was thwarted and the export incentive blocked by the Customs authorities/DGFT. In the above cases, 60 persons have been arrested under the Customs Act, 1962.

(c) and (d) No exporter has been booked for utilizing domestic banking channels to bring in foreign remittances by creating fake identities in India, namely, non-existent firms/persons.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The Government has registered one case during 2005-06 against four exporters for utilizing hawala route to bring in foreign remittances. In this case, adjudication proceedings (under FEMA, 1999) are in progress.

[English]

Shortage of Housing Units

*523. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of housing units in the country;

(b) if so, the estimated shortage of housing units by the end of Tenth Plan;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any target, regarding construction of housing units in the Eleventh Plan period;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the total funds required for the purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Technical Group on Estimation of Urban Housing Shortage was constituted by the Government. The Group has estimated housing shortage of 24.71 million at the end of the Tenth Plan in urban areas of country.

(c) to (e) As per the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution, the subject matter pertaining to Housing has been allocated to State. However, the Government of India has launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) to cope with the problem of shortage in housing and infrastructure services in a mission mode for 63 select cities under Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP). For remaining cities, a scheme namely Integrated Housing and Slum Development

Programme (IHSDP) has also been launched under JNNURM. The component of assistance under the scheme includes upgradation and new construction of houses and infrastructural facilities like water supply and sanitation as part of slum improvement. Both BSUP and IHSDP are demand driven schemes and the fixation of targets as well as quantum of progress depends upon proposals submitted by State Governments/Local bodies. Further, an amount of Rs. 30 crores has been allocated in the Budget for 2007-2008 for the Interest Subsidy Scheme for the promotion of housing with special emphasis on weaker sections of society. The requirement of funds for meeting the Housing shortage at the beginning of XI Plan Period has been estimated as Rs. 147195.00 crores as per the Working Group report on Urban Housing with focus on upgradation of slums for the 11th Five Year Plan period (2007-2012).

Drinking Water Supply Infrastructure Scheme

*524. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme entitled "Sustainable Community-managed Drinking Water Supply Infrastructure for Rural Areas of Backward Tribal Districts" in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposals under this scheme from various States;

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

(e) whether all the proposals have been cleared;

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefore; and

(g) the time by which these are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (g) No, Sir. The Government of India does not implement any scheme titled "Sustainable Community-managed Drinking Water Supply Infrastructure for Rural Areas of Backward Tribal Districts" in the country. However, in 2006 Government of Gujarat had submitted a proposal titled "Sustainable Community-managed Drinking Water Supply Infrastructure

for Rural Areas of Backward Tribal Districts of Panchmahal and Dahod in Gujarat State" for possible external aid from Japanese Grant Aid Programme for 2008-09. This project was recommended by Department of Drinking Water Supply to Department of Economic Affairs (DBA). DBA intimated that the project was not found suitable for seeking Japan Bank of International Cooperation ODA loan.

[Translation]

Complaints against Insurance Companies

*525. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of complaints received by the Government against the Private and Public Sector Insurance Companies during each of the last three years, company-wise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry against these companies;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the action taken against those companies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) As per the information furnished by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA), the number of complaints received by it against Insurance Companies during the last three years is given in the enclosed statement. Further, IRDA has informed that the nature of complaints relate to non-settlement/delay in settlement of claims, repudiation/partial settlement of claims, policy related issues etc. in case of non-life companies and alteration in policy, non-receipt of policy bond, non-revival of lapsed policies, delay in transfer of policy records, non-payment of claims/annuities/surrender value and repudiation of claims in case of life companies.

(b) IRDA has informed that it has not conducted any inquiry against the Insurance companies.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Statement*Complaints against Non-life Insurance Companies*

Sl.No.	Company	Number of complaints received		
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (Provisional)
1.	The Oriental Insurance Company Limited	283	223	164
2.	The New India Assurance Company Limited	433	371	336
3.	United India Insurance Company Limited	442	370	286
4.	National Insurance Company Limited	413	362	322
5.	ECGC of India	1	3	1
	Total of PSUs	1572	1329	1109
6.	Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Company Limited	35	29	75
7.	Tata- AIG General Insurance Company Limited	28	35	85
8.	Royal Sundaram Alliance General Insurance Company Limited	27	24	54
9.	IFFCO Tokio General Insurance Company Limited	16	8	28
10.	Reliance General Insurance Company Limited	4	0	13
11.	Cholamandalam MS General Insurance Company Limited	8	11	13
12.	ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited	34	76	228
13.	HDFC CHUBB General Insurance Company Limited	8	13	13
14.	Agriculture Insurance Company Limited	1	2	0
	Total of Private Companies	161	198	509
	TOTAL (Non-life)	1733	1527	1618

Complaints against Life Insurance Companies

Sl.No.	Company	Number of complaints received		
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	HDFC Standard Life Insurance Company Limited	54	96	31
2.	Reliance Life Insurance Company Limited	0	8	10
3.	TATA AIG Life Insurance Company Limited	51	82	32

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Max New York Life Insurance Company	29	38	22
5.	Aviva Life Insurance Company Limited	24	38	43
6.	Birla Sun Life Insurance Company Limited	33	48	29
7.	SBI Life Insurance Company Limited	38	77	68
8.	ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited	68	122	84
9.	Metlife India Insurance Company Limited	6	9	6
10.	Sahara India Life Insurance Company Limited	0	0	1
11.	Bajaj Alliance Life Insurance Company Limited	67	114	145
12.	Kotak Mahendra Old Mutual Life Insurance Company Limited	11	26	23
13.	ING Vysya Life Insurance Company Limited	14	15	12
14.	Life Insurance Corporation of India	498	718	354
15.	Sriram Life Insurance Company Limited	0	0	1
16.	AMP Sanmar Life Insurance Company Limited	6	0	0
17.	BHARTI AXA Life Insurance Company Limited	0	1	0
Total		1899	1391	861

*[English]***Voter Identity Cards**

*526. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States are still lagging behind in issuing Voter Identity Cards;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for the issuing Voter Identity Cards to the eligible citizens in the country;

(d) whether irregularities in preparation of Voter Identity Cards in some States have come to the notice of the Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Election Commission of India has intimated that while the work of preparation of Electors' Photo Identity Cards (EPIC) has not yet started in Assam, the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Nagaland are also lagging behind as compared to other States. A Statement showing the current status of issuance of EPICs to electors is enclosed. It may be seen that approximately 73% electors in the country have been issued these EPICs.

In Assam, the work of preparation of EPICs started in the first phase during 1993-94 itself alongwith other States/UTs but had to be suspended due to strong protest from various organizations.

The work of preparation of EPIC in Manipur was taken up since 1993 and continued till 1996. Nearly 10 lakh cards were prepared but the exercise had to be abandoned due to certain adverse field conditions and reports of cards being snatched away or destroyed by the underground elements. The work was again resumed in June 2004 but because of intervention from some

underground elements, the programme was suspended again.

In Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland also, the desired progress could not be made due to lack of infrastructure and apathy of electors. In Nagaland, the EPIC coverage was approximately 57% prior to intensive revision of electoral rolls w.r.t. 1.1.2005 as the qualifying date. During intensive revision EPICs were not shown by many households to the Enumerators during house-to-house visit. Therefore, the numbers of many Identity Cards could not be captured in the electoral roll database and the percentage of EPIC coverage indicated in the electoral roll database has dropped down to 45.47%.

(c) The States have been directed to take up EPIC campaign vigorously. Another way in which this problem is being addressed is to prepare photo electoral rolls containing the photograph of electors. A pilot project was undertaken in Kerala and Haryana and the results were encouraging. Thereafter, during revision of 2005, electoral rolls of one constituency each of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab; 2 constituencies of Haryana; all the 30 constituencies of Puducherry and all the 140 constituencies of Kerala were published with photographs of electors. The scheme is being gradually extended in other parts of the country. During the 2006 revision, the remaining 88 constituencies of Haryana, 5 more constituencies of Himachal Pradesh, 14 constituencies of Gujarat, 52 constituencies of Rajasthan and 46 constituencies of West Bengal were covered. During the ongoing revision of 2007, all the constituencies comprised within the States/UTs of Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Chandigarh & Lakshadweep and the remaining constituencies of Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh shall be covered by photo roll. In addition some States will be partially covered viz. 13 constituencies of Andhra Pradesh, 5 constituencies of Bihar, 5 constituencies of Jharkhand and 95 constituencies

of West Bengal. The Commission proposes to cover the entire country with photo roll by the year 2009.

Besides, in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi, permanent Voter Registration & Elector's Photo Identity Card Centre (VREO) are being set up in each of the 70 assembly constituencies for registration in the electoral roll and issuance of EPICs throughout the year. So far, six such Centres have been opened in the NCT of Delhi.

(d) and (e) Cases of issuance of large number of faulty EPICs have not come to the notice of the Commission though cases do occur where particulars are wrongly written or mismatch of photo takes place but the same are sent for correction by the local officers. A few cases of irregularities in preparation and distribution of voter-Identity Cards have come to the notice of the Commission. In Varanasi District of Uttar Pradesh, EPICs were found in heaps of garbage. The District Election Officer, Varanasi duly inquired into these irregularities. Action against all responsible for the lapse has been initiated. Five Lekhpals have been suspended and disciplinary action has been initiated against 8 Lekhpals. In addition the District Election Officer-cum-DM, Varanasi has ordered proceedings against one Assistant Registrar Kanungo, one Tehsildar and one Deputy District Election Officer.

In Delhi, a case of issuance of EPICs with duplicate unique number to 10,415 electors in 25-Nagloi Jat Assembly Constituency also came to notice. The Govt. of NCT of Delhi has been directed to initiate disciplinary action against the District Election Officer, Electoral Registration Officer and Sub-Divisional Magistrate (Election) concerned.

In Goa, one instance of a person verifying the identity of many persons of different households during preparation of identity cards came to notice. Immediate remedial action was taken to stop recurrence of such incident.

Statement

Status for the progress of Elector Photo Identity Card

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Total General Electors w.r.t. 01-01-2006 roll	Electors Issued with Defect-free Identity Cards	% of EPIC issued (Column 3 & 4)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53,571,192	37,819,815	70.60
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	672,916	290,206	43.13

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam#	17,410,558	0	0.00
4.	Bihar	52,541,922	40,770,747	77.60
5.	Chhattisgarh	13,999,848	7,523,074	53.74
6.	Goa	994,079	574,320	57.77
7.	Gujarat	36,477,199	22,779,669	62.45
8.	Haryana	12,317,361	10,742,934	87.22
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4,163,518	3,044,117	73.11
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6,284,658	4,282,831	68.15
11.	Jharkhand	17,873,713	11,360,772	63.56
12.	Karnataka	41,610,955	32,069,242	77.07
13.	Kerala	21,423,866	21,423,866	100.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	38,446,833	28,345,993	73.73
15.	Maharashtra	66,438,515	44,455,999	66.91
16.	Manipur^^	1,701,401	762,081	44.79
17.	Meghalaya	1339,181	709,309	52.97
18.	Mizoram	565,094	477,099	84.43
19.	Nagaland	1,268,359	576,725	45.47
20.	Orissa^^	27,235,112	19,661,504	72.19
21.	Punjab^^	16,859,720	15,633,997	93.09
22.	Rajasthan	34,679,671	28,394,555	81.88
23.	Sikkim	294,223	229,004	77.83
24.	Tamil Nadu	46,304,764	35,021,297	75.63
25.	Tripura	2,106,093	1,438,100	68.28
26.	Uttar Pradesh^^	114,344,263	86,581,421	75.72
27.	Uttarakhand^^	5,961,350	5,177,177	86.85
28.	West Bengal	48,112,642	45,760,610	95.11
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	254,809	214,241	84.08
30.	Chandigarh	572,662	398,739	69.63
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	129,860	95,645	73.65

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Daman and Diu	88,263	59,847	67.81
33.	Lakshadweep	40,241	37,607	93.45
34.	NCT of Delhi [^]	10,123,095	6,438,847	63.61
35.	Puducherry	711,595	711,595	100.00
Total		696,919,531	513,922,985	73.74

#In the first phase in 1996-97, total 67,479 EPICs were prepared but not distributed. The issue of EPIC programme is currently not underway in Assam.

[^]Data of Elector w.r.t. 1.1.2007 roll in respect of Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, NCT of Delhi & Puducherry

Regulatory Authority for Biotechnology Sector

*527. SHRI HITEN BARMAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up an independent regulatory authority to develop the biotechnology sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) Indian biotechnology industry is on the growth path. Its turnover has already crossed a billion dollar mark, with a growth rate of around 40%. Biotechnology will be a major growth sector in India, where the Indian competitive advantage is increasingly evident. An appropriate policy and regulatory framework can be beneficial to the biotech industry as well as to the Indian society that directly benefits from the biotechnology.

There is need to ensure a high level of safety and efficacy of biotechnological products. This implies that there is need to have rigorous quality control system and enforcement mechanisms in place. Currently, safety assessment and commercialization of biotech products is regulated by various Committees under the Environment (Protection) Act 1986 and the Rules 1989 viz Review Committee on Genetic Manipulation (RCGM) in the Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) in the Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF). Also, the recombinant

pharma products are regulated under EPA as well as Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 and Rules 1945, thus making regulatory approvals time consuming and requiring multiple clearances. The multiple regulatory systems in India have been a cause of concern for some time for the industry. On the other hand, public concerns about the clinical trials and environmental safety also needed serious attention.

Towards streamlining and simplifying the approval process, the MoEF and Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) constituted two expert Committees under Dr. Mashelkar (Ex Director General, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research) for recombinant pharma products and Prof. M. S. Swaminathan (Chairman, Swaminathan Research Foundation, Chennai) for agriculture biotechnology products. These Committees have recommended establishment of an independent National Biotechnology Regulatory Authority (NBRA). As a follow-up of the recommendations, MoA submitted a Cabinet Note for establishing NBRA. Subsequent deliberations on the note by the Committee of Secretaries (COS), the Prime Minister's office has directed DBT to function as the administrative department for setting up of NBRA. The DBT is in the process of establishing the NBRA. Consultations with various stakeholders and the relevant procedures are being followed for obtaining proper approvals. Therefore, the time to be taken for its establishment cannot be defined at this moment.

[Translation]

Economic Reforms in India

*528. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:
SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that in a recent World Bank report it has been stated that the pace of economic reforms in India is slow in comparison to that in other countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) No Sir. The main and most recent World Bank report on India titled "Development Policy Review 2006", commends India on sustaining the reform momentum and focuses on the need for continuing reforms to address obstacles to inclusive growth.

(c) Does not arise.

Foreign Assistance for Environmental Improvement in Urban Slums

*529. SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of on-going projects to improve environment in the urban slum settlements with the foreign assistance;

(b) the dates on which these projects have been launched;

(c) the details of the projects on which the actual work is yet to begin; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to use foreign assistance for overall environmental development in urban slums throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Projects to improve urban slums with foreign assistance in the form of grants are undertaken as part of broad sectoral programmes in the spheres of land assembly and development, water supply, transport, sanitation and sewerage, drainage and provision of basic services to the urban poor. The relevant details are enclosed as statement.

(d) Critical steps taken by the Government for utilizing foreign assistance for overall environmental development of slums throughout the country are given below:

- * Integrating funds available under externally aided projects with the budgets of State and Central Governments;
- * Periodic review of project implementation by the executing agencies; and
- * Setting up of a Project Management Unit in the Department of Economic Affairs.

Statement

(As on 31.3.2007)
(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Grant Description with sanctioning date	Amount of Grant sanctioned
1	2	3
Asian Development Bank (ADB)		
1.	0005-IND Asian Tsunami Fund Grant dt. 12.5.2005	435.599
TOTAL:	435.599	
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)		
2.	00044242 Capacity Bldg. for Decentralized Urban Governance dt 01/08/2005	12.988
3.	IND/03/033 National Strategy for Urban Poor dt 14/10/2003	22.356
TOTAL :		35.344

1	2	3
United Kingdom		
4.	UKGG017 Andhra Pradesh Urban Services Improvement for Poor dt 03/06/1999	539.221
5.	UKGG047 Kolkata Urban Services for the Poor Programme dt 31/12/2003	754.059
6.	UKGG063 Madhya Pradesh Urban Services for Poor Prog Gt 2006 dt 10/11/2006	309.228
TOTAL:		1602.508
Germany		
7.	AL-9765553 2323038E HDFC-III (Low Cost Housing) dt 25/09/1998	72.051
TOTAL:		72.051

*Recently sanctioned project where pre-implementation modalities are underway.

Popularisation of Use of Renewable Energy

*530. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

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

(a) whether renewable energy is not popular amongst the common man/rural people due to its high prices; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to create awareness amongst the common man/rural people regarding the use of this alternative source of energy and to make available renewable energy to the common man at an affordable price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) Bulk of the consumption of energy by the common man/rural people comes from renewable energy, mainly agro and forest residues, and animal wastes. Already, close to 40 lakh family size biogas plants have been supported apart from over 10 lakhs solar photovoltaic homelighting systems through provision of central financial assistance with a view to making them affordable under different programmes of this Ministry. Distributed heat and electricity generation through renewables is also being supported through provision of partial subsidy.

(b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy through Directorate of Audio Visual Publicity, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; State nodal agencies etc. has been organizing publicity and awareness campaigns on the usefulness of renewable energy systems through print and electronic media and outdoor exhibitions in national and regional languages throughout the country. Besides the Ministry is organizing essay writing, poster making and quiz competitions, renewable energy runs/rallies, seminars during Rajiv Gandhi Akshay Urja Diwas every year on 20th August. District Advisory Committees have been constituted in almost all the districts of the country for popularization of renewable energy and to facilitate promotion and effective coordination of renewable energy. Renewable Energy Newsletters are also brought out by the Ministry as well as State nodal agencies for creating awareness. Research and Development efforts are being supported to bring down the costs of renewable energy devices by way of developing alternate cheaper materials and improvement in efficiencies. The Government is also supporting deployment of renewable energy systems by fiscal concessions and subsidies both on capital costs and interest costs.

[Translation]

Illegal Melting of Coins

*531. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the coins minted daily, mint-wise, denomination-wise;

(b) whether large scale illegal melting of coins is being carried out in various parts of the country;

(c) if so, the extent of loss being caused to the Government Exchequer as a result thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to check this illegal practice?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The production of coins is dependent on projected requirement of coins of various denominations. As such specific mint-wise periodic targets are not fixed. However, on an average, approximately per mint per day 2.5 million pieces of coins (of different denominations) were minted during 2006-07.

(b) Some incidents of melting of coins have been reported in newspapers and have come to notice of various law enforcement agencies. The reason for melting of coins appears to be steep increase in metal price during the last few years.

(c) No loss is being caused to the exchequer.

(d) Re. 1 and Rs. 2 coins are minted in Ferritic Stainless Steel which is a cheaper metal/alloy, since 1995 and 2005 respectively. It has also been decided to henceforth mint Rs. 5 coin also in Ferritic Stainless Steel.

Fraudulent Companies

*532. SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL:
SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several financial companies have not been adhering to the guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India and have indulged in many fraudulent activities;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government against the erring companies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that generally the Non Banking Financial

Companies (NBFC) are following the guidelines of RBI. RBI has been taking action under the provisions of RBI Act, 1934 against NBFCs which have not complied with the provisions of RBI Act and the directions thereunder or have shown weaknesses in financial position. Such action includes prohibiting the companies from carrying on non banking financial activity, acceptance of deposits and alienation of assets. In the case of default in maintenance of liquid assets, RBI imposes penal interest. Wherever, the default is persistent in nature, RBI initiated winding up proceedings and also files criminal complaint against the Directors of NBFC. RBI has so far filed winding up petitions against 84 NBFCs and criminal proceedings in 70 cases. Further, police complaints have been filed in 27 cases. These cases are at different stages of legal process.

Financial Restructuring of Co-operative Banks

*533. SHRI CHANDRAMANI TRIPATHI:
SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vaidyanathan Committee had recommended special package for the cooperative banks so as to strengthen the cooperative credit lending mechanism;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate any plan for financial restructuring of the cooperative banks in pursuance of the recommendations of the said Committee;

(d) whether the Government is holding any talks with the international financial institutions in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. To strengthen the rural cooperative credit institutions, the Government of India had constituted a task force under the chairmanship of Prof. A Vaidyanathan. Based on the discussions held with the State Governments on the recommendations of the Vaidyanathan Committee and also such other feedback received, Government approved a revival package for

short term cooperative credit structure. The States willing to implement the package are required to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Central Government and NABARD for carrying out certain legal and institutional reforms.

15 states and one Union Territory have so far conveyed their consent to implement the package. Work of special audit of the Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS) is in progress in ten States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa which have signed the MoU. States of Goa, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Meghalaya, Manipur and U.T. of Dadra & Nagar Haveli have given their consent to the package.

(d) to (f) A loan of US\$ 1 billion has been contracted with ADB and an amount of US\$ 250 million has been utilised out of the same. Negotiations are continuing with World Bank and KfW Germany for further resource mobilisation.

[English]

Fellowship Scheme for Women Scientists

*534. SHRI SUBRATA BOSE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has instituted fellowship schemes for outstanding women scientists in the field of

basic and applied sciences and in the field of application of technology for rural development;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of women scientists awarded fellowships during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The department of Science & Technology has been implementing a Fellowship Scheme for Women Scientists since 2003 to encourage women with high qualifications in science, engineering, medicine, etc. to come back to mainstream of science and technology. Fellowships are awarded every year in three categories namely, (i) Fellowships for Women Scientists and Technologists in Research Institutions and Universities for Research in Basic and Applied Sciences (Category 'A'), (ii) Fellowships for Women Scientists for Research in S&T based Societal Programmes (Category 'B') and (iii) Fellowships for Women Scientists for S&T based Self Employment Opportunities (Category 'C'). These schemes are open to all and advertised all over the country.

(c) Status of fellowship awarded to women scientists under the Women Scientists Schemes during last three years, State-wise.

State	2004	2005	2006	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	7	11	10	28
Arunachal Pradesh	-	2	2	4
Assam	6	7	2	15
Bihar	1	-	1	2
Chattisgarh	-	-	1	1
Chandigarh	-	2	-	2
Delhi	16	25	25	66
Goa	3	-	3	6
Gujarat	4	1	2	7

1	2	3	4	5
Haryana	3	6	8	17
Himachal Pradesh	2	1	3	6
Jharkhand	1	1	1	3
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	2	2
Karnataka	12	8	8	28
Kerala	12	8	10	30
Maharashtra	15	11	8	34
Madhya Pradesh	4	6	2	12
Manipur	1	2	2	5
Meghalaya	2	1	-	3
Orissa	2	3	4	9
Pondicherry	1	-	-	1
Punjab	3	3	2	8
Rajasthan	2	3	2	7
Tamil Nadu	14	10	5	29
Tripura	2	1	-	3
Uttaranchal	3	4	2	9
Uttar Pradesh	21	27	18	66
West Bengal	17	19	14	50
TOTAL	154	162	137	453

[*Translation*]**Multiple PAN Cards**

*535. SHRIMATI RUPATAI D. PATIL:
SHRI RABINDER KUMAR RANA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of persons are in possession of more than one PAN card;

(b) if so, the estimated number of such persons;

(c) the number of persons who have surrendered such multiple PAN cards as a result of the campaign launched by the Government recently;

(d) whether cases of misuse of multiple PAN cards have come to the notice of the Government;

(e) if so, the number of such cases reported during the last one year;

(f) the action taken against the erring persons; and

(g) the other steps taken or being taken by the Government to check the misuse of multiple PAN cards?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Several persons were allotted more than one PAN, particularly, during the period between 1996 and 2003, because of a number of reasons such as-

- (i) incorrect data entry;
- (ii) multiple applications by the same person with varying particulars;
- (iii) allotment both on the basis of PAN application and the return of income; and
- (iv) furnishing wrong particulars with malafide intention.

The Department has identified the likely duplicate PANs belonging to the same person through an automated process.

(b) The number of persons having duplicate PANs is estimated to be 13.1 lakhs as on 31.3.2007.

(c) The number of multiple/duplicate PANs deleted as a result of the campaign during the financial year 2006-07 is 7,42,483.

(d) and (e) During the last one year some cases of misuse of multiple PAN cards were reported to the Directorate of Income-tax (Systems). They are as follows:

- (i) In February, 2007, a case of the same person obtaining two PANs in different names and using them to apply for separate Import license was reported by the office of the Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT).
- (ii) In March, 2007, information was received from the Police Authorities regarding one person having two PANs in different names.
- (iii) The Times of India, dated 16th March, 2007, carried a news item of detection of 138 PAN cards of different persons of multiple identities by the Delhi Police. Such PANs were used to create fake identities with the intention of defrauding banks. The Department has obtained information from the Police authorities and further investigations are in progress.

(f) In cases, where misuse of multiple PAN cards is reported, the Department has initiated proceedings for imposition of penalty. Simultaneously, the investigation

wing of the Department is also carrying out enquires into the possibility of tax-evasion on the part of such persons.

(g) With a view to check misuse of multiple PANs, the department is exploring the feasibility of using biometric systems in the allotment of PAN.

[English]

Bio-technology for Rural Development

*536. SHRI NARHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any initiatives to popularize the application of Biotechnology for rural development to alleviate poverty and to generate more employment opportunities among the poor masses; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The department has a scheme on Biotechnology based Programmes for Societal Development to benefit SC/ST, women and rural people. Through this scheme, various demonstration and training programmes are being supported in employment and income generation activities all over the country. The projects supported cover cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants, biofuels, production of biofertilizers and biopesticides, organic farming, aquaculture and ornamental fish breeding, mushroom cultivation, genetic counseling, biovillage, tissue culture, food products, poultry and integrated farming etc. Universities, public funded institutions, Krishi Vigyan Kendras and voluntary/nongovernmental organizations have been involved in the implementation of the projects. The target group received the benefit of hands-on training and field demonstrations to bring greater awareness. The use of various environment-friendly technologies such as biocontrol agents, bio-pesticides, biofertilizers and bioremediation of degraded eco-systems is being supported. Through the schemes, more than 1.5 lakh people have already been directly benefited.

Achievements under SGSY

*537. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set in the Approach Paper to the Tenth Plan for reduction of poverty and creation of high quality gainful employment during the Tenth Plan period;

(b) whether the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is intended to provide benefits to Schedule Castes, Schedule Tribes, disabled and women headed households;

(c) if so, the extent to which SGSY has been able to provide benefits to these sections separately; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to accelerate identification of BPL families to give them the benefit of gainful employment?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) The Tenth Five Year Plan set a target for reduction of poverty ratio by 5 percentage points by 2007 and by 15 percentage points by 2012. Accordingly it was targeted to create 50 million employment opportunities during the Tenth Five Year Plan.

(b) Yes, Sir. The objective of the SGSY is to bring the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families above the poverty line. The SGSY particularly focuses on the vulnerable groups among the rural poor. The guidelines of the SGSY stipulate that 50% of the Self-Help Groups (SHGs) formed in each block should be exclusively for the women and 40% of the swarozgaris assisted should be women. SC/STs should account for at least 50% of the total swarozgaris assisted, and the disabled persons will account for 3% of the total swarozgaris assisted.

(c) A Statement indicating physical progress of SC/STs, disabled and women under the SGSY, since inception, is enclosed.

(d) The Ministry of Rural Development had issued the guidelines to identify the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in the rural areas in 2002 itself, however, due to the stay order passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the exercise could not be completed as originally planned. Subsequent to the vacating of the stay order on 14.2.2006, the matter has been taken up with the State Governments to expedite the finalization of the new BPL list based on the BPL Census 2002.

Statement

Physical Progress of weaker sections under SGSY since inception i.e. 1.4.1999 to 31.3.2007

(Nos.)

Total Swarozgaris Assisted	SC Swarozgaris Assisted	%age of SCs	ST Swarozgaris Assisted	%age of STs	Total SC+ST	%age of SC+ST	Women Swarozgaris Assisted	%age of Women Swarozgaris	Disabled Swarozgaris Assisted	%age of Disbled Swarozgaris
8535209	2726498	31.94	1234205	14.06	3960703	46.10	4560478	51.34	95083	1.03

Interest Rate on GPF

*538. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of interest on Fixed Deposits in the banks has increased in the recent months:

(b) if so, whether the Govt. is aware that the General Provident Fund (GPF) interest rate is much lower than the fixed deposits rate of the banks;

(c) if so, whether the Govt. is considering to increase the interest rate of GPF;

(d) if so, the details thereof, and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHR. P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) As reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Banks have generally increased the rate of interest on fixed deposits in recent months. Information on Bank group-wise term deposit rates of various maturities during last 3 years are furnished below.

Domestic Term Deposit Rates of Scheduled Commercial Banks

(per cent)

	Mar-05	Mar-06	Sept-06	Dec-06	Mar-07	Apr-07
Public Sector Banks						
Up to 1 year	2.75-6.00	2.25-6.50	2.75-7.00	2.75-7.00	2.75-8.75	2.75-9.00
> 1 year - 3 years	4.75-6.50	5.75-6.75	6.25-7.50	6.75-8.00	7.25-9.50	7.25-9.75
Over 3 years	5.25-7.00	6.00-7.25	6.50-8.00	7.00-8.00	7.50-9.50	7.75-9.75
Private Sector Banks						
Up to 1 year	3.00-6.25	3.50-7.25	3.00-7.25	3.00-8.00	3.00-9.00	3.00-10.00
> 1 year - 3 years	5.25-7.25	5.50-7.75	6.75-8.25	6.40-8.50	6.75-9.75	6.75-10.00
Over 3 years	5.75-7.00	6.00-7.75	6.75-8.50	7.00-8.50	7.75-9.60	7.50-10.00
Foreign Banks						
Up to 1 year	3.00-6.25	3.00-6.15	3.00-7.50	3.00-7.25	3.00-9.50	3.00-9.00
> 1 year - 3 years	3.50-6.50	4.00-6.50	3.50-8.15	3.50-8.15	3.50-9.50	3.50-9.50
Over 3 years	3.50-7.00	5.50-6.50	4.00-8.25	4.05-8.25	4.05-9.50	4.05-9.50

(b) to (e) Based on the recommendations of an Expert Committee on Administered Interest Rates and other Related issues under the Chairmanship of Dr. Y. V. Reddy, the then Deputy Governor, RBI, the interest rates on GPF are benchmarked to the average secondary market yield on Government securities having a residual maturity of around 10 years. The current interest rate on GPF stands as 8%.

There is no proposal under consideration of Government to increase the interest rate of GPF.

The current Interest rate on GPF enjoys a spread of twenty five basis points above the average benchmark yields for Government securities having a residual maturity of around 10 years. The considerable liquidity of the deposits under GPF and the tax benefits for GPF balance also contribute to making the effective return on GPF attractive

[Translation]

Aggregate Technical and Commercial Losses

*539. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:
SHRI AJIT JOGI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses at the national level during each of the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken to reduce these losses?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) On the basis of available information, the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) Loss of the State Power Utilities at the national level for 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 was 34.90%, 34.33% and 34.54% respectively.

(b) The various steps taken by Government of India to reduce the losses of State Power Utilities and thereby improving the power distribution system are:

- (i) The Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) was launched in the year 2002-03 with the objective of encouraging reforms with the object of reducing Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses, improving the quality of supply of power and improving consumer satisfaction. The said

programme had two components, namely, (i) investment component for financing works for strengthening and upgradation of sub-transmission and distribution systems and (ii) incentive component for reduction of cash losses by utilities. 50% of the amount by which a utility was able to reduce its cash losses, with 2000-01 as the base year, was to be paid to the concerned State as incentive.

The Government has sanctioned 571 projects amounting to Rs. 17033.58 crores under the investment component of APDRP, out of which the Government of India has to bear Rs. 8720.09 crores. Against this, an amount of Rs. 6941.02 crores has already been released.

So far an amount of Rs. 1749.03 crore has been released as incentive to nine States for cash loss reduction under the incentive component of APDRP.

The following technical, commercial and management measures were taken as part of APDRP:—

(a) Technical Measures

- Upgradation and strengthening of the weak distribution system
- Relocation of distribution sub-stations and/or provision of additional distribution sub-stations
- Installation of lower capacity distribution transformers to serve a smaller number/cluster of consumers and substitution of distribution transformers with those having lower no-load losses
- Installation of shunt capacitors
- Adoption of High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS)
- Regular maintenance of distribution network
- GIS mapping of sub transmission and distribution network including compilation of data.
- IT intervention

(b) Commercial Measures

- Improvement in metering and billing
- Improvement in revenue collection

(c) Management Measures

- Adoption of energy accounting and auditing
- Proper network planning for future expansion
- Preparation of long-term plans on regular basis for phased strengthening and improvement of the distribution systems along with associated transmission system
- Training of employees

Approvals under the programme were made conditional upon certain reform conditionalities. Some of which are as follows:

- Constitution of SERCs,
 - Unbundling and Corporatisation,
 - 100% Feeder metering,
 - 100% Consumer metering.
- (ii) Electricity Act 2003 was enacted to bring competition in the sector. It also provides legal framework for making theft of electricity a cognizable offence.
- (iii) The National Electricity Policy was notified by the Ministry in 2005 after consultations with various stakeholders. It aims at laying guidelines for accelerated development of the power sector, providing supply of electricity to all areas and protecting interests of consumers and other stakeholders keeping in view availability of energy resources, technology available to exploit these resources, economic of generation using different resources and energy security issues.
- (iv) With an objective to propagate adoption of best practices in the distribution sector, Ministry has organised National level workshops on best practices in distribution sector.

*[English]***Overheating of Indian Economy**

*540. DR. M. JAGANNATH Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an IMF Survey has recently cautioned that the Indian Economy is facing the risk of Overheating;

(b) if so, the policy response of the Government to the aforesaid survey;

(c) whether the Government has conducted its own survey to find whether the Economy has been overheated; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Sir, the IMF, in its recently published World Economic Outlook has predicted that the pace of expansion would ease in India reflecting, in part, policy tightening in response to overheating concerns.

(b) Government has been implementing a series of fiscal, monetary and supply side augmentation measures to control inflation.

(c) The WPI based inflation data is published on a weekly basis. No separate survey has been conducted to find out whether the economy has been "overheated".

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

Hydro Power Projects

*541. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA:
SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Central Sector Hydro Projects set up in the country during the last five years;

(b) the estimated power generation capacity and actual power being generated therefrom, project-wise;

(c) whether any study has been conducted for setting up more hydro power projects in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with sites selected for the purpose; and

(e) the details of proposals for setting up of hydro power projects received by the Government from various States during the last three years and the decision taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) During the last five years (2002-2007), 7 hydroelectric projects with total installed capacity of 4,495 MW have been set up in the Central Sector. These projects are generating power as per their rated capacity. The details of these projects are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has carried out generation expansion planning studies to assess the requirement of additional capacity from hydro as well as from other sources during the 11th Plan (2007-2012) and the 12th Plan (2012-2017). A capacity addition of 78,577 MW would be required during the 11th Plan of which 16,553 MW is proposed to be added through hydro projects. The details of these projects are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

A capacity addition of about 82,200 MW would be required during 12th Plan (2012-17) of which about 30,000 MW is proposed to be added through the hydro schemes. A shelf of 93 candidate hydro schemes (38,242.50 MW) has been tentatively identified for development during the 12th Plan. The details of these schemes are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) As informed by CEA, during the last three years (2004-05 to 2006-07), the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of 10 hydroelectric projects with total installed capacity of 3,472.60 MW were received from various State Governments for according concurrence. The CEA has accorded concurrence to 3 schemes (703 MW) where as 2 schemes (110 MW) do not require the concurrence of CEA as their project cost is less than Rs. 500 crores each. The DPRs of 5 schemes (2,659.60 MW) have been returned by CEA to the concerned State Governments for resubmission as the proposals were found to be incomplete. The details of the proposals received during the last 3 years along with the status of appraisal of these schemes are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

Statement-I*Details of Central Sector Hydro-electric Stations which were commissioned during 2002-07*

Sl. No.	Name of the Agency / Station	Installed Capacity (MW)	Year of Commissioning
NHPC			
1.	Chamera-II	300	2003-04
2.	Dhauliganga	280	2005-06
3.	Dulhasti	390	2006-07
SJVNL			
4.	Nathpa Jhakri	1500	2003-04
THDC			
5.	Tehri Stage-I	1000	2006-07
NHDC(JV)			
6.	Indira Sagar	500	2003-04
		500	2004-05
NEEPCO			
7.	Kopili Stage-II (Khandong)	25	2003-04
Total		4,495	

Statement-II*Sector-wise details of Hydro-Electric Schemes identified for benefits during the 11th Plan*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	State	Agency	Benefits in 11th Plan (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
A. Central Sector				
1.	Parbati-II	Himachal Pradesh	NHPC	800
2.	Parbati-III	Himachal Pradesh	NHPC	520
3.	Chamera-III	Himachal Pradesh	NHPC	231
4.	Rampur	Himachal Pradesh	SJVNL	412
5.	Kol Dam	Himachal Pradesh	NTPC	800
6.	URI-II	Jammu and Kashmir	NHPC	240

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Sewa-II	Jammu and Kashmir	NHPC	120
8.	Lohari Nagpala	Uttarakhand	NTPC	600
9.	Tapovan Vishnugad	Uttarakhand	NTPC	520
10.	Tehri PSS	Uttarakhand	THDC	1000
11.	Koteshwar	Uttarakhand	THDC	400
12.	Vyasi	Uttarakhand	NHPC	120
13.	Omkareshwar	Madhya Pradesh	NHDC	520
14.	Teesta Low Dam-III	West Bengal	NHPC	132
15.	Teesta Low Dam-IV	West Bengal	NHPC	160
16.	Teesta V	Sikkim	NHPC	510
17.	Subansiri Lower	Arunachal Pradesh	NHPC	2000
18.	Kameng	Arunachal Pradesh	NEEPCO	600
Total				9685

B. State Sector

1.	UHL-III	Himachal Pradesh	Beas Valley Corp. Ltd.	100
2.	Sawara Kuddu	Himachal Pradesh	PVC	110
3.	Baglihar-I	Jammu and Kashmir	JKPDC	450
4.	Maneri Bhali	Uttarakhand	UJVNL	304
5.	Ghatghar	Maharashtra	GOMID	250
6.	Nagarjuna Sagar TR	Andhra Pradesh	APGENCO	50
7.	Jurala Priyadarshni	Andhra Pradesh	APGENCO	234
8.	Lower Jurala	Andhra Pradesh	APGENCO	240
9.	Kuttiyadi Extension	Kerala	KSEB	100
10.	Adirapally	Kerala	KSEB	163
11.	Mankulam	Kerala	KSEB	40
12.	Pallivasal	Kerala	KSEB	60

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Thottiar	Kerala	KSEB	40
14.	Varahi Extn.	Karnataka	KPCL	230
15.	Bhawani Kattalai Barrage II & III	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	60
16.	Purlia PSS	West Bengal	WBSEB	900
17.	Balimela St-II	Orissa	OHPC	150
18.	Myntdu St-I	Meghalaya	MeSEB	84
19.	New Umtru	Meghalaya	MeSEB	40
Total				3605

C. Private Sector

1.	Allain Duhangan	Himachal Pradesh	ADHPL	192
2.	Karcham Wangtoo	Himachal Pradesh	JPKHCL	1000
3.	Budhil	Himachal Pradesh	LANCO	70
4.	Sorang	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Sorang PC	100
5.	Malana II	Himachal Pradesh	Everest PC	100
6.	Tidong-I	Himachal Pradesh	Nuziveedu Seeds Ltd.	100
7.	Tangnu Romai	Himachal Pradesh	Tangnu Romai PG Ltd.	50
8.	Lambadug	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Consortium PPP Ltd.	25
9.	Srinagar	Uttarakhand	Alaknanda PC	330
10.	UBDC-III	Punjab	Malana Power Co.	75
11.	Maheshwar	Madhya Pradesh	PS	400
12.	Teesta III	Sikkim	Athena Projects	600*
13.	Chujachen	Sikkim	GATI	99
14.	Bhasmey	Sikkim	GATI	51
15.	Sada Mander	Sikkim	GATI	71
Total				3263
Grand Total (A+B+C)				16553

*The installed capacity of Teesta-III H.E. Project is 1,200 MW of which 600 MW is planned to be commissioned during the 11th Plan.

Statement-III*Hydro schemes identified for benefits during 12th Plan (Tentative)*

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	State	Agency	Benefit in 12th Plan (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bharmour	Himachal Pradesh	IPP	45
2.	Bajoli Holi	Himachal Pradesh	IPP	180
3.	Chirgaon (Majhgaon)	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB	46
4.	Dhaura Sidh	Himachal Pradesh	IPP	40
5.	Dhamvari Sunda	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB	70
6.	Harsar	Himachal Pradesh	IPP	60
7.	Jhangi Thopan	Himachal Pradesh	IPP	480
8.	Kutehr	Himachal Pradesh	IPP	260
9.	Kashang-II	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB	60
10.	Luhri	Himachal Pradesh	SJVNL	770
11.	Pudital Lassa	Himachal Pradesh	IPP	36
12.	Renuka dam	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB	40
13.	Sainj	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB	100
14.	Tidong-II	Himachal Pradesh	IPP	70
15.	Thopan Powari	Himachal Pradesh	IPP	480
16.	Kashang - I & III	Himachal Pradesh	HPJVNL	195
17.	Shongtong Karcham	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB	402
18.	Baglihar-II	Jammu and Kashmir	PDC	450
19.	Kiru	Jammu and Kashmir	To be decided	600
20.	Kishan Ganga	Jammu and Kashmir	NHPC	330
21.	Kawar	Jammu and Kashmir	To be decided	520
22.	Parnai	Jammu and Kashmir	PDC	37.50
23.	Pakhal Dul	Jammu and Kashmir	NHPC	1000
24.	Rattle	Jammu and Kashmir	To be decided	690
25.	Sawalkot	Jammu and Kashmir	PDC	1200

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Arkot Tiuni	Uttaranchal	UJVNL	70
27.	Alaknanda (Badrinath)	Uttaranchal	IPP	140
28.	Bogadiyar Sirkari Bhyal	Uttaranchal	IPP	170
29.	Mapang Bogudiyar*	Uttaranchal	IPP	200
30.	Bowala Nand Prayag	Uttaranchal	UJVNL	132
31.	Devsari Dam	Uttaranchal	SJVNL	690
32.	Hanoi Tiuni	Uttaranchal	IPP	42
33.	Jakbol Sankari	Uttaranchal	SJVNL	33
34.	Jelam Tamak	Uttaranchal	THDC	60
35.	Lakhwar	Uttaranchal	NHPC	300
36.	Maleri Jhelam	Uttaranchal	THDC	55
37.	Mori Hanoi	Uttaranchal	IPP	60
38.	Nand Prayag Lingasu	Uttaranchal	UJVNL	141
39.	Naitwar Mori (Dewra Mori)	Uttaranchal	SJVNL	33
40.	Pala Maneri	Uttaranchal	UJVNL	480
41.	Rupsiyabagar Khasiyabara	Uttaranchal	NTPC	260
42.	Sirkari Bhyal Rupsiabagar	Uttaranchal	UJVNL	210
43.	Singoli Bhatwari	Uttaranchal	IPP	60
44.	Tamak Lata	Uttaranchal	UJVNL	280
45.	Taluka Sankri	Uttaranchal	UJVNL	140
46.	Tuini Plasu	Uttaranchal	UJVNL	42
47.	Dhaulti Ganga Intermediate	Uttaranchal	NHPC	210
48.	Gauri Ganga St III-A	Uttaranchal	NHPC	120
49.	Shahpur Kandi	Punjab	PSEB	168
50.	Matnar	Chhattisgarh	CSEB	60
51.	Dummugudem	Andhra Pradesh	APID	320
52.	Pollavaram MPP	Andhra Pradesh	APID	960
53.	Chinnar	Kerala	KSEB	28
54.	Achenkovil	Kerala	KSEB	30

1	2	3	4	5
55.	Kundah PSS	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	500
56.	Gundia	Karnataka	KPCL	400
57.	Ramam St-I	West Bengal	WBSEB	38
58.	Panan	Sikkim	IPP	280
59.	Dikchu	Sikkim	IPP	96
60.	Rolep	Sikkim	IPP	60
61.	Rangit-II	Sikkim	IPP	60
62.	Rangit-IV	Sikkim	IPP	120
63.	Lachen	Sikkim	NHPC	210
64.	Rangyong	Sikkim	IPP	80
65.	Rukel	Sikkim	IPP	33
66.	Rongnichu	Sikkim	IPP	96
67.	Teesta St.-I	Sikkim	IPP	280
68.	Teesta St.-II	Sikkim	IPP	480
69.	Teesta St.-IV	Sikkim	NHPC	495
70.	Teesta- VI	Sikkim	IPP	500
71.	Siang Middle (Siyom)	Arunachal Pradesh	IPP	1000
72.	Dibbin	Arunachal Pradesh	To be decided	100
73.	Badao	Arunachal Pradesh	To be decided	60
74.	Kapak Leyak	Arunachal Pradesh	To be decided	160
75.	Talong	Arunachal Pradesh	IPP	160
76.	Etalin	Arunachal Pradesh	NTPC	4000
77.	Attunli	Arunachal Pradesh	NTPC	500
78.	Siang Lower	Arunachal Pradesh	IPP	1600
79.	Nyamjunchhu St-I	Arunachal Pradesh	IPP	98
80.	Nyamjunchhu St-II	Arunachal Pradesh	IPP	97
81.	Nyamjunchhu St-III	Arunachal Pradesh	IPP	95
82.	Dibang (Joint venture)	Arunachal Pradesh	NHPC	3000
83.	Tawang-II	Arunachal Pradesh	NHPC	750

1	2	3	4	5
84.	Tawang-I	Arunachal Pradesh	NHPC	750
85.	Lohit	Arunachal Pradesh	To be decided	3000
86.	Subansiri Upper	Arunachal Pradesh	NHPC	2000
87.	Subansiri Middle	Arunachal Pradesh	NHPC	1600
88.	Lower Kopili	Assam	AGENCO	150
89.	Upper Borpani	Assam	AGENCO	60
90.	Tipaimukh	Manipur	NEEPCO	1500
91.	Urniam Umtru-V	Meghalaya	MeSEB	36
92.	Ganol	Meghalaya	MeSEB	25
93.	Mawhu	Meghalaya	NEEPCO	120
				38242.50

*Proposed to be combined as one scheme

Statement-IV

*Proposals Received from State Governments during 2004-05 to 2006-07 for
Setting up of Hydro Power Projects*

Sl.No.	Name of Project/State	Installed Capacity (MW)	Date of Receipt of the DPR	Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Matnar (Chattisgarh)	60	April, 2004	Cleared by CEA on 19.08.2004.
2.	Athirappilly (Kerala)	163	September, 2004	Cleared by CEA on 31.03.2005.
3.	Dumugudam (Andhra Pradesh)	319.60	February, 2005	Returned on 24.08.2006 for want of complete information.
4.	Dhukwan (Uttar Pradesh)	30	October, 2005	Detailed Project Report has been returned as the estimated project cost is less than Rs. 500 crores and the project does not require the concurrence of CEA.
5.	Koyna Left Bank Canal (Maharashtra)	80	March, 2006	DPR has been returned as the estimate is less than Rs 500 crores and the project does not require the concurrence of CEA.
6.	Sawalkot (Jammu and Kashmir)	1200	May, 2006	Returned on 23.11.2006 for want of complete information.

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Lower Jurala (Andhra Pradesh)	240	July, 2006	Returned on 20.07.2006 for want of complete information.
8.	Gundia (Karnataka)	400	July, 2006	Returned on 11.08.2006 for want of complete information.
9.	Knndah (Tamil Nadu)	500	November, 2006	Returned on 17.11.2006 for want of complete information.
10.	Pala Maneri (Uttarakhand)	480	December, 2006	Cleared by CEA on 23.02.2007.
Total		3472.80		

[Translation]

Krishi Vigyan Kendras

*542. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Krishi Vigyan Kendras in the country;

(b) the places where such Kendras are proposed to be set up during the current year;

(c) the norms for setting up of such Kendras;

(d) whether Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) are being associated in this work; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) There are 551 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) sanctioned in the country.

(b) During the current year, there is a proposal to set up KVKs in 30 rural districts, depending upon receipt of proposals and fulfillment of requirements. The list of the districts is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Government have approved for opening of one KVK in each of the rural districts of the country. A Site Selection Team examines the logistics for setting-up of a KVK based on the proposals received from a district.

(d) and (e) The KVKs are sanctioned to ICAR Institutes, Agricultural Universities, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), State Governments, and other educational institutions. Out of 551 KVKs, there are 88 KVKs sanctioned under NGOs.

Statement

State-wise List of Districts proposed for establishment of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK)

Sl.No.	State	No. of Districts	Names of Rural Districts
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	Changlang Kurung-Kuney
2.	Assam	3	Hailakandi Morigaon North Cachar Hills
3.	Bihar	1	Arwal

1	2	3	4
4.	Chattisgarh	5	Kanker Koria Rajnandgaon Jaspur Kawardha
5.	Gujarat	2	Bhavnagar Junagarh
6.	Haryana	1	Panchkula
7.	Jharkhand	1	Seraikela
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2	Anuppur Ashoknagar
9.	Manipur	1	Ukhrul
10.	Meghalaya	2	South Garo Hills East Garo Hills
11.	Orissa	1	Bolangir
12.	Uttar Pradesh	8	Ambedkarnagar Banda Deoria Orraiya Shravasti Sant Kabir Das Nagar Mahamaya Nagar Jyotiba Phule Nagar
13.	West Bengal	1	East Midnapore
TOTAL		30	

*[English]***Water Harvesting**

*543. SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched water harvesting schemes to enhance agriculture production;

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to consult experts to ensure water availability for agriculture; and

(d) if so, the details thereof? '

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (d) Several measures for development and management of irrigation are undertaken by the respective State Governments which include creation of storages, restoration of water bodies, rain water harvesting, artificial recharge to ground water and adoption of better management practices etc. State Governments conceive, plan and implement major, medium and minor

irrigation schemes (both surface and ground water). Storage capacity of about 213 BCM has been created so far. As per present assessment, the total estimated storage capacity of the various projects under construction is about 76 BCM. Further, the State Governments have identified various other schemes for investigation and planning and the estimated storage for such schemes is about 108 BCM. Government of India is providing central assistance to the State Governments through various schemes/programmes, such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programmes (AIBP); Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme; National Project for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies directly linked to Agriculture etc. The National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) of the UPA Government has laid due emphasis on irrigation. The Government of India also encourages rainwater harvesting and recharge to groundwater for conservation of water.

The Ministry of Water Resources has constituted "Artificial Recharge of Ground Water Advisory Council" under the Chairmanship of Union Minister of Water Resources with the objective to popularize the concept of artificial recharge among all stakeholders and its adoption. This Council comprises of experts from various Central Ministries/Departments viz. Rural Development/Urban Development/Agriculture/Environment & Forests/States/UTs/Financial Institutions/Industries/Public Undertakings and renowned NGOs/subject experts.

[Translation]

Strengthening of Consumer Rights Protection System

*544. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to further strengthen the system of consumer rights protection; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) (i) The scheme of "Computerization and Computer Networking of Consumer Fora in the country" (CONFONET) is under implementation, according to which all the three tier consumer disputes redressal agencies, namely the District Fora,

State Commissions and the National Commission would be fully computerized. Furthermore, they would also be interconnected. This would enable them to access information leading to quicker disposal.

(ii) A scheme of 'Integrated Project on Consumer Protection' is implemented to provide financial support to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in order to strengthen the infrastructure of consumer fora so that a minimum level of facilities are made available - to each consumer forum in the states for their effective functioning.

(iii) The Government has increased the number of Members in the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC) to enable constituting additional Benches for speedy disposal of cases.

[English]

Productivity of Cotton

*545. SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether productivity of cotton in India is very low in comparison to the quality and quantity of yield per hectare in leading cotton producing countries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to reach world levels in cotton production?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) As per the estimates of the International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC) published in "Cotton This Month" of 1st May, 2007, India ranks first in area under cotton and third in production in the world. But productivity of cotton in India is lower than the world average and that of the leading cotton producing countries.

The productivity of cotton in India is low due to the reasons that about 66% area under cotton is rainfed. The crop is also prone to pests and diseases apart from use of poor quality seeds by the farmers.

(c) To improve productivity, production and quality of cotton, a Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) was launched in February, 2000. Under this Mission, financial assistance is provided by the Government for development of varieties and production technologies suited to various agro-climatic conditions of the country, production and distribution of certified/hybrid seeds, transfer of technology through demonstrations, training of farmers and extension workers, Integrated Pest Management, Insecticide Resistance Management, supply of sprayers, sprinklers, drip irrigation systems, development of marketing infrastructure and upgradation and modernization of ginning and pressing factories to improve quality of cotton.

[Translation]

Procurement by Private Companies

*546. SHRMATI BHAVANA PUNDALIKRAO GAWALI:
SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain private companies have made advance payment to the farmers for procurement of wheat despite stringent provisions made by the Government to check excessive procurement;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to check such excessive procurement;

(c) whether the Government is unable to procure adequate quantity of wheat despite better production and payment of bonus in addition to increased Minimum Support Price (MSP) by the Government for procurement of wheat;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to tackle the situation and ensure adequate supply of wheat in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No report regarding advance payment by private companies to the farmers for procurement of wheat has been received in the Department.

(b) As per the present policy, farmers are free to sell their produce to the Government agencies at the procurement price (Minimum Support Price plus bonus) or to the Private parties, as is advantageous to them. This ensures remunerative prices to farmers. No quantitative restriction has been imposed on private parties for procurement of wheat, since this would be detrimental to the farmers' interest. However, in order to check speculative tendencies, a notification titled "Wheat (Stock Declaration by Companies or Firms or Individuals) Order 2007" has been issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 on 1.3.2007. The order provides that any Company or Firm or individual who purchases wheat beyond 50,000 tonnes during 2007-08 shall, furnish to the Central Government a return indicating the name/address of the company, quantity of wheat purchased and quantity of wheat held in stock.

(c) and (d) Procurement of wheat is still in progress in major wheat producing States. As on 8.5.2007 the procurement of wheat in the current Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2007-08 is 89.56 lakh tonnes as against 91.21 lakh tonnes procured in RMS 2006-07. This shortfall is due to late market arrivals this year, since harvesting of wheat in major wheat producing States in RMS 2007-08 was delayed as compared to last year, due to rains in February and March, 2007 and also due to a higher percentage of manual harvesting of wheat in Punjab and Haryana as compared to last year.

(e) The steps taken by the Government to tackle the situation and ensure adequate supply of wheat in the country for the requirements made the TPDS and welfare schemes are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Steps taken by the Government to ensure adequate supply of wheat in (RMS) 2007-08

(i) The MSP for wheat was fixed at Rs. 750 per quintal for RMS 2007-08, an increase of Rs. 100 per quintal, in order to encourage farmers to grow more wheat. Now, according to the Third Advance Estimates of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, the estimated production of wheat is likely to be 73.7 million tonnes in crop year 2006-07 compared to 69.3 million tonnes in crop year 2005-06.

(ii) An incentive bonus of Rs. 100 per quintal over and above the MSP is also being given in RMS 2007-08.

- (iii) A Committee of officers/Experts was formed to recommend an appropriate strategy for wheat procurement in RMS 2007-08, and the recommendations of this Committee have been acted upon appropriately by the Government.
- (iv) Import of 55 lakh tonnes of wheat was done in 2006-07 which has improved the stock position of wheat in the Central Pool and the wheat stocks (as on 1.4.2007) were more than the buffer norms of 40 lakh tonnes at the start of RMS 2007-08.
- (v) Wheat exports on private account have been banned upto 31.12.2007. Wheat exports from Central Pool are also banned.
- (vi) Decision was taken to release 4 lakh tonnes of wheat under OMSS in February and March 2007 to cool the market prices before the start of RMS 2007-08.
- (vii) The Government is keeping very close watch on domestic and international prices of wheat.
- (viii) A notification titled "Wheat (Stock Declaration by Companies or Firms or Individuals) Order 2007 has been issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 on 1.3.2007. The order provides that any Company or Firm or individual which purchases wheat beyond 50,000 tonnes during 2007-08 shall furnish to the Central Government a return indicating the name/address of the company, quantity of wheat purchased and quantity of wheat held in stock.
- (ix) Department of Consumer Affairs has extended upto 31st August, 2007 notification under the EC Act enabling State Governments to impose stock limit on wheat and pulses.
- (x) Import of wheat on private account at zero duty has been permitted upto 31.12.2007.
- (xi) 13128 centers for wheat procurement have been opened by Government agencies in RMS 2007-08 as compared to 8985 centers in RMS 2006-07.
- (xii) Senior Officers of Department of Food and Public Distribution and FCI are frequently visiting wheat procuring States to personally assess the situation.
- (xiii) A decision has been taken by the Government to import one million tonnes of wheat in suitable tranches, by July, 2007.

- (xiv) In order to encourage wheat procurement in States like U.P., Madhya Pradesh, etc Commission to Societies/sub-agents has been enhanced to 2.5% for RMS 2007-08 on the lines of the Arthiya Commission in Punjab and Haryana.

[English]

Impact of Climatic Change on Water Bodies

*547. SHRIMATI RUPATAI D. PATIL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made or proposes to make any study about the effect of climate change on the water bodies and water resources in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) Realising the need for proper assessment of the effect of climate change on water resources and flow characteristics, research on specific issues including impact assessment of climate change on water resources has been undertaken by National Institute of Hydrology, Studies have also been taken up by other academic and research institutions. The Ministry of Water Resources has also constituted a Standing Committee under the chairmanship of Member (River Management), Central Water Commission, the terms of reference of which, inter-alia, includes "Study implications of increased snow melting in glaciers on water availability and floods and their retreat through appropriate observation network and modelling techniques".

Regulatory Authority for Pharma Industry

*548. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and number of disputes between the major pharma companies and the Government noticed during each of the last three years;

(b) the status of new pricing mechanism as major pharma companies are opposing the reduction in prices of drugs;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up a Regulatory Authority for the Pharma Industry to investigate into cases of overpricing and finalize the settlement of

dues and to punish the companies that violate the existing pricing policy on drugs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) to (d) The prices of 74 bulk drugs specified in the First Schedule of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO 1995) and the formulations based thereon are controlled in accordance with the provisions of the DPCO 1995 by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA). NPPA regularly takes action against pharma companies who do not implement the prices fixed/notified by NPPA under the provisions of DPCO 1995 and this is a continuous and on going process. Disputes between pharma companies and Government arise when a Show Cause Notice issued to a company for recovery of overcharged amount is contested by it in a court of law. During the last 3 years about 40 disputes/litigations have arisen between major pharma companies and the Government on this issue.

Keeping in view the directions of the Supreme Court in SLP No. 3668/2003 and in line with the declared objective of the Government in the National Common Minimum Programme to make available life saving and essential drugs at reasonable prices to the poor, the draft National Pharmaceuticals Policy-2006 proposes, *inter-alia*, that the basket for price control would be the essential medicines as contained in the National List of Essential Medicines, 2003.

Draft National Pharmaceutical Policy was considered by the Cabinet at its meeting held on 11.1.2007. The Cabinet has referred the Policy to Group of Ministers (GOM). The First meeting of the GOM was held on 10.4.2007. No time frame has been set for finalizing the National Pharmaceuticals Policy.

At present NPPA is the regulatory authority to investigate cases of over pricing under the provisions of DPCO 1995 issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (EC Act, 1955). In the EC Act, there is no provision for settlement of dues.

Shortfall in Paddy Procurement

*549. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:
SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a shortfall in paddy procurement during the Kharif marketing season 2006-07;

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

(c) whether the Government has decided to extend the period of giving incentive bonus over and above the Minimum Support Price for the procurement of paddy during remaining part of the season; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Rice procurement in Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2005-06 was an-all time high of 276.6 lakh tonnes while the average rice procured in the last 3 KMS was 250.6 lakh tonnes. The procurement of paddy in the current KMS 2006-07 is 223.5 lakh tonnes (as on 9.5.2007) which is 4.5 lakh tonne lower than the paddy procured in KMS 2005-06 in the corresponding period. As far as total rice procurement is concerned, the procurement of rice in KMS 2006-07 (as on 9.5.2007) is 216.7 lakh tonnes which is 16.8 lakh tonnes lower than the rice procured in the corresponding period last year.

(b) The details of state-wise procurement are enclosed as statement. The reason for less procurement in Punjab and Haryana is due to reduced production on account of less rainfall in some districts. Slow arrival of paddy in U.P. and high market prices in West Bengal have also contributed to lower procurement in KMS 2006-07.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Government had declared a bonus of Rs. 40/- per quintal over and above the MSP for procurement of Paddy during KMS 2006-07, which was applicable upto 31.3.2007. The same has been extended from 1.4.2007 in respect of a few states till the dates as mentioned below:-

(i) Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal	30.9.2007
(ii) Bihar and Kerala	31.5.2007

Statement*Comparative Progress of rice procurement (as on 9th May, 2007)*

(In lakh Tonnes)

	KMS 2006-07 (as on 9.5.2007)			KMS 2005-06 (as on 9.5.2006)		
	Levy	Paddy	Total	Levy	Paddy	Total
Traditional States						
Punjab	7.4	105.6	78.0	10.5	116.1	88.4
Haryana	4.0	20.5	17.7	4.6	23.5	20.4
Andhra Pradesh	32.4	2.2	33.9	28.5	0.8	29.1
Sub-Total	43.8	128.3	129.6	43.6	140.4	137.9
Decentralised Procurement States						
U.P.	14.7	9.4	21.0	18.6	10.5	25.6
Chhattisgarh	1.3	35.6	25.2	3.8	35.9	27.9
Orissa	1.9	19.0	14.6	6.3	7.4	11.3
Tamil Nadu	0.0	15.8	10.6	0.0	10.7	7.2
West Bengal	3.0	3.6	5.4	3.4	12.1	11.5
Uttaranchal	1.7	0.1	1.8	3.1	0.2	3.2
Kerala	0.0	2.0	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.9
Sub-Total	22.6	85.5	80.0	35.2	78.2	87.6
Non-Traditional States						
Bihar	0.2	7.1	4.9	0.5	6.1	4.6
Maharashtra	0.1	1.3	1.0	0.4	1.5	1.5
Madhya Pradesh	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.2	1.7	1.3
Others	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.8
Sub-Total	0.6	9.5	7.1	1.4	10.0	8.2
TOTAL	67.0	223.3	216.7	80.2	226.6	233.7

Institutional Credit to Farmers

*550. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether majority of credit requirement of the farmers are met through informal/non-institutional sources like money-lenders and traders who charge very high rate of interest;

(b) if so, whether despite several recommendations by numerous high level committees for providing

institutional finance to the farmers the Government could not ensure regular flow of institutional credit;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to provide the institutional credit at low rate of interest to the farmers during the Eleventh Plan Period?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) As reported in the National Sample Survey Organization Report No. 498 on "Indebtedness of Farmer Households", 57.7% of the outstanding loan of indebted farmers was sourced from formal/institutional sources consisting of banks, cooperative society and the Government. The remaining 42.3% of the outstanding loan were sourced from informal/non-institutional sources consisting of agriculture/professional moneylenders, trader, relatives & friends, doctor, lawyer etc. and others.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) Government of India has decided that effective from Kharif 2006-07, farmers would receive crop loan at 7 per cent, with an upper limit of Rs. 3 lakh on the principal amount and the Government of India would provide necessary interest subvention to the banks and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for this purpose. Accordingly, Government of India is providing 2% interest subvention to Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) for their own funds in providing crop loan to farmers at 7% rate of interest, in addition, the Government is also providing subvention to NABARD in respect of the concessional refinance given to the cooperative banks and RRBs. As per the announcement made in the Union Budget 2007-08, the 2% interest subvention scheme for short-term crop loans will continue during 2007-08.

Ethanol Production in Sugar Mills

*551. DR. K. DHANARAJU: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received some proposals from the existing sugar factories to set up co-generation plants for producing electricity and for manufacturing ethanol;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of proposals approved, pending and rejected as on date; and

(d) the reasons for rejection of the proposals in each case?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Statement-I indicating the details of the proposals for loans from Sugar Development Fund (SDF) for setting up of projects for cogeneration of power and production of ethanol received from existing sugar factories (who have been allotted 'plant code number' by the Government) during the previous year 2006-2007 and current year is enclosed.

(c) Receipt of applications for SDF loans for consideration of the Government, through the Standing Committee on SDF, is an on-going process wherein cases are examined and loans sanctioned or rejected throughout the year. Out of the applications received during 2006-2007, position of proposals approved, pending or rejected is as follows:

	Cogene-	Ethanol
	ration	
Number of proposals approved	5	-
Number of proposals rejected	3	-
Total number of proposals pending as on date (including previous years)	21	10

(d) No proposal for ethanol projects has been rejected. The reasons for rejections in case of cogeneration projects have been indicated in the Statement-II enclosed.

Statement I

The names of sugar mills who have applied for SDF loans for projects for bagasse based cogeneration of power and production of ethanol during the period from 1.4.2006 to 1.5.2007.

Part A—Co-generation power projects

S.No.	Name of Sugar unit	Date of receipt
1	2	3
1.	M/s. Shree Renuka Sugars Ltd., Village Burlatti, Athani Kookatnur Road, Tal. Athani, Distt. Belgeum, Karnataka.	1.4.2006
2.	M/s. Mawana Sugars Ltd., Titawi, U.P.	24.4.2006
3.	M/s. Mawana Sugars Ltd., Nangalamal Sugar Complex, Distt. Merrut, U.P	24.4.2006
4.	M/s. DSM Sugar Asmoli (Unit of Dhampur Sugar Mills Ltd.,) Asmoli, Moradabad, U.P	5. 5. 2006
5.	M/s. Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar SSK Ltd., Tal. & Distt. Osmanabad, Mah.	21.6.2006
6.	M/s. NCS Sugars Ltd., Latchayyapeta Sitanagaram Mandal Vizianagaram Distt. A.P.	1.7.2006
7.	Mankapur Chini Mills, (Unit of M/s Balrampur Chini Mills Ltd.), Mankapur, Distt-Gonda, U.P.	4.7.2006
8.	M/s. Chamundeshwari Sugars Ltd., Bharathinagara, Distt. Mandya, Karnataka	12.7.2006
9.	M/s. DCM Sriram Consolidated Ltd., Village + P.O. Hariawana Distt- Hardoi U.P	8.8.2006
10.	Upper Ganges Sugar & Industries Ltd., Seohara, Distt- Bijnor, U.P.	8.8.2006
11.	M/s. Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Ltd, Unit Dwarikeshpuram, Distt-Bijnour, U.P.	14.8.2006
12.	M/s. Rana Sugars Ltd. Village Buttar Sevia, Tehsil- Baba Bakala. Distt. Amritsar, Punjab	13.9.2006
13.	M/s. Kallukurichi-II Coop. Sugar Mills, Villupuram, Tamil Nadu.	5.10.2006
14.	M/s. Bajaj Hindustan Ltd (unit Thanabhawan, Tehsil, Thanabhavan, Distt-Muzaffamagar, U.P.	6.10.2006
15.	M/s. Bajaj Hindustan Ltd., Budhana, Distt. Muzaffamagar, U.P	6.10.2006

1	2	3
16.	M/s. Bajaj Hindustan Ltd (unit Kinauni), Distt-Meerut, 57 U.P.	2.11.2006
17.	M/s. Bajaj Hindustan Ltd (unit Pali), Distt. Lakhimpur Kheri	2.11.2006
18.	M/s. Bajaj Hindustan Ltd (unit Gagnauli), Distt- Saharanpur U.P.	2.11.2006
19.	M/s. Bajaj Hindustan Ltd (unit Bilai), Distt-Bijnour, U.P.	2.11.2006
20.	M/s. Bajaj Hindustan Ltd (unit Khamberkhera), Tehsil, Distt-Lakhimpurkheri, U.P.	2.11.2006
21.	M/s. Bajaj Hindustan Ltd (unit Barkhera), Tehsil, Distt-Pilibhit, U.P.	2.11.2006
22.	M/s. Kesar Enterprises Ltd, Sugar factory at Baheri, Distt-Bareilly, U.P.	8.11.2006
23.	Bharat Sugar Mills (A unit of Upper Ganges Sugar & Industries Ltd.) Sidhwalia, Distt- Gopalganj, Bihar.	22.1.2007
24.	M/s. Chilwaria Sugar Division (CSD), Unit of Simhaoli Sugars Ltd., Distt. Bheraich, UP	15.2.2007
25.	M/s. Chadha Sugars (P) Ltd., Village Malaysia, The Dhanaura, Distt. J.P. Nagar, UP	26.2.2007
26.	M/s. The Malegaon SSK Ltd, Shivrinar, Tal-Baramati, Distt- Pune, Maharashtra	11.4.2007
27.	M/s. Uttam Sugar Mills Ltd., Barkatpur, Distt. Bijnor, UP	13.4.2007
28.	M/s. Madhucon Sugar and Power Industries Ltd., Rajeswarapuram, Distt., Khammam, A.P.	18.4.2007
29.	M/s. Rajshree Sugars & Chemicals Ltd., Unit Semmedu, Gingee Taluk, Distt. Villupuram, Tamil Nadu	1.5.2007
<i>Part B—Ethanol Projects</i>		
1.	M/s. Sri S.C.M. Sugars Ltd., Mandya Distt. Karnataka	15.9.2006
2.	M/s. Simbhaoli Sugar Mills Ltd., sugar unit Brijnathpur, Distt. Ghaziabad, U.P.	18.9.2006
3.	M/s. Kothari Sugars and Chemicals Ltd., Trichy District, Tamil Nadu,	29.9.2006
4.	M/s. The Seksaria Biswan Sugar Factory Ltd. Distt. Sitapur, U.P.	13.11.2006
5.	M/s. Shree Ganesh Khand Udyog Sahakari Mandli Ltd., Distt. Bharuch, Gujarat.	11.12.2006
6.	M/s. Bajaj Hindustan Ltd (unit Khanberkhera, Tehsil, Distt-Lakhimpurkheri, U.P.	23.1.2007
7.	M/s. Bajaj Hindustan Ltd (unit Gagnauli), Distt. Saharanpur	23.1.2007

1	2	3
8.	M/s. Harinagar Sugar Mills Ltd., Distt. West Champaran, Bihar.	21.2.2007
9.	M/s. Uttam Sugar Mills Ltd., Barkatpur, Distt. Bijnore, U.P.	20.3.2007
10.	M/s. Madhucon Sugar and Power Industries Ltd., Rajeswarapuram, Distt., Khammam, A.P.	18.4.2007

Statement-II

The names of sugar mills whose applications for bagasse based cogeneration projects were rejected during the period 1.4.2006 to 1.5.2007 and the reasons therefor.

Co-generation power projects

Sl.No.	Name of Sugar unit	Date of receipt	Reasons
1.	M/s. Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar SSK Ltd., Tal. & Distt. Osmanabad, Maharashtra	21.6.2006	Rejected due to non availability of required quantity of bagasse, for the proposed capacity of cogeneration plant.
2.	M/s. Rana Sugars Ltd. Tehsil- Baba Bakala, Distt. Amritsar, Punjab	13.9.2006	Rejected due to non availability of required quantity of bagasse for the proposed capacity of cogeneration plant.
3.	M/s. Kallukurichi-II Coop. Sugar Mills, Villupuram, Tamil Nadu	5.10.2006	Rejected as the project does not come under the purview of Sugar Development Fund (SDF) Rules, 1983.

Storage Capacity

*552. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the storage capacity of godowns in various States being run by Food Corporation of India (FCI) through private sector participation, State-wise; and

(b) the benefits likely to accrue to FCI through such private participation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The Food Corporation of India mainly uses its own godowns for storage of foodgrains. However, the FCI also hires godowns from private parties directly and through the State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs)/State Agencies

under the Seven Years Guarantee Scheme (SYGS). Details of the godowns hired by FCI under the SYGS are given in the enclosed statement.

In addition, Government of India has approved the National Policy on Bulk Handling, Storage and Transportation of foodgrains under 'Build-Own-Operate' (BOO) Scheme. The details of the storage capacity to be created under BOO Scheme are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The following benefits are likely to accrue to FCI on account of hiring the private godowns:

- (i) FCI does not have to construct godowns at all the requisite locations where hiring of smaller capacity results in administrative convenience and economy of scale.
- (ii) Expenditure on idle capacity and manpower is avoided as the storage capacity is hired on need basis and surplus capacity is de-hired.

Statement

The details of the capacity of godowns in various States being used by the Food Corporation of India through private participation—State-wise:

(Position as on 1.4.2007)
(figures in lakh tonnes)

State	Entirely private party godowns being used by FCI	Godowns got constructed by SWCs/State Govt. under 7 Years Guarantee Scheme by private party for use by the FCI
Bihar	0.48	—
Jharkhand	0.25	—
Orissa	0.15	—
West Bengal	0.56	—
Assam	0.37	—
Haryana	0.92	7.73
Jammu and Kashmir	0.11	—
Punjab	2.63	32.10
Rajasthan	0.16	—
Uttar Pradesh	0.20	—
Uttanchal	0.05	—
Maharashtra	0.49	—
Madhya Pradesh	0.37	—
Chhattisgarh	0.05	—
Andhra Pradesh	—	17.80
Total	6.77	57.43

Under Build-Own-Operate (BOO) Scheme, 5.50 lakh MTs silos are to be created at following locations:

Circuit-I		Circuit-II	
Locations	Storage size (MTs)	Locations	Storage size (MTs)
<i>Base Depots</i> Moga (Pb)	2,00,000	<i>Base Depots</i> Kalthal (Hr.)	2,00,000
<i>Field Depot</i>		<i>Base Depots</i>	
Chennai (TN)	25,000	Navi Mumbai	50,000
Coimbatore(TN)	25,000	Hooghly (WB)	25,000
Bangalore (KTK)	25,000		

*[English]***Prices of Steel**

*553. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the imposition of export duty on iron ore in the recent Budget is likely to increase the prices of steel products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there have been representations received from the mining industry and from the steel companies in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to keep the prices of steel under control?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The views of the mining industry and the steel industry on the levy of export duty on iron ore are contrary to each other. While the mining industry has opposed the imposition of export duty on iron ore, steel industry has supported the levy of duty on export of iron ore.

(e) In a liberalized environment, the market forces determine the prices. A Steel Price Monitoring Committee has however been constituted in the Ministry of Steel to monitor the price movement.

Wheat Production

*554. SHRI RAKESH SINGH:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of wheat production in the country during the current year;

(b) whether a reduction in wheat production has been recorded this year; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the measures taken by the Government to deal with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) The estimated production of wheat during 2006-07 is 73.70 million tonnes (3rd Advance Estimate - 2006-07) which is 4.35 million tonnes higher than the production of 69.35 million tonnes (Final estimates) recorded during 2005-06.

(c) Question does not arise.

*[English]***Public Distribution System**

*555. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA:
SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH LIBRA:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Distribution System (PDS) has failed to achieve the desired results to meet the expectations of the consumers;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to review the entire PDS afresh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No, Sir. TPDS is supplemental in nature and aims to meet about 50% needs of foodgrains of targetted households. At present, 35 kg. of foodgrains per month, per household are supplied through TPDS. This scale of issue of foodgrains @ 35 kg. per household was introduced in April, 2002 and is still continued.

The trend of offtake of foodgrains under TPDS has shown an increase as below:

(lakh tonnes)

	Offtake of foodgrains year-wise				
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
All India basis	200.66	239.31	293.55	311.05	313.79

The Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) was launched in December, 2000 for 1 crore poorest of the poor families. The AAY scheme covers the poorest among BPL families. The scheme has been expanded thrice since then. At present 2.50 crore families are estimated to be eligible for the scheme. The number of families identified has risen to 2.39 crore by April, 2007. The Government provides them foodgrains at a highly subsidized rate of Rs. 2 per kg. for wheat and Rs. 3 per kg. for rice. The Central Issue Prices of foodgrains under TPDS have also not been revised since July, 2002.

(b) and (c) There were, however, complaints about diversion/leakages in the system. To get independent feed back for corrective action, the Government got evaluation studies conducted by Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of Planning Commission (March, 2005) and by ORG Marg (September, 2005). These studies have revealed considerable leakage of foodgrains in TPDS in some States. The Central Government, in consultation with State Govts./UT Administration has drawn up a Nine Point Action Plan to strengthen the TPDS by curbing leakage and diversion of foodgrains meant for PDS. All States/UT Governments have been requested to take necessary immediate action on this action plan.

Review of the functioning of the Targeted Public Distribution System to improve its efficiency, accountability and effectiveness is an ongoing process. Implementation of the Action Plan is being monitored by the State/UT Governments and by Central Government.

Strengthening of Agricultural Universities

*556. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to strengthen the infrastructural requirements of the Agricultural Universities in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has identified the areas which need to be strengthened; and

(d) if so, the steps so far taken to prioritise those areas?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC

.DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Agricultural Education being a state subject, strengthening infrastructure in State Agricultural Universities is mainly the responsibility of State Governments. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) extends only limited financial assistance for the purpose to address quality and relevance of agricultural education and to provide academic excellence in agricultural universities.

(b) A Statement showing financial assistance provided by the ICAR during the last five years mainly for modernization and strengthening of academic blocks, labs, farms, library, experimental units, hostels, technology cells, examination cell, new girls hostels, international hostels; establishment of niche areas of excellence centres, experiential learning units; purchase of state of art equipments, faculty updating programmes and student related activities like fellowships, contingency for practicals, textbooks, placement cell, counseling, teaching aids, study tours and other amenities state-wise/university-wise is enclosed.

Also, the Government of India provides special grant to agricultural universities. The details of such special grant provided to agricultural universities is as under:—

1. Special grant of Rs. 68 crores announced by the Prime Minister for establishment of Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences & Technology, Jammu.
2. Special grant of Rs. 100 crore to Punjab Agricultural University by the Ministry of Finance for an institution of excellence to a distinguished institution acknowledgment of its pioneering contribution to the green revolution.
3. Special grant of Rs. 50 crore to recognize excellence to Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore by the Finance Minister.
4. Special grant of Rs. 50 crore to recognize excellence to Gobind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar by the Finance Minister.

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) The ICAR extends financial assistance to agricultural universities in priority areas identified through the processes like annual Vice Chancellors' Conference, IX Plan High Power Review Committee, IV Dean's Committee Report and Planning Commission approach paper on agricultural research and education.

Statement

*Fund provided to agricultural universities during the last 5 years (10th plan)
for the strengthening and development of agricultural education*

Sl.No.	State/University	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam						
1.	Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat	36.79	32.73	188.00	800.00	1457.37
Andhra Pradesh						
2.	Acharya NG Ranga Agricultural University, Hyderabad	262.81	286.91	392.44	352.39	1019.97
3.	Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, Tirupati			0.00	0.00	450.00
Bihar						
4.	Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa	190.00	229.50	161.00	310.00	1393.50
Chattisgarh						
5.	Indira Gandhi Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya, Raipur	165.00	159.00	172.00	440.19	1019.90
Gujarat						
6.	Sardar Krushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University, Dantiwada	215.00	233.00	73.25	225.00	526.20
7.	Anand Agricultural University, Anand	0.00	0.00	63.25	224.00	750.00
8.	Mavsari Agricultural University, Navsari	0.00	0.00	62.25	225.00	675.00
9.	Junagarh Agricultural University, Junagarh	0.00	0.00	62.25	225.00	630.00
Haryana						
10.	Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar	180.39	240.67	391.46	658.97	1368.97
Himachal Pradesh						
11.	Ch. Sarwan Kumar Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya, Palampur	206.79	205.99	182.25	872.62	1176.63
12.	Dr. Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture & Forestry, Solan	110.00	111.50	152.00	809.80	1558.70
Jammu and Kashmir						
13.	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences & Technology, Jammu	130.00	135.75	156.00	455.00	905.00
14.	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences & Technology, Bijnagar	94.38	107.68	1591.00	2708.61	3425.39
Jharkhand						
15.	Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi	145.00	247.00	181.00	640.00	1131.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka						
16.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore	203.96	211.03	347.29	457.21	942.56
17.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad	168.37	192.26	384.41	370.01	844.37
18.	Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries Sciences University, Bidar	0.00	0.00	0.00	150.00	458.00
Kerala						
19.	Cerala Agricultural University, Thrissur	170.00	244.00	340.00	402.24	1139.00
Madhya Pradesh						
20.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur	165.00	218.50	186.00	646.30	1537.79
Maharashtra						
21.	Dr Balaesahib Sawant Kisan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli	140.00	110.00	170.00	381.00	618.00
22.	Maharashtra Animal & Fisheries Sciences University, Nagpur	130.00	141.00	393.00	282.70	641.25
23.	Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani	142.80	153.16	215.25	369.39	330.86
24.	Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri	140.00	164.50	162.00	445.00	807.24
25.	Dr Pundjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Akola	115.00	134.50	152.00	381.00	945.00
Orissa						
26.	Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology, Bhubaneswar	147.00	153.50	182.00	569.75	1264.00
Punjab						
27.	Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana	248.94	257.49	578.47	481.39	916.97
28.	Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Ludhiana	0.00	0.00		0.00	582.00
Rajasthan						
29.	Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner	172.89	175.50	150.00	416.00	889.00
30.	Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture & Technology, Udaipur	213.51	182.52	441.26	606.39	1015.94
Tamil Nadu						
31.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore	165.00	214.00	308.00	366.50	1034.50
32.	Tamil Nadu Veterinary & Animal Sciences University, Chennai	115.00	125.75	150.00	437.00	727.50
Uttar Pradesh						
33.	Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad deemed University	43.19	53.75	40.00	99.93	132.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34.	Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology, Kanpur	200.00	270.50	169.00	696.25	683.30
35.	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Veterinary & Animal Sciences University, Mathura	120.00	150.50	122.00	229.00	524.10
36.	Narendradeo University of Agriculture & Technology, Faizabad	140.00	179.00	145.00	350.00	612.00
37.	Sardar Ballabh Bhai Patel University of Agriculture & Technology, Meerut	180.00	204.00	114.50	164.00	569.52
Uttaranchal						
38.	GB Pant University of Agriculture & Tech, Pantnagar	236.19	256.87	237.46	828.09	1547.01
West Bengal						
39.	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya, Mohanpur	94.00	106.05	135.00	371.85	801.80
40.	Uttar Bang Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya, Coochbehar	90.00	109.75	114.00	489.00	598.50
41.	West Bengal University of Animal & Fishery Sciences, Kolkata	190.00	175.75	118.00	250.00	320.50
Total		5467.01	6173.61	9162.79	19186.58	37980.70
42.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi	80.22	76.00	75.00	138.00	276.00
43.	National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal	70.24	58.00	26.00	104.00	502.50
44.	Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Mumbai	35.25	46.00	52.00	33.00	327.00
45.	Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar	52.18	66.00	47.00	199.00	286.00
Total		237.89	246.00	200.00	474.00	1391.50
46.	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	48.33	34.00	23.00	54.50	110.00
47.	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	47.66	34.00	41.00	154.00	259.50
48.	Vishwa Bharti, Sriniketan	0.00	19.00	21.00	43.00	77.50
49.	Magaland University, Medziphema	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	354.50
50.	National Academy of Agricultural Research and Management, Hyderabad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	77.00
Total		95.99	87.00	85.00	301.50	878.50
51.	Central Agricultural University, Imphal	1554.00	2295.00	2686.00	5476.00	8049.00
Grand Total		7354.89	8801.61	12133.79	25438.08	48299.700

[Translation]

**Non-Procurement of Rapeseed,
Mustard (Rai) by NAFED**

*557. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) is not in a position to purchase rapeseed, mustard (rai) from the farmers due to shortage of godowns; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) has made arrangements for procurement of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) of rapeseed/ mustard seed from the farmers at the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of Rs.1715/- per quintal during Rabi crop season of 2006-07 including the space for its storage. It has been reported by NAFED that during the current Rabi crop season, the prices of mustard seed are generally ruling above MSP. However, NAFED has procured 20,840 MT mustard seed under PSS during Rabi 2006-07 season in the States of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhatisgarh and Punjab from the farmers through State Cooperative Marketing Federations/ Oilseeds Growers Cooperative Federations wherever the prices ruled below the MSP.

[English]

**Proposals under National Coastal
Protection Project**

*558. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals received for approval under the National Coastal Protection Project; and

(b) the time by which approval and financial assistance would be released for them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) Schemes for anti-sea erosion works are planned and implemented by the respective State Governments. Realizing the importance of such works, the Central Water Commission requested the State Governments to identify the critical reaches and submit suitable proposal with a view to prepare a scheme for seeking external funding. State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamilnadu, West Bengaly Union Territory of Lakshadweep and Pondicherry have submitted the proposals. The details are given in the enclosed Statement. Based on the proposals received from the State Governments, a concept note was prepared and forwarded to Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) for identifying a suitable external funding agency. The DEA has forwarded the concept note to Asian Development Bank (ADB) for consideration. The ADB has approved administering technical assistance to the Government of India for technical studies on "Integrated Coastal Management and related Investment Development". An ADB Inception Mission visited the States during September-November 2006. An ADB Fact Finding Mission visited three States namely Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka during April-May, 2007. The decision about financial assistance by ADB is dependent upon the evaluation by the Mission.

Statement

*Details of proposals received from State Governments/UTs for Inclusion in the
scheme for seeking external funding*

Name of the State	Details of works Included	Amount of the proposal (Rs. In crores)	Locations/District included in the proposal
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	(1) Construction of seawall near beach erosion at uppada and nearby villages near Kakinada	35.65	Uppada and nearby villages near Kakinada and some places in West Godavari and Krishna Districts.

1	2	3	4
	(2) Protection arrangements from sea erosion to Chinnagollapalem (v) in West Godavari District		
	(3) Formation of tidal bank to Protect the villages of Kruthivenu Mandalam in Krishna District		
	(4) Repairs and Restoration of KET and Kona Tidal banks of 43 km. long in Krishna District		
Goa	(1) Construction of sea wall (7.50 km) Tiswadi Talukas.	55.00	Pernem, Bardez, Salcete, Canacona,
	(2) Reformation of sea wall (1.50 km)		
	(3) River Bank Protection Works (4.00 km)		
	(4) Reformation of damaged River Bank Protection Work (3.00 km)		
Gujarat	Anti-Sea-Erosion Works (61.295 kms)	400.22	Some place in Valsad, Navasari, Surat, Bharuch, Jamnagar, Bhavanagar, Amareli, Junagarh, districts.
Karnataka	(1) Construction of sea wall (49.875 Km)	291.716	Some places in Mangalore, Udupi and Kundapur Talukas in Dakshina Kannada District and Bhatkal, Honnavar, Kunta, Ankola and Karwar Talukas in Uttar Kannad District.
	(2) Reformation of Damaged sea wall (24.955)		
Kerala	(1) Construction of sea wall (52.065 km)	216.96	Some places in Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Thrissur, Manjeri Kozhikode, Thalessery, Kasargode Divisions.
	(2) Construction of groins (21 nos)		
	(3) Reformation of sea wall (59.448 km)		
Maharashtra	Construction of Bunds for Anti Sea-Erosion works (72.36 KM)	193.801	Some places in Mumbai, Mumbai Suburban, Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg Districts.
Orissa	(1) Construction of Sea Wall at open Beaches (66.20 KM)	304.517	Some places in Ganjam, Puri, Kendrapara, Balasore, Jagatsinghpur and Bhadrak District.
	(2) Construction of sea wall at mouth of rivers (23.35 KM)		

1	2	3	4
Tamil Nadu	Construction of 13.824 kms of sea walls/groins	167.692	Some places in Chennai North, Kancheepuram, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Thoothukudi, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts.
West Bengal	Construction of 10.75 kms of beach protection works and 36.50 kms of bank protection works in the tidal reaches of the rivers.	256.23	Some places in 24 Parganas (South), 24 Parganas (North) and Digha.
Puducherry	Providing replenishment/ reformation and standardization of rock revetment in Pondicherry region (5.40 km) and Mahe region (1.00 km)	25.50	Some places in Pondicherry, Mahe region.
Lakshadweep	72.57 kms of anti sea erosion works	142.307	A part of coastline in the Island of Agatti, Amini, Andrott, Bitra, Chetiat, Kadmat, Kalpeni, Kavaratti, Kiltan and Minicoy.

Regulatory Mechanism for the Environment Sector

*559. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has asked India to strengthen its multi-stake holder partnership and public participation in the environment sector as reported in 'The Hindu' dated April 11, 2007;

(b) If so, whether the Government proposes to expand the regulatory mechanism to match the needs of the economy and successful global practices and to increase the capacity and accountability of the environmental regulator to keep pace with growing mandates and demands; and

(c) If so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The World Bank in its report released in

April 2007 titled, "Strengthening Institutions for Sustainable Growth Country Environment Analysis for India" has identified the need to strengthen multi-stakeholder partnership and public participation in the environmental sector. The report recommends development of a plan and its execution on a long term national basis for supporting participation of all the stake-holders in environmental management.

(b) The Government is aware of the need to expand the regulatory mechanisms to match the needs of growing economy and make it consistent with global best practices. It is consistently strengthening various regulatory and administrative mechanisms including the incentive mechanisms at the disposal of environmental agencies. The Government has been reviewing and exploring new regulatory programmes currently being practiced in developed countries, and has introduced different approaches for different categories of polluting sources, particularly targeting activities, other than large point sources, that cause significant cumulative environmental impacts. Some of the current programmes include effective packages for clusters of Small and Medium Enterprises that combine focused enforcement efforts with extensive outreach and compliance assistance, recognizing the vast diversity of regulated sources in applying national discharge standards.

(c) The Government is taking a number of steps to strengthen the capacity and accountability of environmental regulators to meet the growing demands. Re-engineering of the Environmental Clearance process was undertaken from the year 2001 onwards culminating in New Environmental Impact Assessment Notification issued on 14.9.2006. The objectives of this Notification were to make the Environmental Clearance process effective, efficient and decentralized. Further, to mitigate the impact on environment, a provision for Environment Impact Assessment study has been made in the above Notification in order that impacts of development projects are identified and mitigation measures formulated at the planning stage of the project. Apart from these, the Government is working to enhance capacity building for pollution management and providing resources and international knowledge to the environmental agencies/ other stake-holders.

[Translation]

Employees of Media Organisations under EPFS

*560. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of media organisations in the country who have been covered under Employees Provident Fund (EPF) Scheme, State-wise;

(b) the number of employees out of the above who are regularly making payment of their subscription to the fund; and

(c) the names of organisations against whom legal action is being taken for recovery of provident fund subscription?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) and (b) As per available information 1,21,410 employees of media organizations are covered under the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme out of which contribution in respect of 1,06,611 employees is being received regularly. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The names of the organizations against whom legal action is being taken for recovery of provident fund subscription are given the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

Region-wise status of Media Organizations under the EPF & MP Act, 1952

Sl.No.	Name of Region	Number of employees of media organization in the country covered under EPF Scheme	Number of employees regularly making payment of their subscription
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15,586	11,939
2.	Bihar	1,198	1,198
3.	Chattisgarh	766	766
4.	Delhi	10,877	9,882
5.	Goa	583	583
6.	Gujarat	1,695	1,695
7.	Himachal Pradesh	48	48
8.	Haryana	284	284
9.	Jharkhand	778	511
10.	Karnataka	3,674	3,674
11.	Kerala	9,414	8,552
12.	Maharashtra	36,304	33,941
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2,903	2,271
14.	North East Regions	1,765	1,466
15.	Orissa	1,033	972
16.	Punjab	5,859	3,872
17.	Rajasthan	2,300	2,300
18.	Tamil Nadu	12,519	12,519
19.	Uttaranchal	280	280
20.	Uttar Pradesh	8,581	6,274
21.	West Bengal	4,963	3,584
Total		1,21,410	1,06,611

Statement II*Region-wise details of Media Organizations under the EPF & MP Act, 1952*

Sl. No.	Name of the Region	Name of organizations against whom legal actions taken
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	1. M/s. Newspaper & Publications
2.	Delhi	1. Veer Arjun 2. Associated Journal Ltd. 3. Zee Interactive Multimedia 4. Jain Studios
3.	Jharkhand	1. Samprati Prakashan
4.	Kerala	1. Muslim Printing & Publishing Co. 2. Indian Express (M) Ltd. 3. Janmabhumi Daily 4. Veekshanam Publishing 5. Kerala Times 6. Jeevan Telecasting Corpn. 7. Mangalam Publications India (P) Ltd. 8. Malayalam Communications Ltd.
5.	Maharashtra	1. Akshar Communications 2. Business India Ltd. 3. Microwave Communications Ltd. 4. Clothesline Media Pvt. Ltd. 5. Tele Video Communication Ind. P. Ltd. 6. Jalva Media Ind. P. Ltd. 7. DSJ Communications Ltd. 8. Venus Multimedia P. Ltd. 9. Symeom Communication 10. Valuable Media P. Ltd. 11. Vidarbha Publications 12. Daily Rashtrashakti
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Navin Duniya Press 2. The Hitwada 3. Hindi Express 4. Nav Bharat Press 5. Dainik Jagran

1	2	3
7.	North East Regions	1. Dainik Sonar Cachar 2. Ajir Asom 3. Rajashree Publications 4. Ramdhenu Prakashan (P) Ltd.
8.	Orissa	1. Matrubhumi 2. Swarjya Press 3. Utkal Sambad Prakashan (P) Ltd. 4. Express Publication 5. Prajatantra Prachar Samity 6. Dainik Asha
9.	Punjab	1. Hind Press 2. Hind Samachar Ltd.
10.	Uttar Pradesh	1. DA Chetna Prakashan
11.	West Bengal	1. The Statesman 2. Amrita Bazar Patrika 3. Sanchari Samachar 4. Aaja Bholi

Input Cost of Sugarcane

*561. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has worked out the input cost of sugarcane production;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the per hectare input cost of sugarcane recorded during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the States where the said cost is less or higher along with the reasons for the high or less input cost; and

(d) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) The cost of cultivation and per quintal cost of production of sugarcane is worked out based on "Comprehensive

Scheme for Studying the Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops in India" implemented through the State Agricultural and other Universities, on annual basis. The details of the latest available estimates of input costs measured in terms of expenses incurred in cash and kind including rent paid for leased-in-land of sugarcane cultivation in the major States during the years 2004-05 to 2006-07 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) As can be observed from the Annexure, lowest input cost of Rs. 18,845.56 per hectare was noticed for Uttar Pradesh during 2004-05 and highest Rs. 50,382.80 per hectare for Maharashtra during the same year. The

cost differences are due to factors like crop duration, technology adopted, inputs used and their prices, the proportion of planted and ratoon sugarcane etc.

In order to ensure that the farmers get remunerative prices for their sugarcane crop, Government announces the Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) of Sugarcane every year. Some States also announce State Advised Prices over and above the SMP. Further to increase the production and productivity of sugarcane, assistance is provided to States for demonstration and training, implements, seed multiplication and drip irrigation infrastructure.

Statement

Input Costs (A2+FL) of Cultivation of Sugarcane

	(Rs. per Hectare)		
Major Sugarcane growing States	2004-05	2005-06*	2006-07*
Andhra Pradesh	31679.42	40248.78	35179.01
Haryana	20506.02	28147.68	27194.34
Karnataka	38873.46	36425.76	39608.47
Maharashtra	50382.80	46768.24	49211.33
Tamil Nadu	42167.96	47814.79	45125.69
Uttar Pradesh	18845.56	22944.59	23652.03

*Projected Costs by Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP)

Note: 1. A2 cost of cultivation includes all expenses in cash and kind on seed, fertilizer, irrigation, human, animal & machine labour etc. including rent paid for leased-in land.

2. FL: Imputed value of family labour.

Review of Working of CAPART

5048. SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the activities being carried out by the Council for Advancement for People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) in Rajasthan alongwith schemes during the last three years;

(b) whether the activities of CAPART are reviewed on regular basis;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of proposals lying pending in CAPART, region-wise; and

(e) the reasons for such pendency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) The main activities which are being carried out by CAPART in Rajasthan pertain to construction of houses with smokeless chulhas

and latrines, excavation/renovation of water storage tanks, leveling and improvement of land for agriculture, afforestation, construction of low cost latrines, installation of hand pumps, training programmes for self employment, construction of vermi-compost pits, construction of fuel efficient crematoria, cultivation of medicinal plants, organization of general awareness camps, construction of check dams, organization of Gram Shree Melas etc. These activities are being taken up under various schemes of CAPART such as Public Cooperation (PC), Advancement of Rural Technology Scheme (ARTS), Organization of Beneficiaries (OB), Innovative Rural Housing (IRH), Watershed Development (WSD) etc.

The schemes sanctioned to the NGOs in Rajasthan State during last three years together with the total amount sanctioned and released are indicated in the enclosed Statement I.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. In order to streamline the functioning of CAPART, a review Committee was set up by the Govt. in the year 2002 under the chairmanship of the Secretary (RD). Based on the recommendations of the Committee, some of the steps which CAPART has

taken related to re-structuring the National Standing Committees and re-defining the financial powers of different authorities/committees in CAPART. Further, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Vinay Shankar was constituted to look into the aspect of delay in handling projects and procedural bottlenecks and suggest measures for streamlining the functioning of CAPART. The Committee submitted its report along with various recommendations for streamlining the functioning of CAPART. CAPART has initiated measures to implement the recommendations of the Committee.

(d) 2180 proposals are pending in various States as on 7th May, 2007. The details are given in the enclosed Statement II.

(e) The main reason for pendency relates to lack of essential information/documents in respect of Project Proposals, the obtaining of which from the voluntary organisations located in remote areas takes lot of time. The eligible project proposals, however, are under various stages of process viz. scrutiny, pre-funding appraisals and for consideration of National Standing Committee/Regional Committee concerned.

Statement I

(Amount in Rs.)

S.No.	Scheme	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
		Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1.	ARTS	4932942	4368478	1118800	1072250	20164977	1993764
2.	PC	1781821	1781821	3377220	3200202	47371200	1830560
3.	OB	565000	565000	—	—	97642	43328
4.	Others **	200000	200000	8285575	7494857	9887494	5010547

ARTS - Advancement of Rural Technology Scheme

PC - Public Cooperation

OB- Organization of Beneficiaries of Anti-Poverty Programme

**Other schemes include Natural Resource Development & Management (NRDM), Rural Infrastructure Development Scheme (RIDS), Rural Industrialization, Income Generation & Market Access (RIIMA), Gramin Vikas Andolan (GVA), Technologies for Rural Development and Promotion of Information Technology (TRDIT), Human Resource Development (HRD) and Empowerment of Women, SC/ST & Disadvantage Groups & for person with disabilities in Rural Areas (EWSCD).

Statement II*State-wise No. of Proposals Pending (as on 7.5.07)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Proposals Pending
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	248
2.	Assam	92
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6
4.	Bihar	151
5.	Chhatisgarh	3
6.	Chandigarh	—
7.	Delhi	—
8.	Gujarat	48
9.	Haryana	157
10.	Himachal Pradesh	30
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	28
12.	Jharkhand	21
13.	Karnataka	133
14.	Kerala	93
15.	Madhya Pradesh	58
16.	Maharashtra	28
17.	Manipur	122
18.	Meghalaya	5
19.	Mizoram	2
20.	Nagaland	30
21.	Orissa	112
22.	Punjab	30
23.	Rajasthan	66
24.	Sikkim	1
25.	Tamilnadu	28
26.	Tripura	17

1	2	3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	558
28.	Uttaranchal	43
29.	West Bengal	69
30.	Goa	1
31.	Pondicherry	—
Total		2180

*[English]***Soft Loans to Companies for R&D**

5049. CH. MUNAWAR HASSAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has been sanctioning huge amount of soft loans to various companies for research and development;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the parameters adopted for sanctioning of loan;

(d) the number of companies to whom the amounts of loans granted, the period of loan and the name of the project;

(e) the present status of the recovery of loan;

(f) whether any companies have gone sick after the grant of loans; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. CSIR under the New Millennium Indian Technology Leadership Initiative (NMITLI) programme provides soft loan to industry with 3% Interest for pursuing R&D for well focused projects, in public-private Partnership mode. The details of the loan released in different projects are given in the enclosed Statement. The loan is repayable in 10 yearly installments alongwith interest after completion of the project.

(c) For selecting Industry Originated Projects the procedure is very exhaustive. It starts with a press advertisement in leading national dailies and personal letters to a large number of industries. The proposals so received are then screened and shortlisted by a broad based committee. The shortlisted proposals are then segregated into broad groups of disciplines and referred to three individual experts in the area for their assessment and rating on a 1 to 10 scale (ten being highest and one being the lowest). The top rated one or two proposals in each group are then taken for development of focused proposals with the help of domain experts. The proposals so developed are then presented to the High Power Committee (HPC) for consideration and recommendation. Based on the recommendation of HPC, the Governing Body of CSIR approves the proposals. Usually, on an average less than 5% of the proposals are funded under the scheme. The eligibility for sanctioning the loan to the industry interalia includes:

- * Companies registered in India and having more than 50% of shareholding by Indians/Non-resident Indians;
- * The company must have an R&D Centre, registered with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR), Government of India. If not, the firm undertakes to take steps to get its R&D Centre so recognized within 12 months.
- * Upto two projects of any company are supported under the NMITLI Scheme at any given time.

(d) and (e) The loan has been granted to 23 companies. The details of loan released and amount refunded so far are shown in the enclosed Statement.

(f) No company has so far reported sick.

(g) Does not arise.

Statement

Detail of Loan Released

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Project Name	Company Name	Apper. Loan	Sanctioned Loan	Loan refunded upto 31.3.2007
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	5 & 25 kw decentralized power packs	Sud-Chemie India Ltd., New Delhi	50.00	50.00	20.45
2.	Latent M. Tuberculosis: New Targets, Drug Delivery system, bio-enhancers and therapeutics	Lupin Ltd.	1016.00	1016.00	
3.	Nano-material catalysts and associated process technology for alkylation/acylation/nitration of well identified industrial chemicals, pre-reforming of hydro-carbons and sulphur removal (<50 ppm) from petroleum fuels	Sud-Chemie India Ltd., New Delhi	95.00	95.00	38.57
4.	Versatile, portable PC based software for bioinformatics	TCS, Hyderabad Jalaja Techn. Bang. FTIL, Secunderbad	954.00 24.00 40.00	954.00 24.00 40.00	309.33 6.83
5.	Clinical studies of an oral herbal formulation for treatment of psoriasis	Lupin Ltd., Mumbai	918.00	915.96	

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Development of novel biotech therapeutic molecule—Lysostaphin	BBIL	655.00	560.62	
7.	Microbiological conversion of Erythromycin to Clarithromycin and other novel biologically active molecules	Alembic Ltd., Vadodara	28.50	28.50	11.54
8.	Novel molecular diagnostics for eye diseases and low vision enhancement devices	LOPL, Pune Xcyton Diagnostic, Bangalore Intra Ocular	14.75 75.12 0.00	14.75 69.56	
9.	Recombinant approach to produce α -linolenic acid and docosahexanoic acid (DHA) in sunflower and yeast	Avestha Gengraime	286.00	303.50	
10.	A cost effective Simple Office Computing (Sofcomp) platform to replace PC	Encore Software	330.00	320.00	38.30
11.	A PC based high-end 3D visualization platform for computational biology—'Darshee'	Strand Genomics, Bangalore	192.80	186.40	70.71
12.	Improved Genome Annotation Through a Combination of Machine Learning and Experimental Methods: Plasmodium falciparum As a Case Study	TCS, Hyderabad	291.00	194.00	
13.	Development of Novel Fungicides	RRC, Bangalore	280.00	188.29	
14.	Novel Express System	Biocon Shantha Biotech	40.30 34.16	28.20 34.12	
15.	Development of Globally competitive 'Triple-Play' Broadband Technology	Divinet	938.75	938.75	
16.	Market seeding of SofComp and Mobilis to develop wide-ranging applications as well as increase awareness	Encore Software	537.00	537.00	
17.	Development of an integrated micro PCR system with in-situ identification	Biotech	606.37	450.41	
18.	Novel formulation for treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis - clinical studies	Lupin Ltd.	443.00	213.00	
19.	Development of high throughput marker assisted selection systems for improvement of drought tolerance and fibre quality related traits in Cotton	JK Agri, Hyderabad	843.10	211.20	
20.	Novel method for development of B-type Natriuretic peptide (BNP) for diagnosis and treatment of congestive heart failure	Virchow Biotech, Hyd	414.70	298.10	

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Development of Next Generation Plasma Display Technology a 50" High Definition (HD) TV Prototype	Samtel Color, Ghaz.	2063.00	1000.00	
22.	Development of chipset for wireless sensor networks based on ultra-wide band technology	Virtual wire tech, ND	460.00	137.00	
23.	Value added polymeric materials from renewable resources: Lactic acid and lactic acid based polymers	Godavari, Mumbai	485.00	210.00	
Total			7829.75	9018.36	495.73

Public Sector Banks Abroad

5050. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of the Public Sector banks presently operating in foreign countries;

(b) the number out of them running in losses; and

(c) the money for these banks have to pay to Government of that country where they have their branch/branches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) There are 109 branches/units of public sector banks functioning overseas, as on February 28, 2007.

(b) Reserve Bank of India has reported that three overseas branches of State Bank of India and one each of Bank of India and Bank of Baroda were running in losses as on March 31, 2006.

(c) The foreign offices of Indian banks have to pay statutory dues as per the regulatory requirements of the respective host countries, including payments relating to tax on profits, fees for renewal of licence, etc.

Co-operative Group Housing Societies in Delhi

5051. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Co-operative Group Housing Societies (CGHSs) allotted land by Delhi Development Authority (DDA) from 1997 to 2004;

(b) whether records/credentials of societies were verified;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of the CGHSs in Delhi that have submitted particulars for draw of lots to Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Delhi alongwith their date of submission of documents;

(e) whether any time limit has been fixed for Registrar, Co-operative Societies to clear the proposals for allotment;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether any Group Housing Society has been cleared by Registrar, Co-operative Societies for allotment of flats in Delhi; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (c) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that during the period from 1997 to 2004, 101 Co-operative Group Housing Societies, as per the enclosed Statement, were allotted land.

DDA has further informed that it allots land to the societies cleared/recommended by the office of Registrar of Co-operative Societies (RCS), Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD).

(d) RCS, GNCTD has stated that out of these 101 societies, the following societies have submitted proposals for draw of lots but have not supplied the documents as required under the provisions of the Delhi Co-operative Societies (DCS) Act and Rules and the directives issued under Rule 77 of DCS Rules 1973:

Sl.No.	Name of Society	Date of submission
1.	Chinar	15.02.06
2.	Consulting Engineers	13.07.06
3.	Asha Deep	24.07.04
4.	Shiam	28.08.04
5.	Diamond Square	March, 07
6.	Bharat Jagriti	April, 04
7.	Satyam	28.03.05
8.	Karuna Vihar	Information is being collected from RCS, GNCTD
9.	Crown	
10.	Jai Bhawani	
11.	Sanmati	
12.	Pragatisheel	
13.	Appu Enclave	
14.	New Rashtriya	

(e) and (f) No time limit has been fixed by the RCS. However, the Society is required to submit complete documents in compliance with the directives issued from time to time by the RCS and as per circular dated 30.09.2005 for verification of the proposal for draw of flats and after scrutiny, the proposal is sent to a committee appointed under Rule 77 of DCS: Rules which recommends the list to DDA.

(g) No, Sir.

(h) The RCS, GNCTD have informed that most of these Societies have enrolled members in violation of Rule 24(2) of DCS Rules, 1973. The issue of enrolment of members by Societies in violation of Rule 24, (2) of DCS Rules 1973 is *sub judice*. The Court has directed CBI/Crime Branch and the RCS to enquire into such allegations. Further, almost all the societies which were allotted land during 1997-2004 are being investigated by the CBI on the directions of Hon'ble High Court in CWP No. 10066 of 2004 titled Yogiraj Krishna CGHS Vs. DDA & Others. The proposals for draw of lots cannot be considered without the direction of the High Court. The societies have also not submitted the documents required as per the provisions of the DCS Act and various directives issued under section 77 of DCS Rules by the GNCTD from time to time in spite of the reminders issued by the RCS office.

Statement

Names of the Societies Allotted Land by DDA since 1997

Year	Sl.No.	Dwarka	Dheerpur	Viswas Nagar
1	2	3	4	5
1997			NIL	NIL
1998	1.	Anant		
	2.	Appu Enclave		
	3.	Apni		
	4.	Asha		
	5.	Brahma (Bihar)		
	6.	Bhagwati		
	7.	Baroda House		
	8.	Bairwa Bharti		

1	2	3	4	5
	9.	Bharat Jagrat I		
	10.	Belur		
	11.	Chinar		
	12.	Crown		
	13.	Consulting Engg.		
	14.	Diamond Square		
	15.	Dharam		
	16.	D.J.A.		
	17.	Dhanpothwar		
	18.	Gulistan		
	19.	Guru Ram Dass		
	20.	Himachali		
	21.	IRCON		
	22.	Jai Bhawani		
	23.	Janaksar		
	24.	Jhelam Arorvansh		
	25.	Jamia (Shabad)		
	26.	Karor		
	27.	Kanak Durga		
	28.	Karuna Vihar		
	29.	Manokamana		
	30.	Mahavir		
	31.	Maharaja Saini		
	32.	Nistade		
	33.	Navel Tech. Officers		
	34.	Niji		
	35.	New Rastriya		
	36.	Pragatisheel		
	37.	Quetta		

1	2	3	4	5
	38.	Rashi		
	39.	Raj Vihar		
	40.	Raman Vihar		
	41.	Sahman Vihar		
	42.	Shivani		
	43.	Shiv Shankar		
	44.	Seema		
	45.	Shri New Anamika		
	46.	S.B. Youth		
	47.	Satyam		
	48.	Shri Durga		
	49.	Sarva Satyam		
	50.	Sarva Sanghi		
	51.	Sunny Valley		
	52.	Shri Ganesh		
	53.	Shri Shiyam		
	54.	Samrat Ashoka		
	55.	Vijay		
	56.	Vishrantika		
1999	—	—	NIL	NIL
2000	—	—	NIL	NIL
2001	1.	Bhartiya	Asharya	Neel Gagan
	2.	Chitrakoot Dham	Bankman's	Alankrit
	3.	Durga Pooja	Indian Staticals Institution	Sarv Kalyan
	4.	Delhi State Newspaper	Living Joint	
	5.	Gulshan-E-Iqbal	Lok Priya	
	6.	I.D.C	Sarvottam	
	7.	Indian Airlines Cargo	Sri Ram Dev	

1	2	3	4	5
	8.	Jan Vikas	Shahnaz	
	9.	Mahajan Shree	Shanyouth	
	10.	New Avantika	Safdarjung	
	11.	People Conservative	Shantanu	
	12.	Prem Milan	Sheel (Rose Merry)	
	13.	Shree Radhakrishna	Uttar Bharat Govt. Employees	
	14.	Vasudhara	Palwal	
	15.	Bhagwati	New Anamika	
2002	—	Nil	Nil	Nil
2003	1.	Arvind	Nil	Nil
	2.	Chander Lok		
	3.	Lords		
	4.	N.T.P.C. Employees		
	5.	Railway Line Staff		
	6.	Roop Villa		
	7.	Slueth		
	8.	Sea Shaw		
	9.	Saptaparni		
	10.	Nishat		
	11.	Om		
	12.	Sri Sanmati		
2004	—	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		83	15	3

NABARD Assistance to Himachal Pradesh

5052. DR. COL. (RETD.) DHANI RAM SHANDIL:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has sanctioned loan to Himachal Pradesh for construction of rural roads, bridges and new irrigation projects etc. during the year 2006-07;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount sanctioned and released to Himachal Pradesh for rural infrastructure in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. NABARD has sanctioned loan to Himachal Pradesh for construction of rural roads, bridges and irrigation projects, etc. under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) during the year 2006-07. The details are as follows:

Sl. No.	Activity	RIDF loan sanctioned during 2006-07	
		No. of projects	Amount in Rs. Crore
1.	Minor Irrigation	152	46.22
2.	Rural Roads	86	111.51
3.	Rural Bridges	25	20.37
4.	Flood Protection	3	24.58
5.	Watershed Development	28	2.31
6.	Rural Drinking Water Supply	72	65.15
7.	Animal Husbandry	288	3.85
Total		654	273.99

(c) Since inception of RIDF in 1995-96, NABARD has sanctioned a total of 3780 projects with an assistance of Rs. 1,513.64 crore to Himachal Pradesh. As against this, an amount of Rs. 994.93 crore only has been availed by the State Government upto 31 March, 2007.

Fluorosis Mitigation Centre

5053. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question Nos. 1404 and 1607 on August 04, 2006 and December 01, 2006 respectively and state:

(a) whether any decision so far has been taken in the matter of establishment of Fluorosis Mitigation Centre (FMC) in the country

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

(c) the time by which it is likely to be established indicating the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to set up Regional Fluorosis Mitigation Centres at Gandhinagar and Hyderabad by way of upgradation of existing Institutions. In this regard, the respective State Governments have been requested to send their detailed proposals for strengthening the identified institutions.

[Translation]

Construction of Dwelling Units

5054. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of dwelling units constructed under 'Housing for all' scheme during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the expenditure incurred on construction of these dwelling units during the said period;

(c) whether finance under the scheme has been provided by HUDCO; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) There is no such centrally sponsored scheme namely 'Housing for all' under this Ministry. However, the Government has launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) to assist cities and towns in taking up housing and infrastructural facilities for the urban poor in 63 cities in the country under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) Programme. In relation to non-Mission cities, the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) has been launched with the objective of providing

housing and slum upgradation with a healthy and enabling environment in terms of basic infrastructure facilities. Both BSUP and IHSDP are under implementation since December, 2005.

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

[English]

Namrup Thermal Power Project

5055. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Detailed Project Report for setting up of a 110 MW Namrup Thermal Power project has been submitted to the Union Government for financial assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any foreign assistance has been sought in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Smuggling of High Speed Diesel

5056. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is rampant smuggling of High Speed Diesel (HSD) into India via Gujarat and Maharashtra coasts;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith estimated loss to the exchequer on account of customs duty; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check smuggling of HSD into the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The details of the cases booked for smuggling of High Speed Diesel (HSD) into India via Gujarat and Maharashtra coasts for the last three years are as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	No. of cases	Revenue involved
2004-05	5	3.16
2005-06	—	—
2006-07	5	4.07

The above figures do not indicate that there is rampant smuggling of High Speed Diesel (HSD) into India.

(c) All field formations including Directorate of Revenue Intelligence have been alerted to prevent and thwart any attempt to Smuggle High Speed Diesel (HSD) into the country.

Formation of Banking Code

5057. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India in February 2006 formed the Banking Codes and Standards Board of India (BCSBI) with an aim to evaluate, supervise and enforce observance of the code by banks;

(b) if so, whether the commercial banks continue to violate the Reserve Bank of India norms in regard to acknowledgement of cheques;

(c) whether some banks charging Rs. 10 for acknowledging cheques at counters; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) together with 11 other banks in India has set up the Banking Codes and Standards Board of India (BCSBI) in February 2006 to monitor and ensure that banking codes and standards voluntarily adopted by banks are adhered to, in letter and spirit, while providing services to individual customers.

(b) to (d) No such instance has been reported by RBI in this regard.

Banks have been allowed to fix the service charges for various types of services rendered by them, with the approval of their Board of Directors, with effect from September, 1999. However, RBI has advised banks that while fixing service charges for various type of services provided by them, they should ensure that charges are reasonable and not out of line with the average cost of providing these services. Further, banks have also been advised to ensure that the customers with low volume of activities are not penalized. In case of any violation of extant guidelines of RBI by a bank, appropriate regulatory action is taken by RBI.

[Translation]

Jhuggi Dwellers in Urban Areas

5058. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has sent any proposal seeking subsidy for providing accommodation to the poor Jhuggi dwellers in urban areas of the State;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has taken any decision regarding the approval of said proposal and allocation of funds for the purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the amount demanded by the State Government and the amount approved and actually allocated by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Scheme	No. of Detailed Project received	No. of Detailed Project Approved	Total Project cost (Rs. in Cr.)	Project cost approved (Rs. in Cr.)	Admissible Central Share Approved (Rs. in Cr.)	Amount released as Additional Central Assistance (Rs. in Cr.)
Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)	33	31	3242.07	2934.82	1299.50	287.58
Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)	28	16	280.03	152.67	120.71	55.80

[English]

Mauda Power Project

5059. SHRI TUKARAM GANGADHAR GADAKH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation had proposed setting up of a 1000 MW coal based power plant at Mauda, Nagpur;

(b) if so, whether despite repeated requests from the Government of Maharashtra, the NTPC has not prepared and submitted the feasibility report to the Union Government;

(c) if so, the reasons for delay; and

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (d) NTPC Ltd. proposes to set up Mauda Thermal Power Project (2x500 MW) at Mauda in Nagpur District of Maharashtra. Site specific studies and investigations have been completed. Feasibility Report for the project has been finalized and the same has been approved by the Project Sub-committee of NTPC Board on 30th January, 2007. Action has been initiated for obtaining necessary clearances including clearance from State Pollution Control Board and for acquisition of land. Subject to timely clearances, the project is envisaged to be commissioned during XI Plan period.

Institutes of Bio-Technology

5060. SHRI RANEN BARMAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make Institutes of Bio-Technology as self-sustaining Institutes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Under the administrative control of the Department of Biotechnology, the following seven Autonomous Institutions are functioning:-

- (i) National Institute of Immunology (NII), New Delhi
- (ii) National Centre for Plant Genome Research (NCPGR), New Delhi
- (iii) Institute of Life Sciences (ILS), Bhubaneswar
- (iv) National Centre for Cell Science (NCCS), Pune
- (v) Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics (CDFD), Hyderabad
- (vi) Institute of Bioresources and Sustainable Development (IBSD), Imphal
- (vii) National Brain Research Centre (NBRC), Manesar

The broad mandate of these institutes is to undertake and promote, guide and coordinate research of high calibre in basic and applied areas of biotechnology such as immunology, stem cell biology, cancer biology, DNA fingerprinting & diagnostics, neuroscience developing

transgenic plants with improved agronomic characters and nutritive qualities etc. All these institutions are funded through core grants under Plan head. In case of NII and NCCS expenditure is also met to a small extent under Non-Plan allocations annually.

The basic and applied research in these institutes generates patents, publications & prototype technologies. The only source of income other than plan/non-plan grant support from the Government is in the form of royalties in transfer of technologies to industries. However, the revenue realized from the technology transfer activities can only meet a fraction of expenditure involved in biotechnology research which is expensive and requires long gestation period for technology development, validation and transfer. Therefore, there are no proposals for making these institutes self sustainable in the near future.

[Translation]

Banks in North Eastern Region

5061. SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to improve the functioning of the Public Sector Banks in North Eastern Region as per the recommendation of the Committee on Financial Sector Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) A High Level Monitoring Group under the Chairmanship of Deputy Governor, RBI has been constituted in February, 2007 to monitor the implementation of recommendations of the Committee on Financial Sector Plan to improve the functioning of public sector banks in North East Region. Apart from this, a Monitoring Group has also been constituted under the Chairmanship of Regional Director, North East States, RBI, Guwahati to regularly review the credit flow from banks in the region.

[English]

Indo-US Co-operation in Energy Sector

5062. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and United States of America (USA) have discussed cooperation for development and deployment of energy technologies during US Energy Secretary's visit to India in order to give a major push to trade and investment in the energy sector;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether any agreement has been reached in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) Ways to boost energy cooperation between the two countries, including strengthening cooperation under the five working groups covering coal, renewable energy and new technologies, oil & gas, civil nuclear and power & energy efficiency established under the bilateral Indo-US Energy Dialogue, were discussed during the US Secretary of Energy's visit to India during March 20-22, 2007.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Collection of Service tax on Selected Services by States

5063. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Technical Committee on right to collect service tax on selected services has given its report;

(b) if so, whether the Government has arrived at any decision on the issue of giving the States the right to collect service tax on selected services of intra-State nature;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The issue of 'Giving the States the right to collect Service Tax on

selected services of intra-State nature' was being discussed with the States in the context of working out a package for compensating the States for the revenue loss as a result of the phasing out of the Central Sales Tax (CST). The Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC) had constituted a Technical Committee of State Commissioners of Commercial Taxes to work out various possible options for compensation of revenue loss on account of phasing out of CST. This Committee submitted its Report in May, 2006. This was followed by several rounds of discussions on various issues between the Central Government and the EC and finally, a consensus was arrived at in the Meeting of Union Finance Minister with the State Finance Ministers held on 22.02.2007.

(b) and (c) As per the consensus arrived at with the States, the Central Government has agreed for transfer of 77 Services of intra-State nature to the States for collection and appropriation of the tax revenue, out of which 33 Services are presently being taxed by the Centre. The levy of Service Tax on these Services shall, however, continue to remain with the Central Government, reflecting the current Constitutional provisions. Further, in view of the request of the States that the Centre may continue to collect the Service Tax on these Services for one more year (i.e. during 2007-08) as they need at least one year's time to set up administrative machinery for collection of service tax, the Central Government shall continue to collect the tax revenue during 2007-08 and the amount shall be released to the States through the budgetary process.

(d) The question does not arise.

[English]

Tax-GDP Ratio

5064. SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVRAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether tax-GDP ratio in India is less as compared to other countries like Brazil, South Africa, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether revenue foregone under the central tax system accounts for about 50% of total tax collections in 2005-06 and 2006-07;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Kelkar Committee had recommended the phasing out of exemptions;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The gross tax-GDP ratio in respect of direct taxes, after rising from 3.81 per cent in 2003-04 to 4.25 per cent in 2004-05, has increased further to 4.63 per cent in 2005-06 and to 5.60 per cent in 2006-07.

In regard to indirect taxes, the gross tax-GDP ratio, after rising from 9.2 per cent in 2003-04 to 9.8 per cent in 2004-05, has increased further to 10.5 per cent in 2005-06 (RE) and to 11.4 per cent in 2006-07.

This Department does not maintain such details for other countries.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Revenue foregone as a percent of gross tax collection is estimated to be 56.43% in financial year 2005-06 and 50.27% in financial year 2006-07 (includes both direct & indirect taxes which is reflected in the Budget document). The revenue foregone is estimated to be Rs. 2,06,700 crore in financial year 2005-06 and Rs. 2,35,191 crore in financial year 2006-07.

(e) and (f) The Kelkar Committee in its report on direct taxes had recommended the phasing out of all exemptions in the Income-tax Act which had outlived their utility. It had recommended moderate tax rates along with few exemptions to bring about a modern and stable tax regime. It had specifically recommended for the elimination of deduction under Section 80C for interest income; exemption under Section 10 in respect of interest income from bonds, debentures etc.; deduction under Sections 10A and 10B available to units exporting from software technology parks, special economic zones etc. and to 100% export oriented units; deduction under Section 33AC available to shipping companies; deduction under Section 80-1A, 80-1B, 80JJA, 80JJAA etc.

The Kelkar Committee had further recommended removal of customs and excise duty exemptions, especially the end-use based ones, as far as possible.

(g) Review of exemptions/deductions is an ongoing process and efforts are being made to weed out exemptions/deductions particularly those that are end-use based or have outlived their utility or need certification or give rise to disputes. Further, some exemptions have also been allowed to sunset.

Clearance at Inland Container Depots

5065. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether import and export activities in the Inland Container Depots have been stopped in view of instructions issued by the Central Board of Excise and Customs on January 22, 2007;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the difficulties being faced by the exporters/importers due to this; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that genuine exporters/importers do not suffer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) The instructions dated January 22, 2007 issued by the Central Board of Excise and Customs restrict the import of drugs into India through specified places as mentioned in rule 43 A of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. No Inland Container Depot is mentioned in the said rules. Hence, importers/exporters are not able to get clearance of drugs and cosmetics through Inland Container Depots.

(d) The Government is examining this issue and has already taken up the matter with the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

SBI (Subsidiary Banks 'Laws) Amendment Bill

5066. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given its approval for carrying out the amendments to the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks Laws) Amendment Bill, 2006;

(b) if so, the reasons for carrying out the amendments in the Bill;

(c) the impact of these amendments on its subsidiaries like State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, State Bank of Patiala and State Bank of Mysore etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) The State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks Laws) Amendment Bill, 2006 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 22nd May, 2006. The Bill was referred to the Standing Committee of Parliament on Finance by the Hon'ble Speaker. The Standing Committee in its report recommended certain modifications to the Bill. In accordance with the recommendations of the Standing Committee, the Government has approved amendments to the aforesaid Bill. The amendments proposed would enhance flexibility of the Board of Directors, improve corporate governance and provide power to the Boards of the subsidiary banks to frame regulations.

Revenue from Pharma Units

5067. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of revenue collected by the Excise Department from the Pharma Units during last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether any difficulty arise in collection of revenue on such units; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The revenue collected from the pharmaceuticals units during the last three years is as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Central Excise Revenue	
	PLA (i.e. in cash)	CENVAT credit utilisation
2004-05	1616.40	1553.08
2005-06	2265.12	1617.38
2006-07*	2033.14	1827.14

*Provisional

(b) and (c) No general difficulty in the collection of revenue from such units has been brought to the notice of the Ministry.

Science and Technology Projects of Tamil Nadu

5068. SHRIMATI K. RANI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals forwarded by the Government of Tamil Nadu to Union Government regarding setting up of Science and Technology Projects during the last two years;

(b) the number of proposals approved and rejected with reasons for rejection; and

(c) the number of proposals which are lying pending with the Union Government and the steps being taken to clear them?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) No proposal has been forwarded by the Government of Tamil Nadu to the Union Government regarding setting up of Science & Technology projects during the last two years. However, the Ministry of Science & Technology in the Union Government has provided support to scientific research proposals received from research & development institutions, universities, voluntary organisations, state science and technology councils and other autonomous organisations in various states including the State of Tamil Nadu. According to available official statistics, the Union Government has funded 234 and 289 research and development projects at a total cost of Rs. 43.06 crores and Rs. 48.05 crores during the years 2003-04 and 2004-05 respectively in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Basel-II Norms for Banks

5069. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has issued Basel-II norms for banks operating in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the guidelines issued in this regard; and

(c) the extent to which customers will be benefited therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) RBI had, initially, issued draft guidelines for implementation of the New Capital Adequacy Framework on 15.2.2005, wherein the banks were required to implement the revised capital adequacy framework with effect from 31st March, 2007. However, taking into account the state of preparedness of the banking system, RBI has decided to provide banks some more time to put in place appropriate systems so as to ensure full compliance with Basel II norms. Foreign banks operating in India and Indian banks having presence outside India are to migrate to the standardized approach for credit risk and the basic indicator approach for operational risk under Basel II with effect from 31st March 2008. All other scheduled commercial banks are to migrate to these approaches under Basel II not later than 31st March, 2009.

(c) The Basel II norms are expected to foster financial stability by allowing banks to evaluate properly the various risks that they face, realign regulatory capital more closely with underlying risks and empower market participants to make informed judgements about the efficiency of banks. The sound and efficient functioning of banking sector would enable higher growth of the real sector and strengthen the social sector. The banks are also expected to take the risk profile of customers into account while advancing credit to them, and pricing such credit.

Indian Science Congress

5070. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether 94th Indian Science Congress was held at Chidambaram recently;

(b) if so, the resolution made and strategies chalked out for the protection of environment climate changes in the Congress; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to implement those strategies?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) The final recommendation of the 94th Indian Science Congress is still under preparation by the General President of 94th Indian Science Congress.

Strengthening of Agrometeorology Services

5071. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commission of Agricultural Meteorology of World Meteorological Organization has recommended for strengthening of Agrometeorology services and use of advanced IT to address agricultural hazards and early warning to farmers;

(b) if so, the capacity of IMD in fulfilling above challenges; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in modernizing and developing the equipment and instruments in IMD for more accurate and area-specific agro-climatic information for dissemination at the district level?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Commission of Agricultural Meteorology (CAGM) of World Meteorological Organization met in Delhi during 28th Oct. to 3rd Nov. 2006 and deliberated on the status of the Agrometeorology services across the world. CAGM made recommendations related to agricultural hazards and early warning to farmers.

The Ministry of Earth Sciences had appointed a committee in July 2006, which had worked out the plans for Agromet services for India. These plans were presented in the meeting and the world body appreciated the Agromet plans of India. General guidelines for strengthening of the Agrometeorology services and use of IT were generated.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Earth Sciences is now integrating the Agromet services by IMD and NCMRWF into one integrated service and the process will be effective from coming Kharif season of 2007. IMD is also taking up modernization plan in next two years and the Agromet services modernization is part of this exercise.

The Information to the farmers in the first phase of modernization will be supplied through 127 Agromet centres, one located in each of the Agro climatic zones with latest state of art technology & connectivity. This is in addition to the services that are being provided at present to the State Governments.

Credit to Small and Medium Enterprises

5072. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the Government relating to credit to small and medium enterprises (SMEs);

(b) whether the quantum of credit and the number of small scale industries units benefited from such credit has declined during the last three years;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Government of India had announced a Policy Package in Parliament on August 10, 2005 advising all Scheduled Commercial Banks including Public Sector Banks to fix their own targets for funding Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in order to achieve a minimum 20% year-on-year growth in credit to the SME sector.

(b) and (c) As at the end of March 2004, 2005 and 2006 the outstanding credit to SSI sector by the Public Sector Banks was Rs. 52646, 58311 and 82434 crore to 17.22, 17.10 and 17.28 lakh SSI accounts respectively. It may be observed from the above that the number of SSI accounts have declined slightly during 2004-05. However, the total advances to SSI sector has shown an upward trend. The reason for decline in number of accounts may be attributed to prudential writing off/compromise settlement of large number of small NPA accounts in SSI sector.

(d) Besides the above Policy Package, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has formulated a scheme to encourage banks to establish mechanisms for better co-ordination between their branches and branches of SIDBI for co-

financing of SMEs on mutually agreeable operational modalities. Modification in Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme for upgradation of SSI sector, introduction of Credit Rating Scheme by National Small Industries Corporation and setting up of SME Rating Agency by SIDBI are some other measures taken by the Govt. and RBI to increase the credit flow to SME sector. Further, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been enacted to cater to the needs of SME sector.

Urban Solid Waste Management

5073. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to design and launch schemes to assist the States in urban solid waste management; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. 'Urban Solid Waste Management' is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Government/Urban Local Bodies to provide adequate waste management facilities to population in urban areas of the country. However, with a view to assisting the State Governments in urban solid waste management, the Government of India has launched two reform oriented programmes i.e. (i) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) (ii) Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Town (UIDSSMT) for implementing urban infrastructure projects including Solid Waste Management in all urban areas of the country in December, 2005 with a targeted time period of 7 years i.e. up to 2012. Under Sub-Mission on Urban Infrastructure and Governance of JNNURM, 63 cities with population more than a million as per 2001 census, the State capitals and cities of cultural, tourist and historical importance are eligible for central assistance. Under UIDSSMT, all other towns not covered under the above said Sub-Mission are eligible for additional central assistance.

The Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India, has notified the 'Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000' for the Urban Local Bodies, District Administrations and the Urban

Development Department of the State Governments for proper and scientific management of municipal solid waste.

Financing of SEZ

5074. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:
SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to review the Reserve Bank of India decision to treat bank financing of SEZ projects as exposure to commercial real estate which attract higher interest rates as compared to infrastructure projects;

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

(c) the manner in which the Government proposes to limit the share of banks in such SEZ projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Decisions on prudential norms to be followed by banks are taken by Reserve bank of India (RBI) as the regulator. Keeping in view the current market conditions, RBI issued guidelines on 20th September, 2006, directing all commercial banks that the exposure of banks to entities for setting up Special Economic Zones (SEZs) or for acquisition of units in SEZs, which includes real estate would be treated as exposure to commercial real estate sector with immediate effect and banks would have to make provisions as also assign appropriate risk weights for such exposures as per the existing guidelines. While formulating these guidelines, RBI had also kept in view the lack of track record in lending for these activities and also the elements of SEZ regulations which, *inter-alia*, do not permit real estate in SEZs to be liberally sold. Risk weights, exposure limits, etc. in respect of banks for different activities are constantly kept under review by RBI.

(c) As a prudential measure aimed at avoidance of concentration of credit risks, the Reserve Bank of India has advised the banks to fix limits on their exposure to specific industry or sectors and has prescribed regulatory limits on banks' exposure to individual and group borrowers in India.

Import Duty on Natural Rubber

5075. SHRI PANNIAN RAVINDRAN:
SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN:
SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR:
SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the country-wise, rate of duty for import of natural rubber into India;

(b) whether the Government is considering any proposal to reduce import duty on natural rubber for purchases from Thailand;

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

(d) whether the Government is aware that due to increased imports during the year 2006-07, the indigenous price of natural rubber has come down to the detriment of rubber growers particularly in Kerala; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The general rate of customs duty for 'natural rubber latex' is 70% and it is 20% for 'natural rubber in all other forms'. However, under various trade agreements including 'Preferential Trade Agreements' and 'Free Trade Agreements', concessional rates of customs duty have been provided for import of natural rubber from specified countries, subject to fulfillment of specified criteria. Rate of duty applicable under these Agreements is as under:

S.No.	Country of origin	Rate of customs duty on natural rubber
1.	Bangladesh, People's Republic of China, Republic of Korea and Sri Lanka	(i) 39.9% for natural rubber latex (ii) 16% for natural rubber in other forms
2.	Nepal	Nil
3.	Bhutan	Nil

(b) and (c) At present, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government for reduction of import duty on natural rubber imported from Thailand.

(d) and (e) During 2006-07, Ministry of Finance has not received any representation from rubber growers indicating reduction in indigenous price of natural rubber during 2006-07 on account of increased imports. Interests of all concerned including rubber growers have been taken into account while fixing the customs duty rate.

DMRC Route Network

5076. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) has planned a network of about 100 kms. by 2010 focusing on the 2010 Commonwealth Games to be held in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details worked out so far and the present status thereof;

(c) the routes identified for this purpose;

(d) the likely date of completion of each route; and

(e) the metro stations identified on each route?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (e) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) has planned a network of 115.505 km. which is targeted for completion before 2010 Commonwealth Games. Out of this, network of about 60.83 km., i.e. extension, of Delhi Metro to Gurgaon, NOIDA, Central Secretariat to Badarpur and High Speed Express Link from New Delhi Railway Station to IGI Airport, has been specifically planned for completion by 2010 focusing on the Commonwealth Games.

Requisite details of the network are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

DMRC Route Network

Corridor	Length (in km.)	Cost (Rs. in crore)	Target date	Present status	Stations
1	2	3	4	5	6
Vishva Vidyalaya— Jahangir Puri	6.36	8676.00	October, 2009	14% work completed	Vishva Vidyalaya, GTB Nagar, Model Town, Azadpur, Adarsh Nagar and Jahangir Puri
Central Secretariat— Qutab Minar	12.525		June, 2010	1% work completed	Central Secretariat, Udyog Bhawan, Race Course, Jor Bagh, INA, AIIMS, Green Park, Hauz Khas, Malviya Nagar, Saket and Qutab Minar
Shahdara-Dilshad Garden	3.09		December, 2008	9% work completed	Shahdara, GTB Enclave, Jhilmil and Dilshad Garden
Indraprastha-New Ashok Nagar	8.074		June, 2009	7% work completed	Indraprastha, Yamuna Bank, Games Village, Mayur Vihar-I, Mayur Vihar-I Extension and New Ashok Nagar

1	2	3	4	5	6
Yamuna Bank-Anand Vihar ISBT	6.17	}	December, 2009	5% work completed	Yamuna Bank, Laxmi Nagar, Scope Tower, Preet Vihar, Karkar Duma and Anand Vihar ISBT
Kirti Nagar-Mundka (along with operational link to inderlok)	18.46		March, 2010	8% work completed	Kirti Nagar, Patel Nagar, Inderlok, Ashok Park Main, Shivaji Park, Madipur, Pachim Vihar, Sahdev Park, Peeragarhi, Udyog Nagar, Surajmal Stadium, Nangloi, Nangloi Railway Station, Rajdhani Park and Mundka
Extension of Delhi Metro to Gurgaon	14.47	1600.92	June, 2010	4% work completed	Outab Minar, Chhattarpur, Sultanpur, Ghitorni, Arjan Garh, Garden Estate, Sikandarpur, DT City Centre, IFFCo Chowk, Sushant Lok
Extension of Delhi Metro to NOIDA	7.00	840.56	June, 2009	Approved in principle' on 17.10.2006	NOIDA Sector-15, Sector 16, Sector-18, Botanical Garden, Golf Course, NOIDA Sector-32 City Centre
Central Secretariat-Badarpur	20.16	4012.00	June, 2010	Approved on 20.4.2007	Central Secretariat, Khan Market, Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium, Jangpura, Lajpat Nagar, Moolchand, East of Kailash, Nehru Place, Kalkaji Mandir, Govind Puri, Okhla, Jasola, Sarita Vihar, Mohan Estate, Tughlakabad, and Badarpur
Airport Express Link	19.2	3076.00	June, 2010	Approved on 20.4.2007	New Delhi, Railway Station, Shivaji Stadium, Dhaula Kuan, IGI Airport

[Translation]

APDRP

5077. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the main objectives of the Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) being run in the country;

(b) the details of districts selected under the said programme during the last two years, State-wise;

(c) the norms followed for selecting these districts under the programme; and

(d) the details of work undertaken in these districts so far?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) The Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) was launched in the year 2002-03 with the main objective of reduction in Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses, improving quality of supply of power and improving consumer satisfaction.

(b) APDRP is a project driven programme. Government of India assists the States in funding the projects for strengthening and up-gradation of sub-transmission and distribution system in high density urban and industrial areas i.e. towns. Projects for 14 towns at the estimated cost of Rs. 284.77 Crore were sanctioned during the year 2005-06. As the APDRP was approved only for implementation during X Plan, no new project was sanctioned during 2006-07. The state-wise details for 14 town projects are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The state power utilities select the towns in the districts where APDRP is to be implemented for strengthening and up-gradation of the distribution system and submit the projects to Government of India for approval. The works undertaken in the sanctioned projects are augmentation of Feeders & Distribution Transformers, Metering, Renovation & Modernization of Sub-stations and Distribution Transformers, Capacitor Placement, Service Connection Improvement, IT enabling including Sub-Station Automation, Bifurcation of feeders and Reconductoring etc.

Statement

The State-wise details for 14 town projects sanctioned under APDRP during year 2005-06

Sl.No.	Name of Town	Project Cost (Rs. Cr.)
1	2	3
Chhattisgarh		
1.	Jagdalpur	3.33
Karnataka		
2.	Mangalore	17.34
3.	Udupi	8.85

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh		
4.	Betul	2.48
5.	Khaniyadhana	0.29
6.	Kolaras	0.48
7.	Pohari	0.13
8.	Karera	0.56
9.	Narwar	0.42
Maharashtra		
10.	Thane City	126.87
11.	Mulund & Bhandup	72.50
Punjab		
12.	Dhuri	6.19
Uttar Pradesh		
13.	Badaun & Ujhani	18.62
14.	8 towns under Mainpuri	26.73
Total		284.77

[English]

Public Sector Banks functioning without Chief Executives

5078. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) The details of the public sector banks functioning without Chief Executives as on date;

(b) since when the post of Chief Executives have been lying vacant in these banks, and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to fill up these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) Chairman and Managing Director (CMD) of Oriental Bank of Commerce and Bank of India have retired from service on attaining the age of superannuation on 31.03.2007

and 30.04.2007 respectively. The names of new incumbents for appointment to these vacant posts have already been sent to Department of Personnel & Training for obtaining the approval of the competent authority.

New Pension Scheme

5079. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) the number of persons covered and amount accumulated under the New Pension Scheme; and

(b) the time by which the details of the mechanism for operationalising the investment of the funds under the scheme will be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) As per information available with the Controller General of Accounts (CGA), the number of employees covered under the New Pension System (NPS) was 1,52,231 as on 31.03.2007. The amount accumulated under the NPS was Rs. 228.35 crore as on 31.03.2007.

(b) The Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority is in the process of appointing an agency for recordkeeping under the NPS. The process of selection of fund managers in the public sector has also been initiated.

Voters Registration Centre

5080. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to open Voter Registration Centres in metro cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these centres will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c) The Election Commission of India has intimated that at present it is proposed to open Voter Registration Centres in the National Capital Territory of Delhi only. As per the plan, it is proposed to open one Voter Registration & Elector's Photo Identity Card Centre (VREC) in each of the 70 Assembly Constituencies in Delhi. Such centres would provide round the year services

for inclusion of names in the electoral roll and issue of Electors Photo Identity Cards to remaining electors. These centres have already started functioning in six assembly constituencies in Delhi and it is planned to set up such centres in remaining 64 assembly constituencies by the year end.

Conciliation/Mediation Centres in High Courts

5081. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up conciliation/mediation centres in High Courts on the lines of Mediation Centre in Madras High Court;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Construction of Night Shelters for Homeless People

5082. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDALIKRAO GAWALI:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from Government of Maharashtra seeking financial assistance for Construction of Night Shelters for homeless people;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon alongwith the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, Housing & Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO) had sanctioned 35 Shelter and Sanitation Schemes, which primarily are Pay & Use Toilets for Footpath Dwellers in

Urban Areas. Out of these 35 Shelter and Sanitation schemes, there is one scheme of the Pune Municipal Corporation which includes a 20 bedded Night Shelter.

**Rehabilitation of Oustees of Singrauli
NTPC Power Project**

5083. SHRI MANIK SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons/families displaced due to first phase of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) Singrauli (Vindhyanagar) Power Project;

(b) whether the Government is aware that no package has yet been given to the displaced persons/families of the first phase while the displaced persons of the second phase have been given a package of Rs. 1,40,000 per acre land along with transportation expenses at the time of displacement;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the package is likely to be given to the displaced families of the first phase?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) the number of families affected due to first phase of Singrauli (Vindhyanagar) i.e. Vindhyachal project Phase-I of NTPC Ltd. were 2304.

(b) to (d) Benefits/facilities were extended to first stage of project affected families (PAFs) of Vindhyachal under Resettlement & Rehabilitation (R&R) as per the then prevalent NTPC Policy of 1980, as per details given below:

- Compensation of acquired assets as per Land Acquisition (LA) Act.
- Plots to affected homesteads in the Resettlement Colonies (RCs).
- Developed infrastructure in the RCs.
- Assistance for transportation, etc., during shifting.
- Employment (subject to suitability and vacancy).
- Shop allotment.
- Petty Contract works.

[English]

Ultra Mega Power Project in Gujarat

5084. SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether site for development of an Ultra Mega Power Project in Gujarat has been finalized;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the successful bidder has been identified for the said project;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the delay and the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The site for development of an Ultra Mega Power Project in Gujarat has been finalized. The site is located south of Tundrawand village in Mundra Taluka (about 60 kms from Bhuj), Kutch district of Coastal Gujarat area. The site selection and assessment of port facilities for the project was carried out in association with the State Government.

(c) to (e) The technical and financial bids for the Mundra Ultra Mega Power Project were invited by the Shell Company viz. coastal Gujarat Power Ltd., a subsidiary company of Power Finance Corporation (PFC). M/s Tata Power Company Ltd. was chosen as the successful bidder as it quoted the lowest evaluated levelised tariff of Rs. 2.26 per units for 25 years. The Project documents were handed over to the successful bidder on 23rd April, 2007.

[Translation]

Power Tariffs in Metros

5085. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether power tariffs in Mumbai are high in comparison to other Metros in the country;

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

whether the power tariffs are also high in the country in comparison to other developed/developing countries; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (d) As per the data compiled by the Central Electricity Authority, a Statement-I showing rates of electricity in Mumbai, Kolkata and Delhi is enclosed.

The power tariff in various developed and developing countries are given in the enclosed Statement II.

The cost of power to a consumer includes the overall bulk power purchase cost as well as transmission cost and the operational and financial performance of the Distribution Companies (DISCOMs), that is, Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses, operational expenses, capital investment for system upgradation/augmentation, consumer profile, subsidy and cross subsidy etc.

A number of steps have been taken for reducing the cost of power:

- (i) The Electricity Act, 2003 creates a competitive framework which should exert a downward pressure on costs.
- (ii) The National Electricity Policy lays down maximum emphasis on full development of feasible hydro potential. The cost of power generation from hydro projects reduces significantly in the long term.
- (iii) For thermal power, the Policy states that economics of generation and supply of electricity should be the basis for choice of fuel from among the options available. It would be economical for new generating stations to be located either near the fuel sources e.g. pithead locations or load centres.

(iv) The Tariff Policy, which was notified on 06.01.2006, provides that all future requirement of power should be procured competitively by distribution licensees except in cases of expansion of existing projects or where there is a State controlled/owned company as an identified developer. For Public Sector projects, tariff of all new generation and transmission projects should be decided on the basis of competitive bidding after a period of five years or when the Regulatory Commission is satisfied that the situation is ripe to introduce such competition.

(v) Captive coal mining for thermal projects is being encouraged with a view inter-alia to lowering the cost of fuel for coal fired stations.

(vi) Operational efficiency of poorly performing thermal power stations has been increased by pursuing Renovation and Modernization programme.

(vii) The terms and conditions of tariff issued by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) for the period 2004-09 have improved the operational norms.

(viii) Mega Power Policy provides for zero customs duty for import of capital equipment and deemed export benefits for domestic suppliers for generation projects fulfilling eligibility conditions of this policy.

(ix) The Government had also earlier reduced the custom duty on Naphtha and Natural Gas for power projects and the custom duty on coal.

(x) The Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) aimed at assisting States in investment in strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution systems for reducing technical losses and improving the quality of supply and also for incentivising through cash grants for reduction of cash losses by State Power Utilities. It is proposed to restructure the programme for making it more effective.

Statement I

Rate of electricity in Mumbai, Kolkata and Delhi for industrial and household consumers as on 1.3.2007 are as under:

S. No.	Name of Utility	Tariff effective from	Domestic 4KW (400 KWh/ Month)	Medium Industry 50 KW (7500 KWh/ Month)
1.	Delhi - (BSES Rajdhani Ltd./BSES Yamuna Ltd./ North Delhi Power Ltd.)	01-10-2006	346.50	560.00
2.	Delhi (New Delhi Municipal Corporation)	01-04-2006	252.25	431.00
3.	Kolkata (Calcutta Electricity Supply Company)	01-04-2005	480.28	480.32
4.	Mumbai (Bombay Sub-urban Electricity and Transport)	01-10-2006	262.80	531.71
5.	Mumbai (Reliance Energy)	01-10-2006	422.40	729.27
6.	Mumbai (TATA's)	01-10-2006	436.40	697.22

Statement II

The retail prices of electricity for industrial and household consumers in some developed and developing countries as published by the International Energy Agency in the year 2006 were as under:

Sl.No.	Name of the Country	Industrial Consumers		Household Consumers	
		Price in US \$/kWh	Price in Rs./kWh*	Price in US\$/kWh	Price in Rs./kWh*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	USA	0.0549	2.25	0.0961	3.94
2.	Japan	0.1272	5.21	0.1963	8.05
3.	China (Taipei)	0.0512	2.10	0.0690	2.83
4.	Korea	0.0638	2.62	0.0894	3.67
5.	France	0.0483	1.98	0.1365	5.59
6.	UK	0.1003	4.11	0.1580	6.47
7.	Czech Republic	0.0892	3.66	0.1161	4.76
8.	Hungary	0.1068	4.37	0.1266	5.19
9.	Mexico	0.1009	4.14	0.1010	4.14
10.	Poland	0.0736	3.02	0.1250	5.13

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Slovak Republic	0.0797	3.27	0.1295	5.31
12.	Turkey	0.1077	4.42	0.1194	4.90

* Above conversion for comparison purposes has been done using an exchange rate of 1 US\$ Rs.41.00

[English]

Import of Arecanut from Indonesia

5086. SHRI P.C.THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently customs officials have thwarted an attempt regarding import of forty containers of Arecanut from Indonesia or any other country through Cochin Port,

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

(c) whether there is a restriction on import of Arecanut exclusively through one port alone;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the manner in which this consignment came to Cochin Port; and

(f) the action taken/being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S.PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes sir. 19 consignments consisting of 61 containers imported from Indonesia during March-April, 2007 through Cochin port were taken up for detailed investigation to verify as to whether the consignments were imported in violation of the port restrictions imposed by DGFT.

(c) and (d) Yes sir. Notification No. 49 (RE-2006)/2004-2009 dated 20.02.2007 issued by DGFT has imposed a restriction on import of arecanuts/betelnuts by allowing clearance only through the port of Mangalore.

(e) and (f) Evidence gathered indicates that importers with the help of steamer agents have attempted to clear the consignments of betel nuts through Cochin Port by manipulating the date of shipment in the bills of lading to circumvent the port restrictions imposed by DGFT. Proceedings under Customs Act are in progress.

Disabled Users Friendly Buildings and Complexes

5087. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to make it mandatory that all the public buildings and complexes would be disabled users friendly; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Sir. Public building being designed and built by CPWD are disabled friendly.

(b) Guidelines for barrier free buildings being followed by CPWD are available on the CPWD Website.

[Translation]

Funds to States under RGGVY

5088. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA:
SHRI KAILASH JOSHI:
SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:
SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY:
SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA:
SHRI KIREN RIJJU:
SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds released to each State under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) during 2005-06 and 2006-07;

(b) whether some State Governments have not utilized the full funds released under the Yojana;

(c) If so, the reasons therefor; and
(d) the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) Details of state-wise and year-wise funds

released under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) The implementing states reportedly have fully utilized the funds released under RGGVY except for the funds released in March 2007.

Statement

Funds released under RGGVY during 2005-06 & 2006-07

(Rupees in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	2005-06	2006-07	Total
1.	Rajasthan	74.982	68.738	143.72
2.	Uttar Pradesh	812.607	1544.403	2357.01
3.	Uttaranchal	59.441	278.279	337.72
4.	Chhattisgarh	6.50	36.18	42.68
5.	Karnataka	84.184	75.766	159.95
6.	Bihar	381.976	470.144	852.12
7.	Jharkhand	3.50	285.24	288.74
8.	Orissa	3.50	63.67	67.17
9.	West Bengal	115.421	160.059	275.48
10.	Gujarat	0	13.36	13.36
11.	Madhya Pradesh	0	104.66	104.66
12.	Andhra Pradesh	0	94.35	94.35
13.	Assam	0	39.22	39.22
14.	Haryana	0	12.33	12.33
15.	Himachal Pradesh	0	7.48	7.48
16.	Kerala	0	5.13	5.13
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	19.59	19.59
18.	Manipur	0	13.53	13.53
19.	Maharashtra	0	10.02	10.02
20.	Nagaland	0	4.23	4.23
Total		1542.111	3306.379	4848.49
Disbursement for BPL Claims & for enabling activities		55.46		55.46
Grand Total		1597.571		4903.95

This includes loan component of 10% of project cost

Pending Projects under SGSY

5089. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal from Madhya Pradesh Government dated 22 October, 2003 has been received by the Union Government for dairy industry under a special scheme of Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY);

(b) if so, the status of the said proposal;

(c) the reasons for delay in approval to the proposal;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) A Special Project proposal under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) for establishment of Dairy Farm in Jabalpur district of Madhya Pradesh was submitted by the State Government for sanction to the Ministry. This proposal was examined in accordance with the guidelines of Special Project under SGSY and was returned to State Government vide letter No. 24015/35/2005-SGSY-II(SP) dated 6th October, 2005, with the advice that the proposal may be taken up under normal SGSY.

Benefits under SGSY and SGRY

5090. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether different employment schemes/programmes are implemented by the Government to

provide employment opportunity to the most deprived sections of the society;

(b) whether the guidelines of the schemes like Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) have provisions for the said sections of the society;

(c) If so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of persons benefited under each of such schemes during each of the last three years, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) to (c) The employment schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development do provide employment opportunities to the most deprived sections of the society. While providing employment under SGRY, preference is given, inter-alia, to members of Schedule Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women who are desirous of working for wage employment. The objective of SGSY is to bring the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families above the poverty line. The SGSY particularly focuses on the vulnerable groups among the rural poor. The guidelines of the SGSY stipulate that 50% of the Self-Help Groups (SHGs) formed in each block should be exclusively for the women and 40% of the swarozgaris assisted should be women. Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes should account for at least 50% of the total swarozgaris assisted and the disabled persons will account for 3% of the total swarozgaris assisted.

(d) Details of employment generated under SGRY and the number of swarozgaris assisted under SGSY during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Physical achievements under SGRY and SGSY during the last three years*

S.No.	States/UTs	Employment generated in lakhs mandays under SGRY			Total No. of Swarozgaris assisted under SGSY		
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07*	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Aandhra Pradesh	434.02	434.16	136.40	84825	132462	638843
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.53	9.42	11.74	1743	2013	895

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	625.80	716.00	632.35	64814	55753	67587
4.	Bihar	605.32	618.37	151.45	128075	131033	109267
5.	Chhattisgarh	348.85	256.82	83.58	28842	28971	33669
6.	Goa	3.57	1.91	2.64	683	625	711
7.	Gujarat	264.68	186.34	77.20	27457	30948	27237
8.	Haryana	70.12	70.90	73.99	14132	14955	14158
9.	Himachal Pradesh	40.18	36.48	24.32	8950	8457	5905
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	43.73	42.09	19.34	8039	7185	8219
11.	Jharkhand	303.88	407.43	40.97	59705	79847	69077
12.	Karnataka	419.24	395.07	310.51	52976	46924	46407
13.	Kerala	118.91	109.46	53.38	23306	22483	22401
14.	Madhya Pradesh	581.39	533.55	267.72	48777	56456	59781
15.	Maharashtra	674.69	659.28	412.54	70146	73839	75786
16.	Manipur	31.93	13.56	32.30	0	1964	3560
17.	Meghalaya	36.96	41.74	25.87	7508	1835	1112
18.	Mizoram	6.54	11.48	14.20	1488	1557	11856
19.	Nagaland	36.71	33.10	20.53	2981	3508	2125
20.	Orissa	553.94	556.02	183.61	65712	63904	68687
21.	Punjab	43.29	36.68	44.19	5246	5923	10532
22.	Rajasthan	219.48	182.54	162.76	35225	33476	38445
23.	Sikkim	5.34	7.60	7.81	1598	1466	1397
24.	Tamilnadu	519.41	472.11	212.36	74927	39708	53509
25.	Tripura	108.46	130.36	46.21	9301	6188	9551
26.	Uttaranchal	94.29	102.02	86.64	246824	261080	257547
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1750.45	1608.65	786.12	12493	17243	10564
28.	West Bengal	377.56	539.74	165.95	28280	18829	17304
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.01	3.94	0.27	373	1594	108
30.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	87	0	0
32.	Lakshadweep	0.13	0.41	0.15	6	15	42
33.	Pondicherry	0.13	1.23	0.59	1409	875	1293
Total		8330.53	8218.45	4087.69	1115928	1151116	1667515

*In 2006-07, SGRY programme in 200 districts has been subsumed under NREGA.

Hike in Rate of Insurance Premium

5091. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Insurance Companies in India have increased the rate of insurance premium in the last six months;

(b) if so, the facts thereof, sector-wise;

(c) whether the said increase has been done after relaxation given to them by the Government;

(d) the amount of profit earned by each of the insurance companies operating in India during 2005-06;

(e) whether it is mandatory under law to have insurance in many sectors in India; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) Tariff Advisory Committee (TAG) has notified the discontinuance of tariff in various classes of insurance business w.e.f. 1st January, 2007. Considering the mandatory nature of motor third party insurance and anticipating a steep hike in its premium due to high claim ratio, the IRDA by virtue of powers vested in the Authority under Section 14(2)(1) of IRDA Act, 1999 advised all non-life insurers to ensure that motor third party insurance cover is made available to all motor owners without any problem and prescribed a schedule of premium rates for motor third party liability cover for different types of vehicles. As regards other general insurance business, the insurers are given the freedom to fix the rates. The competition has by and large resulted in reduction of rates.

(d) The amount of net profit of all general insurers for the year 2005-06 is given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Name of Insurer	Profit	Name of Insurer	Profit	Name of Insurer	Profit
Royal Sundaram	8.63	Bajaj Allianz	51.56	New India	716.38
Tata AIG	13.60	Reliance	14.37	Oriental	283.92
IFFCO Tokio	14.62	ICICI Lombard	50.31	National	-106.25
Cholamandalam	-3.12	HDFC Chubb	4.41	United India	425.23

(e) and (f) IRDA has reported that third party liability insurance is compulsory under the Motor Vehicles Act 1988 or motor vehicles plying in public place. Liability insurance for storage, transportation and handling 'hazardous substances' as defined in the Environmental Protection Act is compulsory under the Public Liability Insurance Act 1991.

[English]

Rural Areas and Innovations/Research

5092. SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new innovations and research technology invented by scientist could not reach the grass root level particularly in rural areas;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard for developing rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) The Government has several schemes related to societal development to catalyze and support research, development and adaptation of relevant and appropriate technologies for empowering and improving quality of life in rural areas. Technology institutions/R&D laboratories function as the source of relevant technologies and models which are implemented in rural areas through voluntary agencies and other institutions. The impact has been felt at local levels. However, due to inadequacy of funds and other resources for such programmes, large

scale dissemination and replication has suffered. In spite of the constraints, many models and local-level technologies have been developed and are being practiced. Some of the proven technologies/packages are—

- Fruit/vegetable processing and preservation for value addition at village level with quality control model is working at 23 locations in the country,
- Agro-technologies for cultivation/semi-processing of high value medicinal plants by women,
- Drier for coconut gratings; paper and biomass based drier for horticulture produce,
- Techniques of dehydration of flowers,
- Biofertilizers e.g. Azolla, BGA,
- Development of wool carding machine,
- Economically suitable tools/equipments for use by women in sericulture,
- Fish Aggregation Devices (FAD) for coastal fisher folk,
- Technology package for low-temperature glazing for making red clay pottery developed and many units are in operation, especially in Kanyakumari area,
- Low-cost diagnostic medical kits for urinary tract infections,
- Setting up of bio villages,
- Setting up of 16 Women Technology Parks and 5 Rural Technology Parks as integrated model for technology dissemination,
- Biogas plants using spoilt grains, fruits, etc. for small restaurants/dhabas. 500 units have been installed in Maharashtra,
- Water filter ultrafine membrane capable of removing bacteria and virus without use of electricity,
- Non pressurized sarai cooker using charcoal which takes 40 minutes for complete cooking. This is under commercial production,
- Standardization of tissue culture techniques for producing disease free banana in Sunderban

delta. 4 lakhs plantlets have been sold by trained women group,

- Lac extraction and processing machines are being popularized in lac producing area of Jharkhand,
- Technology for low-cost sanitary napkins has been developed and disseminated,
- Upgradation of watermills with multipurpose use for generating electricity in remote mountain regions of Uttaranchal, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and North-East. About 2000 watermills have been upgraded.

IT Return Filing through POs

5093. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU:
SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Income-tax return filed in post offices during 2006-07 along with the extent of money paid to be paid to postal department for the job;

(b) the time taken/likely to be taken by the Income-tax department to process these returns; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to expedite refunds to the Income-tax payers, who had filed their returns through post offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) During 2006-07, 4,29,188 income-tax returns were filed in the post offices. It has been decided to pay an amount of Rs.100 to the Department of Posts for each return received in the post office.

(b) and (c) With a view to facilitate issue of refunds quickly, a decision has been taken for centralized processing of these returns.

Income Enhancing Schemes for Women

5094. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals from certain States including Kerala for developing specific schemes for women to enhance their income; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) and (b) No proposals for developing specific schemes in the rural sector for income enhancement of women have been

received from the states. However, under Special Project component of Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), state governments sponsor special project proposals some of which also target women as major beneficiaries for sustainable livelihood and income generation activities. Such special project proposals are processed as per guidelines of special projects under SGSY. The details/status of special project proposals under SGSY received from Kerala which have focus on women beneficiaries are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Status
1.	Special project under SGSY for Nadapuram Area Development and Management (NADAM) in Kozhikode District of Kerala	The project proposal has been forwarded by the State Government in March 2007. Special Project proposals which comply with the guidelines of Special projects under SGSY are processed/ considered by a two tier Inter ministerial Screening/ Approval Committee mechanism for taking a final decision. This is an ongoing/continuous process and the project is being processed as per laid down procedures in the guidelines of special projects under SGSY.
2.	Special project under SGSY for economic empowerment of marginalized women in the Coir Sector in Kerala	The project proposal was processed and has been returned to the State Government as it did not conform to the guidelines of special projects under SGSY.

Retirement age of Judges

5095. ADV. SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to raise the retirement age of the Supreme Court and High Court judges; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) and (b) A proposal to increase the retirement age of the Supreme Court and High Court Judges is, presently, under examination of the Government.

Progress Report of Local Bodies

5096. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has permitted urban local bodies to raise funds from the market on a sustainable basis to meet investment needs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the progress made by the local bodies in raising funds;

(d) whether sufficient provision for not utilizing the funds for other purposes have been made; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In 2000-01, the Government inserted a new clause (vii) in Section 10(15) of the Income Tax Act, 1961, exempting interest income from bonds issued by local authorities. Recently guidelines for issue of municipal

tax free bonds have been revised in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and circulated to all the State Governments and UT Governments on 7th March, 2006. In addition, the Government has set up a Pooled Finance Development Fund recently to provide credit enhancement to urban local bodies to access funds from capital market based on their credit worthiness for funding their bankable urban infrastructure projects. This scheme has been approved by the Government on 29.9.2006. The broad objectives of Pooled Finance Development Fund (PFDF) are to:

- (i) facilitate development of bankable urban infrastructure projects through appropriate capacity building measures and financial structuring of projects;
- (ii) facilitate Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to access capital and financial markets for investment in critical municipal infrastructure by providing credit enhancement grants to State Pooled Finance Entities (SPFEs) for accessing capital markets through Pooled Financing Bonds on behalf of one or more identified ULBs for investment in identified urban infrastructure projects;
- (iii) reduce the cost of borrowing to local bodies with appropriate credit enhancement measures and through restructuring of existing costly debts; and.
- (iv) facilitate development of Municipal Bond Market.

For implementing Pooled Finance Mechanism, a State Pooled Finance Entity (SPFE) is required to be set up in each State. SPFE is to be set up by the State which could either be a Trust or a Special Purpose Entity, provided the Entity is only a pass through vehicle. The

basic advantage of setting up of SPFE is that it would enable the ULBs to enter the bond market on a regular basis and take advantage of scaled up operations. Further, efficient SPFEs can generate fair degree of goodwill in the bond market and may be able to achieve much higher levels of efficiency in operations than individual ULBs. Most importantly, it would be able to hedge risks against much larger spectrum of activities than individual ULBs.

The Central Government would support SPFEs through the PFDF. Of the funds made available with the Central Government for PFDF, 5% would be utilized for project development assistance. Balance 95% would be utilized for contribution to the Credit Rating Enhancement Fund (CREF) to improve the credit rating of the Municipal Bonds to investment grade.

(c) A Statement showing the ULBs/Corporations that have been granted permission to raise funds through issue of Tax Free Municipal Bonds is enclosed.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Funds raised from Tax Free Municipal Bonds are to be used only for capital investments in urban infrastructure for providing one or more of the following:

1. Potable Water Supply
2. Sewerage or Sanitation
3. Drainage
4. Solid Waste Management
5. Roads, Bridges and Flyovers; and
6. Urban Transport (If this is a municipal function under respective state legislation).

Statement

Urban Local Bodies/Parastatals which have been granted permission

Sl. No.	Name	Amount (Rs. in crore)	Date of Gazette of Notification
1	2	3	4
1	Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation	100.00	21.08.01
2	Hyderabad Municipal Corporation	82.50	04.03.02
3	Nashik Municipal Corporation	50.00	07.03.03

1	2	3	4
4.	Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation	50.00	29.12.03
5.	Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board	50.00	29.12.03
6.	Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation	58.00	16.03.04
7.	Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board	42.00	24.3.04
8.	Karnataka Water & Sanitation Pooled Fund Trust	*100.00	20.08.04
9.	Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board	50.00	23.03.05
10.	Chennai Corporation	44.80	24.03.05
11.	Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation	100.00	24.03.05
12.	Nagpur Municipal Corporation	128.00	4.1.2007
13.	Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation	150.00	8.3.2007

* Permission granted in 2004-05 and subsequently revalidated 2005-06 at the instance of the applicant.

Pre-paid Electricity Meters

5097. SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal to introduce prepaid electricity meters for the consumers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) Electricity Act, 2003 envisages use of prepaid meters and provides that a distribution licensee shall not be entitled to require security from a consumer if he is prepared to take the supply through a pre-payment meter. The National Electricity Policy notified by the Central Government on 12.2.2005 entails the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) to encourage use of pre-paid meters.

The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has made regulations, under the provisions of the Electricity Act 2003, for installation and operation of meters. These

regulations, *inter-alia*, also provide for a plan by the distribution licensee for introduction and adoption of new technologies such as pre-paid meters etc. with the approval of Appropriate Electricity Regulatory Commissions.

CSIR Laboratory at Palampur

5098. PROF. CHANDER KUMAR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) laboratory is functioning at Palampur in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the number of scientists working there;

(c) the steps taken by the Government for development of the Himalayan Biodiversity in the state of Himachal Pradesh; and

(d) the number of Industrial Units benefited by transfer of technology from Palampur laboratory of CSIR during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL

SIBAL): (a) Yes Sir. The name of the laboratory is Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology, Palampur.

(b) Forty one (41) Scientists are working at the institute—

(c) The institute is playing a pivotal role in development and promotion of tea industry, cultivation of lavender in Chamba, cultivation of bamboo and export quality flower. The institute is also engaged in development of databases on bio-resources of western Himalayas including medicinal plants, traditional food and other economic plants. In addition the institute has organised 35 training programmes for farmers/rural entrepreneurs during last three years mainly in the area of biodiversity, biotechnology, medicinal and aromatic plants and floriculture.

(d) Approximately 20 industries and govt. agencies have benefited from technology transfer by the laboratory during the last three years. The laboratory has conducted a number of demonstration-cum-training programmes.

[Translation]

Service Charges by Bank from Customers

5099. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that many banks are charging huge amount from customers in the name of service charges which is causing inconvenience to the customers,

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued directions to banks regarding fixation of proper charges for all basic services and for this it is necessary that these basic services may not be included in any other services; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that no such instance has come to their notice. With effect from September, 1999, banks have been allowed to fix service charges for various type of services tendered by them, with the approval of their Board of Directors.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. In order to ensure fair practices in banking services, RBI had constituted a Working Group to formulate a scheme for ensuring reasonableness of bank charges and to incorporate the same in the Fair Practices Code, the compliance of which would be monitored by the Banking Codes and Standards Board of India (BCSBI). The recommendations of the Working Group have been examined and accepted by RBI with certain modifications. Accordingly RBI vide its circular dated February 2, 2007, has issued directions to all commercial scheduled banks (excluding RRBs) to, *inter-alia*—

- (i) identify the basic, banking services on the basis of broad parameters indicated by the Working Group.
- (ii) make available the basic banking services at reasonable prices/charges and towards this, delivering the basic services outside the scope of the bundled products.
- (iii) ensure that customers are made aware of the service charges upfront and changes in the service charges are implemented only with the prior notice to the customers.

[English]

Arms and Ammunition Seized by Customs

5100. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum and values of live and used arms and ammunition seized by the Customs Department during 2005-06 and 2006-07;

(b) the action taken against the importers found responsible for such import; and

(c) the manner in which the Government dispose such confiscated arms and ammunition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Employment to Unemployed Girls in the Capital

5101. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has failed to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed girls in the capital;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to provide employment to the unemployed girls?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) With a view to ameliorate the living conditions of the urban poor and to reduce urban poverty in the country, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing an employment oriented urban poverty alleviation programme named Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) on all India basis, including in the National Capital Territory

(NCT) of Delhi, since 1.12.1997. The Scheme strives to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and underemployed poor through, firstly, encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures by those who have not studied beyond 9th standard and, secondly, by providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. Under the Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) component of the SJSRY, not less than 30% of the beneficiaries are women. The Development of Women & Children in Urban Areas (DWCUA) component of USEP focuses on group enterprises by the urban poor women. As per the Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) upto 31st December, 2006, received from the Government of NCT of Delhi, the cumulative number of beneficiaries under SJSRY and the number of women beneficiaries, in National Capital Territory of Delhi, are as under:

	Total	Women out of total
Number of beneficiaries assisted to set up individual micro-enterprises	1124	270
Number of women assisted to set up group enterprises under DWCUA	58	58
Number of urban poor imparted skill training	2700	2145

Dwelling Units at Affordable Prices

5102. SHRI UDAY SINGH:

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether in view of steep hike in prices of houses and also shortage of dwelling units in the country particularly in Delhi, the Government have formulated any new strategy for the same;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the needy people in the country are now unable to acquire house; and

(d) if so, the strategies to be adopted to provide the houses to needy people at a reasonable price by adopting small housing norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) The Government has launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) to assist cities and towns in taking up housing and infrastructural facilities for the urban poor in 63 cities including Delhi in the country under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) Programme. In relation to non-Mission cities, the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) has been launched with the objective of providing housing and slum upgradation with a healthy and enabling environment in terms of basic infrastructure facilities. Both BSUP and IHSDP are under implementation since December-2005.

The Master Plan for Delhi (MPD) 2021, has estimated additional requirement of housing stock as 24 lakh dwelling units for the projected population up to the year 2021. To meet the total requirement of housing stock,

the draft MPD 2021 envisages upgradation/densification of the existing housing stock and creation of additional housing in NCT of Delhi as also generation of additional housing stock in NCR Region. With a view to construction low cost dwelling units for lower income group and economically weaker sections of the society, the Master Plan of Delhi (MPD) 2021 provides that the developers of group housing shall ensure that minimum 15% of FAR or 35% group housing shall ensure that minimum 15% of FAR or 35% of the dwelling units, whichever is more, are constructed for Community-Service Personnel/EWS and lower income category. Further, DDA's pilot project at Tehkhand provides for allotment of flats at reasonable rates to eligible slum dwellers belonging to economically weaker sections of society.

Projects Under Bio-technology Mission

5103. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received a number of projects under the Biotechnology Mission during the last three years;

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

(c) the status thereof as on date, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which the pending projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) There is no scheme titled "Bio-technology Mission" in the department.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Deviation from Design of Currency

5104. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has deviated from its traditional design on notes and coins and replaced national symbols like Ashok Chakra/Ashoka pillar and even nationalistic slogans like Satya Meva Jayate; and

(b) If so, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) As an on-going process, new security features are added to the currency notes, some of which require change in design, to make counterfeiting extremely difficult. But the Ashoka pillar with 'Satya Meva Jayate' has not been removed either from currency notes or coins.

Loan to Senior Citizens

5105. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether senior citizen can avail loan up to 60% of the approved value of their property from National Housing Bank; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) National Housing Bank (NHB) has formulated a scheme called Reverse Mortgage Loan (RML) for Senior Citizens (62 years and above) who own self occupied houses. The scheme is proposed to be implemented through Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs), viz. Scheduled Banks and Housing Finance Companies registered with NHB. Refinance would be provided by NHB, if desired by the PLIs. The loan amount under RML will depend on present market value of residential properties, as assessed by the PLIs, prevalent interest rate and other appraisal norms applicable. In terms of draft operational guidelines, RML upto 60% of the approved value of the property would be possible under certain circumstances at the discretion of the PLI. The draft guidelines are available at NHB's website www.nhb.org.in

Taxes from BPO

5106. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned by India from Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has received representation from various quarters that Fringe Benefit Tax (FBT) and Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) hurt BPO business;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to change its FBT and MAT policy in order to further expand or encourage the BPO business in India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The amount of exports by IT Enabled Services (ITES)/Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) is as follows:—

2003-04	—	\$ 3,600 million
2004-05	—	\$ 4,600 million
2005-06	—	\$ 6,300 million

Figures for 2006-07 are not available.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Loans Sanction by HUDCO for Gujarat

5107. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by HUDCO for sanction of loans from Gujarat during the last three years;

(b) the amount of loan sanctioned during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the number of applications rejected and the reasons thereof; and

(d) the number of loans applications still pending with the HUDCO and the time by which the action on these applications are likely to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The year-wise number of applications received for sanction of loans from Gujarat and the amount of loan sanctioned by HUDCO during the last three years are as under:

Year	No. of loan applications received by HUDCO	Amount of loan sanctioned by HUDCO (Rs. in lacs)
2004-2005	6	123963.06
2005-2006	8	110151.44
2006-2007	30	162594.00

(c) Nine applications. The details and the reasons are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Seven applications. The projects/schemes for loan assistance are at appraisal/evaluation stage. As is the normal practice, observations of HUDCO will be sent to the applicants for revision/fulfillment within three weeks. Projects are approved subject to fulfillment of stipulated conditions as per HUDCO guidelines.

Statement

Details of Scheme Rejected during last three years

Housing Schemes

(Rs. in lacs)

Sl. No.	Allotment Number	Date of Receipt	Name of Agency	Name of Schemes	Project Cost	Loan Amount	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	507	8/30/2005	Modi build well	Pvt. Construction of Housing Flats at Ahmedabad	527.00	145.00	The Agency Failed to Furnish the Documents for Appraisal vide our letter dated 19.01.2006 & 19.04.2006 and therefore the Proposal was Rejected.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	509	11/21/2005	Vraj Corporation	Construction of HSG colony at Chandkheda Ahmedabad	464.00	250.00	The scheme was rejected since the agency failed to submit the proposal after incorporating our observations and the documents required for finalisation of the same.
3.	520	3/8/2006	Naziya Developers	Multistoried Development at Ahmedabad	200.00	150.00	The proposal upon detailed appraisal was not found in line with HUDCO guidelines and hence rejected.
4.	525	4/10/2006	Harjivandasji Educational	Swaminarayan Vidyalaya at Junagadh	75.49	50.00	The agency proposal was not in line with HUDCO Guidelines.
5.	527	4/17/2006	M/s Green Belt Realt	Development of Farm Houses at Sannand	1400.00	900.0	The proposal was not approved as the agency failed to furnish all the necessary documents for appraisal.
6.	534	10/21/2006	M/s Om Metal Consortium	Housing Project at Bandra, Mumbai	30200.00	3500.00	The proposal was not approved as the agency failed to furnish all the necessary documents for appraisal.
Total					32866.49	4995.00	

Details of Scheme Rejected during last three years

Scheme

(Rs. in lacs)

Sl. No.	Allotment Number	Date of Receipt	Name of Agency	Name of Schemes	Project cost	Loan Amount	Remarks
1.	UI-A-084	3/8/2006	Nazia	Tower Development at Ahmedabad	349.00	150.00	The Agency Proposal was not in line with HUDCO Guidelines.
2.	UI-A-086	4/17/2006	M/s Gree	Development of farm Houses at Sanand	1400.00	900.00	The Agency failed to furnish the documents for appraisal therefore the proposal was rejected.
3.	UI-A-093	12/7/2006	Abhisar	Construction of commercial complex at Derapur, Ahmedabad	3216.00	1200.00	The agency failed to furnish the documents for appraisal therefore the proposal was rejected.
Total					4965.00	2250.00	

Increase of Credit

increase the level of credit to Rs. 1,75,000 crore to farmers in 2006-07;

5108. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(b) if so, the number of farmers covered under the scheme, State-wise;

(a) whether the banks have achieved the target, to

(c) whether another 50 lakhs new farmers have added to the bank's portfolio in 2006-07; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The total credit flow to agriculture, by the Public & Private Sector Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) is of the order of Rs. 1,78,447.24 crore (upto February, 2007) forming

101.97% of the annual target. A total of 3,67,86,563 farmers have been covered under the scheme. The state-wise number of account in respect of Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks as on 28.2.2007 is given in the enclosed Statement. The figures of Commercial Banks are not readily available with Reserve Bank of India.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. A total of around 64.78 lakh new farmers have been financed by the Public and Private Sector Commercial Banks and RRBs (upto February, 2007). The state-wise details are not compiled as yet.

Statement

State-wise list of no. of Accounts in respect of Cooperatives Banks and RRBs covering ST & LT Loans as on 28.02.07

S.No.	State	No. of Account			
		SCBs*	LDBs+	RRBs	RRBs & Cooperatives Bank
1	2	3	4	5	6
North					
1.	Delhi	249	0	0	249
2.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
3.	Haryana	1061651	13481	102502	1177634
4.	Punjab	921049	16502	71863	1009414
5.	Himachal Pradesh	23824	2158	14078	40060
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	11652	0	3707	15359
7.	Uttar Pradesh	2886839	72022	1131958	4092819
8.	Uttaranchal	182217	0	7064	189281
	Sub total	5089481	104163	1331172	6524816
	(% to Total)	0	0	0	0
East					
		0	0	0	0
9.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	199	0	0	199
10.	Bihar	195939	0	186864	3872803
11.	Chhattiegarh	523462	869	1396688	664019

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Jharkhand	0	0	46486	46486
13.	Orissa	1114160	0	207296	1321456
14.	West Bengal	0	0	127297	127297
	Sub Total	1833760	869	707631	2542260
	(% to Total)	0	0	0	0
	North East	0	0	0	0
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	445	445
16.	Assam	1456	8	18611	20075
17.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	1397	0	2604	4001
19.	Mizoram	265	0	2078	2343
20.	Nagaland	141	0	113	254
21.	Sikkim	525	0	0	525
22.	Tripura	349	116	6865	7330
	Sub Total	4133	124	30716	34973
	(% to Total)	0	0	0	0
	West	0	0	0	0
23.	Goa	130	0	0	130
24.	Gujarat	736637	0	162805	899442
25.	Madhya Pradesh	3309732	7822	200593	3518147
26.	Maharashtra	2997305	0	158589	3155894
27.	Rajasthan	1171174	12267	188331	1371772
	Sub Total	8214978	20089	710318	8945385
	(% to Total)	0	0	0	0
	South	0	0	0	0
28.	Andhra Pradesh	5983	0	1010804	1016787
29.	Karnataka	839129	37321	408506	1284956
30.	Kerala	845115	23655	889899	1858669

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Tamilnadu	567230	0	424249	991479
32.	Pondicherry	3174	10	0	3184
33.	Lakshwadeep	0	0	0	0
	Total	2260631	60986	2733458	5055075
	(% to Total)	0	0	0	0
	Grand Total)	17402983	186231	5513295	23102509

*State Co-operative Banks

+Land Development Banks

Non-Cooperation by Commercial Banks

5109. SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain Nationalised Banks are not co-operating the Government in implementation of the "package" declared for 'Rehabilitation of farmers'; and

(b) 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 PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Utilisation of funds meant for computerisation of Land Records

5110. SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds provided by the Government for computerisation of land records have been utilized fully by the concerned States during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of funds provided and utilized during the said period, State-wise;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure utilization of funds to maximum extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) and (b) The scheme of Computerisation of Land Records (CLR) is a demand-driven scheme. The proposals received from the State Governments are examined and funds are released to the respective States for undertaking data entry work, setting up of computer centres at district/tehsils/taluks/sub-division levels, digitisation of cadastral maps and imparting training to revenue officials. Since inception of the scheme (1988-89), the Government of India has released Rs. 545.36 crore and utilization reported by States/UTs is Rs. 245.00 crore. A Statement showing the funds released during the last three years, total amounts released since the inception of the scheme, and total amounts utilized by the State Governments is enclosed.

(c) and (d) The activities under the scheme of CLR, viz. development of suitable software as per the State's requirements, undertaking data entry work, verification and validation of the data entry work, porting of data from Foxbase to Windows Platform and setting up of computer centres at tehsil/taluk/sub-division levels, are time-consuming processes. Therefore, the States often taking time in utilization of funds released for the implementation of the scheme of CLR.

The progress of the scheme is being reviewed from time-to-time at various fora, including Conferences of the State Revenue Ministers/Revenue Secretaries, wherein States/UTs are requested to take expeditious steps for utilisation of funds released by the Government of India for the purpose. Also, further release of funds is linked to receipt of utilisation certificates for the funds released earlier. Recently, the progress of the scheme was

reviewed with the Revenue Secretaries of States/UTs on 12th April, 2007 and the States/UTs have been requested

again to ensure full utilization of funds released to them under the Scheme.

Statement

Computerisation of Land Records (CLR)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Total Released since inception	Funds Utilized	Unspent Balances
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	531.50	506.45	844.00	3708.31	1852.18	2056.13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh				75.30	73.04	2.26
3.	Assam		542.50	881.30	1759.30	349.87	1409.43
4.	Bihar	100.00	264.46	2044.76	2957.22	253.98	2703.24
5.	Gujarat	495.00		556.00	3124.56	1848.20	1276.36
6.	Goa				153.30	118.14	35.16
7.	Haryana		843.76		1411.16	820.50	590.66
8.	Himachal Pradesh	438.00	326.00		1227.30	824.00	403.30
9.	Jammu and Kashmir			1542.00	1828.00	265.27	1562.73
10.	Karnataka	497.40		920.10	3681.43	1937.56	1743.87
11.	Kerala		305.90		1261.04	953.71	307.33
12.	Madhya Pradesh	286.30	388.00		4180.71	3219.88	960.83
13.	Maharashtra	296.00	787.60		4078.40	3957.31	121.09
14.	Manipur		88.35		276.58	149.00	127.58
15.	Meghalaya				28.00	28.00	0.00
16.	Mizoram		127.00		569.96	442.96	127.00
17.	Nagaland	15.00	20.00		213.55	127.15	86.40
18.	Orissa	230.00	599.40	93.22	3617.02	2668.70	948.32
19.	Punjab				282.62	76.39	206.23
20.	Rajasthan		1332.20	414.00	3494.81	1718.50	1776.31
21.	Sikkim		10.00		210.73	183.77	26.96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Tamil Nadu	605.20	200.21	666.65	3686.84	1789.21	1897.63
23.	Tripura	148.00		118.70	610.50	429.77	180.73
24.	Uttar Pradesh		1561.99		3517.59	2126.40	1391.19
25.	West Bengal	355.00	870.20	390.76	3827.31	2142.20	1685.11
26.	Chhattiegarh	164.00	459.60		1061.50	737.69	323.81
27.	Jharkhand			656.00	1484.00	725.76	758.24
28.	Uttaranchal	400.60	653.44	820.51	1874.55	334.82	1539.73
29.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli				12.38	0.22	12.16
30.	Delhi				101.13	4.31	96.82
31.	Pondicherry		37.00		130.45	77.15	53.30
32.	Chandigarh				15.00	0.00	15.00
33.	Daman and Diu			25.00	50.00	0.00	50.00
34.	Lakshadweep			25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00
Total		4562.00	9924.06	9998.00	54535.55	30035.64	24499.91

Loan to Self Help group

5111. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of SHGs in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) the total amount of bank loans given to SHGs during the last five years, year-wise;

(c) the details of banks which are implementing Self Help Group Bank Linkage Programme in the state of Andhra Pradesh;

(d) the approximate number of SHGs linked to banks under SHG Bank Linkage Programme during the last five years, year-wise; and

(e) the manner in which the above Programme proved to be beneficial to SHGs in AP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks are implementing Self Help Group Bank Linkage Programme in Andhra Pradesh. The year-wise details of the number of SHGs promoted, cumulative bank loans and cumulatively linked SHGs in the state of Andhra Pradesh during the last five years are as under:

Particulars	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Cumulative No.of SHGs promoted in lakhs	2.40	4.69	5.16	5.49	5.92
Cumulative Bank loan in crores	521.26	975.39	1728.38	2746.09	4345.52
Cumulative linked SHGs in lakhs	2.02	2.81	3.85	4.92	5.87

(e) An impact evaluation study conducted by NABARD which covered 560 SHG member households from 223 SHGs spread over 11 States including Andhra Pradesh showed positive results. There have been perceptible and wholesome changes in the living standards of the SHG members, in terms of ownership of assets, increase in savings and borrowing capacity, income generating activities and in income levels. Some of the major findings were—

- Almost all the members developed saving habit in the post-SHG situation as against only 23% of households earlier. Average annual savings per household registered over a threefold increase from Rs. 460/- to Rs. 1,444/-.
- The average borrowings/year/household increased from Rs. 4,282 to Rs. 8,341.
- Average value of assets (land, house, livestock and consumer durables etc.) per household increased by 13% from Rs. 63,000 in pre-SHG stage to Rs. 71,000 in post-SHG stage. Land was the major asset with a share of 44% of the value of assets.

Rural Infrastructure

5112. MS. INGRID MCLEOD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress achieved in the growth of rural infrastructure under the Bharat Nirman during 2006-07;

(b) whether there has been any major hurdle which has adversely affected the growth; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken to address the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) The details of progress achieved in the growth of rural infrastructure under the six components of Bharat Nirman during 2006-07 are as under:-

1. **Irrigation:** Upto September, 2006, about 550.20 thousand ha. of irrigation potentials were reported to have been created for which an amount of Rs. 2301.97 crore was released.

2. **Rural Electrification:** 28706 villages were electrified providing free electricity connection to 655773 BPL families. An amount of Rs. 3342.90 crore was released.

3. **Telephone Connectivity:** Till Feb., 2007, 17019 villages were provided with Telephone Connectivity for which an amount of Rs. 35.66 crore is reported to have been released.

4. **Rural Roads:** 6775 habitations were connected during the year 2006-07 through construction of 21422.85 kms length of new roads and upgradation of 46129.9 kms of rural roads. An amount of Rs. 6273.61 crore was released to the States.

5. **Rural Housing:** 14.75 lakh houses are reported to have been constructed during the year for which an amount of Rs. 2907.53 crore was released as Central share of allocation.

6. **Drinking Water Supply:** During the year 2006-07, 81945 Habitations were covered under Safe Drinking Water Supply which includes. Not Covered and Partially Covered Habitations of Uncovered and Slipped Back Habitations besides, Quality Affected Habitations. For this purpose, an amount of Rs. 4543.65 crore was released.

(b) and (c) In implementation of components of Bharat Nirman like Rural Roads, some constraints such as inadequate institutional capacity, inadequate contracting capacity and delay in obtaining possession of land and forest clearance etc. are faced. In order to accelerate the pace of implementation of the programme, the matter has been taken up with the States to augment their institutional capacity and contracting capacity as well.

[Translation]

Flouting the Provisions of MRTP Act

5113. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the manufacturers of soft drinks are flouting the provisions of the MRTP Act with impunity;

(b) if so, the year-wise/State-wise details thereof for the last three years;

(c) the names of soft drink manufacturers against whom complaints have been made for flouting the provision of MRTP Act; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken against such manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI

PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) to (d) Alleged violation of provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) Act, 1969 is dealt with under the said Act through proceedings before the MRTP Commission. During the last three years (2004-2006), MRTP Commission instituted one enquiry against soft drink manufacturers for alleged violation of MRTP Act. The details of this enquiry are as under:

Year of Institution	Enquiry No.	State	Title of enquiry with respondent	Remarks
2005	CA 01/2005	Uttar Pradesh	Vikash Pepsi Agency, Gorakhpur Vs. Territory Development Manager, Pepsi Cola India Marketing Co., Gorakhpur and Another	In progress

In such cases, action is taken as contemplated under the MRTP Act, 1969, for violations of provisions of law, if any.

[English]

Uniform Pension Scheme for Judicial Officers

5114. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:
SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce uniform pension scheme for judicial officers all over the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government for the welfare of judicial officers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) to (c) In exercise of powers conferred under proviso to article 309 read with articles 233, 234 and 235 of the Constitution in so far as judicial officers in the judicial services of the various States are concerned, it is for the State Governments to consider and decide on various aspects of conditions of service, including that for pension.

The Central Government is not concerned with the introduction of uniform pension scheme for judicial officers in the judicial services of the States all over the country, or for taking other steps for the welfare of such judicial officers. The Central Government is administratively responsible for formulating service conditions, including pension and welfare measures, of judicial officers of the Union Territories.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its judgement of 21st March, 2002, in C.W.P. No. 1022/1989 - All India Judges' Association & Ors. Vs. Union of India & Ors, directed that the recommendations of the First National Judicial Pay Commission (FNJPC) in respect of Judicial Officers be implemented. The recommendations of FNJPC including pension and other related benefits were considered by the Central Government in so far as they relate to the judicial officers of the Union Territories for which the Central Government is administratively responsible. The Department of Justice has filed an IA. No. 103 in the aforesaid C.W.P. seeking modification/clarifications of the court on certain recommendations of the FNJPC including that for commutation of pension, a measure of welfare for the judicial officers of the Union Territories, to enable the Government for their implementation. The matter is still pending in the Supreme Court.

Unemployment in Rural Areas

5115. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the number of educated and uneducated unemployed persons in rural areas of the country;

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

(c) the measures being contemplated by the Government to resolve this problem in time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

(SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) and (b) State-wise details of unemployment status of educated and all persons based on the most recent quinquennial round of National Sample Survey Organisation (61st round) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The approach paper to the 11th five year plan envisages creation of 70 million new work opportunities. Additional employment opportunities in future will be generated mainly in the services and manufacturing sectors. More employment opportunities would be available in rural areas through implementation of various schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development.

Statement

States/UTs wise Usual Principal Status Unemployment rates (per thousand)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Usual principal status unemployment rates for the educated person of age 15 years and above.		Unemployment rates		Unemployment rates	
				Usual Status (pe)	Usual Status (adjusted)	Usual Status (pe)	Usual Status (adjusted)
		Persons Rural	Persons Urban	Persons Urban	Persons Urban	Persons Rural	Persons Rural
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	70	78	40	36	13	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	32	27	12	12	9	9
3.	Assam	164	154	82	72	36	26
4.	Bihar	45	61	69	64	16	15
5.	Chhatisgarh	54	66	43	35	8	6
6.	Delhi	25	61	54	48	20	19
7.	Goa	163	159	97	87	119	111
8.	Gujarat	32	36	31	24	8	5
9.	Haryana	86	79	48	40	33	22
10.	Himachal Pradesh	124	116	40	38	47	18
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	83	90	53	49	26	15
12.	Jharkhand	42	63	73	65	18	14
13.	Karnataka	66	60	31	28	11	7
14.	Kerala	296	296	199	156	158	107
15.	Madhya Pradesh	22	38	31	28	7	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Maharashtra	47	55	49	36	15	10
17.	Manipur	69	82	61	55	18	11
18.	Meghalaya	34	41	39	35	3	3
19.	Mizoram	21	28	20	19	5	3
20.	Nagaland	161	144	75	55	48	18
21.	Orissa	194	188	142	134	64	50
22.	Punjab	131	108	56	50	58	38
23.	Rajasthan	52	49	34	29	15	7
24.	Sikkim	77	73	37	37	26	24
25.	Tamil Nadu	86	77	38	35	21	12
26.	Tripura	466	436	285	280	136	133
27.	Uttaranchal	59	67	57	54	20	13
28.	Uttar Pradesh	21	34	39	33	11	6
29.	West Bengal	125	116	75	62	38	25
Union Territories							
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	207	146	110	88	103	62
31.	Chandigarh	80	53	40	40	26	26
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	127	109	35	30	41	33
33.	Daman and Diu	0	17	30	30	15	3
34.	Lakshadweep	298	253	340	250	108	75
35.	Pondicherry	186	172	85	81	94	70
All India		85	82	53	45	25	17

**Structural Adjustment Loan to States
by the World Bank**

5116. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has provided structural adjustment loans to the State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of such loan provided to States, State-wise;

(d) whether Government of Orissa has requested for such loan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Structural Adjustment Loans, provided are as under:
so far by the World Bank to various State Governments,

S.No.	State	Name of Programme	Amount in US \$ million	Financial Year
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh Fiscal Reform & Public Sector Restructuring	251.3	2000-01
2.	Karnataka	Karnataka Economic Restructuring Loan-I	150	2001-02
3.	Karnataka	Karnataka Economic Restructuring Loan-II	100	2001-02
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Economic Reform Loan-I	250	2001-02
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Economic Reform Loan-II	220	2003-04
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Economic Reform Loan-III	225	2006-07
7.	Orissa	Orissa Socio-Economic Development Loan-I	125	2004-05
8.	Orissa	Orissa Socio Economic Development Loan-II	225	2006-07

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. On the request of the Government of Orissa, World Bank has provided two Structural Adjustment Loans, namely Orissa Socio Economic Development Loan-I in 2004-05 amounting to US \$ 125 million and Orissa Socio Economic Development Loan-II in 2006-07 amounting to US \$225 million to the State Government.

Coastal Power Projects

5117. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) is exploring setting up of coastal power projects in South as reported in the Business Line dated April 14, 2007;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein; and

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) The news item in the Business Line dated April 14, 2007 pertains to proposal for setting up of Nuclear Power Project by NTPC Ltd. NTPC Ltd.'s Corporate Plan for the period 2002-17 envisages taking up 2000 MW of nuclear capacity in joint venture during the 12th Plan period. As such NTPC Ltd. is currently in the process of selection of optimal technology and identification of potential site(s) for setting up of first nuclear project.

However, NTPC Ltd. envisages following coastal power projects in Southern India for benefits during XI/ XII Plan:

Project	Status
Simhadri Thermal Power Project, St. II (2x500 MW), Andhra Pradesh	Under implementation.
Ennore Thermal Power Project (2x500 MW), joint venture with Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, Tamil Nadu	Feasibility Report finalised. Clearances/ approvals in process
Rajiv Gandhi Combined Cycle Power Project, Stage II (1950 MW), Kerala	Feasibility Report prepared. Fuel to be tied up.

Further, two potential sites, one near village Cheyyur, District Kanchipuram and second near village Marakkanam, district Villupuram have been identified in Tamil Nadu for setting up coal based thermal power projects. Site specific studies/investigations for these projects will be initiated after tie up for basic inputs (land availability) for the proposed power projects.

[*Translation*]

Housing for Poor Slum Dwellers

5118. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allotted houses to the poor slum dwellers registered by the DDA in 1985;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which such registered poor slum dwellers are likely to get flats/houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Slum & JJ Department of Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has reported that it has allotted houses/flats to the registrants under "RESIDENTIAL FLATS REGISTRATION SCHEME 1985 FOR SLUM DWELLERS AND OTHERS" in accordance to the priority numbers already assigned to them.

(b) Colony-wise list of flats allotted under the scheme is as under:

Name of Colony	No. of Flats
1	2
Madipur Near DSIC Shed	552
Madipur Near E Block	320
Jahangirpuri	136
Sarai Rohilla	112
Ragubir Nagar (Near Holy Child)	144
Inderlok	105
Raghubir Nagar (Near Central School)	608

1	2
Raghubir Nagar (OHT)	144
Tilak Nagar	288
Sarai Kale Khan Pt.II	168
Mangol Puri	384
Sangam Park (Pt.II)	160
Boulevard Road	150
Sangam Park (Ph.I)	01
Sarai Basti	05
Raghubir Nagar (1040)	13
C.S. Azad Colony	02
Tilak Vihar	848
Sarai Kale Khan Ph.I	118

In addition, 603 flats have been allotted to widow registrants in Co-operative Group Housing Societies at Jhilmil Colony, Shahdara and Madipur, New Delhi.

(c) Slum and JJ Department (MCD) has reported that due to non-availability of land and funds about 20,000 registrants are in the waiting list and no time frame can be indicated at this juncture.

Small Loan without No-dues Certificate

5119. SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE:
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to waive the requirement of no-dues certificate for grant of small loans to farmers as reported in *Dainik Jagran* dated the April 25, 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the banks would provide loans to farmers in the country without submission of no-dues certificate; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Reserve Bank of India vide Circular dated 30 April 2007 has issued instructions to the Chairman & Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer of All Scheduled Commercial Banks (including Regional Rural Banks) that banks may dispense with the requirement of No-Due Certificate for small loans upto Rs. 50,000/- to small 85 marginal farmers, share croppers and the like and, instead, obtain self-declaration from the borrower.

[English]

Impact of Population on Urban Infrastructure

5120. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the impact of the growth of population on urban infrastructure and services has been assessed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the potential of resources of investment has remained untapped in regard to urban infrastructure;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the policy/guidelines framed by the Union Government for high growth in urban infrastructure & services; and

(f) the results achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Survey regarding Sanitation Facility

5121. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to find out the parts of the country with heaviest concentration of people without toilets;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to address the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India has published Census of India-2001, Series-I—Tables on Houses, Household Amenities and Assets, enumerating households having pit latrines, water closets, other latrines and without latrines. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) To address the situation of providing adequate sanitation facilities, the Govt. of India has launched two programmes viz. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) for all urban towns/cities as per norms which consists of four components:

1. Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) - for 63 cities
2. Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) - for 63 cities
3. Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) - for all other cities
4. Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) for all other cities..

The schemes of BSUP and IHSDP are administered by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation.

Statement

Household Units in the Country with Type of Latrine

Category	Number of Households	Pit Latrine	Water Closet	Other Latrine	Without Latrine
Urban	53,692,376	7,840,189	24,761,392	6,979,859	14,110,936
Rural	138,271,559	14,236,297	9,837,054	6,231,008	107,967,200
Total	191,963,935	22,076,486	34,598,446	13,210,867	122,078,136

Self Help Groups

5122. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the banks have provided separate windows for Self Help Groups (SHGs) and also for joint liability groups of tenant farmers;

(b) if so, the details and its features thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for the easy availability of credit to the farmers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Banks usually set annual goals for credit linkage of SHGs, which has resulted in massive expansion of SHG-Bank Linkage Programme during the last few year's. Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Co-operative Banks are participating in SHG - Bank Linkage Programme. As on 31 March 2007, a total of 27,11,016 SHGs have availed bank loans to the tune of Rs. 15,843.40 crores (provisional data) from the banking system and no separate window for Self Help Groups has been opened by NABARD.

(c) Indian Banks' Association and NABARD have issued guidelines to Public Sector Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks and RRBs respectively for financing Joint Liability Groups (JLGs). As per the guidelines, the banks have been advised to open a separate window for JLGs of tenant farmers and ensure that a certain proportion of the total credit is extended to them.

On 18th June 2004, the Government announced a package to double the flow of agriculture credit within three years, which has been achieved in two years itself. The credit flow to agriculture during 2005-06 is Rs. 1,80,486 crore as against Rs. 86,931 crore during 2003-04. Besides, to reduce the burden of interest on Crop Loans availed by farmers for Kharif and Rabi 2005-06, an amount equal to two percentage points of the borrower's liability on the principal amount upto Rs. 1,00,000/- was credited to their account. Thereafter, from Kharif 2006, to ensure that the farmer receives Short-Term Production Credit at 7% with an upper limit of Rs. 3 lakh on the principal amount, the Government is providing interest subvention of 2% per annum to Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Cooperative Banks on their lending from their own

resources and refinance at concessional rates to cooperative banks and RRBs on their borrowings from NABARD.

[*Translation*]

Financial Assistance for Development of Cities in Punjab

5123. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the Government of Punjab seeking financial assistance for development of some cities in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon and the details of the financial assistance released to the Government of Punjab in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Two proposals have been received from the Government of Punjab for development of Amritsar under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). One proposal for Water Supply has been approved and a sum of Rs. 2241.75 lakh has been released as Additional Central Assistance (ACA). The other proposal has been deferred by Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee.

Facilities to Monitoring and Vigilance Committees

5124. SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has associated the Members of Parliament with the District level monitoring and Vigilance Committees for the rural development programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether necessary resources like vehicle, office and other facilities/powers have been provided to the Committees to discharge their duties; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANT PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha) have been nominated as Chairmen or Co-chairmen of the District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees (V&MCs). Members of Parliament from Rajya Sabha have also been associated as Co-chairman of District Level V&MCs.

(c) and (d) Instructions have been issued to the State Government and District Administrations that the logistics and infrastructural facilities required for the functioning of the District V&MCs may be provided by the District Administration from the facilities already available at the District Headquarters.

[English]

Human Resource Fund

5125. SHRI RANEN BARMAN:
SHRI NARHARI MAHTO:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether setting up of human resource fund is being considered for Earth Sciences,

(b) if so, the time by which fund is expected to be set up; and

(c) the steps taken by Government so far to run the coordinated research and development work for the deep knowledge about earth and ocean?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Earth Sciences has taken steps to enlarge the base of Human Resources in the area of Earth Sciences by forging symbiotic linkages with academic and research institutions. It is supporting these institutions through the overall budget support of the Ministry. Thus presently no separate fund is contemplated for it.

[Translation]

Assistance to Andhra Pradesh by HUDCO

5126. SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the HUDCO has provided any assistance or loan to Andhra Pradesh during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the last three financial years, HUDCO has sanctioned loan amount of Rs. 56,254.12 lacs in housing sector and Rs. 2,76,402.48 lacs in urban infrastructure sector, total amounting to Rs. 3,32,656.60 lacs to Andhra Pradesh for implementation of various schemes. The year-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of schemes sanctioned in Andhra Pradesh during last three financial years (2004-05 to 2006-07)

(Rs. in lacs)

Sl No.	Financial Year	Loan sanctioned		Total
		Housing	Infrastructure	
1.	2004-05	11700.00	99833.77	111533.77
2.	2005-06	706.90	110648.82	110648.82
3.	2006-07	43847.20	66626.81	1,10474.01
Total		56254.12	276402.48	332656.60

Opening of Bank Branches in rural Areas

5127. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches opened by the Public Sector Banks during 2005-06; and

(b) the total number of branches opened in the rural areas by these banks during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Out of 719 bank branches opened by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) during 2005-06, 52 branches were opened in rural areas.

[English]

Export Credit for Small Scale Pharma Units

5128. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether public sector banks are forced to carry on guidelines on country risk management by banks in India as stipulated by Reserve Bank of India and keep exposure limits of export credits for small scale pharma units; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) No, Sir. Public Sector Banks do not prescribe any limit on the Export Credit to Small Scale Pharma Exporters. Banks usually sanction the working capital limits, including export credit, after assessing the individual customer's performance.

(b) Does not arise.

Pending Proposals of Tamil Nadu

5129. SHRIMATI K. RANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of housing units constructed so far for Tsunami affected people of Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether any proposals of the State Government of Tamil Nadu for resettlement of Tsunami affected people has been received by the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which all the pending proposals of Tamil Nadu are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) According to the information furnished by the Planning Commission the number of housing units constructed as on December, 2006 is 29,139.

(b) No proposal from State Government of Tamil Nadu for settlement of Tsunami affected people has been received in this Ministry.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Setting up of Time Zones

5130. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether no immediate solution to the power crisis, the Centre is considering a proposal to have different time zones for the country as reported in the Business Line dated April 29, 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which power shortage is likely to be managed in the country thereafter?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) Presently, there is no such proposal under consideration to have different time zones for the country. In 1998, the then Advisory Board of Energy commissioned a study in this regard. The analysis indicated that the peak demand would drop by 1% if time zones were introduced in the then existing pattern of electricity consumption, which means a saving of 220 MW of power at that time. This saving was not found enough to justify the creation of time zones.

Competition Commission

5131. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Competition Commission has made proposals for various sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) The Competition Commission of India (CCI) has not made any proposals under the Competition Act, 2002 with regards to any sector.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Supply of Coal to Badarpur Thermal Power Station

5132. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal is not being supplied regularly to Badarpur Thermal Power Station as per its requirement of late which is affecting the power generation and a deep power crisis has been caused in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of coal supplied to the said power station during each of the last three years alongwith the quantum by which it fell short of the demand; and

(d) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure regular coal supply as per the requirement of the said power station?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Coal is being supplied to Badarpur Thermal Power Station and there has been no loss of generation on account of shortage of coal in the power station. As on 7th May, 2007, the station had coal stock of about 323,000 tonnes, which is equivalent to 26 days consumption in the Station.

(c) The status of coal supplies (received) vis-a-vis coal consumed in the station during the last three years is given below:

Year	Coal Received	(Figure in '000' Tonnes) Coal Consumed
2004-05	3907	3732
2005-06	3854	3768
2006-07	3690	3739

From the above, it can be seen that the coal supplies have been in excess of the consumption of coal in the power station.

(d) Following Steps are being taken by the Government to ensure availability of coal to power stations:

- (i) The coal supply position to thermal power stations is vigorously monitored in Central Electricity Authority and Ministry of Power on daily basis.
- (ii) A Sub-group of the Infrastructure Constraints Review Committee headed by the Additional Secretary in the Department of Coal, consisting of the representatives from the Ministry of Power, Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Railways and Coal India Ltd., on weekly/fortnightly basis reviews and resolves the problems of coal supply to thermal power stations having coal stock less than 7 days consumption.
- (iii) The Infrastructure Constraints Review Committee, headed by Secretary (Coordination) in the Cabinet Secretariat, reviews the coal production and supply to thermal power stations in the country every month.

[English]

Scientific Research for welfare of Rural Areas

5133. SHRI HITEN BARMAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the R&D institutions and the scientific community are doing research for the needs of rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the response of R&D institutions and scientific community towards welfare of rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The government has several schemes to catalyze and support research, development and adaptation of relevant and appropriate technologies for empowering and improving quality of life in rural areas. Technology institutions/R&D laboratories function as a source of relevant technologies and models which are implemented in rural areas through voluntary agencies and other institutions. The impact of the programmes has been felt in local areas. However due to inadequacy of funds and other resources for such programmes, large scale dissemination has suffered. In spite of constraints, many models and local level technologies have been developed and are being practiced. Some of the proven technologies/packages are—

- Fruit/vegetable processing and preservation for value addition at village level with quality control. Model is working at 23 locations in the country,
- Agro technologies for cultivation/semi processing of high value medicinal plants by women,
- Drier for coconut gratings; paper and biomass based drier for horticulture produce,
- Techniques of Dehydration of flowers,
- Biofertilizers e.g. Azolla, BGA,
- Development of wool carding machine,
- Ergonomically suitable tools/equipments for use by women in sericulture,
- Fish Aggregation Devices (FAD) for coastal fisher folk,
- Technology package for low-temperature glazing for making red clay pottery developed and many units are in operation especially in Kanyakumari area,
- Low-cost diagnostic medical kits for urinary tract infections,
- Setting up of bio villages,

- Setting up of 16 Women Technology Parks and 5 Rural Technology Parks as integrated model for technology dissemination,
- Biogas plants using spoiled grains, fruits, etc. for small restaurants/dhabas. 500 units have been installed in Maharashtra,
- Non pressurized sarai cooker using charcoal which takes 40 minutes for complete cooking. This is under commercial production,
- Standardization of tissue culture techniques for producing disease free banana in Sundarban delta. 4 lakhs plantlets have been sold by trained women group,
- Lac extraction and processing machines is being popularized in lac producing area of Jharkhand,
- Technology for low-cost sanitary napkins has been developed and disseminated,
- Upgradation of watermills with multipurpose use for generating electricity in remote mountain regions of Uttaranchal, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and North-East. About 2000 watermills have been upgraded.
- Centres established in underserved and underdeveloped areas to investigate and find solutions to health problems of local populations.
- Extramural projects for studying the health conditions and diseases of tribals,
- Research directed towards poverty driven diseases such as tuberculosis, leprosy, malaria, filariasis and visceral leishmaniasis.
- 670 water filters capable of removing even viruses have been installed in many rural areas. The technology was developed by CSIR.

(c) The Government is attaching vital importance for encouraging and motivating scientific communities and R&D institutions to improve the response in rural areas by supporting location specific projects and innovations towards welfare of rural areas. In this direction efforts are being made to give recognition to individuals/institutions by way of awards, fellowships and other incentives.

*[Translation]***Modernisation of Power Plants**

5134. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:
SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified a number of power plants for modernization during the 10th Plan;

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

(c) the progress of work done so far and the total expenditure incurred thereon; and

(d) the Steps taken to expedite the works on the projects on which works have not been completed so far?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. State-wise details of thermal power projects identified for Life Extension/Renovation & Modernization works and the hydro projects identified for Renovation, Modernization & Upgrading during the 10th Plan are given in the enclosed Statement I, II and III respectively.

(c) Out of 106 thermal units identified for Life Extension work, 26 units were not found economically

viable, work on 11 units have been completed and work on 5 units is in progress. 21 units were transferred to Partnership in Excellence Programme for improving their performance by their association with the performing utilities. Orders for 19 units have already been placed. The State Electricity Boards/Power Utilities are taking action in respect of remaining 24 units. An expenditure of Rs. 1685 crores has been incurred so far. Works on 57 thermal units identified for Renovation and Modernisation are at various stages of completion. An amount of Rs. 506 crores has been incurred on them so far. Out of 72 schemes identified for Renovation & Modernisation & uprating, works on 29 schemes have been completed and an expenditure of Rs. 1000.826 crores has been incurred so far.

(d) To complete the work on identified thermal/hydro projects, the following steps are taken:

- I. Regular Monitoring on the progress of the scheme
- II. Visit to Project site
- III. Annual Review Meetings
- IV. Discussions with Project Authorities on regular basis.
- V. Follow up with manufacturers/suppliers.

Statement I*Thermal Units identified for Life Extension during 10th Plan*

Sl.No.	Name of Station	Unit No.	Year of Commissioning	Present Rated Cap. (MW)	Capacity Expected after LEP (MW)	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi						
1.	Badarpur	1	1973	95	100	NTPC is considering to replace units Ho 3 with higher size unit.
2.		2	1974	95	100	
3.		3	1975	95	100	
4.		4	1978	210	210	Placement of order yet to be finalised.
5.		5	1981	210	210	Placement of order yet to be finalised.
Total-Delhi		5 units		705	720	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Haryana						
6.	Panipat	1	1979	110	117.8	Order for LE works placed
7.		3	1985	110	110	Placement of order yet to be finalised.
8.		4	1987	110	110	Placement of order yet to be finalised.
9.	Faridabad	1	1974	55	60	HPGCL considering to retire the unit.
10.		2	1976	55	60	HPGCL considering to retire the unit.
11.		3	1981	55	60	HPGCL considering to retire the unit.
Total-Haryana		6 units		495	517.8	
Punjab						
12.	Bathinda	1	1974	110	110	LE works completed
13.		2	1975	110	110	LE works completed
14.		3	1978	110	110	Order for LE works placed
15.		4	1979	110	110	Order for LE works placed
Total-Punjab		4 units		440	440	
Uttar Pradesh						
16.	Obra	1	1967	40	50	LE works in progress.
17.		2	1968	40	50	LE works in progress.
18.		3	1968	40	50	Order for LE works placed
19.		4	1969	40	50	Order for LE works placed
20.		5	1971	40	50	Order for LE works placed
21.		6	1973	94	100	LE works in progress.
22.		7	1974	94	100	Work in progress under 'PIE' programme.
23.		8	1975	94	100	Work in progress under 'PIE' programme.
24.		9	1980	200	218	Order for LE works placed
25.		10	1979	200	218	Order for LE works placed
26.		11	1977	200	218	Order for LE works placed
27.		12	1981	200	218	Order for LE works placed
28.		13	1982	200	218	Order for LE works placed
29.	Panki	3	1976	105	110	Work in progress under 'PIE' programme.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.		4	1977	105	110	Work in progress under 'PIE' programme.
31.	H'Gunj	1	1968	40	50	Not economical viable
32.		3	1972	60	60	Work in progress under 'PIE' programme.
33.		4	1972	60	60	Work in progress under 'PIE' programme.
34.		5	1977	60	60	LE works in progress.
35.		7	1978	105	110	Work in progress under 'PIE' programme.
Total-Uttar Pradesh		20 units		2017	2200	
Maharashtra						
36.	Nasik	1	1970	140	140	Not economical viable
37.		2	1971	140	140	Not economical viable
38.	Paras	2	1967	58	62.5	Not economical viable
39.	Bhusawal	1	1968	58	62.5	Not economical viable
40.	Koradi	1	1974	115	120	Not economical viable
41.		2	1975	115	120	Not economical viable
42.		3	1976	115	120	Not economical viable
43.		4	1976	115	120	Not economical viable
44.	Parli	1	1971	30	30	Not economical viable
45.		2	1972	30	30	Not economical viable
Total-Maharashtra		10 units		916	945	
Chhattishgarh						
46.	Korba (East)	1	1966	40	50	LE works completed
47.		4	1968	40	50	LE works completed
48.		5	1976	120	120	LE works completed
49.		6	1981	120	120	LE works completed
Total-Chhattishgarh		4 units		320	340	
Madhya Pradesh						
50.	Satpura	1	1967	62.5	62.5	Placement of order yet to be finalised.
51.		2	1968	62.5	62.5	Placement of order yet to be finalised.
52.		3	1968	62.5	62.5	Placement of order yet to be finalised.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
53.		4	1968	62.5	62.5	Placement of order yet to be finalised.
54.		5	1970	62.5	62.5	Placement of order yet to be finalised.
55.	Amarkantak	1	1965	30	30	Not economical viable
56.		2	1965	20	30	Not economical viable
57.		3	1977	120	120	Order for LE works placed
58.		4	1978	120	120	Order for LE works placed
Total—Madhya Pradesh		9 units		602.5	612.5	
Gujarat						
59.	Gandhinagar	1	1977	120	120	Order for LE works placed
60.		2	1977	120	120	Order for LE works placed
61.	Dhuvanan	1	1965	63.5	63.5	Not economical viable
62.		2	1965	63.5	63.5	Not economical viable
63.		3	1965	63.5	63.5	Not economical viable
64.		4	1965	63.5	63.5	Not economical viable
65.		5	1972	140	140	Work in progress under 'PIE' programme.
66.		6	1972	140	140	Work in progress under 'PIE' programme.
67.	Ukai	1	1976	120	120	LE works in progress.
68.		2	1976	120	120	Order for LE works placed
Total—Gujarat		10 units		1014	1014	
Tamil Nadu						
69.	Ennore	1	1970	60	60	LE works completed
70.		2	1971	60	60	LE works completed
71.	Tuticorin	1	1979	210	210	Order for LE works placed
72.		2	1980	210	210	Order for LE works placed
73.		3	1982	210	210	Order for LE works placed
Total—Tamil Nadu		5 units		750	750	
Andhra Pradesh						
74.	Vijayawada	1	1979	210	210	Placement of order yet to be finalised.
75.		2	1980	210	210	Placement of order yet to be finalised.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
76.	Kothagudem	6	1974	105	120	LE works completed
77.		7	1977	110	120	LE works completed
78.		8	1978	110	120	LE works completed
Total-Andhra Pradesh		5 units		745	780	
West Bengal						
79.	Santhaldih	1	1974	120	120	Work in progress under 'PIE' programme.
80.		2	1975	120	120	Work in progress under 'PIE' programme.
81.		3	1978	120	120	Work in progress under 'PIE' programme.
82.	Bandel*	1	1965	80	82.5	Work in progress under 'PIE' programme.
83.		2	1966	80	82.5	Work in progress under 'PIE' programme.
84.		3	1966	80	82.5	Work in progress under 'PIE' programme.
85.		4	1966	80	82.5	Work in progress under 'PIE' programme.
86.	Durgapur-DVC	3	1966	140	140	Work in progress under 'PIE' programme.
Total-West Bengal		8 units		820	830	
Jharkhand						
87.	Chandrapura	1	1964	130	140	Work in progress under 'PIE' programme.
88.	(DVC)	2	1965	130	140	Work in progress under 'PIE' programme.
89.		3	1968	130	140	Work in progress under 'PIE' programme.
90.		4	1974	120	120	DVC considering to retire the unit.
91.		5	1975	120	120	DVC considering to retire the unit.
92.		6	1979	120	120	DVC considering to retire the unit.
93.	Bokaro	1	1953	45	57.5	Not economical viable
94.		2	1953	45	57.5	Not economical viable
95.		3	1953	45	57.5	Not economical viable
96.	Patratu	4	1969	40	50	Not economical viable
97.		5	1971	90	100	Not economical viable
98.		6	1972	90	100	Work in progress under 'PIE' programme.
99.		7	1977	105	110	Placement of order yet to be finalized.
100.		8	1978	105	110	Placement of order yet to be finalized.
Total-Jharkhand		14 units		1315	1422.5	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bihar						
101.	Barauni	4	1969	50	50	NTPC studying the possibilities to revive.
102.		5	1971	50	50	NTPC studying the possibilities to revive.
Total-Bihar		2 units		100	100	
Assam						
103	Chandrapur-ASEB	1	1972	30	30	Not economical viable
104	Namrup	1	1965	23	23	Not economical viable
105	Bongaigaon	1	1981	60	60	Not economical viable
106		2	1982	60	60	Not economical viable
Total-Assam		4 units		173	173	
Grand Total		106 units		10412.5	10747	

* Bandel Unit Ito4 (4x80 MW) have further derated to 4x50 MW

Statement II

Thermal Units identified for R&M during 10th Plan

Sl. No.	Name of Board/Utility	Name of Station	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Year of Commissioning
1	2	3	4	5	9
Rajasthan					
1.	RRVUNL	Kota	1	110	1983
2.			2	110	1983
3.			3	210	1988
4.			4	210	1989
5.			5	210	1994
Total-Rajasthan			5 units	850	
Punjab					
6.	PSEB	Ropar	1	210	1984
7.			2	210	1985

1	2	3	4	5	9
8.			3	210	1988
9.			4	210	1989
10.			5	210	1992
11.			6	210	1993
Total-Punjab			6 units	1260	
Maharashtra					
12.	MSPGCL	Nasik	3	210	1979
13.			4	210	1980
14.			5	210	1981
15.	MSPGCL	Koradi	5	200	1978
16.			6	210	1982
17.			7	210	1983
18.	MSPGCL	Chadrapur	1	210	1983
19.			2	210	1984
20.			3	210	1985
21.			4	210	1986
22.			5	500	1991
23.			6	500	1992
24.	MSPGCL	Parli	3	210	1980
25.			4	210	1985
26.			5	210	1987
27.	MSPGCL	Khaperkheda	1	210	1989
28.			2	210	1990
29.	MSPGCL	Bhusawal	2	210	1979
30.			3	210	1992
Total-Maharashtra			19 units	4560	
Gujarat					
31.	GSECL	Kutch Lignite	1	70	1991
32.			2	70	1997
Total-Gujarat			2 units	140	
33	NTPC	Singrauli STPS	1	200	1982

1	2	3	4	5	9
34			2	200	1982
35			3	200	1983
36			4	200	1983
37			5	200	1984
38			6	500	1986
39			7	500	1987
40	NTPC	Korba STPS	1	200	1983
41			2	200	1983
42			3	200	1984
43			4	500	1987
44			5	500	1988
45			6	500	1989
46	NTPC	Vindhyachal	1	210	1987
47			2	210	1988
48			3	210	1989
49			4	210	1990
50			5	210	1990
51			6	210	1991
52	NTPC	Ramagundem	1	200	1983
53			2	200	1984
54			3	200	1984
55			4	500	1988
56			5	500	1989
57			6	500	1989
Total-NTPC			25	7460	
Total (Including NTPC units)			57	14270	

Statement III

State-wise List of Identified Hydro RM&U Projects/Schemes at the beginning of 10th Plan for completion during the 10th Plan

(As on 31.03.2007)

Sl.No.	Project, Agency	Inst. Cap. (MW)	Cost Est. Actual (Rs. in Crores)	Benefits (MW)	Category	Year of Completion Original/ Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Himachal Pradesh						
1.	Pong, BBMB	6x60	17.25/17.70	36.00 (U)	RM&U	2003-04/2003-04
2.	Bhakra LB, BBMB	5x108	178.00/293.00	540.00(LE) +90.00 (U)	RMU&LE	2006-07/2011-12
3.	Bassi, HPSEB	4x15	32.27/28.60	6.0(U)+ 80 (LE)	RMU&LE	2004-05/2008-09
Jammu & Kashmir						
4.	Salal Ph. II, NHPC	3x115 + 3x115	20.00/67.28	—	R&M	2004-05/2010-11
5.	Lower Jhelum, J&KPDC	3x35	20.00/65.19	9.00 (U)+ 25.00(Res)	RM&U+Res.	2004-05/2008-09
6.	Chenani, J&KPDC	5x4.66	16.88/23.86	23.30 (LE) + 2.33 (U)	RMU&LE	2004-05/2009-10
7.	Ganderbal, J&KPDC	2x3+2x4.5	33.76/28.87	15.00 (LE)	RM&LE	2004-05/Xith Plan
8.	Sumbal Sindh, J&KPDC	2x11.3	11.0/16.372	3.00(U)	RM&U	2004-05/2007-08
Punjab						
9.	Ganguwal, U.I, BBMB	1x29.25	30.00/38.15	25.89(LE) +2.10(Res)	RM&LE+ Res.	2005-08/2006-07
10.	Kotla, U.I, BBMB	1x29.25	30.00/51.28 (incl IDC 6.28)	26.6 1(LE) +2.33(Res)	RM&LE+Res.	2005-08/2006-07
11.	Shanan Ph.A, PSEB	4x15+ 1x50	11.98/10.93	—	R&M	2002-03/2003-04
12.	Shanan, Ph.B, PSEB	—	35.95/35.95	60.00 (LE)	RM&LE (15 MW units) + R&M (50MW)	2006-07/2007-08
13.	Anandpur Sahib, PSEB	4x33.5	150.00/1.04	—	R&M	2003-04/2006-07
14.	Mukerian Stl, PSEB	3x15	6.30/6.04	—	R&M	2003-04/2007-08
Rajasthan						
15.	Jawahar Sagar, RRVUNL	3x33	86.66	—	R&M	2007-08
16.	Rana Pratap Sagar, RRVUNL	4x43	87.50	—	R&M	2007-08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttaranchal						
17.	Chibro, UJVNL	4x60	5.32/20.90	—	R&M	2004-05/2008-07
18.	Khodri, UJVNL	4x30	5.42/10.50	—	R&M	2004-05/2007-08
19.	Chilla, UJVNL	4x36	31.85/47.10	—	R&M	2004-05/ 2007-08
20.	Dhakrani, UJVNL	3x11.25	16.50/27.38	33.75 (LE)	RM&LE	2005-08/2008-09
21.	Dhalipur, UJVNL	3x17	25.50/27.91	51.00 (LE)	RM&LE	2005-08/2008-09
22.	Tikoth, UJVNL	3x30	7.27/38.01	—	R&M	2004-05/2008-10
23.	Khatima, UJVNL	3x13.8	20.00/34.37	41.40 (LE)	RM&LE	2006-07/2008-09
24.	Pathri, UJVNL	3x6.8	27.49/28.89	20.40 (LE)	RM&LE	2006-07/2008-09
25.	Kulhal, UJVNL	3x10	4.80/21.62	—	R&M	2004-05/2008-09
26.	Ramganga, UJVNL	3x66	6.00/31.65	18.00 (Res)	R&M+Res.	2004-05/2007-08
Uttar Pradesh						
27.	Matatila, UPJVNL	3x10.2	25.38/92.35	15(U) + 30.6 (LE)	RMU&LE	2005-08/2008-09
28.	Obra, UPJVNL	3x33	33.00/58.80	99.00 (LE)	RM&LE	2005-08/2008-09
29.	Rihand, UPJVNL	6x50	110.21/136.27	300.00 (LE)	RM&LE	2006-07/2009-10
Andhra Pradesh						
30.	Hampi, APGENCO	2x9(St.I) & 2x9(St.II)	38.00/25.00	36.00 (LE)	RM&LE	2006-07/2011-12
31.	Machkund, APGENCO	3x7(St.I) & 3x21.25 (St.II)	89.11/124.45	15.25 (U) +114.75 (LE)	RMU&LE	2006-07/2011-12
32.	Tungabhadra, APGENCO	4x9	38.00/25.00	36 (LE)	RM&LE	2006-07/2011-12
Karnataka						
33.	Sharavathy, Ph.A, KPCL	10x103.5	4.99/3.52	—	R&M	2003-04/2008-07
34.	Nagihari, U-1&3, KPCL	2x135	26.12/21.62	30.00 (U)	RM&U	2002-03/2002-03
35.	Supa PH, KPCL	2x50	2.05/2.47	—	R&M	2002-03/2002-03
36.	Mahatma Gandhi, VVNL	4x12+4x18	33.90/43.13	19.20 (U)+120.00 (LE)	RMU&LE	2002-03/2002-03
37.	Munirabad, VVNL	2x9+1x10.3	10.0/3.53	28.30 (LE)	RM&LE	2002-03/2002-03
38.	Shivasamudram, VVNL	6x3+4x6	68.38/73.17	42.00 (LE)	RM&LE	2003-04/2004-05
39.	Bhadra, Ph.II, KPCL	1x2	3.0/2.51	2.00 (LE)	RM&LE	2002-03/2005-06
40.	Bhadra, KPCL	2x12	6.15/4.47	24 (LE)	RM&LE	2004-05/2008-09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
41.	Nagihari, U-4.5 & 6 KPCL	3x135	48.85/41.16	30.00 (U)	RM&U	2006-07/2008-09
42.	Shenavathy, Ph.B, KPCL	10x103.5	16.88/9.94	—	R&M	2006-07/2009-10
Kerala						
43.	Neriamangalam KSEB	3x15	31.92/53.05	45.00(LE) +9.00 (U)	RMU&LE	2006-07/2006-07
44.	Pallivasal, KSEB	3x5+3x7.5	94 371	37.50 (LE)	RM&LE	2002-03/2002-03
45.	Sengulam, KSEB	4x12	114	48.00 (LE)	RM&LE	2002-03/2002-03
46.	Panniar, KSEB	2x15	62	30.00 (LE)	RM&LE	2002-03/2002-03
47.	Sabasingiri, KSEB	6x50	163.34/ 99.86	300.00 (LE) + 35.00 (U)	RMU&LE	2006-07/2006-09
48.	Kuttiadi, KSEB	3x25	25.00/25.00	75.00 (LE)	RM&LE	2006-07/2011-12
49.	Poringalkuthu, KSEB	4x8	9.55/9.55	32.00 (LE)	RM&LE	2006-07/2011-12
Tamil Nadu						
50.	Mettur Dam, TNEB	4x10	41.40/30.17	10.00(U)+ 40.00(LE)	RMU&LE	2004-05/2007-08
51.	Pykara, TNEB	3x6.85+1x11+2x14	17.087 20.147	58.95 (LE)	RM&LE	2002-03/2004-06
52.	Papanasam, TNEB	4x7	40.23/22.61	4.00 (U) + 28.00 (LE)	RMU&LE	2004-05/2005-06
53.	Kodayar, Ph.II TNEB	1x40	19.94/19.94	40.00 (LE)	RM&LE	2006-07/XIII Plan
Orissa						
54.	Hirakud-I (Sw.yard), OHPC	—	9.85/9.85	—	R&M	2002-03/2006-07
55.	Hirakud-I, U-3&4, OHPC	2x24	131.56/128.13	16.80(U)+ 48.00(LE)	RMU&LE	2004-05/2005-06
56.	Hirakud-II, OHPC	3x24	50.00/125.52	72.00 (LE)	RM&LE	2005-06/2006-09
Jharkhand						
57.	Panchet, U-1,DVC	1x40	2.17/44.98	40.00(LE) +6.00 (U)	RMU&LE	2004-05/2008-09
58.	Malihon, U-2, DVC	1x20	17.34/36.82	20.00 (LE) + 3.20(U)	RMU&LE	2003-04/2004-05
West Bengal						
59.	Jaldhaka Stl, WBSEB	3x9	12.60/53.67	27.00(LE)	RM&LE	2004-05/2006-08
Maharashtra						
60.	Koyna St.I & II, MSPGCL	—	8.08/8.00 (Incl 25.00 for SwYd)	—	R&M	2006-07/2007-08
61.	Koyna St.II, MSPGCL	—	14.00/18.85	—	R&M	2006-07/2007-08
62.	Vaitarna, MSPGCL	1x80	2.70/7.00	6.00 (U)	RM&U	2006-08/2006-07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
63.	Bhira Tail Race, MSPGCL	2x40	1.80/0.70	—	R&M	2003-04/2003-04
64.	Tillari, MSPGCL	1x60	4.50/4.24	6.0 (U)	RM&U	2003-04/2004-05
65.	Koyna Gen. Complex, MSPGCL	4x70+4x80+ 4x90	14.00/11.50	—	R&M	2003-04/2004-05
66.	Koyna Dam PH, MSPGCL	2x18	20.00/10.00	8.00 (U)	R&M	2006-07/XIth Plan
Meghalaya						
67.	Umiam St.I MeSEB	4x9	86.92/84.21	36.00(LE)	RM&LE	2002-03/2002-03
68.	Khandong, NEEPCO	2x25	15.00/ 3.35	—	R&M	2002-03/2003-04
69.	Umiam St.II, MeSEB	2x9	53.27/90.46	18.00(LE)	RM&LE	2006-07/2008-09
70.	Kyrdemkulai, MeSEB	2x30	7.40/ 25.00	6.00 (U)	RM&U	2004-05/2011-12
Manipur						
71.	Loktak, NHPC	3x30 (Derated)	24.40/19.13	15.00 (Res.)	R&M+ Res.	2004-05/2007-08
Assam						
72.	Kopili, U-1&2, NEEPCO	2x50	35.89/36.01	—	R&M	2004-05/2011-12

Note:- Completed schemes are shown in bold

Abbreviations R&M - Renovation & Modernisation; RM&U - Renovation, Modernisation & Uprating;
 RM&LE - Renovation, Modernisation & Life Extension RMU&LE - Renovation, Modernisation, Uprating & Life Extension;
 R&M+Res.-Renovtion & Modernisation + Restoration;
 RM&LE+Res.- Renovation, Modernisation & Life Extension + Restoration;
 MW - Mega Watt; Res - Restoration; U - Uprating; LE - Life Extension; IDC - Interest During Construction;
 PhaseI Projects started in 1987; Phase II Projects started in 1998

VAT on Second Hand Cars

5135. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) to impose four per cent VAT on the companies engaged in business of sale of old cars and also for giving relief in the Fringe Benefit Tax (FBT) to them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) FICCI has proposed 4% VAT rate on sale of old cars. In this connection, it is stated that VAT, being a tax on purchase or sale of goods within a State, is a State subject by virtue of Entry 54 of the State List of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. An Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC) has been constituted to deliberate upon and make recommendations on various issues concerning State VAT. The EC has finalised the design of VAT including the structure of tax rates under VAT for various commodities. Since VAT is a State subject, it is for the States to take a decision on the proposal for 4% VAT on sale of old cars. Secondly, FICCI has proposed giving relief in Fringe Benefit Tax (FBT) to companies engaged in sale of old cars by keeping certain expenses outside the purview of FBT and by allowing deduction in respect of FBT in the Profit and Loss Account

as is being done for other taxes like income tax. In this connection, it is stated that FBT is a surrogate tax on the employers and the same is levied @30% on the value of fringe benefits provided by employers to employees. A presumptive model has been adopted to determine the value of fringe benefits provided by employers. The request of FICCI to keep genuine business expenses and certain auto-retail sector related expenses outside the purview of FBT is not justified as the presumptive model has already factored in these concerns while assigning percentages of expenditure as the value of fringe benefits. Similarly, as regards allowing FBT as deduction to employers, it is stated that the intention of the legislature is to tax the fringe benefits @30%. If a deduction is allowed to employers, the effective rate of FBT would reduce to 21%. It is also not correct on the part of FICCI to say that income-tax paid by employers is allowed as a deduction in their Profit & Loss Accounts.

Anti-Corruption Machinery in DDA

5136. SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL:
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Anti-Corruption Machinery in Delhi Development Authority (DDA) is ineffective and has not been functioning properly;

(b) if so, whether any review has been conducted on the functioning of this anti-corruption machinery;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) DDA has reported that review of the anti-corruption machinery is conducted from time to time.

(c) and (d) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that corruption cases in DDA are dealt with firmly and criminal cases and disciplinary proceedings are instituted wherever found necessary. A number of

measures have also been taken for improving transparency in the functioning of DDA and preventing corruption and to reduce any scope for irregularities or corruption in DDA.

Facilitation counters have been established for helping citizens in their work with DDA; senior officers of DDA are accessible to the public through public hearing for attending to their grievances; schemes, rules, procedures application forms, etc. have been put on the website; draw of lots for allotment of houses has been computerized; posting of tender notice on the website has been introduced, disposal of commercial plots is done through well publicized public auction and various other measures taken to eliminate discretionary power and bring in objectivity and transparency in functioning of DDA. Review of various measures taken for quality investigation, quick disposal of vigilance cases and improving transparency in various functions is also undertaken.

[English]

Release of Funds for Development of Infrastructural Facilities for Judiciary

5137. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has sought the release of balance amount of Rs. 320.88 lakh being the share of Union Government for the development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary in the State;

(b) if so, whether the said amount has been released;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(d) the time by which the amount is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) to (d) The State-wise allocation of the Budget Provision of the central share in respect of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary in any financial year, is made as per a formula approved by the Planning Commission. In accordance with this formula, an allocation of Rs. 4.16 crore out of

Rs. 65.00 crore provided as Budget Estimates 2006-07, was made in respect of Maharashtra. This amount Rs. 4.16 crore has been released to that State in the financial year 2006-07.

[Translation]

National Mission Mode Project on E-Governance in Municipalities

5138. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has formulated a new scheme namely National Mission Mode Project on e-Governance in municipalities;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) the number of cities/towns proposed to be covered under the scheme; and

(d) the steps taken or being taken by the Union Government to implement the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Salient features of the National Mission Mode Project on e-Governance in Municipalities are given below:

Key Objectives

Key objectives of the National Mission Mode Project (NMMP) on e-Governance in municipalities are to:

- * provide "Single Window" services to citizens on 'any time, any where' basis
- * increase the efficiency and productivity of ULBs
- * develop single and integrated view of ULB information system across all ULBs in the state.
- * provide timely & reliable management information relating to municipal administration for effective decision making
- * adopt a standards-based approach to enable integration with other related applications.

Programme Coverage

NMMP envisages covering all ULBs in class 1 cities (423 in total) having population of one lakh or more during the period 2007-08 to 2011-12. These cities cover over 55% of urban population of the country,

Services to be covered under NMMP

In order to achieve its vision and objectives, NMMP envisages implementation of 8 services/management functions within ULBs i.e. (i) Registration and issue of birth and death certificate, (ii) Payment of property tax, water supply and other utility bills and Management of utilities that come under ULBs, (iii) Grievances and suggestions, (iv) Building plan approvals, (v) Procurement and monitoring of projects including E-procurement and Project/ward works, (vi) Health program including Licenses and Solid Waste Management, (vii) Accounting system, and (viii) Personnel Information System.

Funding Pattern

The funding pattern of the scheme is as under:

- * For 35 locations (cities with population of over one million), 75% of the capital cost and 75% of annual cost for the first two years by central government and balance 25% by state government; and
- * For other locations; 90% of the capital cost and 90% of annual cost for the first two years by central government and balance 10% by state government. (Capital cost includes 1st year investment for hardware, software, consultant fee, networking cost, data digitisation cost, program level set-up cost, training cost and also ULBs' 1st year investment/disaster backup. Annual cost includes operation and maintenance cost, ongoing communication cost, license fees etc.)

Eligibility Criteria

Key eligibility criteria, which ULBs/State Government should agree/comply with before they can be considered for funding under the NMMP.

- * State Governments and ULBs would need to enter into Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with MoUD, Government of India.

- * There should be a commitment of the State Government/ULB to agree to the key objectives and goals of the NMMP and the funding arrangements
- * There should be a commitment of the State Government/ULB to achieve the Stated service levels proposed under the NMMP
- * Each State Government would be required to clearly indicate the State's vision, identified road map and milestones through preparation of the State e-Governance municipal roadmap
- * The Strategy should address issues like institutional reforms, capital cost sharing principles, tariff/charges, operation and maintenance of systems to be created, and institutional mechanism for implementation, including legislative action
- * In the MOU, stress should be on adherence to reform principles defined by MoUD through other programme such as National Urban Information System (NUIS) scheme and Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and its linkages and.
- * The States should have initiated efforts for setting up of a State Wide Area Network.

(c) Initially a total number of 423 cities having population of one lakh and above are to be covered under the scheme during the period 2007-08 to 2011-12.

(d) Planning Commission has been requested to consider this scheme as part of the Eleventh Five Year Plan and provide requisite funds for implementing the Scheme. On getting a reply from the Planning Commission, a launching workshop would be organized with the participation of all State Secretaries of Urban Development and Information Technology. The State Governments would be oriented in this workshop for successful implementation of the scheme. Meanwhile, Ministry of Urban Development has constituted an Implementation Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary (UD) which would oversee and review the implementation of the scheme. Besides, Joint Secretary (UD) has been appointed as the Mission Leader for this scheme.

Setting up of Hydro-Power Projects

5139. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the norms fixed to accept the bids invited for construction of hydel-power projects in the country are being rejected by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the norms on the basis of which projects are being approved through bids;

(c) the objections raised by the Planning Commission in regard to these norms;

(d) whether the cost of generation of electricity in the country has gone up as a result thereof; and

(e) if so, the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) Hydro power is a State subject under Entry 17 of List-II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Accordingly, the allocation of sites for development of hydro-electric projects falls within the purview of the State Governments. In accordance with the Hydro Policy issued by the Central Government in August 1998, the State Governments are at discretion to structure hydro-electric projects having capacity of upto 100 MW on the MOU route. However, the hydro-electric projects with higher capacities are required to be allocated to the private developers on the basis of competitive bidding.

The Government of India has notified the Tariff Policy on 6th January, 2006 under the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 stipulating therein that all future requirement of power should be procured competitively by the distribution licensees except in cases of expansion of existing projects or where there is a State controlled/owned company as an identified developer. Even for the public sector projects, tariff of all new generation projects should be decided on the basis of competitive bidding after a period of five years from the date of notification of the Policy. The Central Government has also notified guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding for procurement of power by the distribution licensees vide Resolution No. 23/11/2004-R&R (Vol. II) dated 19.1.2005.

As per the available information, no objection has been received from the Planning Commission regarding the guidelines/norms fixed for this bidding process.

(d) It is expected that the cost of electricity in the country will come down as a result of the competition in the market for procurement of power.

(e) Does not arise.

Waiver of Interest on Farm Loans

5140. SHRI KIREN RIJU:
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Development Council has opposed the idea of one time waiver of interest on farm loans;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received proposals for waiver of loans of farmers from different State Governments;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the National Development Council has given any suggestions to the Government in this regard;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (g) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

FDI in Development of Integrated Township

5141. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted for development of integrated township some time back;

(b) if so, the achievements thereof;

(c) whether rigid land conversion rules, more flexible zoning regulation and transferable development rights are the main hurdles for promoting integrated township under FDI;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to amend the FDI norms for development of integrated township in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether any consultation has been held with different stakeholders in this regard; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Sir. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) upto 100% is permitted on automatic route in construction development projects vide Press Note 2 (2005) issued by the Government on 3.3.2005.

(b) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows from March 2005 to March 2007 under Real Estate Sector was US \$ 505.38 million (Rs. 2291.629 crore). The corresponding inflows under Construction Activities Sector was US \$ 1143.26 million (Rs. 5123.499 crore).

(c) to (g) No such specific instances have been brought to the notice of the Government. However, foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy is reviewed on a continuous and ongoing basis. Views of various stakeholders are taken into account while formulating the policy.

New National Power Policy

5142. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY:
SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI:
SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA:
SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:
SHRI K.S. RAO:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has finalized the new national power policy;

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

(c) the benefits likely to be accrued to the power companies therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) Central Government has notified the National Electricity Policy under the provisions of section 3 of the Electricity Act, 2003 on 12th February, 2005. The objectives and salient features of the Policy are given in the enclosed Statement.

The Policy, inter-alia, states that there is an urgent need for ensuring recovery of cost of service from consumers to make the power sector sustainable. It also states that return on investment needs to be provided in a manner that the sector is able to attract adequate investments at par with, if not in preference to, investment opportunities in other sectors.

Statement

Objectives of the National Electricity Policy are given below:

- > Access to Electricity — Available for all households in next five years.
- > Availability of Power — Demand to be fully met by 2012. Energy and peaking shortages to be overcome and spinning reserve to be available.
- > Supply of Reliable and Quality Power of specified standards in an efficient manner and at reasonable rates.
- > Per capita availability of electricity to be increased to over 1000 units by 2012.
- > Minimum lifeline consumption of 1 unit/household/day as a merit good by year 2012.
- > Financial Turnaround and Commercial Viability of Electricity Sector.
- > Protection of consumers' interests.

Salient features of the Policy

1. CEA to notify first National Electricity Plan in six months with a perspective up 12th Plan period. The Plan prepared by CEA to be used by prospective generating companies, transmission utilities and transmission/distribution licensees as reference document.

2. Development of Rural Electrification Distribution backbone, village electrification and household electrification to achieve the NCMP target of completing household electrification in next five years. Financial support in terms of capital subsidy to States for rural electrification. Special preference to Dalit Bastis, Tribal Areas and other weaker sections for rural electrification. REC to be nodal agency for rural electrification at Central Government level.
3. Creation of adequate generation capacity with a spinning reserve of at least 5% by 2012 with availability of installed capacity at 85%.
4. Full development of hydro potential. Provision of long tenor finance for these projects.
5. Choice of fuel for thermal generation to be based on economics of generation and supply of electricity.
6. Development of National Grid.
7. Cost of recovery of service from consumers at tariff reflecting efficient costs to ensure financial viability of the sector.
8. Provision of support to lifeline consumers (households below poverty line having consumption of 30 units per month) in terms of tariffs.
9. Availability Based Tariff (ABT) to be extended to State level for better grid discipline through economic signaling.
10. Special emphasis on time bound reduction of transmission and distribution losses.
11. Measures to promote competition aimed at consumer benefits.
12. Reliability and quality of power supply to be monitored by State Electricity Regulatory Commissions.
13. Exploitation of non-conventional energy sources such as small hydro, solar, biomass and wind for additional power generation capacity.

Other Features

14. Emphasis on achieving higher efficiency levels of generating plants through necessary renovation and modernization.

15. Central Government to facilitate the continued development of national grid. CTU and STU to undertake coordinated planning and development.
16. Transmission capacity to have redundancy level and margins as per international standards.
17. Adequate transitional financial support for reforming power utilities. Encouragement for private sector participation in distribution.
18. The State Regulatory Commissions to put in place independent third party meter testing arrangement.
19. Support for adoption of IT system for ensuring correct billing to consumers.
20. Speedy implementation of stringent measures against theft of electricity.
21. Full emphasis on augmentation of R&D base. Mission approach for identified priorities areas.
22. Demand side management through energy conservation measures. Labels regarding energy efficiency to be displayed on appliances. Efficient agricultural pumpsets and efficient lighting technologies to be promoted. Appropriate tariff structure for managing the peak load.
23. Special attention for developing training infrastructure in the field of regulation, trading and power market.
24. For giving boost to renewable and non-conventional energy sources, a prescribed percentage of power, as specified by State Regulatory Commissions, to be purchased from such sources of energy at the earliest.
25. Necessary regulations and appointing Ombudsman for redressal of consumers' grievances to be in place in six months.

Asset Reconstruction Companies

5143. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to remove the legal hurdles faced by the Asset Reconstruction

Companies (ARCs) for converting bad loan into equities as reported in the *Economic Times* dated March 28, 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any safeguards against misuse by ARCs has been considered;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not the reasons therefor?

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

Electrification of Villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

5144. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the village in Andaman and Nicobar Islands have been electrified;

(b) if not, the number of villages still unelectrified in the Islands; and

(c) the time by which these villages are likely to be electrified?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) As reported by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), out of a total of 501 numbers of inhabited villages as per 2001 Census in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, 325 numbers of villages have been electrified leaving a balance of 176 numbers of un-electrified villages. Out of this -

89 numbers of villages require no electrification as these are either un-inhabited or encroached forest areas.

72 villages in Nicobar district washed away during Tsunami in December, 2004. Population of these villages is accommodated in temporary shelters which are fully electrified.

Permanent houses are under construction at 70 locations under TRP and these are expected to be electrified by June, 2009 after restoration and revival of power supply system by National Thermal Power

Corporation (NTPC) and Power Grid Corporation of India (PGCIL).

Balance 15 numbers are to be electrified. These remote/isolated villages are programmed for electrification by Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) Home Lighting System by 2007-08.

[Translation]

Delhi Master Plan 2021

5145. SHRI RABINDER KUMAR RANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received suggestions from various sectors for improvement in the Delhi Master Plan 2021;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Suggestions from public/some associations, etc. have been received even after issue of notification of the Master Plan for Delhi (MPD)-2021 on 7.2.2007. The MPD-2021 is a comprehensive document prepared after extensive consultations and envisages vision and policy guidelines with the perspective for the year 2021. The MPD-2021 has provision for its review at five yearly intervals to keep pace with the changing requirement of the society. DDA has informed that the suggestions received are being examined as per the provisions of Delhi Development Act, 1957.

[English]

Shrinking of Glaciers and rise of Sea Level

5146. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting regarding shrinkage of Himalayan glaciers took place in Belgium recently;

(b) if so, whether scientists from India participated therein;

(c) if so, the brief details of policy and strategy adopted;

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(e) whether the Government has undertaken any study on shrinkage of glaciers, and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes Sir. A meeting of the Working Group II of the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was held at Belgium during 2-5 April 2007. The Group discussed the issue of recession of glaciers in the world including Himalayan glaciers.

(b) Yes Sir. A group of scientists from different Organizations (Ministry of Environment & Forests-MoEF, Department of Science & Technology-DST, Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology-IITM, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi-IIT-D, The Energy Research Institute-TERI) participated in the meeting.

(c) The group was concerned about the receding glaciers and emphasized on close watch on glaciers through out the world.

(d) to (f) Government has initiated a Himalayan Glaciology Programme for monitoring glacier environments, physical characteristics, and paleo-climatology of Himalayan glaciers.

Gangotri glacier system, Satopanth & Bhagirath Kharak in the Alaknanda catchment, Durung Drung glacier, Zaskar, Ladakh and Naradu glacier valley are some of the systems that are being monitored and studied under the research projects.

[Translation]

Setting up of Power Project in MP

5147. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to set up power plants with Central assistance in district Betul of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) Two, 10 kW biomass gasifier based power plants have been set up in Kasai village in Betul District of Madhya Pradesh. Service connections have been provided to 73 families. In addition, 9 street lights have been installed and an Atta Chakki has been energized in the village. The power plants have been set up as part of a Test Project on Village Energy Security which has been taken up by the Forest Department of the State Government with financial support from the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

(c) The project was commissioned in October, 2005.

[English]

Issue of Pass Books by Private Banks

5148. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that some private sector banks do not provide pass books to their customers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or being taken by the Government against these banks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) On receiving some representations from some customers including senior citizens' associations regarding non-issuance of Pass Books by many banks to their savings bank account holders, Reserve Bank of India (RBI), vide its guidelines dated October 4, 2006, has advised all scheduled commercial banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks) to invariably offer pass book facility to all its savings bank account holders (individuals). In case the bank offers the facility of sending statement of account, and the customer chooses to get this statement, the bank

must issue a monthly statement of account. The banks have also been advised that the cost of providing such pass book or statements should not be charged to the customer.

In view of most banks moving to Core Banking platform wherein customers have the convenience of round-the-clock banking services through ATMs, phone banking, Net Banking, etc. Indian Banks' Association (IBA) requested RBI to review the aforesaid instructions. However, RBI has decided not to revise the instructions issued on October 4, 2006.

In case any violation of extant guidelines is noticed, RBI takes appropriate regulatory action against the bank(s) concerned.

Financial Support to the Research Scholars

5149. SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been extending financial grant to the research scholars of Universities and Organisations;

(b) if so, the details of the grants sanctioned during the last two years; and

(c) the achievements made by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Developing and nurturing of human resource in Science & Technology has always been on top of the Government's agenda. A number of schemes have been initiated to attract research scholars namely Young Scientists/Women Scientists Fellowships; Swarnajayanthi Fellowships and J.C. Bose & Ramanujam Fellowships for practicing scientists, Junior/Senior Research Fellowships, Research Associateship etc. The Government has sanctioned approximately Rs. 380 crore for the last two years. Several impressive results including publications in high impact journals, patents, human resource development, etc. have been emanated from the research investment. The support ensures the strengthening and retaining of talent within the country.

*[Translation]***IT Refund Banker Scheme**

5150. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be Pleased to state:

(a) whether the pilot project on IT Refund Banker Scheme launched in Delhi and Patna has successfully been completed;

(b) if so, whether the Government has considered to extend the scheme in other areas of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) The pilot project of Refund Banker scheme is likely to be extended to Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Bangalore by 31st December 2007. The Income Tax Department will extend the scheme to other areas in the calendar year 2008.

*[English]***Revenue Earned from Petroleum Products**

5151. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of revenue earned from the taxes levied on petroleum products during 2005-06 and 2006-07;

(b) whether a reduction in the rate of taxes was made during the said period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Revenue collected as customs and excise duties on petroleum products during 2005-06 and 2006-07 were as under:

2005-06	2006-07
Rs. 50979 crore	Rs. 57096 (provisional)

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Details of reduction in general rate of customs and excise duties on petroleum products since 2005 Budget onwards are as under:

(a) with effect from 1st March, 2005—

Customs	From	To
Kerosene for PDS	5%	Nil
LPG (domestic)	5%	Nil
Petrol & diesel	15%	10%
Other products	20%	10%
Excise		
Kerosene for PDS	12%	Nil
LPG (domestic)	8%	Nil

(b) with effect from 14th June, 2006, basic customs duty on petrol and diesel was reduced from 10% to 7.5%.

(c) with effect from 1st March, 2007, ad-valorem component of excise duty on petrol and diesel was reduced from 8% to 6%.

Coordination of Different Agencies for Rural Development

5152. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has adopted various strategies to co-ordinate different agencies to expedite rural development;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the problems being faced by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Rural Development implement and monitor its programmes through the State Governments, District Rural Development Agencies/Zilla Parishads and other implementing agencies. The DRDA/ Zilla Parishads coordinate with the various line

departments at the district level in preparing action plan as per the available resources and need of the district and monitors the implementation of rural development programmes through various existing monitoring mechanism stipulated in the programme guidelines. The general problems in the implementation of some schemes are mainly on account of delay in preparation of shelf of projects, shortage of officials at different levels, geographical locations of districts and delay in release of matching share by a few States etc.

Upkeep of Government Quarters

5153. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 474 on November 24, 2006 regarding upkeep of Government quarters and state:

(a) the number of quarters that were lying vacant from December, 2006 to March, 2007 but were not upgraded alongwith the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of quarters that were allotted without upgradation;

(c) whether such quarters are not upgraded after taking possession;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken against CPWD officials for not upgrading the quarters during their vacations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (e) Information is being collected from through out India and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Financial Aid by Nationalised Banks

5154. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons in Delhi provided financial aid through nationalized banks under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) during each of the last three years;

(b) whether any representations to provide them alternative self-employment opportunities have since been received; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) As per available information, the number of cases disbursed loan under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), in Delhi during the years 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 are as under:

2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
175	156	243

(b) and (c) No such representation appears to have been received by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, which is the Nodal Ministry for SJSRY.

Power Generation

5155. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a plan has been drawn up by the Government to add nearly 70,000 MW of Power generation capacity during the next five years as reported in the *Hindu* dated April 24, 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the further steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) Generation Projects aggregating 78,577 MW have been proposed for development during the 11th Plan. The details are given below:

Sector	Hydro	Thermal	Nuclear	Total
Central	9685	26800	3380	39865
State	3605	24347	0	27952
Private	3263	7497	0	10760
Total	16553	58644	3380	78577

Out of the proposed capacity addition projects aggregating 47,225 MW are already under execution.

Assistance from NABARD to Agriculture Sector

5156. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for priority sector lending by the public sector banks during 2006-07;

(b) the percentage of lending within the priority sector lending fixed and achieved for agriculture sector during 2006-07;

(c) whether the NABARD has not received contribution to Rural Infrastructure Development Funds (RIDF) from scheduled commercial banks against their shortfall in priority sector/agricultural lending;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Reserve Bank of India policy stipulate a target of 40% of Adjusted Net Bank Credit or credit equivalent amount of off balance sheet exposure of the bank outstanding as on March 31 of the previous year for lending to priority sector by scheduled commercial banks. Within, this overall target, a sub-target of 18% has been prescribed for agricultural purposes. The achievement of Public Sector Banks and Private Sector Banks vis-a-vis the target of 18% is 15.54% and 11.58% of Net Bank Credit respectively.

(c) to (e) RBI makes allocation for deposits under RIDF depending upon the extent of shortfall in Priority Sector/agriculture lending. Most of the banks have been complying in contributing to the fund. However, as on 08 May, 2007, 04 banks, viz. IDBI Bank, Jammu & Kashmir Bank, Lord Krishna Bank and ING Vysya Bank, have shown shortfall in contributing to RIDF. While ING Vysya Bank has drawn attention, of RBI to the fact that contribution of the allocated amount violates RBI guidelines on prudential exposure norms, IDBI Ltd. has represented to RBI regarding their contribution under RIDF-XI.

Agricultural Credit

5157. SHRI REVATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of agricultural credit disbursed by 27 commercial banks in the country for the last three years;

(b) whether Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry has given its findings thereon; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Details of agricultural loans disbursed by 27 Public Sector Commercial Banks during 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 are as under:

Year	Disbursement (in Rs. crore)
2003-04	42210.77
2004-05	65217.72
2005-06	94277.79

(b) and (c) The Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry conducted a study covering 21 states of the country and suggested that following measures could be undertaken to enhance credit flow to agriculture:

- Scaling up the efforts to enhance coverage of institutional credit
- Commercial banks to make an effort to bring into their fold, on average, at least 100 new farmers at each rural and semi-rural branch during the current year.
- Each rural and semi-rural branch, of commercial banks, on an average, to take up at least two to three new investment projects.
- In every district, on an average, all commercial banks put together to finance 10 agro-clinics during the current year.

The Government has already taken a number of steps to enhance credit flow to agriculture. On 18th June 2004, the Government announced a package to double the flow of agriculture credit, within three years, which has been achieved in two years itself. The credit flow to agriculture during 2005-06 is Rs. 1,80,486 crore as against Rs. 86,931 crore during 2003-04. A total of around 64.78 lakh, new farmers have been financed by the Public and Private Sector Commercial Banks and RRBs (upto February, 2007).

[Translation]

**Furnishing of Account of Utilisation of
Funds under NREGS**

5158. SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases pertaining to non-submission of utilisation account of the funds allocated to the Gram Panchayats under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) which have come to the notice of the Government so far since inception of the Scheme, State-wise; and

(b) the action taken by the Government on each such case particularly with reference to Rajasthan State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) and (b) Under National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (NREGA) funds are released on the receipt of proposal from the district and regular installment is released on receipt of utilisation certificate for the funds utilised during the previous financial year and the current year. No problem has so far been noticed by the Ministry in this regard.

[English]

Reforms in Functioning of Co-operative Societies

5159. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to bring reforms in the functioning of cooperative societies particularly Cooperative Group Housing Societies, so as not to be exploited by builders/colonisers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide flats to the people at the reasonable prices and to protect the interests of the common man in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Cess on Petroleum Products

5160. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present rate of cess on petroleum products levied by the Government;

(b) the amount of cess on petrol and diesel deposited by each oil company during each of the last three years;

(c) the allocation from the proceeds made to States during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether changes in the rate of cess on petrol and diesel are under consideration of the Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The present rate of cess on petroleum products is as under:

Petrol	Rs. 2 per litre
Diesel	Rs. 2 per litre
Crude oil	Rs. 2500 per tonne.

(b) Details of Cess on petroleum products paid by individual companies are not maintained.

(c) Only proceeds of the Central taxes constitute the divisible pool. Cess on petrol and diesel are not a part of this pool.

(d) and (e) At present there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to effect any change in the rate of cess on petrol and diesel.

[Translation]

Economic Offences

5161. SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV:
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 617 replied on 24.11.2006 regarding Economic offences and state:

- (a) whether the information has since been collected;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

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

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

(c) The information is still awaited from some of the States and Union Territories.

[English]

Trading by NRIs in Future Market

5162. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has received suggestions from the Forward Markets Commission to allow NRI's in future trading;

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

(c) the extent to which this move will increase the turnover of the commodity bourses in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Yes Sir. RBI has received a reference from the Forward Markets Commission in February, 2007 for allowing NRIs to invest in Exchange Traded Derivatives Contracts (ETDCs) approved by the Forward Markets Commission (FMC).

RBI has reported that at present, NRIs are permitted to trade in Exchange Traded Derivatives (ETD) in equities, but the investment in commodity derivatives would require specific approval of RBI.

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

[Translation]

Loans/Grants to States

5163. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the break-up of financial assistance in terms of loans/grants, etc., released to each State during the Tenth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether any plans for provision of such assistance for the Eleventh Five Year Plan has been drawn up;

(c) If so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the time by which it is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The Central Assistance released to State Governments under State Plan Schemes during Tenth Five Plan is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Issue does not arise please.

(d) Projected Central Assistance to the States will be worked out at the time of finalization of Eleventh Five Year Plan of each State. A time schedule for the finalisation of Eleventh Plan of States has not been drawn by the Planning Commission.

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

Central Assistance released to the State Governments under State Plan Schemes during 2002-03 to 2006-07

		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
		Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2368.83	1122.90	3107.79	2293.64	1828.08	1219.82	506.89	1283.26	309.49	2165.83
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	71.01	533.62	98.19	606.78	65.71	608.69	0.70	667.65	0.51	823.42

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Assam	242.21	1533.24	288.58	1902.84	228.26	2187.82	47.91	2335.62	9.10	2390.37
4.	Bihar	1247.19	587.79	1158.71	966.86	1290.89	1210.96	0.00	1424.12	0.46	2167.83
5.	Chhattisgarh	420.14	155.35	434.93	227.68	433.26	333.13	23.34	316.261	45.90	534.56
6.	Goa	59.35	34.52	60.95	31.08	82.42	57.68	0.00	28.56	1.59	37.57
7.	Gujarat	2133.57	801.20	2160.51	818.03	1778.69	719.40	686.19	1111.48	290.05	989.05
8.	Haryana	310.70	172.54	327.65	281.31	273.29	187.00	24.18	140.59	11.38	252.53
9.	Himachal Pradesh	137.29	1157.98	158.85	1291.62	128.83	1203.87	24.08	1171.86	18.69	1390.20
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	251.64	2053.53	314.75	2747.22	314.60	2948.24	13.75	2964.83	4.30	3894.87
11.	Jharkhand	399.44	157.64	469.15	238.52	508.32	41 0.07	1.44	395.99	8.70	329.75
12.	Karnataka	1497.25	476.55	1442.90	661.46	1531.45	761.21	658.79	796.99	643.38	1106.40
13.	Kerala	997.03	462.45	652.89	346.00	1122.38	599.67	240.42	437.90	202.10	574.22
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1434.23	592.41	1714.12	586.60	1616.56	1053.97	287.11	963.08	426.37	1384.86
15.	Maharashtra	1047.25	644.76	1068.74	542.69	1454.13	935.93	469.54	981.92	342.72	2301.06
16.	Manipur	76.011	491.67	75.80	515.73	77.86	706.29	0.29	838.19	1.55	909.41
17.	Meghalaya	67.94	340.65	75.27	408.72	45.43	425.98	1.48	406.21	1.01	515.38
18.	Mizoram	49.65	467.73	71.00	569.15	58.70	543.76	5.20	495.40	2.34	551.48
19.	Nagaland	48.27	405.74	59.47	467.69	56.14	520.50	0.58	542.22	0.65	637.13
20.	Orissa	1064.89	841.60	1137.01	714.42	1409.79	1188.24	15.88	922.98	732.92	1069.07
21.	Punjab	399.69	184.74	387.76	216.47	342.44	172.50	22.19	284.46	18.19	327.44
22.	Rajasthan	905.21	458.00	1623.68	828.46	1453.92	896.161	385.93	698.44	324.69	890.36
23.	Sikkim	29.06	261.77	37.68	339.46	38.81	372.05	0.71	308.31	0.77	336.88
24.	Tamil Nadu	878.24	484.12	1008.23	615.21	1024.66	719.13	437.97	584.54	314.06	1268.93
25.	Tripura	74.32	574.08	79.39	623.32	79.68	754.23	0.34	686.05	10.43	832.81
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3068.20	1228.58	3058.70	1331.61	2820.52	1784.93	297.88	1774.09	369.26	2323.40
27.	Uttaranchal	245.15	1359.67	233.72	1254.42	138.79	1300.49	13.48	935.69	4.80	1218.71
28.	West Bengal	1476.27	709.12	1358.05	785.49	1631.95	1200.12	578.96	1469.64	614.59	1614.17
	Total	21000.03	18283.95	22664.27	22212.48	21835.56	25021.84	4673.47	24966.33	4700.00	32837.69

*(English)***Targets under IAY**

5164. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the shortage of houses in the rural areas of the country in each State and Union Territory as on date according to the recent assessment;

(b) the annual allocation of funds made by the Government for the promotion of rural housing through Indira Awas Yojana (I AY) during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(c) the targets fixed and the number of houses constructed under IAY during the said period, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(d) the reasons for not achieving the targets within stipulated time; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to meet the shortage of houses within time frame, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) As per the estimation made by the Office of Registrar General of India based on 2001 Census, the housing shortage in the rural areas was 148.33 lakh houses as on 1.4.2001. Statement-I showing the State-wise housing shortage is enclosed.

(b) and (c) Statement-II showing the State-wise and Union Territory-wise Central allocation made, targets fixed and number of houses constructed under IAY during the last three years and current year is enclosed.

(d) Almost 100% physical targets are being achieved under IAY.

(e) Within the financial resources available, the Government is trying to end shelterlessness in rural areas as quickly as possible. Under "Bharat Niman Programme",

60 lakh houses are envisaged to be constructed during the period of 4 years from 2005-06 to 2008-09.

Statement I

*State-wise Housing Shortage in rural Areas
as per Census of 2001*

Units in Number		
Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Housing Shortage in Rural Areas
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1350282
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	105728
3.	Assam	2241230
4.	Bihar	4210293
5.	Chandigarh	1232
6.	Chhattisgarh	115528
7.	Delhi	7200
8.	Goa	6422
9.	Gujarat	674354
10.	Haryana	55572
11.	Himachal Pradesh	15928
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	92923
13.	Jharkhand	105867
14.	Karnataka	436638
15.	Kerala	261347
16.	Madhya Pradesh	207744
17.	Maharashtra	612441
18.	Manipur	69062
19.	Meghalaya	148657
20.	Mizoram	30250
21.	Nagaland	97157
22.	Orissa	655617

1	2	3	1	2	3
23.	Punjab	75374	30.	West Bengal	974479
24.	Rajasthan	258634	31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17890
25.	Sikkim	11944	32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1926
26.	Tamil Nadu	431010	33.	Daman and Diu	787
27.	Tripura	174835	34.	Lakshadweep	190
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1324028	35.	Pondicherry	7778
29.	Uttaranchal	53521	Total		14833868

Statement II

State/Union Territory-wise Central Allocation, Number of Houses Targetted and Constructed during the year 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 under the Indira Awas Yojana

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2004-05			2005-06			2006-07			2007-08	
		Central Allocation	Number of House Targetted	Constructed	Central Allocation	Number of Houses Targetted	Constructed	Central Allocation	Number of Houses Targetted	Constructed	Central Allocation	Number of Houses Targetted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17981.83	115083	128039	24399.42	130130	132521	25939.14	138342	146403	36027.75	192148
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	825.98	4966	4182	949.43	4603	5327	1018.68	4939	3526	1395.30	6765
3.	Assam	18584.99	111735	129495	20994.23	101790	104353	22525.46	108214	125441	30853.66	149593
4.	Bihar	48846.34	312617	252026	72020.72	384111	331851	76565.57	406350	348893	106344.49	567171
5.	Chhattisgarh	3074.96	19680	20134	3773.17	20124	26578	4011.28	21393	20818	5571.39	29714
6.	Goa	116.18	744	428	150.28	801	615	159.77	852	1115	221.90	1183
7.	Gujarat	5167.82	33074	33654	11966.03	63819	65602	12721.14	67846	65195	17668.82	94234
8.	Haryana	1747.40	11184	8845	1690.04	8980	9743	1786.06	9526	10375	2480.72	13231
9.	Himachal Pradesh	773.06	4648	4749	592.56	2873	3031	629.95	3054	3317	874.96	4242
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	924.74	5560	7252	1840.52	8924	8231	1956.67	9487	7527	2717.68	13177
11.	Jharkhand	14351.50	91850	68081	6423.93	34261	75403	6829.31	36423	57246	9485.46	50589
12.	Karnataka	9301.41	59529	50707	9400.43	50136	56944	9993.64	53299	49088	13880.51	74029
13.	Kerala	5763.87	36889	39831	5227.51	27880	36413	5557.39	29639	30817	7718.85	41167
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10730.71	68676	75365	7504.14	40022	59420	7977.69	42548	54531	11080.48	59086

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15.	Maharashtra	18603.47	105622	105449	14714.56	78478	94274	15643.12	83430	67625	21272.25	115879
16.	Manipur	984.83	5921	5820	824.15	3996	4962	884.26	4267	3480	1211.19	5872
17.	Meghalaya	1308.47	7866	4665	1435.38	6959	6678	1540.07	7467	1475	2109.47	10228
18.	Mizoram	314.12	1888	2052	305.89	1483	2182	328.20	1591	2178	449.55	2180
19.	Nagaland	844.67	5078	5099	949.84	4605	7949	1019.11	4941	6321	1395.90	6768
20.	Orissa	14476.04	92646	89891	14149.75	75465	87070	15042.66	80228	81345	20893.26	111431
21.	Punjab	1157.56	7408	4460	2077.71	11081	7868	2208.83	11780	8250	3067.91	16362
22.	Rajasthan	4876.10	31207	31070	6013.11	32070	38471	6392.56	34094	33397	8878.84	47354
23.	Sikkim	226.45	1361	1584	181.66	881	1296	194.91	945	1554	266.97	1294
24.	Tamil Nadu	9030.00	57792	58687	9768.97	52101	66434	10385.44	55389	16760	14424.89	78932
25.	Tripura	1910.49	11486	12132	1849.42	8967	11902	1984.31	9621	10612	2717.96	13178
26.	Uttar Pradesh	32923.88	210713	199096	32348.75	172527	185541	34390.12	183414	171003	47765.59	254750
27.	Uttaranchal	3419.68	20559	26376	1621.77	7863	21722	1724.11	8359	17239	2394.68	11611
28.	West Bengal	19407.12	124206	155598	19518.40	104098	99259	20750.10	110667	128838	28820.51	153709
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	218.73	1050	337	309.46	1238	90	328.99	1316	62	456.94	1828
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	114.78	551	108	51.56	206	101	54.82	219	69	76.13	305
31.	Daman And Diu	47.51	228	9	23.07	92	6	24.52	98	1	34.06	136
32.	Lakshadweep	3.72	18	16	20.00	80	48	21.26	85	88	29.54	118
33.	Pondicherry	108.59	521	88	154.14	617	238	163.86	655	261	227.59	910
Total		248067.00	1562358	1521305	273240.00	1441241	1551923	290753.00	1533498	1474630	403270.00	2127184

As per the information received from the States so far.

CSIR Laboratories in the Country

5165. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:
SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) laboratories in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to establish more laboratories in the country; and

(c) if so, the details alongwith the locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) The total number of CSIR laboratories in the country is 37. The state-wise distribution is given below:

Name of the State	Name of the Lab
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	1. Centre for Cellular & Molecular Biology 2. Indian Institute of Chemical Technology 3. National Geophysical Research Institute
Assam	1. North-East Institute of Science and Technology
Goa	1. National Institute of Oceanography
Gujarat	1. Central Salt & Marine Chemicals Research Institute
Himachal Pradesh	1. Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology
Jharkhand	1. Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research 2. National Metallurgical Laboratory
Jammu and Kashmir	1. Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine
Karnataka	1. Central Food Technological Research Institute 2. National Aerospace Laboratories
Kerala	1. National Institute of Inter-disciplinary Science & Technology
Madhya Pradesh	1. Advanced Materials and Processes Research Institute
Maharashtra	1. National Chemical Laboratory 2. National Environmental Engineering Research Institute
Orissa	1. Institute of Minerals and Materials Technology
Rajasthan	1. Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute
Tamil Nadu	1. Central Electrochemical Research Institute 2. Central Leather Research Institute 3. Structural Engineering Research Centre
Union Territory of Delhi	1. National Physical Laboratory 2. Central Road Research Institute 3. Institute of Genomics & Integrative Biology 4. National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources 5. National Institute of Science Technology and Development Studies
Union Territory of Chandigarh	1. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 2. Institute of Microbial Technology

1	2
Uttarakhand	1. Central Building Research Institute
	2. Indian Institute of Petroleum
Uttar Pradesh	1. Central Drug Research Institute
	2. Central Institute of Medicinal & Aromatic Plants
	3. Industrial Toxicology Research Centre
	4. National Botanical Research Institute
West Bengal	1. Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institute
	2. Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute
	3. Indian Institute of Chemical Biology

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. In the Eleventh Five Year Plan, CSIR has a proposal to set up an institute of Translational Research at Hyderabad.

Allocation of Power to States

5166. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh State Governments have demanded levy on duty of power generation to ensure equitable dispensation to the coal bearing States;

(b) if so, whether these States have made any representation demanding allocation of an appropriate portion of power generated in their respective States at a variable cost plus formula bound incentives;

(c) if so, whether any decision has been taken thereon; and

(d) if not, the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) The Chief Ministers of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Orissa in a joint memorandum dated 27.12.2006 to the Prime Minister had requested for a legislation having, *inter-alia*, the following enabling provisions:

(i) Levy of duty on generation of power by the concerned State Government.

(ii) Allocation of an appropriate portion of power generated to the host State at variable cost (plus a formula bound incentive).

(c) and (d) The demand has major tariff implications impacting almost all States of the Union. In order to evolve a general consensus, this issue requires deliberations with various stake holders, which has begun in the recently held Conference of Chief Secretaries/Power Secretaries of the State Governments on 23-24th April, 2007.

Amount of Subsidies

5167. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on subsidies during 2006-07;

(b) whether India is spending about 14 to 15% of GNP on subsidies;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to reduce subsidies;

(e) whether there is pressure from international financial institutions and some countries to reduce the quantum of subsidies; and

(f) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The amount of money spent on subsidies during 2006-07 (Revised Estimates) is Rs. 53,463 crore.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The subsidy in 2006-07 (Revised Estimates) is about 1.45% of the Gross National Product (GNP) at factor cost at current prices.

(d) Based on the report entitled "Central Government Subsidies in India" prepared by Ministry of Finance with the assistance of National Institute of Public Finance & Policy, Government proposes to evolve a policy for targeting subsidies based on discussions and consultations with various stake holders, after a careful assessment of the likely impact of alternative proposals.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

World Bank Aid for PMGSY

5168. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds given to certain States for developing rural roads under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) under World Bank Phase-III Project;

(b) whether other States are likely to be included under this 'yojana'; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), an agreement has been signed with the World Bank to provide a loan of US\$400 million for rural roads. Four States namely, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have been covered under this loan and a sum of Rs. 1129.66 crore has been released to these States.

(b) and (c) For Rural Roads Project II, it is proposed to seek assistance of US\$500 million from the World Bank. It is proposed to cover five States, namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Mizoram and Uttaranchal under this project.

ADB Loan

5169. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is in process to have Rs. 4,500 crore from the Asian Development Bank to strengthen the rural credit structure and for bringing reforms in the co-operative sector;

(b) if so, whether Andhra Pradesh is one of the States which is going to be benefited from the above amount;

(c) if so, whether any plans have been prepared by this Ministry for State-specific programmes/projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A loan of US \$ 1 billion to strengthen the rural credit structure and to bring reforms in the cooperative sector was signed with Asian Development Bank on 11th December, 2006. The loan was declared effective on 21.2.2007. Andhra Pradesh is one of the State which is going to be benefited from the above amount. Based on the discussions held with the State Governments on the recommendations of the Vaidyanathan Committee report, Government had approved a revival package for revival of short term cooperative credit structure, subject to certain legal and institutional reforms to be initiated by State Government. The States willing to implement the package are required to sign a Memorandum of Understanding with Central Government and NABARD. No state specific programme has been prepared for implementation of the package.

[Translation]

Electoral Rolls

5170. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to imprint photographs of the electors in the electoral rolls in order to stop bogus voting; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) The Election Commission of India has intimated that in the year 2004, a pilot project was undertaken in Kerala and Haryana for photo electoral rolls and the results were encouraging. The photo electoral roll (Voter's list) bears the photograph of the electors in addition to all the other particulars like names, age, sex, relation's name, house number and the Electors' Photo Identity Card number which are normally printed in electoral roll without photograph. The present status of photo electoral rolls after the revision of 2005, 2006 and the ongoing revision of 2007 is as under:

A. States/Union territories fully covered/proposed to be covered during the 2007 revision:

(1) Haryana, (2) Himachal Pradesh, (3) Kerala, (4) Madhya Pradesh, (5) Meghalaya, (6) Mizoram, (7) Rajasthan, (8) Tamil Nadu, (9) Tripura, (10) Chandigarh, (11) Lakshadweep and (12) Puducherry.

B. States/Union territories partially covered/proposed to be covered during the 2007 revision:

(1) Andhra Pradesh - 13 assembly constituencies; (2) Bihar - 5 assembly constituencies; (3) Gujarat - 14 assembly constituencies; (4) Jharkhand-5 assembly constituencies; (5) Karnataka - 5 assembly constituencies; (6) Punjab - 1 assembly constituency; (7) West Bengal - 141 assembly constituencies.

The aim of the Election Commission is to achieve the objective of covering the entire country with photo electoral rolls by 2009 revision of electoral rolls before the next general elections to the Lok Sabha.

[English]

Ultra Mega Power Projects

5171. SHRI RABINDER KUMAR RANA:
SHRI K.S. RAO:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of investment required for setting up of Ultra Mega Power Projects in the country;

(b) whether the Government has invited financial institutions for their involvement in setting up of these projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which these projects are likely to become operational?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) The total investment for each of the proposed Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP) is expected to be of the order of around Rs. 15,000-16,000 crores. The developers for these projects are proposed to be selected through tariff based international competitive bidding route. It is the responsibility of the selected developers to tie up the funds required for the project. In the bidding process of the first two UMPPs i.e. at Mundra in Gujarat and at Sasan in Madhya Pradesh *inter-alia* financial institutions were also involved to bring about more transparency.

(d) The scheduled Commercial Operation dates for various units as indicated by the selected developers in the above two ultra projects are as follows:

Months from signing of Power Purchase Agreement

	Sasan UMPP (each unit of 660 MW)	Mundra UMPP (each unit of 800 MW)
Unit 1	60	64
Unit 2	63	70
Unit 3	66	76
Unit 4	69	82
Unit 5	72	88
Unit 6	75	—

[English]

Income Tax and Wealth Tax Collection

5172. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Income Tax and Wealth Tax collection from each of the four metros during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the estimate for collection during the current financial year; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to realize the estimated amount of collection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The detail of Income Tax and Wealth Tax collection from each of the four metros is as under:-

Income Tax			(Rs. in crore)
Metro	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Mumbai	42136	52656	74935
Delhi	20047	26158	37347
Chennai	8307	10716	14843
Kolkata	5686	7548	11623

Wealth Tax			(Rs. in crore)
Metro	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Mumbai	49.48	79.09	90.1
Delhi	25.63	36.87	34.84
Chennai	13.64	14.37	20.57
Kolkata	17.75	20.27	20.85

(b) The Revenue Estimate for metro charges for the current financial year has not been finalized yet.

(c) In view of (b) above question does not arise.

[Translation]

Provisions for Drainage under TSC

5173. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are provisions for drainage of contaminated water flowing from wells, handpumps and taps set up under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) in the villages;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) to (c) Solid and liquid Waste Management has been included as a component of Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) with effect from 1.4.2006 under which disposal of waste-water can be undertaken. Upto 10% of the total project cost can be utilized for this component. In addition, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) which have received Nirmal Gram Puraskar can utilise the prize money for improving and maintaining sanitation facilities in their respective areas including provision and disposal of waste water facilities.

(English)

**Integrated Housing and Slum
Development Programme**

5174. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any project under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) during 2005-06 and 2006-07 from various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of projects under the IHSDP so far cleared by the Government; and

(d) the details of funds sanctioned by the Government under the said programme to various States during the said period State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) A statement is annexed.

Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)

Status of DRPs received and approved

Years	Name of States/UTs	Received Status		Projects under Appraisal	DPRs Returned for Modification	Projects not approved	Project Approved			Amount of list instl. (50% of Central Share)	ACA released by M/o Finance
		No. of DPRs received	Proposed Project costs				No. of Projects	Total Approved Cost	Approved Central Share		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2005-06	Chhattisgarh	17	163.26	17	0	0					
	Haryana	16	107.42	16	0	0					
	Rajasthan	29	61.49	26	0	0	3	9.03	7.2222	3.61	0
	Uttar Pradesh	51	41.42	51	0	0					
	West Bengal	14	287.76	14	0	0					
Status of DPRs till 31.03.2006		127	661.34	124	0	0	3	9.03	7.2222	3.61	0
2006-07	Andhra Pradesh	60	993.3	33	1	1	25	301.92	210.57	105.28	83.33
	Chhattisgarh	27	312.57	5	8	0	14	176.50	122.00	61.00	31.26
	Haryana	60	560.25	16	29	0	15	238.84	182.96	91.48	49.61
	Karnataka	36	602.92	27	4	0	5	68.46	41.90	20.95	14.93
	Madhya Pradesh	37	226.74	6	7	1	23	197.16	138.00	69.00	45.77
	Maharashtra	28	280.03	13	0	0	15	152.67	120.71	60.35	55.80
	Rajasthan	32	190.32	0	12	0	17	140.98	110.08	55.04	39.26
	Uttar Pradesh	53	63.55	0	45	0	8	29.01	22.11	11.05	11.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	West Bengal	29	423.98	3	10	0	16	201.02	150.57	75.28	55.08
	Jammu and Kashmir	13	52.25	13	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Tamil Nadu	228	394.88	206	0	0	22	146.05	112.56	56.28	44.53
	Nagaland	1	87.99	0	0	0	1	87.74	44.14	22.07	9.63
	Gujarat	8	74.70	0	0	0	8	72.07	51.54	25.77	18.00
	Kerala	15	63.49	0	0	0	15	65.25	50.10	25.05	21.46
	Assam	3	12.24	0	0	0	3	12.24	10.79	5.39	5.09
	Bihar	7	48.82	0	0	0	7	48.81	36.55	18.28	8.96
	Total (till 31.3.2007)	637	4387.84	322	116	2	194	1937.99	1404.57	702.28	492.61

National Mission on Bio-Diesel

5175. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Mission on Bio-diesel Phase-I has been launched in the country;

(b) if so, the funds sanctioned and utilized for the purpose, State-wise;

(c) whether approval for Phase-II has not been granted so far; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) and (b) The proposal for launching Phase-I of the National Mission on Bio-diesel, to demonstrate the commercial viability of jatropha, is under active consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d) The Planning Commission's Committee on the Development of Biofuel recommended Phase-II of the National Mission on Bio-diesel after successful completion of Phase-I.

3D Video Surveillance Data Base

5176. SHRI RANEN BARMAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be please to state:

(a) whether the Government has any programme to create a 3-D video surveillance data base at New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the benefits likely to be accrued therefrom;

(d) whether such programme is likely to be implemented in other major cities also; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. The Government has initiated action to create a 3-D GIS, a comprehensive data base of all the facilities and buildings of Delhi, which can be integrated with the video cameras. The project comprises large scale mapping to be created by Survey of India for whole of Delhi using photogrammetric technique and building 3-D GIS on this base map on the lines of pilot project carried out in Chandni Chowk area of Delhi. This comprehensive 3-D GIS will—

- provide reliable and updated data-base of Delhi which would be a useful tool to improve upon the congested areas of the city;
- facilitate repairs of all the underground facilities as the project envisages details of mapping above ground and of underground facilities.

Better tax recovery by Municipal authorities, effective monitoring of encroachments, better management of traffic and effective co-ordination and monitoring of relief work in the event of any disaster are the other benefits which are likely to be accrued from this project.

At present, the proposal is for Delhi.

[Translation]

Vacant Posts of SCs/STs in REC

5177. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers and employees working in the Rural Electricity Corporation (REC) and the number

of officers and employees appointed under reserved SC and ST categories;

(b) whether some reserved posts are lying vacant in the Corporation; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Corporation to fill up the vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) The total number of officers and employees, number of officers and employees belonging Scheduled Caste category and number of officers and employees belonging to Scheduled Tribe category working in the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) as on 31.03.2007, are given below:

Group	Total Number of Officers and Employees	Number of Officers and Employees belonging to Scheduled Caste Category	Number of Officers and employees belonging to Scheduled Tribe Category
A	284	27	6
B	187	23	6
C	116	21	1
D	111	34	5
Total	698	104	18

(b) and (c) 3 vacancies identified as being reserved for Scheduled Castes and 3 vacancies identified as being reserved for Scheduled Tribes in Group A posts, advertised in December, 2006, remained unfilled for want of eligible Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. Fresh advertisement is being issued for filling up these reserved vacancies.

[English]

15-Point Programme

5178. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has set aside Rs. 1,000/- crores for three different schemes under Prime Minister's 15-Point Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the share to be allocated to each State under the above schemes; and

(d) the manner in which the Government is planning to spend the amount in the country particularly in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Rural Development has finalized targets for three different schemes, the Swamjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), the Sampooma Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)

and Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) for 2007-08. State-wise funds allocated for minorities under SGRY and IAY and physical targets under SGSY are given in the enclosed

Statement. The funds are to be spent in accordance with the Guidelines of the Schemes.

Statement

State and UT-wise allocation of funds/ targets for Minorities for 2007-08

S.No.	Name of the States/UTs	Allocation under IAY (Centre+State) (Rs. in lakhs)	Allocation under SGRY (Centre) (Rs. in lakhs)	Target of No. of Minorities Swarojgaris to be assisted under SGSY
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	660.63	343.45	1664
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	306.14	119.67	765
3.	Assam	12358.59	1479.56	31125
4.	Bihar	14606.33	0.00	36795
5.	Chhattisgarh	958.72	113.08	2394
6.	Goa	24.17	41.76	62
7.	Gujarat	201.41	708.63	515
8.	Haryana	757.31	541.70	1909
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8.06	153.40	22
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.06	203.46	20
11.	Jharkhand	4938.60	0.00	12443
12.	Karnataka	1007.06	1192.78	2540
13.	Kerala	2441.10	670.70	6157
14.	Madhya Pradesh	958.72	925.66	2394
15.	Maharashtra	1740.19	1692.22	4393
16.	Manipur	459.22	167.77	1137
17.	Meghalaya	24.17	72.36	61
18.	Mizoram	8.06	35.82	20
19.	Nagaland	8.06	59.59	20
20.	Orissa	1643.51	469.12	4119
21.	Punjab	32.23	523.99	81
22.	Rajasthan	1377.65	943.92	3449

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Sikkim	24.17	18.19	61
24.	Tamil Nadu	990.94	1596.08	2476
25.	Tripura	290.03	87.07	738
26.	Uttaranchal	523.67	375.79	1298
27.	Uttar Pradesh	16555.99	*	41678
28.	West Bengal	17659.73	160.85	44476
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.06	20.55	20
30.	Daman and Diu	8.06	6.56	20
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8.06	13.53	20
32.	Lakshadweep	8.06	10.28	20
33.	Pondicherry	8.06	20.83	20
Total		80612.82	12768.37	202912

*For Uttar Pradesh, the funds earmarked will be communicated separately.

[Translation]

[English]

Appointment of Independent Evaluator

5179. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any decision to appoint independent evaluator for rural development projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development is already evaluating the rural development projects/programmes periodically through independent research organizations. These organizations are drawn from an open advertisement and approved by a Committee.

IT Return Forms

5180. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced simpler income tax return forms recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of times the Government has changed income tax forms during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. BALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Sir. For assessment year 2007-08, the Government has prepared eight return forms under a new series. The new forms are proposed to be notified on 14.5.2007.

(b) The eight return forms under the new series are:

(i) ITR-1 - return of income for individuals having salary and interest income and no other income,

- (ii) ITR-2 - return of income for Individuals and Hindu Undivided Families (HUFs) having income from any source except from business or profession,
- (iii) ITR-3 - return of income for Individuals and HUFs being partners in firms and not having proprietary business or profession,
- (iv) ITR-4 - return of income for individual and HUFs having proprietary business or profession
- (v) ITR-5 - combined form for return of income and fringe benefits for Firms/Association of Persons/ Body of Individuals.
- (vi) ITR-6 - combined form for return of income and fringe benefits for Companies.
- (vii) ITR-7 - combined form for return of income and fringe benefits for Charitable/religious trusts, political parties and other non-profit organizations.
- (viii) ITR-8 - stand alone form for return of fringe benefits for persons who are not liable to file return of income but are liable to file return-of fringe benefits.

All the forms (except ITR-7) have been designed as annexure-less so as to make them amenable for electronic filing. Further, it will be mandatory for the firms liable to tax audit and all the companies to file the returns electronically,

(c) The return forms are assessment year specific because these are required to be modified every year so as to incorporate the latest changes made in the Income-tax Act. Further, with a view to facilitate the electronic filing of the returns, these return forms for assessment year 2006-07, were substantially changed last year. For assessment year 2007-08, the return forms have been designed under a new series.

Change in Jurisdiction of Madras High Court, Madurai Bench

5181. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to bifurcate the courts of Karur, Trichy and Thanjavur Districts of Madras High Court, Madurai Bench to Madras High Court in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any recommendation/ report from the Supreme Court in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Loans to Unemployed Persons

5182. SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the banks are delaying in providing loans to the unemployed persons under the 'Pradhan Mantri Swarozgar Yojana';

(b) if so, the number of the cases reported during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government is considering to make a quarterly review performance of the district industry centers and the banks in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Applications for loans under Prime Minister's Razgar Yojana (PMRY) are processed after due scrutiny by the Task Force, which involves the District Industries Centre (DIC), officials from the concerned Government departments and the banks. Thereafter, the names of approved candidates by the Task Force are sponsored to the bank branches by the DIG. The bank branches, in turn, undertake detailed scrutiny of the applications. Eligible applicants, considering the targets of the individual banks, are sanctioned loans by the banks. Processing of cases, therefore, may take some time. In addition, the following reasons also attribute to delay in sanctioning and disbursement of loans under the scheme:

- (i) Non-sponsoring of quality loan applications by Task Force Committees.
- (ii) Lack of viable and income generating activities and saturated level of popular activities.
- (iii) Lack of necessary infrastructure and back/forward linkage.
- (iv) Delay in obtaining necessary approval/clearance from different Government agencies for undertaking the activity.
- (v) Delay in allotment of shed, power connection, water supply, etc.

The Central Office, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has received 30 complaints during 2006 regarding delay in sanction/disbursement/insistence on collaterals for loans under PMRY, which are reported to have been disposed of.

(c) and (d) At present there is no proposal to review the performance at the level of the DIG and participating Banks. However, the performance of PMRY is reviewed from time to time. A quarterly schedule for sponsoring applications by DIG and for sanction and disbursement by banks has been laid down for strict adherence. Further, the banks have been advised to dispose of applications for loans up to Rs. 25,000 within two weeks and Rs.2 lakh (limit under the scheme) within four weeks provided the applications are complete in all respects. The banks have also been advised not to insist upon 'No Dues Certificate' in case the applicant does not get it within 15 days from the other banks in the area.

Violation of Norms by Private Power Distribution Companies

5183. SHRI M. JANJAN KUMAR YADAV:
 SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD
 SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:
 SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:
 SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:
 SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
 SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that the private power distribution companies are violating the norms prescribed under the Electricity Act, 2003;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures being taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) The Distribution Companies are regulated by the respective State Electricity Regulatory Commissions under the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003. The Act has provisions for imposition of penalty by the Electricity Regulatory Commission on a person (which includes a company or body corporate) for contravening any of the provisions of the Act or rules or regulations made thereunder or any direction issued by the Appropriate Electricity Regulatory Commission.

Information about the violation of the norms was sought from the SERCs of those seven states where private distribution companies are functioning.

The Electricity Regulatory Commissions of Kerala, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh have informed that they have not come across any such instances of violation of norms under the Electricity Act, 2003. The West Bengal Electricity Regulation Commission has not informed about any such matters.

Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC) has informed that some cases of violation of the provisions of Electricity Act/Regulations have been reported to the Commission. The Commission, after giving a hearing on the matter, has imposed penalties in certain cases. Till date penalties have been imposed in 39 cases which ranges from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

Orissa Electricity Regulatory Commission (OERC) has informed that the power distribution companies in Orissa are violating the norms prescribed under the Electricity Act, 2003 and has given following details:

- (i) The Central Electricity Supply Company of Orissa Ltd. (CESCO) being managed by AES Corporation and Jyoti Structures Ltd. had not taken adequate steps to maintain the supply of electricity to the consumers in its area of supply and was, thus, contravening the conditions and requirements of the Distribution and Retail Supply License. Hence, OERC appointed a nominated officer of the State Government to take over the management and control of CESCO w.e.f. 27.08.2001 and subsequently the licence was revoked.

- (ii) The three Reliance Energy Ltd. controlled private distribution companies, *viz.*, NESCO, WESCO & SOUTHCO failed in regard to the direction contained in the order of the Commission relating to the Business Plan and also in regard to other violations.

Thus these distribution companies were found by the OERC to be unable to discharge the functions and perform duties imposed on them under the Act and also defaulting in complying with the directions given by the Commission under the Act from time to time. They were also found not acting as per the terms and conditions of their respective licenses. Hence, show-cause notices were served to them which are now *sub-judice* in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

[*English*]

Infrastructure Status to Housing Sector

5184. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received representations for conferment of infrastructure status on the housing sector to enable it to have easy access to low cost institutional funds and to tap long terms funds; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The proposal has not been accepted by the Government.

Self Employment to Rural Youths In Andaman and Nicobar Islands

5185. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government is providing any technical and entrepreneurship skills to rural youths belonging to families of below poverty line in Andaman and Nicobar Islands to enable them to take up self employment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of financial and material assistance being given to such youths to achieve self employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) for the identified activities, Swarojgaris including rural youths belonging to families of below poverty line in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, who need additional skill development/upgradation of skills appropriate training is identified and suitable training programmes are organized for them through Government institutions like engineering colleges, ITIs, Polytechnics, Universities and NGOs. The objective of this training is to ensure that the Swarojgaris possess the Minimum Skill Requirement (MSR) so that they become eligible for assistance. During the period of 2002-03 to 2006-07, a total number of 477 Swarojgaris were trained including rural youths in Andman and Nicobar Islands.

(c) The DRDA is authorised to meet the expenses, incurred by the training institutions for both Basic Orientation and Skill Development Training from out of the SGSY Fund not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per trainee. An amount of Rs. 15.58 lakh has been incurred on training & skill development of youth including rural youths in Andman and Nicobar Islands since inception *i.e.* 1.4.1999 to 2006-07 of the SGSY scheme to achieve self employment.

Genome Mapping of Crops

5186. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian scientists have started work on genome mapping, expression sequence tags and genetic variability of various crops;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which these new varieties will increase the production of crops?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Indian Scientists have started work on genome mapping, expression sequence tags (ESTs)

and genetic variability of various crops like rice, wheat, chickpea, tomato, sugarcane and coffee.

(b) Indian scientists have participated in the International Rice Genome Sequencing Project (IRGSP). IRGSP sequenced 370 million bases of rice genome and scientists from ten nations participated in it. The Indian scientists have successfully decoded the genome information of the rice chromosome number 11 as part of the IRGSP. The rice genome has been shown to have 37,544 genes, out of which 1443 have been identified in the region sequenced by Indian Scientists. This is being followed by functional genomics programme in Rice. India is also participating in international tomato genome sequencing project for the sequencing of tomato chromosome 5 once again under an international consortium of ten countries.

At University of Delhi South Campus, New Delhi, scientists have generated about 25000 ESTs in sugarcane and about 4000 ESTs in wheat. The sugarcane ESTs have been used to develop markers in sugarcane to map agronomically useful traits at IARI, New Delhi. The International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB), New Delhi has developed ESTs from pearl millet. In tomato, root-specific ESTs are being developed at MKU, Madurai. In addition, some progress on mapping in tomato has been made for virus and bacterial wilt resistance under tomato genome initiative. The National Centre for Plant Genome Research (NCPGR) has undertaken studies on comparative genomics with focus on wheat, foxtail millet, tomato, chillies, *Medicago* and *Brassica* and could map QTLs for grain weight for wheat. The Centre is also working on Genome structure analysis in chickpea and *Catharanthus roseus*. Eleven STMS markers have been developed from *Cicer reticulatum*, the wild progenitor of chickpea, and used to study the inter-specific polymorphism in *Cicer* spp. The National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR), New Delhi has been working on genetic diversity studies in various crops of importance to India since 1996. It has so far analyzed released varieties in more than 33 different crops plants, in addition, elite landraces and germplasm lines of these crops have also been analyzed. Besides, studies on crop diversity and domestication have been conducted in brinjal, mung/urid/ricebean and their wild relatives, horsegram, sesame, buckwheat, Himalayan barley landraces, finger millet, rice landraces etc., which have helped in identifying the extent and distribution of diversity in these crops.

(c) The decoded genome information of crops after mapping could play a pivotal role in the rapid discovery of new gene functions and DNA markers for the development of improved varieties through molecular breeding. The new varieties are likely to break the yield plateau that has been now reached through conventional breeding efforts. However, at this stage it is difficult to quantify the increase in production but future varietal improvement program would definitely benefit from these research efforts.

[Translation]

Corruption Cases in Banks

5187. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission has detected some corruption cases in the working of banking system during the last three years;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check such corruption in banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) does not have its own investigation wing and it tenders advice on the basis of investigation reports received from Chief Vigilance Officers (CVOs) of Public Sector Banks. As and when it is observed that any irregularity or inappropriate action on the part of bank officials has taken place due to systemic failure, the Commission issues appropriate guidelines to plug such loopholes. The Commission also tenders advice in respect of vigilance cases relating to officers of scale V and above of public sector banks. The Commission has advised imposition of major penalty against 294, 52 and 90 officers during the years 2004, 2005 & 2006 respectively and minor penalty against 199, 78 and 34 officers during the same period.

(c) Reserve Bank of India as a part of its supervisory process has been sensitizing banks from time to time about the common fraud prone areas and the measures to be taken by them to prevent/reduce the incidence of frauds/corruption in banks. Each public sector bank has a vigilance department headed by a Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO), who is appointed from outside the bank, to provide a link between the banks and the Central Vigilance Commission.

Service Tax Form

5188. SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether service providers find the Service Tax Form, ST-3 difficult to comprehend;
- (b) if so, whether complaints have been received by the Government in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAN): (a) No sir. The Service Tax Form, ST-3 contains detailed instructions for taxpayers to comprehend it easily.

- (b) No sir.
- (c) and (d) Does not arise in view of the above.

[English]

Shortage of Staff in Customs and Excise Departments

5189. SHRI S. K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the Department of Customs and Excise is facing shortage of staff;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to fill up the vacancies by recruiting more personnel in these departments;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the time by which these posts would be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Board of Excise and Customs has a sanctioned strength of 67,221 out of which only 57,684

are working, hence 9,537 posts are vacant as on 01.01.2007.

(c) to (e) The Union Cabinet has recently approved creation of 4,647 additional posts in various grades for Central Board of Excise and Customs. The process of filling up of the existing due vacancies and newly created posts in various grades has already been initiated as per the prescribed procedure.

[Translation]

Houses for Poor and Middle Classes

5190. SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV:
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has not constructed sufficient housing units for middle class and poor people living in Delhi during the last five years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has also not taken any interest for constructing low cost dwelling units for low income group and economically weaker section of people resulting in rise in the number of J.J. clusters in Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that due importance is given to the construction of houses for middle class and poor people in Delhi. During the last five years, out of the total 27522 houses constructed by it, 22819 houses (3979-Middle Income Group (MIG), 11100- Lower Income Group (LIG) and 7740 Economically Weaker Section (EWS) related to middle and lower income categories. Further 2250 houses under MIG, 5100 houses under LIG and 21500 houses under EWS category are at different stages of planning and construction at present. With a view to constructing low cost dwelling units for lower income group and economically weaker sections of the society, the Master Plan of Delhi (MPD), 2021 provides that the developers of group housing shall ensure that minimum 15% of FAR or 35% of the dwelling units,

whichever is more, are constructed for Community-Service Personnel/EWS and lower income category. Further, DDA's pilot project at Tehkhand provides for allotment of flats at reasonable rates to eligible slum dwellers, who belong to economically weaker sections.

Customs and Excise Duty Evasion

5191. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:
CH. MUNAWAR HASSAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of companies located in different States of Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra against whom departmental and Judicial action are being taken for the evasion of customs and excise duty amounting to more than one hundred crores of rupees;

(b) the details of the companies against whom such cases are pending for more than three years in the central excise and Gold (Control) Appellate, Tribunal High Courts and Supreme Court alongwith the latest position thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to recover the said amount at the earliest?

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

[English]

Law Colleges/Universities

5192. SHRI P. MOHAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down for opening up of Law Colleges/Universities in the country;

(b) the number of Law Colleges/Universities presently functioning in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up more Law Colleges/Universities in the country;

(d) if so, the details alongwith locations thereof; and

(e) the time by which these are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) The Bar Council of India has laid down rules prescribing "Standards of Legal Education and Recognition of Degrees in Law" for the purpose of enrolment as advocates. Schedule-I of the Rules of the Bar Council of India in Part-IV gives details of the basic requirements a law teaching institution should have for imparting legal education. (Relevant portion of the Rule is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) The list of Law Colleges in the country, State-wise, as prepared by the Bar Council of India is enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) to (e) A proposal for establishment of National Law University in pursuance of recommendation of Special Subject Group on the administration and legal simplifications constituted by the Prime Minister's Council of Trade and Industry on 19.9.1998 is under consideration.

Statement I

SCHEDULE—1

(To Rules in Sections A and B)

(Directives issued under Rule 21 in Sec A and under Rule 14 in Sec-B)

1. The teaching of the core programme in Part 1 of the Law Course may be done with the help of teachers in the disciplines concerned from the respective University/College departments.

2. The maximum strength of students in any class (LL.B. I, II, III, IV or V) shall not exceed 320 in any given College or University, Department of Law and the number of students in any section of each of such class shall not exceed 80. In other words no college or University Department of Law shall have on its rolls a total student strength of over 1600 students in all its 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th years put together.

3. Law College and University Law Departments shall ensure that:

(a) Multiple copies of prescribed and recommended readings are available to the students.

(b) Seating arrangements are provided for at least 15% of the students at a time in the reading hall.

(c) The teacher-student ratio is at least 1:40.

4. Building

- (1) (a) The building of a College shall be available for its exclusive use, during the working hours of the college.
- (b) The accommodation provided for classes, hostel, if any, and the residential quarters for the Principal and the teacher to be in-charge of the hostel, if any, will be separate.
- (2) The College buildings shall consist of the following:
- (a) Classrooms;
- (b) A common room for men students;
- (c) A common room for women students;
- (d) A Library hall with book shelves and reading tables; sufficient to seat 20% of the students on the roll;
- (e) Office rooms for the Principal and his office staff;
- (f) A teachers' common room.
- (3) (a) All buildings shall be well lighted and ventilated and shall have adequate sanitary arrangements and water supply;
- (b) All buildings shall be duly furnished.
- (4) (a) If the College has no building of its own and it is proposed to be housed temporarily in a hired building, the College authorities shall create the building fund which shall be set apart and deposited in a Scheduled Bank or a District Central Co-operative Bank.
- (b) Deposits so made in the name of the College shall not be withdrawn except when required for meeting the cost of the portion of the building already constructed.
- (c) The building shall be completed within a period of five years from the date of the approval of affiliation is communicated to the Registrar of the University concerned.

5. Library

- (a) There shall be an independent library which shall be adequately equipped with law reports, books, periodicals and reference books to satisfy the

requirements. Every law college must subscribe to the following law journals for its library:

1. All India Reporter
2. Supreme Court Cases
3. State High Court Reports
4. Local Journals
5. Indian Bar Review

(b) The library shall be in the charge of qualified and trained librarian.

(c) The minimum initial and recurring annual expenditure on the library shall be as below:

Initial	Rs. 2,00,000
First year	Rs. 50,000
Second year	Rs. 50,000
Third year	Rs. 50,000
Subsequent years	Rs. 25,000

6. The building fund, as provided in Directive 4(4) shall be created at least for Rs. 25 Lakhs through instalments as under:-

Initial	Rs. 15,00,000
First year	Rs. 5,00,000
Second year	Rs. 5,00,000

7. The accommodation provided for classes, hostel, if any, and the residential quarters for the Principal and the teacher to be in-charge of the hostel, if any, will be separate.

8. Quarters for the Principal,

Quarters for the teacher-in-charge of the hostel, if any, located near the hostel.

Quarters for other permanent teachers as and if required by the University.

9. Provision may also be made if possible for a playground and adequate facilities for games and sports.

10. Every University shall endeavour to supplement the lecture method with the case method, tutorials and other modern technique of imparting legal education.

Statement II

List of Law Colleges having Deemed/Permanent/Temporary approval of affiliation of the Bar Council of India as on 31st March, 2007

College Name	Courses imparted	Status of approval	Year of establishment
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH			
1. Andhra University, Waltair			
1. University Law College, Waltair (Dr. B.R. Ambedkar College of Law)	3 year course	Deemed	1945
2. Veeravalli College of Law, Rajahmundry	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2006-07 Upto 2004-05	1995
3. D.N. Raju Law College, Bhimavaram	3 year 5 years course	Upto 2008-09	1989
4. Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Law, Kakinada	3 year 5 year course	Upto 2008-09	1992
5. P.S. Raju Law College, Kakinada	3 year 5 year course	Upto 2008-09	1992
6. M.P.R. Law College, Srikakulam	3 year 5 year course	Upto 2006-07	1992
7. Shri Shiridi Sai Vidya Parishad Law College, Anapalli	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	2000
8. M.R.V.R.G.R Law College, Vizianagaram	3 year 5 year course	Upto 2008-09	1986
9. N. B. M. Law College, Visakhapatnam	3 year 5 year course	Upto 2006-07	1986
10. N. V. P. Law College, Visakhapatnam	3 year 5 year course	Upto 2007-08	1980
11. Shri Shiridi Sai Vidya Parishad Law College, Amalapuram	3 year 5 year course	Upto 2003-04	1998
12. All Saints Christian Law College, Visakhapatnam	3 year 5 year course	Upto 2007-08	1991
13. A. V. R. Amrutha College of Law, Visakhapatnam	3 year 5 year course	2003-04 only	2003
14. G. S. K. M. Law College, Rajahmundry	3 year 5 year course	Upto 2008-09	1983
15. C. R. R. Law College, Eluru (Matter is before the Hon'ble High Court of A.P.)	3 year 5 year course		1977
16. Department of Law, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar P. G. Centre, Etcherla, Srikakulam (If any students admitted in 2003-2004, 2004-2005 and 2005-2006 are allowed to continue, No further extension of approval beyond the academic year 2005-2006)	5 year course	Upto 2002-03	2000

1	2	3	4
II. Acharya Nagarjuna University, Nagarjuna Nagar			
1. A.C. College, Guntur	3 year 5 year course	Upto 2008-09	1974
V.D. Siddhartha Law College, Vijayawada	3 year 5 year course	Upto 2007-08	1986
3. D.S.R. Hindu Law College, Machilipatnam	3 year course	Upto 2008-09	1982
4. Indira Priyadarshini Law College, Ongole	3 year 5 year course	Upto 2008-09	1991
5. J. C. College, Guntur	3 year 5 year course	Upto 2008-09	1989
6. University College of Law, A. Nagarjuna University, Nagarjuna Nagar	3 year course	Upto 1999-2000	1979
7. M. M. College of Law, Vijayawada	3 year course	Upto 2000-2001	1988
8. Bapatla Education Society's Law College, Bapatla	3 year course	Upto 1997-98	1995
III. Kakatiya University, Warangal			
1. University College of Law, Kakatiya Univ., Warangal	3 year course	Upto 2004-05	1980
2. Adarsha Law College, Warangal	3 year 5 year course	Upto 2007-08	1994
3. Maneir College of Law, Khammam	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	1990
4. Justice Kumarayya College of Law, Karim Nagar	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	1991
5. Akila Bharati Law College, Warangal	3 year 5 year course	Upto 2001-02	1983
6. Santosh Education Society's Law College, Karim Nagar	3 year course	Upto 1998-97	1983
7. Margadarshi Law College, Karim Nagar	3 year 5 year course	Upto 1997-98 Upto 2002-03	1990 1998
IV. National Academy of Legal Studies and Research, Hyderabad			
V. Osmania University, Hyderabad			
1. University College of Law, Hyderabad	3 year course 5 year (int.) course	Deemed Upto 2007-08	1950 2008
2. Post Graduate College of Law, Osmania University, Hyderabad	5 year (int.) course 3 year course	Upto 2007-08 Upto 2000-01	2006 1923
3. Sultan-Ul-Uloom Law College, Hyd	3 year course	Permanent	1989
4. Padala Ram Reddy Law College, Hyd	3 year 5 year course	Upto 2007-08	1988
5. Dr. Ambedkar Law College, Chikadapali, Hyderabad	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	1991

1	2	3	4
6. Ponugoti Madhva Rao Law College, Secunderabad	3 year 5 year course	Upto 2007-08	1991
7. K. V. Ranga Reddy Law College, Hyd.	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	1991
8. College for Women, Andhra Mahila Sabha, Hyderabad	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	1991
9. Mahatma Gandhi Law College, Hyd.	3 year 5 year course	Upto 2008-09	1991
10. Pentakanti Law College, Hyderabad	3 year 5 year course	Upto 2008-09	1990
11. Vijaya Law College, Nalgonda	3 year 5 year course (From 1997-98 to 2002-2003 no admission.)	Upto 2006-06	1991
12. Anwar-Ul-Uloom Law College, Hyd	3 year course	Upto 1998-99	1988
13. Shadan Law College, Hyderabad	3 year course	Upto 1999-2000	1988
14. Nizamabad Law College, Nizamabad	3 year course	Upto 1998-99	1991
15. Lokamanya Tilak Law College, Hyd	3 year course	Upto 1992-93	
16. Jawaharlal Nehru Law College, Nizamabad	3 year course	Upto 1997-98	
VI. Sri Krishnadevaraya University Anantapur			
1. University College of Law, S.K. University, Anantapur	3 year course	Deemed (1970)	1961
2. Sree Vijaya Nagar Law College, Anantapur	3 year 5 year course	Upto 2007-08	1990
3. Sri Prasanna College of Law, Kumool	3 year 5 year course	Upto 2007-08	1999
4. Anantapur Law College, Anantapur	3 year course	Upto 1998-99	1994
5. Sri Sankara's Law College, Kumool	3 year course	Upto 1996-97	
6. Omania Law College, Kumool	3 year course	upto 1996-97	
VII. Sri Padmavati Mahila Vishwavidyalayam Tirupati			
1. Department of Law, Sri Padmavati Mahila Vishwavidyalayam, Tirupati	3 year 5 year course	Approved	1988
VIII. Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati			
1. R.K.M. Law College, Chittoor	3 year and 5 year course	Permanent	1991
2. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Law College, Tirupati	3 year and 5 year course	Upto 2008-09	1991
3. V. R. Law College, Nellore	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2008-09 Upto 2003-04 only	1975

1	2	3	4
4. Sri P. Basu Reddy College of Law, Cuddapah	3 year and 5 year course	Upto 2007-08	1986
5. Smt. Basava Rama Tarakam Memorial Law College, Cuddapah	3 year 5 year course	Upto 2008-09	1980
6. Sri Venkateshwara College of Law, Tirupati	3 year 5 year course	Upto 2006-07	1991
ASSAM			
I. Assam University, Silchar			
1. Karimganj Law College, Karimganj	3 Year Course	Upto 1999-2000	1984
2. Diphu Law College, Diphu	3 Year Course	Deemed	1979
3. A. K. Chanda Law College, Silchar	3 Year Course	Deemed	1980
II. Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh			
1. Jorhat Law College, Jorhat	3 Year Course	Deemed	1964
2. North Lakhimpur Law College, North Lakhimpur	3 Year Course	Upto 2002-03	1999
3. Tinsukia Law College, Tinsukia	3 Year Course	Upto 2007-08	1973
4. Dr. R. K. Barua Law College, Dibrugarh	3 Year Course	1988-89 to 1989-90 and 2005-06 to 2006-07	1976
5. D. H. S. K. Law College, Dibrugarh	3 Year Course	1988-89 to 1989-90 and 2005-06 to 2006-07	1985
6. Sibsagar Law College, Sibsagar	3 Year Course	1988-89 to 1989-90	1972
7. Golaghat Law College, Golaghat	3 Year Course	1988-89 to 1989-90	1979
III. Gauhati University, Guwahati			
1. University Law College, Gauhati University, Gauhati	3 year course	Deemed	1948
2. B.R.M. Govt. Law College, Guwahati	3 year course	Deemed	1914
3. Barpeta Law College, Barpeta	3 year course	Deemed	1972
4. Dhubri Law College, Dhubri	3 year course	Upto 2006-07 only	1967
5. Tezpur Law College, Tezpur	3 year course	Deemed	1972
6. Goalpara Law College, Goalpara	3 year course	Permanent	1967
7. Bongaigaon Law College, Bongaigaon	3 year course	Upto 2003-04	1994
8. Nowgong Law College, Nagaon	3 year course	Upto 2001-02	1990
9. Dispur Law College, Dispur	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	1994

1	2	3	4
10. Kokrajhar Law College, Kokrajhar	3 year course	Upto 2001-02	1988
11. Mangaldai Law College, Mangaldai	3 year course	Upto 2003-04	1991
12. J. B. Law College, Guwahati	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	1989
13. Nalbari Law College, Nalbari	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	1991

BIHAR
1. Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Univ., Muzaffarpur
 (Formerly Bihar University)

1. S.K.J. Law College, Muzaffarpur	3 year course	Deemed	1948
	5 year course	Upto 2005-06	1999
2. Munshi Singh Law College, Motihari	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	1985
3. Raghunath Pandey Memorial Law College, Muzaffarpur	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	2006
4. Sanjay Gandhi Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Sitamarhi	3 year course	Upto 1998-97	1994
5. Shatru Mardan Shabi Law College, Bettiah, West Champaran	3 year course	Upto 1998-97	1989

II. B. N. Mandal University, Laloo Nagar, Madhepura

(The University is not yet recognized by the Bar Council of India. The following law colleges are allowed to admit students subject to the recognition of B. N. Mandal University by the Bar Council of India)

1. Suryadeo Law College, Katihar	3 year course	Deemed	1982
2. C. K. M. Law College, Araria	3 Year Course	Deemed	1982
3. Biraja Mohan Thakur Law College, Purina	3 Year Course	Permanent	1982
4. R. M. M. Law College, Saharsa	3 Year Course	Deemed	1972
5. S. P. Mandal Law College, Madhepura	3 Year Course	Deemed	1979

III. Chanakya National Law University, Patna	5 Year B A. LL.B	Upto 2007-08	2006
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IV. Jaiprakash University, Chhapra

1. Ganga Singh Law College, Chhapra	3 Year Course	Upto 1999-2000	1984
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V. L.M. Mithila University, Darbhanga

1. C. M. Law College, Darbhanga	3 Year Course	Upto 2007-08 only	1976
2. Videh Law College, Madhubani	3 Year Course	Upto 1999-2000	1977
3. Samastipur Law College, Samastipur	3 Year Course	Deemed	1978

1	2	3	4
VI. Magadh University, Bodh Gaya			
1. Nawada Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Nawada	3 Year 5 Year Course	Upto 2007-08	1991
2. R. P. S. Law College, Patna	3 year Course	Upto 2007-08	1989
3. Bihar Institute of Law, Patna	3 year Course 5 Years Course	Upto 2007-08 For 2006-07 only	1984 2008
4. College of Commerce, Patna	3 year Course	Upto 2006-07	1962
5. Anugrah Memorial Law College, Gaya	3 year Course	Upto 2005-06	1964
6. Nalanda Law College, Bihar Sheriff	3 year Course	Upto 2006-07	2005
7. Aurangabad Law College, Aurangabad	3 year Course	Upto 1993-94	1992
8. Sanjay Gandhi Mahila Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Gaya	3 year Course	Upto 1992-93	1991
9. Faculty of Law, Kisan College, Sohsrai, Nalanda,	3 year Course	Upto 1997-98	1989
10. A. N. S. College, Barh	3 year Course	Uto 1998-99	1965
11. Sogra Law College, Bihar Sheriff, Nalanda	3 year Course	Upto 1993-94	1992
VII. Patna University, Patna			
1. Patna Law College, Patna	3 Year Course	Permanent	1909
VIII. Ranchi University, Ranchi			
1. Chhotanagpur Law College, Ranchi	3 Year Course	Permanent	1954
2. Cooperative College, Jamshedpur	3 Year Course	Upto 2007-08	1970
3. Ganesh Lal Aggarwal College, Daltanganj	3 Year Course	2005-2006 only	2005
4. Kartik Oraon College, Gumla	3 Year Course	2005-06 only	2005
5. Ranchi College, Ranchi	3 Year Course	2005-06 only	2005
6. Jawaharlal Nehru Law College, Ranchi	3 Year Course	Upto 1993-04	1992
7. A. K. Dhan Law College, Gumla	3 Year Course	Upto 1996-97	1986
8. B. N. Singh Law College, Palamau, Daltanganj	3 Year Course	Upto 1997-98	1993
IX. Tilka Manjhi Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur (Formerly Bhagalpur University)			
1. T.N.B. Law College, Bhagalpur	3 year 5 year course	Permanent	1959
2. Mahadeo Singh Law College Bhagalpur	3 year course	Permanent	1986
3. Biswanath Singh Institute of Legal Studies, Munger	3 year course 5 year course	Permanent Upto 2006-07	1982 2004

1	2	3	4
4. Ram Deo Singh Law College, Munger	3 year course	Upto 1998-97	1994
X. Veer Kumar Singh University, Arrah			
1. Maharaja College, Arrah	3 Year Course	Permanent	1965
2. Shri Karpuri Thakur Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Buxar	3 Year Course	Upto 2006-07	1966
3. Rohtas Mahavidyalaya, Sasaram	3 Year Course	Upto 2006-07	1961
XI. Vinoba Bhave University, Hazaribagh			
1. Law College, Dhanbad	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	1976
2. Imamul Hai Khan Law College, Bokaro Steel City	3 year course	Permanent	1963
3. Jharkhand Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Kodama	3 year course	2005-06 only	2005
4. Rajendra Law College, Hazaribagh	3 year course	Upto 1993-95	1964
5. Giridih Law College, Giridih	3 year course	Upto 1994-95	1964
CHHATTISGARH			
I. Guru Ghasidas University, Bilaspur			
1. Kaushlendra Rao Law College, Bilaspur	3 year course	Deemed	1968
2. Swami Balkrishna Puri Law College, Raigarh	3 year course	Deemed	1972
3. Govt. Law College, Ambikapur, Zila Surguja	3 year course	Deemed	1972
4. Govt. Thakur Chedilal Law College, Janyigir, Zila-Bilaspur	3 year course	Deemed	1963
5. D. P. Vipra Law College, Bilaspur	3 year course	Upto 2006-09 (No admission in 2005-2006)	1969
6. Jyoti Bhushan Pratap Singh Law College, Korba	3 year course	for 2006-07 only	2006
7. Government P. G. College, Korba	3 year course	Upto 1999-2000	1969
8. Kamla Nehru Law College, Korba	3 year course	Upto 1997-98	
II. Hidayatullah National Law University, Raipur		Upto 2006-09	2003
III. Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla University, Raipur			
1. The School of P. G. Studies in Law, Pt. Ravi Shankar University, Raipur	3 year 5 year course	Upto 2006-06	1982

1	2	3	4
2. Govt. Chhattisgarh College, Raipur	3 year course	Deemed	1972
3. S.K.T.D. Law College, Raipur (Sau. Kusum Tai Dabke Law College)	3 year course	Deemed	1948
4. Govt. College, Dhamtari, Raipur	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	1984
5. Govt. D.K. College, Balodebazar, Raipur	3 year course	Upto 2008-09	1982
6. Govt. College, Bastar, Kanker (B. P. Deo Govt. P.O. College, Kanker)	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	1983
7. Kalyan Law College, Bhilai Nagar	3 year course	Deemed	1961
8. Govt. Post Graduate College, Jagdalpur	3 year course	Deemed	1978
9. RCS Law College, Durg	3 year course	Deemed	1968
10. Pt. Kishori Lal Shukla Law College Rajanandgaon	3 year course	Deemed	1967
11. Govt. Science, Arts Commerce Law College, Balod	3 year course	from 2003-04 to 2005-06	1995

DELHI

I. Delhi University, Delhi

1. Campus Law Centre, Univ., of Delhi, Delhi	3 year course	Deemed	1924
2. Law Centre NO-I, University Campus, Delhi University, Delhi	3 year course	Deemed	1970
3. Law Centre NO-II, A.R.S.D College, Dhaulekuan	3 year course	Deemed	1970

II. G. G. S. Indraprastha University, Kashmere Gate, Delhi

1. Vivekananda Institute of Professional Studies, Shivaji Marg, New Delhi	5 Year Course	Upto 2008-09	2000
2. School of Law and Studies, Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University	5 year course	Upto 2006-07	2001
3. Amity Law School, New Delhi	5 year course	Upto 2008-09	1999
4. Ideal Institute of Management and Technology, Delhi	5 year course	for 2006-07	2006

III. Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi

1. Faculty of Law, Jamia Millia Islamia, Jamia Nagar, Delhi	5 Year Course 3 Year Course	Upto 2007-08 Upto 2001-2002	2002 1989
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1	2	3	4
GOA			
I. Goa University, Bambolim			
1. V.M. Salgaonkar College of Law, Panaji	3 year course and 5 year course	Deemed Upto 2007-08	1973 1998
2. G.R. Kare College of Law, Goa	3 year course 5 year course	Deemed Upto 2007-08	1979 2002
GUJARAT			
I. Bhavnagar University, Bhavnagar			
1. Sheth H.J. Law College, Vidyanagar, Bhavnagar	3 Year Course	Deemed	1962
II. Gujarat University, Ahmedabad			
1. Vivekananda College of Commerce and Law, Ahmedabad	3 year course	Deemed	1968
2. Sir L.A. Shah Law College, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad	3 year course	Deemed	1927
3. I.M. Nanavati Law College, Lal Darwaja	3 year course	Deemed	1958
4. Motilal Nehru Law College, Ahmedabad	3 year course	Deemed	1961
5. Maneklal Nanavati Law College, Ahmedabad	3 year course	Deemed	1961
6. Daulatbhai Trivedi Law College, Ahmedabad	3 year course	Deemed	1966
7. Law College, Godhra	3 year course	Deemed	1973
8. Sheth Dosabhai Lalchand Law College, Bhuj (Kutch)	3 year course	Deemed	1961
9. M.S. Bhagat C.S. Sonawala Law College, Nadiad	3 year course	Deemed	1961
10. Siddharth Law College, Gandhi Nagar	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	1990
III. Gujarat National Law University, Gandhi Nagar	5 year course	Upto 2007-08	2004
IV. Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University, Patan			
1. Shri S.M. Shah Law College, Mehsana	3 year course	Deemed	1989
2. Shri N.S. Patel Law College, Modasa	3 year course	Deemed	1973
3. Seth M.N. Law College, Patan	3 year course	Deemed	1973

1	2	3	4
4. Seth V.S. Law College, Uncha	3 year course	Deemed	1989
5. Himmat Nagar Kehwani Mandal Law College, Motipura, Himmat Nagar	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	1989
6. Banaskantha Mercantile Co-op Bank Ltd Law College, Palanpur	3 year course	Upto 2008-09	2001
V. K.S.K. Verma Kachchh University, Bhuj-Kachchh		Upto 2007-08 2006	2006
1. Tolani Institute of Law, Adipur (Kutch)	3 year course	Upto 2008-09	2007
VI. Maharaja Sayaji Rao University of Baroda			
1. Faculty of Law, M.S. University, Vadodara	3 year course	Permanent	1962
VII. Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidya Nagar			
1. Anand Law College, Anand	3 year course	Deemed	1984
VII. Saurashtra University, Rajkot			
1. Law College, Junagadh	3 year course	Deemed	1969
2. D.D. Kotiwala Municipal Law College, Porbandar (Shri Dhanjibhai D. Kotiwala Municipal Law College)	3 year course	Deemed	1974
3. A.M.P. Law College, Rajkot	3 year course	Deemed	1955
4. Smt. S.S. Ajmera Municipal Law College, Gondal	3 year course	Deemed	1971
5. Shree K.P.Shah Law College, Jam Nagar	3 year course	Deemed	1982
6. MSD Kotak Law College, Amreli	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	1997
7. K. A. Pandhi English Medium Law College, Rajkot	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	2001
8. Shri H. M. Patel Manila Law College, Joshi Pura, Junagadh	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	2003
9. Smt. V. D. Gardi Law College, Surendranagar	3 year course	Upto 2008-09	1987
10. H.N. Shukla College, Rajkot	5 year course	Upto 2007-08	2006
IX. South Gujarat University, Surat			
1. V.T Choksi Sarvajani Law College, Surat	3 year course	Deemed	1935
2. Dinshaw Daboo Law College, Navsari,	3 year course	Deemed	1972

1	2	3	4
3. Maha Mandaleshwar Sri Krishnandji Law College, Bharuah	3 year course	Deemed	1988
4. Siddharth Law College, Kamrej	3 year course	Permanent	1991
5. S.K.M. Law College, Tithal Road, Valsad	3 year course	Deemed	1981
HARYANA			
I. Chaudhary Devi Lal University, Sirsa			
1. Department of Law, Chaudhary Devi Lal University, Sirsa.	5 Year Course	upto 2007-08	2005
II. Guru Jambheshwar University, Hisar			
1. Department of Law, Guru Jambheshwar University, Hisar	3 Year Course	Upto 1995-96	
III. Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra			
1. Deptt. of Law, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra	3 year course	Deemed	1988
2. Institute of Law, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra	5 year course	Upto 2007-08	2001
3. Chhaju Ram Law College, Hisar	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	2003
4. Lal Hans Raj Phutela College of Law, Sirsa	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	2006
5. Swami Devi Dayal Law College, Panchkula	3 year 5 year course	Upto 2008-09	2007
IV. Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak, Haryana			
1. Deptt. of Law, Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak, Haryana	3 year 5 year course	Deemed	1978
2. Bharat Institute of Law, Faridabad	3 year 5 year course	Upto 2005-06	1998
3. P. S. D. Girls Law College, Khanpurkalan	3 year 5 year course	Upto 2006-07	2003
4. M. D. U. National Law College, Gurgaon	5 year course	Upto 2002-03	2000
HIMACHAL PRADESH			
I. Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla			
1. Faculty of Law, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla-5	3 year course	Deemed	1971
2. School of Legal Studies, Regional Centre, H.P. University, Dharmasala	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	1999
3. School of Legal Studies, H. P. Univ., Manse, Shimla-1	5 year course	Upto 2006-07 only	2005

1	2	3	4
4. Himachal Pradesh College of Law, Kala Amb, Sirmour.	3 year course	Upto 2008-07	2003
5. L. R. Institute of Legal Studies, Solan	5 year course 3 year course	Upto 2007-08 Upto 2007-08	2004 2008
6. HIMCAPES Co-operative School of Law, Badhera, Una (Distt.)	5 year course	For 2008-07 only	2008

JAMMU KASHMIR**I. Kashmir University, Srinagar**

1. Deptt. of Law, Kashmir Univ., Srinagar	3 year course	Deemed	1973
2. Sopore Law College, Sopore	3 year course	Upto 2006-08	1992
3. Kashmir Law College, Srinagar	3 year and 5 year course	Upto 2008-07	2005

II. University of Jammu, Jammu

1. Department of Law, Univ. of Jammu, Jammu	3 year course	Deemed	1989
2. Dogra Law College, Jammu	3 year 5 year course	Upto 2008-09	2000
3. K. C. Law College, Jammu	5 year course	Upto 2008-09	2003
4. C. M. H. College of Legal Studies, Jammu	3 year 5 year course	Upto 2008-09	2004
5. Jammu Law College, Jammu	5 year course 3 year course	2004-05, 08-07, 07-08 Upto 2007-08	2004 2006
6. Ashoka Law College, Kathua	5 year course	Upto 2008-07	2004
7. Calliope School of Legal Studies, Jammu	3 year 5 year course	Upto 2007-08	2006
8. S. E. T. Law School, Beri Brahmana, Jammu	3 year 5 year course	Upto 2007-08	2006

KARNATAKA**I. Bangalore University, Bangalore**

1. University College of Law, Bangalore University, Bangalore.	3 year course 5 year course	upto 1985-86 Upto 2002-03	1948 1986
2. B.M.S. College of Law, Bangalore	5 year course	Upto 2008-09	1962
3. K.L.E. Society's Law College, Rajaji Nagar, Bangalore	3 year course 5 year course	Deemed Upto 2007-08	1975 1996
4. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia College of Law, Jayanagar, Bangalore	3 year 5 year course	Upto 2008-07	1986

1	2	3	4
5. Bangalore Institute of Legal Studies, Jayanagar, Bangalore	5 year course 3 year course	Upto 2010-11 Upto 2002-03 only	1983 1983
6. M.S. Rammiah Law College, Bangalore	5 year course	Upto 2010-2011	1985
7. Vivekananda College of Law, Rajaji Nagar, Bangalore	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2008-09	1983
8. B.E.S. College of Law, Jaya Nagar, Bangalore	5 year course 3 year course	Upto 2008-09 Upto 2008-09	2001 2008
9. Babu Jagjeevan Ram Law College, Bangalore	5 year course	Upto 2008-09	2001
10. Govt. Law College, Kolar	5 year course	Permanent	1986
11. Sri Kengal Hanumanthiah Law College, Kolar (K. G. F. Law-College)	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2007-08 Upto 2007-08	1979 1989
12. Rajiv Gandhi Law College, Bangalore	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2008-09 Upto 2008-09	2001 2004
13. Al-Ameen Law College, Bangalore	3 year course 5 year	Upto 2008-07	1988
14. Sri Ramakrishna Educational Trust Law College, Bangalore	5 year course	Upto 2003-04 only	2001
15. Bishop Cotton Women's Christian Law College, Bangalore	5 year course	Upto 2008-07	2002
16. Visveswarapura College of Law, Bangalore	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2008-09 Upto 2008-09	1972 1986
17. Seshadripuram Law College, Bangalore	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2008-07 Upto 2008-07	1984 2004
18. Vidyodaya Law College, Tumkur	3 year 5 year course	Deemed	1958
19. Panchmi College of Law, Bangalore	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	2002
20. Sree Krishna Institute of Law, Tumkur	5 year course 3 year course	Upto 2008-09 Upto 2007-08	2003 2005
21. Oxford College of Law, Bangalore	5 year course	Upto 2007-08	2003
22. C. M. R. Law School, Bangalore	5 year course	Upto 2008-09	2003
23. Shri Jagadguru Renukacharya College of Law, Bangalore	5 year course 3 year course	Upto 2008-07 Upto 1998-99	1989 1983
24. Sarvodaya Law College, Bangalore	3 year course	Upto 2008-07	2004
25. Indira Priyadarshini College of Law, Bangalore	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2008-09 Upto 2008-09	2000 2006

(In 2003-04 no admission in 3 year course)

1	2	3	4
26. Sree Balaji College of Law, B'lore	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	2005
27. Teachers' Law College, B'lore	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	2005
28. Sri R. E. Ts R. K., Law College, B'lore	3 year 5 year course	Upto 2006-07	2005
29. Basavashree College of Law, Kolar	3 year course	Upto 2008-09	2006
30. Kempegowda Law College, Chikkabaliapur	3 year course	Upto 2008-09	2006
31. Arunodaya Institute of Legal Studies, Bangalore	3 year course	Upto 2008-09	2006
32. Christ College of Law, Bangalore	5 year course	for 2006-07 only	2006
33. Shri Shrivyogeshwara College of Law, Bangalore	5 year course	Upto 2007-08	2006
34. Sree Veei andra Patil Law College, Bangalore	5 year course	for 2006-07 only	2006
35. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar College of Law, Bangalore	5 year course	for 2006-07 only	2006
36. SLSRC's Havanur College of Law, Bangalore	3 year course	Upto 1999-2000	1979
37. Dayanand Sagar College of Law, B'lore	3 year course	Upto 1999-2000	1979
38. Islamiah College of Law, B'lore	3 year course	Upto 1998-99	1983
II. Gulbarga University, Gulbarga			
1. H.K.E. Society's Seth Shankarlal Lahoti Law College, Gulbarga	3 year course 5 year course	Deemed Upto 2006-07	1980 1997
2. K.P.E. Society's Siddharth Law College, Gulbarga	3 year course 5 year course	Deemed Upto 2006-07	1982 2002
3. S.S. Seth Chunilal Amarchand Bohara Law College, Ratchur	3 year course	Deemed	1974
4. K.R.E. Society's R.V. Bidap Law College, Bidar	3 year course	Upto 2004-05	1975
5. Shri Mahadevappa Gaddagi Law College, Bidar	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2005-06 Upto 2005-06	2003 2000
6. V.V.V. Sangha's Vunki Sannerudrappe Law College, Bellary	3 year course	Deemed	1975
7. Jawahar Law College, Yadgir	3 year course	Upto 2004-05	2001

1	2	3	4
III. Karnatak University, Dharwad			
1. University College of Law, Karnatak University, Dharwad	5 Year course 3 year course (Discontinued)	Upto 2010-11 Upto 1998-99	1998 1982
2. K.P.E.S. Law College, Dharwad	3 year course	Deemed	1975
3. Hurakadi Aja Law College, Dharwad	3 year course	Upto 2008-09	1983
4. G.S.K. Law College, Vidyanagar, Hubli	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2007-08 Upto 2006-07	1974 2004
5. S.A. Marvi Law College, Gadag	3 year course 5 year course	Permanent Upto 2007-08	1974 2006
6. K. L. E. Society's B.V. Bellad Law College, Belgaum	3 year course 5 year course	Deemed Upto 2007-08	1975 1999
7. Raja Lakshma Gowda Law College, Belgaum	3 year course 5 year course	Deemed Upto 2007-08	1939 1998
8. B. V. V. Sangh's S. C. Nandimath Law College, Bagalkot (Old name is Basaweshwar Law College)	3 year course 5 year course	approved Upto 2006-07	1986 2002
9. JSS Sakri Law College, Hubli	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	1965
10. MES College of Law, Sirsi	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	1974
11. Anjuman Law College, Bijapur	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	1980
12. R.T.E.S Law College, Ranebennur	3 year course	Approved	1985
13. K. R. C. E. Society's Law College, Bailhongal	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	1994
14. Shri Luxmanrao Jarkiholi Law College, Gokak	3 year course	Upto 2006-08	1998
15. K.L.E. Society's Law College, Chikodi	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2006-07 Upto 2006-07	2000 1999
16. Shri Siddeshwar Law College, Bijapur	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	2002
17. B. L. D. E. Association's 5 year Law College, Jamkhandi	5 year course	Upto 2006-07	2003
18. A. S. N. S's Mahatma Gandhi Ji Law College, Sankeshwar	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	2003
19. D. B. H. P'S Sabhas Law College, Dharwad	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	2006
20. M. P. E. Society's Law College, Honavar	3 year course	Upto 2000-01	

1	2	3	4
IV. Kuvempu University, Shimoga			
1. M. K. Sreenivasa Setty Law College, Chikmangalur	3 year course	Upto 2004-05	1982
2. Sagar Gangotri College of Law, Sagar	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	1998
3. C. Bheema Sena Rao National College of Law, Shimoga	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2006-07 Upto 2006-07	1986 1984
4. S. J. M. Law College, Chitradurga	5 year course	upto 2006-07	1993
5. R. L. Law College, Davangere	3 year 5 year course	Deemed	1988
6. Saraswati Law College, Chitradurga	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2006-07 Upto 2006-07	1985 1984
V. Mangalore University, Mangalore			
1. Vaikunta Baliga College of Law, Udupi	3 year 5 year course	Deemed	1957
2. Shri Dharmastala Marjunatheswara Law College, Mangalore	3 year course 5 year course	Deemed Approved	1974 1984
3. K. V. G. Law College, Sullia	5 year course	Upto 2006-06	1990
4. Vivekananda Law College, Puttur	5 year course	Upto 2006-06	1988
5. Justice K. S. Hegde Memorial Law College, Mangalore	5 year course	Upto 2001-02	1997
6. Yedthare Marjappa Shetty Law College, Kundapura		Upto 1996-97	
VI. National Law School of India University, B'lore	5 year course	approved	1987
VII. University of Mysore, Mysore			
1. Sarada Vilas Law College, Mysore	3 year 5 year course	Upto 2006-09	1954
2. J.S.S. Law College, Mysore	3 year 5 year course	Upto 2007-08	1982
3. Vidya Vardhaka Law College, Mysore	3 year course 5 year course	Deemed Upto 2007-08	1974 1984
4. S. B. R. R. Mahajana Law College, Jayalakshimpura, Mysore	3 year 5 year course	upto 2006-09	1982
5. M. Krishna Law College, Hassan	3 year course 5 year course	Deemed upto 2007-08	1974 2000
6. P.E.S. Law College, Mandya	3 year 5 year course	Upto 2007-08	1986
7. K. N. Nageogowda Law College, Mandya (Old name "Shanti Law College")	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2007-08 upto 2004-05 only	2002 2002

1	2	3	4
8. Hombie Gowda Memorial Law College, Mandya	3 year 5 year course	Upto 2001-02 only	1974
KERALA			
I. Calicut University, Kozhikode			
1. Govt. Law College, Kozhikode	3 year course 5 year course	Deemed	1970
2. Govt Law College, Thrissur	3 year course 5 year course	Permanent Upto 2006-07	1995 2002
II. Cochin Univ. of Science Technology, Cochin			
1. School of Legal Studies, Cochin	3 year course	Permanent	1994
2. National Institute for Advanced Legal Studies, Cochin	5 year course	Upto 2006-06	2002
III. Kannur University, Kannur			
1. Centre for Legal Studies, Kannur University, Thalassery	3 year course	Upto 2006-06	1995
IV. Kerala University, Thiruvananthapuram			
1. Govt. Law College, Thiruvananthapuram	3 year course 5 year course	Deemed	1954
2. Kerala Law Academy law College, Thiruvananthapuram	3 year course 5 year course	Deemed	1968
V. Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam			
1. Govt. Law College, Ernakulam	3 year course	Deemed	1875
2. The School of Indian Legal Thought, Kottayam	3 year course 5 year course	Permanent	1989
VI. National University of Advanced Legal Studies, Cochin			
	5 Year Course (It was under Cochin Univ. of Science Tech, as a college from 2002-03 to 2005-06)	2006-07 only	2006
MADHYA PRADESH			
I. Awadhesh Pratap Singh University, Rewa			
1. T.R.S. College, Rewa	3 year course	Deemed	1942
2. Janta College, Gurh	3 year course	Upto 2003-04 only	1987
3. Govt. S.K.N (P.G) College, Mauganj	3 year course	Deemed	1971
4. N.S. College, Chakghat	3 year course	Deemed	1965
5. S.V. College, Teonthar	3 year course	Deemed	1974

1	2	3	4
6. Law College, Satna,	3 year course	Deemed	1980
7. College of Law and legal aid, Shadol	3 year course	Deemed	1961
8. S. G. S. Govt. College, Sidhi	3 year course	Deemed	1973
9. Arts Law College, Singrauli	3 year course	Deemed	1973
10. Rani Durgawati Mahavidyalaya, Satna	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	2002
11. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Jawa, Rewa	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	2001
12. Vidhyan Chal Mahavidyalaya, Jigna, Rewa	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	2002
13. Sri Mangalam Law College, Rewa	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	2002
14. Shri Yut Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Rewa	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	2003
15. Swami Neelkanth Mahavidyalaya, Maihar, Rewa	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	2004
16. Deptt. of Law, A. P. S. Univ., Rewa	5 year course	Upto 2006-07	2004
17. Janta Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Gohparu, Distt.-Shadol	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	2005
II. Barkatullah University, Bhopal			
1. Saffia Arts, Commerce Law College, Bhopal	3 year course	Deemed	1965
2. Ravindra College, Bhopal	3 year course	Deemed	1967
3. Rajeev Gandhi College, Bhopal	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	1996
	5 year course	Upto 2005-06	2000
4. Govt. P.G. College, Sehore	3 year course	Deemed	1969
5. S.S.L. College, Vidisha	3 year course	Deemed	1960
6. L.B.S. College, Ganj Basoda	3 year course	Deemed	1966
7. Govt. P.G. College, Narsinghgarh	3 year course		1968
8. Govt. College, Rajgarh	3 year course	Deemed	1972
9. Govt. Narmada College, Hoshangabad.	3 year course	Deemed	1958
10. Govt P.G. college, Pipriya	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	1969
11. Law college, Betul	3 year course	Deemed	Before 1963
12. Career College of Law, Bhopal	3 year course	Deemed	1970
	5 year course	Upto 2006-07	2004

1	2	3	4
13. Department of Law, Barkatullah University, Bhopal	5 year course	Upto 2006-07	1999
14. Madan Maharaj Law College, Bhopal	3 year 5 year course	Upto 2005-06	2002
15. Bonnie Foi College, Bhopal	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	2003
16. Rajiv Gandhi College Itarsi	3 year course	Upto 2003-04	2001
17. Govt. State Law College, Bhopal	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	1979
18. Bhoj Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Bhopal	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	2002
19. Jai Hind Defence College of Law, Bhopal	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	2005
20. Govt. Arts Commerce College, Harsid	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	1977
21. J.H. Govt. P.G. College, Betul	3 year course (from 1997-98 to 2005-06 no admission)	Upto 2007-08	1983
22. Swami Vivekanand Law College, Bhopal	3 year course	Upto 1996-97	1995
23. Chitransh A.D. Law College, Bhopal	3 year course	Upto 1996-97	
24. Sadhu Vaswani Law College, Bhopal	3 year course	Upto 1996-97	
25. Indra Priyadarshini Law College, Bhopal	3 year course	Upto 1997-98	1998
26. Govt. College, Barali, Raissen	3 year course	Upto 1996-97	1981
III. Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore			
1. Govt. Arts Commerce College, Indore	3 year course	Deemed	1991
2. Indore Christian College, Indore	3 year course	Deemed	1955
3. M.N.T. Law College, Khandwa	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	1980
4. Govt. P.G. College, Dhar	3 year course	Deemed	1960
5. Govt. College, Jhabua	3 year course	Deemed	1973
6. Govt. College, Khargone	3 year course	Deemed	1969
7. Seva Sedan Mahavidyalaya, Burhanpur	3 year course	deemed	1961
8. Govt. P.G. College, Barwani	3 year course	Deemed	1969
9. Govt. Law College, Alirajpur	3 year course		1989
10. Indore Institute of Law, Indore	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2006-09 for 2007-08 only	2003 2007

1	2	3	4
11. R.C. Jail Law College, Mhow	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	1974
12. Shri Vaishnav Institute of Law, Indore	5 year course	Upto 2005-06	2004
13. Guru Gobind Singh Law College, Indore	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	2004
14. M.B. Khalsa Law College, Indore	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	2004
15. School of Law, Devi Ahilya Vastu Vidyalyaya, Indore.	5 year course	Upto 2002-03	1998
16. Christank Eminent Academy of Management, professional Education	3 year course	2005-06 only	2005
17. P.M.B. Gujarati Arts Commerce Law College, Indore	3 year course	Upto 1999-2000	1963
IV. Dr. Hari Singh Gaur University, Sagar			
1. J.L.V. Law College, Damoh	3 year course	Deemed	1964
2. Govt. P.O. College, Bina	3 year course		1963
3. Satpura Law College, Chhindwara	3 year course	Permanent	1962
	5 year course	Upto 2008-09	2006
4. Faculty of Law, Dr. Hari Singh Gaur Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar	3 year course	Deemed	1946
	5 year course	Upto 2005-06	2004
5. Pt. Motilal Nehru Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Chhattarpur	3 year course	Deemed	1961
	5 year course	Upto 2007-08	2005
6. DBC Mahavidyalaya, Panna	3 year course	Deemed	1963
7. Govt. P. G. College, Chhindwara	3 year course	Upto 2010-11	2002
8. Govt. P. G. Nehru College, Deori	3 year course	Upto 1997-98	1985
9. J. L. Nehru Memorial College, Sohagpur	3 year course	Upto 1997-98	1989
V. Jhwarji University, Gwalior			
1. Madhav Mahavidyalaya, Gwalior.	3 year course	Deemed	1989
2. Maharani Laxmi Bai College of Excellence, Gwalior	3 year course	Deemed	1948
	5 year course	Upto 2008-09	2002
3. Mahatma Gandhi Law College, Gwalior	3 year course	Upto 2008-09	2002
	5 year course	Upto 2008-09	1999
4. Govt. M.J.S. Mahavidhyalaya, Bhind	3 year course	Deemed	1966
5. Govt. Post Graduate College, Shivpuri.	3 year course	Deemed	1989
6. Govt. P. G. College, Morena	3 year 5 year course	Upto 2005-06	1996

1	2	3	4
7. Institute of Law, Jiwaji Univ., Gwalior	5 year course	Upto 2006-07	1999
8. Govt. P. G. College, Guna	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	1985
9. Gurukul College of Law, Datia	3 year course	Upto 2008-09	2003
10. J. P. Gupta Institute of Law, Gwalior	3 year 5 year course	Upto 2007-08	2003
11. Govt. Nehru College, Ashok Nagar	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	1998
12. Sarwa Dharma Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Gwalior	3 year course	upto 2008-09	2005
13. Chaudhary Dilip Singh Law College, Bhind	3 year course	Upto 2008-09	2005
14. Gwalior Law College, Gwalior	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	2006
15. Govt P. G. College, Datia	3 year course (from 2000-01 to 2005-06 no admission)	Upto 2008-09	1984
16. Trimurti Law College, Gwalior	3 year course	Upto 2008-09	2007
17. Govt. Modern Women's Law College, Gwalior	3 year course	Upto 1998-97	
18. Maharaja Mansingh Law College, Gwalior	3 year course	Upto 2004-05	
19. Rishi Galav Law College, Morena	3 year course	Upto 1998-97	1985
20. S. L. P. Govt. College, Morar	3 year course	Upto 1998-97	
VI. National Law Institute University, Bhopal	5 year course	Upto 2002-2003 (Inspection pending for Recognition)	1998
VII. Rani Durgawati Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur			
1. Deptt. of Law, Rani Durgawati University, Jabalpur	3 year course 5 year course	Deemed Upto 2005-06	1961 2000
2. Hitkarini Law College, Jabalpur.	3 year course	Deemed	2003
3. N.E.S. Law College, Jabalpur.	3 year course	Deemed	1956
4. Govt. P.G. College, Narsinghpur.	3 year course	Deemed	1979
5. Govt. P.G. College, Balaghat.	3 year course	Decision pending	1984
6. Govt. P.G. College, Seoni	3 year course	Deemed	1981
7. Govt. S.S.P.(P.G) College, Waraseoni	3 year course	Deemed	1970
8. Govt. R.D.S.(P.G) College, Mandla	3 year course	Deemed	1981
9. Sanjay Gandhi Law College, Katni.	3 year course	Deemed	1981

1	2	3	4
10. Central India Law Institute, Jabalpur	3 year course	Upto 2003-04	1999
11. Neelkanth Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur	3 year course	Upto 2006-07 (No approval in 2001-2002 and 2002-03)	1998
12. A. P. Narmada Law College, Jabalpur	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	2006
VII. Vikram University, Ujjain			
1. Govt. Nehru College, Agar, Malwa	3 year course	Deemed	1970
2. Govt. K.P. College, Dewas	3 year course	Deemed	1950
3. K.N. Katju Law College, Ratlam.	3 year course	Deemed	1963
4. Govt. B. S. N. College, Shajapur.	3 year course	Deemed	1971
5. Govt. J.N.S. College, Shujapur.	3 year course	Deemed	1968
6. Madhav College, Ujjain.	3 year course	Deemed	1984
7. Sandipani Law College, Ujjain.	3 year course	Deemed	1966
8. Shri J. N. Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Mandasaur	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	1965
9. Gyan Mandir College, Neemuch	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	1965
10. Nav Samwat Law College, Ujjain	3 year course	2005-06 only	2005
MAHARASHTRA			
I. Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University, Pune			
1. Bharati Vidyapeeth's New Law College, Erandwana, Pune	3 year 5 year course	Upto 2007-08	1998
II. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad			
1. Dr. Ambedkar Law College, Aurangabad.	3 year and 5 year course	Upto 2007-08	1988
2. N. P. V. N. Patil Law College, CIDCO, Aurangabad	5 year course	Upto 2006-07	1996
3. M.P. Law College, Aurangabad	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2007-08	1966
4. Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Law College, Osmanabad	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2006-07	1984
5. M.S.P. Mandal's Law College, Beed	3 year and 5 year course	Upto 2007-08	1979
6. Matsyodari Shikshan Sanstha Law College, Jalna	3 year and 5 year course	Upto 2007-08	2002
III. Mumbai University, Mumbai			
1. Govt. Law College, Church Gate, Mumbai	3 year course 5 year course	Deemed Approved	1855

1	2	3	4
2. New Law College, Matunga, Mumbai.	3 year course	Deemed	1954
3. Siddharth College of Law, Fort, Mumbai	3 year course	Deemed	1956
4. K.C. Law College, Church Gate, Mumbai	3 year course	Deemed	1955
5. Gopaldas Jhamatmal Advani Law College, Bandra, Mumbai	3 year course	Deemed	1977
6. Dr. Ambedkar College of Law, Wadale, Mumbai	3 year course	Deemed	1977
7. Jitendra Chauhan College of Law, Vile Parle, Mumbai	3 year course 5 year course	Deemed Upto 2006-07	1977 2004
8. V.P. Mendel's Thane Municipal Council's Law College, Thane	3 year course	Deemed	1972
9. S. S. S's Nalanda Law College, Mumbai	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2005-06 Upto 2005-06	2003 2002
10. Padmashree Dr. D. Y. Patil College of Law, Mumbai 5 year course	3 year course	Upto 2005-06 Upto 2005-06	2003 2002
11. Rizvi Law College, Mumbai	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2007-08	2002
12. Mahatma Gandhi Mission's College of Law, Navi Mumbai	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2006-07	2002
13. Mahatma Gandhi Education Society Pillai's Law College, Navi Mumbai	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	2004
14. Advocate Datta Patil College of Law, Alibag	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2008-09 Upto 2008-09	2000 2002
15. Lala Lajpat Rai College of Law, Mumbai	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2007-08	2005
16. Hyderabad(Sind) National Collegiate Board's Navi Gursahani Law College, Ulhasnagar	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2007-08	2004
17. R. E. Society's Shriman Bhagojisheth Keer Law College, Ratnagiri 5 year course	3 year course	Upto 2002-2003 for 2003-2004 only	1995 2003
18. Rajarshi Shahu College of Law, Sion Mumbai	5 year course	2005-06 only	2005
19. Lords College of Law, Malad	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2007-08	2006
20. Manjra Charitable Trust's College of Law, Navi Mumbai	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2007-08	2006

1	2	3	4
IV. Nagpur University, Nagpur			
1. Dr. Ambedkar College of Law, Nagpur University, Nagpur	3 year course 5 year course	Deemed Approved	1925 1984
2. Dr. Ambedkar College of Law, Deeksha Bhoomi	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2006-07	1984
3. N.M.D. Arts Commerce College, Gondia	3 year course	Deemed	1969
4. Yashwantrao Mahavidyalaya, Wardha	3 year course	Deemed	1970
5. G. H. Raleoni Law School, Nagpur	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2006-07 Upto 2005-06	2004 2004
6. Jai Mahakal Shikshan Sanstha's Agnihotri College of Law, Wardha	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2006-07	2004
7. Shantaram Potdukhe National Academy for Legal Studies and Research, Chandrapur	3 year course 5 year course 5 year B.A. LLB (Hons.)	Upto 2006-07 Upto 2007-08	1974 2005
8. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar College of Law, Bhandara	5 year course	Upto 2006-06	2000
9. Central India College of Law, Nagpur	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2006-07	2005
10. M. B. Patel Degree College of Law, Bhandara	5 year course	Upto 2003-04	2002
11. Late Govindrao Wanjari College of Law, Nagpur	5 year course	Upto 2007-08	2006
12. Maharshi Karve Shree Shikshan Sansthan's Law College for Women, Nagpur	5 year course	for 2006-07 only	2006
V. North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon			
1. K.C.S. Society's S.S. Maoliyar Law College, Jalgaon	3 years course 5 years course	Deemed Approved	1970
2. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Memorial Law College, Dhule	3 years course 5 years course	Deemed Approved	1975
3. Nandurbar Taluka Vidhyayak Samiti's College of Law, Institute of Legal Education Research, Nandurbar	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2007-08	1999
4. Dr. Uthas Patil Law College, Jalgaon	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2005-06	2003
5. K. E. Society's Law College, Amalner	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2006-07	2005

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VI. Pune University, Pune			
1. The New Law College, Ahmednagar	3 year course 5 year course	Deemed/approved	1970
2. M. G. Vidya Mandir's K.B.H. Law College, Malegaon	3 year course	Deemed	1971
3. ILS Law College, Pune	3 year course 5 year course	Deemed/approved	1924
4. A.B.M.S.P.Y. Rao Chavan Law College, Pune	3 year course 5 year course	Deemed/approved	1978
5. M.C.E. Society's A.K. Khan Law College, Pune	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2007-08	1991
6. N.B. Thakur Law College, Nashik	3 year course 5 year course	Deemed/approved	1968
7. Vidya Pratishthan's Law College, Baramati	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2006-07 Upto 2006-07	1997 2002
8. Khasdur Shri Govindrao Adik Law College, Shirampur	3 year course 5 year course	Deemed/approved	2000
9. Padmashree Dr. D. Y. Patil Law College, Pimpri, Pune	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2007-08	2001
10. Navjeevan Law College, Nashik	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2007-08 Upto 2005-06 only	1999 1999
11. Law College, Kharadi	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2007-08 Upto 2005-06 only	2002
12. S. P. Sanstha's Law College, Sangamner	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2005-06 only Upto 2005-06	2002 1998
13. Marathwada Mitra Mandar's Shankarrao Chavan Law College, Pune	5 year course	Upto 2007-08 (No admission in 2005-06)	2003
14. Balaji Law College, Pune	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2007-08	2003
15. Singhad Law College, Pune	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2007-08	2003
16. Rajashree Shivraj Pratishthan's Maharashtra Law College, Pune	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2005-06	2003
17. Shri Shivaji Maratha Society's Law College, Pune	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	2003
18. P. E. S. Modern Law College, Pune	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2006-07	2004
19. Deccan Edu. S. Law College, Pune	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2006-09	2004
20. N. D. M. V. P. Samaj's Law College, Nashik	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2007-08	2005
21. Abhinav Education Society's Law College, Ambegaon, Pune	3 year course 5 year course	2005-06 only	2005

1	2	3	4
VII. Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati			
1. Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh College of Law, Amravati	3 year course 5 year course	Deemed 2005-06 only	1947 2005
2. Smt. Sitabai Arts College, Akola	3 year course 5 year course	Deemed Upto 2007-08	1956 2006
3. Amolakchand Mahavidyalaya, Yavatmal	3 year course 5 year course	Deemed Upto 2006-07	1962 2003
4. Advocate Ramakrishnaji Rathi Law College, Washim	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	2000
5. Vinayak Vidyamandir College of Law, Amravati	5 year course	Upto 2005-06	2002
6. Shri Rambhau Shelke Law College, Khamgaon	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2005-06 Upto 2005-06	2001 2003
7. Mukul Wastnik College of Law, Buldana	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	2001
8. Akola Law College, Akola	5 year course	Upto 2007-08	2005
VIII. Shivaji University, Kolhapur			
1. Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur	3 year and 5 year course	Deemed approved	1933
2. New Law College, Kolhapur	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2005-06 Upto 2005-06	1962
3. N.S. Law College, Sangli	3 year and 5 year course	Deemed approved	1962
4. Ismail Sahib Mulla Law College, Satara	3 year and 5 year course	Deemed approved	1968
5. D.G.B. Dayanand Law College, Solapur	3 year and 5 year course	Deemed approved	1964
6. Rajarshi Shahu Law College, Barai	3 year and 5 year course	Deemed approved	1972
7. Priyadarshini Dnyan Prabodhini Law College, Phatkan	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	1991
8. Yashwantrao Chavan Law College, Karad	3 year and 5 year course	Upto 2005-06	2000
9. New Law College, Sangli	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2005-06 Upto 2005-06	1996 1999
10. Karamveer Audumbar Patil Law College, Pandarpur	3 year and 5 year course	Upto 2005-06	2003

1	2	3	4
IX. Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey' Women's University, Mumbai			
1. Department of Law, S.N.D.T. Women's University, Mumbai	5 year course	Upto 2000-01	2000
X. Swamy Ramenand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded			
1. Dayanand College of Law, Latur	3 year course	Deemed	1971
	5 year course	Upto 2000-01	2000
2. Shri Shivaji Law College, Kandhar	3 year and 5 year course	Upto 2007-08	1998
3. Shri Sarada Bhavan Education Society's Law College, Nanded	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	1970
	5 year course	Upto 2007-08	1985
4. Shri Shivaji Law College, Parbhani	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	1983
	5 year course	Upto 2007-08	2000
5. B. B. S. P. Mandal's Sant Tukaram Law College, Udgir	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	2005
	5 year course	Upto 2007-08	2005
6. Shri Sewadas Shikshan Parsarak Mandal's Mahatma Gandhi Law College, Nanded	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	2005
XI. Symbiosis International Educational Centre, Deemed University, Pune			
1. Symbiosis Society's Law College, Pune	3 year course 5 year course	Deemed approved	1977
MANIPUR			
I. Manipur University, Imphal			
1. L.M.S Law College, Imphal	3 year course	Deemed	1958
2. Royal Academy of Law, Oniam	3 year course	Upto 2003-04	1994
3. L. M. G. Memorial Law College, Churachandpur	3 year course	Upto 2003-04 (allowed to admit the students for 2006-07)	1982
MEGHALAYA			
I. North Eastern Hill University, Shillong			
1. Shillong Law College, Shillong	3 year course	Deemed	1964
2. Tura Law College, Tura	3 year course	Deemed	1975
3. Khat-ar-Doloi Law College, Jowai	3 year course	Decision pending	1986
4. Department of Law, NEHU, Shillong	5 year course	Upto 2007-08	2005

1	2	3	4
MIZORAM			
I. Mizoram University, Aizawl			
1. Mizoram Law College, Aizawl (Old name is Aizawl Law College)	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	1983
2. Liandig Puia Law College, Aizawl	3 year course	Upto 2003-04 only	1996
NAGALAND			
I. Nagaland University, Kohima			
1. Kohima Law College, Kohima	3 year course	Upto 1997-98	1978
2. Mokokchung Law College, Mokokchung	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	1981
3. City Law College, Dimapur	3 year course	Upto 2003-04	1994
ORISSA			
I. Berhampur University, Berhampur			
1. Lingraj Law College, Berhampur	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	1989
2. Ganjam Law College, Berhampur	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	1983
3. Jeypore Law College, Jaypore, Berhampur	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	1990
4. Brahmapur Law College, Brahmapur	3 year course	Upto 2002-03	1996
II. Fakir Mohan University, Balasore			
1. Balasore Law College, Balasore	3 year course	Deemed	1949
2. Bhadrak Law College, Bhadrak	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	1993
III. North Orissa University, Mayurbhanj			
1. Keonjhar Law College, Keonjhar	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	1986
2. Mayurbhanj Law College, A/P.O. Baripada, Distt. Mayurbhanj	3 year course	Deemed	1978
IV. Sambalpur University, Sambalpur			
1. Lajpat Rai Law College, Sambalpur.	3 year course	Deemed	1985
2. Rourkela Law College, Rourkela	3 year course	Deemed	1974
3. Balgangadhar Tilak Law College, Sonapur	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	1994
4. Bolangir Law College, Bolangir	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	1982
5. Bargarh Law College, Bargarh	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	1993

1	2	3	4
6. Kalahandi Law college, Kalahandi	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	1986
7. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Law College, Dharmagarh, Kalahandi	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	2006
V. Uttal University, Bhubaneswar			
1. Gangadhar Mohapatra Law College, Puri.	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	1981
2. Capital Law College, Bhubaneswar,	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	1982
3. Kalinga Law College, Bhubaneswar	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	2001
4. Jagjivan Ram Law College, Bhubaneswar	3 year course	Upto 2003-04	1998
5. Shree Biswaguru Law College, Kalibda, Sikhpur, Cuttack	3 year course	Permanent	1989
6. Biraja Law College, Jaipur. Dt. Cuttack	3 year course	Permanent	1989
7. Madhusudan Law College, Cuttack.	3 year course 5 year course	Deemed Upto 2003-04 only	1949 1997
8. D.S. Law College, Kendrapara, Cuttack.	3 year course	Permanent	1949
9. The Law College, B.P. Area, Sector-1, Cuttack	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	1981
10. Athgarh Law College, Athgarh	3 year course	Upto 2004-05	1997
11. Gokulananda Maharathi Law College, Bhubaneswar	3 year course (no admission in 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2004-05)	Upto 2003-04	1993
12. Dhenkanel Law College, Dhenkanel	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	1981
13. University College of Law, Vani Vihar, Bhubaneswar	3 year course 5 year course	Deemed Upto 2003-04	1975 1987
PONDICHERY			
I. Pondichery University, Pondichery			
1. Dr. Ambedkar Law College, Pondichery	3 year and 5 year course	Permanent	1972
PUNJAB			
I. Gurunanak Dev University, Amritsar, Punjab			
1. Deptt. of Law, Gurunanak Dev Univ., Amritsar	3 year course	Deemed	1972
2. Deptt. of Law, Univ. Regional Centre, Gurunanak Dev Univ, Jalander.	3 years course	Deemed	1979
3. Regional Centre, Gurunanak Dev Univ., Gurudaspur	5 year course	Upto 2005-06	1999

1	2	3	4
4. School of Legal Studies, Gurunank Dev University, Jalandhar	5 year (Hons.) course	Upto 2005-06	2002
5. Lovely Institute of Law, Phagwara	3 year and 5 year course	Upto 2005-06	2003
6. V. M. S. College, Batala	5 year course	Upto 2006-07	2004
	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	2006
7. St. Soldier Law College, Jalandhar	3 year and 5 year course	Upto 2006-07	2004
8. K. C. L. Institute of Laws for Women, Jalandhar	3 year and 5 year course	Upto 2007-08	2005

CHANDIGARH

II. Punjab University, Chandigarh

1. Deptt. of Law, Punjab Univ., Chandigarh	3 year course	Deemed	1947
2. Deptt. of Law, Punjab Univ., Regional Centre, Mukstar	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	2001
3. Rayat College of Law, Railmejra, Distt. Nawanshahar	3 year and 5 year course	Upto 2007-08	2004
4. Institute of Law, Punjab University's Regional Centre, Ludhiana	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	2005
5. University Institute of Legal Studies, Punjab University, Chandigarh	5 year course	Upto 2006-07	2004
6. Guru Hargobind Institute of Law for Women, Ludhiana-Moga	3 year and 5 year course	Upto 2007-08	2006
7. Guru Nanak College of Law, Ludhiana	5 year course	Upto 2007-08	2006

III. Punjabi University, Patiala

1. Deptt. of Law, Punjabi University, Patiala	3 year course	Deemed	1985
2. Army Institute of Law, Patiala	5 year course	Upto 2007-08	1999
3. Guru Kaashi Regional Centre, Punjabi University, Bathinda	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	1999
4. Bhai Gurdas College of Law, Sangrur	3 year and 5 year course	Upto 2008-09	2003
5. Lincon College of Law, Patiala	3 year and 5 year course	Upto 2006-07	2004
6. Punjab College of Law, Patiala	3 year and 5 year course	Upto 2005-06	2004
7. Baba Farid Law College, Faridkot	3 year and 5 year course	Upto 2006-07	2004
8. Sardar Amarjit Singh Memorial Institute of Law, Dhanthai	3 year and 5 year course	Upto 2007-08	2004

1	2	3	4
9. Rayst and Bahara's College of Law, Sahauran	3 year and 5 year course	Upto 2007-08	2005
RAJASTHAN			
I. Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur			
1. Faculty of Law, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur	3 year course	Deemed	1947
2. Manila Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Jodhpur	3 year course	Upto 2008-09	2003
3. Jodhpur Law College and Research Centre, Jodhpur	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	2005
II. Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati University, Ajmer			
1. Shri M. L.V. Govt. College, Bhiwara	3 year course	Deemed	1971
2. Govt. College, Ajmer	3 year course	Deemed	1987
3. Govt. Bengur College, Pali	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	1961
4. Shri B.R. Mirdha Govt. College, Nagaur	3 year course	Deemed	1980
5. Sant Paramhans Law College, Ajmer	3 year course	Upto 2004-05	2003
6. Ajaymeru Law College, Ajmer	3 year course	Upto 2006-07 (No admission in 2005-06)	2003
7. Dr. Ambedkar Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Tonk	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	2004
8. Ranthambore Law College, Swai Madhopur	3 year course	Upto 2008-09	2003
9. Rajiv Gandhi Mahavidyalaya, Tonk	3 year course	Upto 2008-09	2003
10. Dayanand College, Ajmer	3 year course	Upto 1999-2000	1970
III. Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur			
1. University College of Law, M. S. University, Udaipur	3 year course	Deemed	1945
2. Dr. Nagendra Singh College of Law, Bharatiya Vidya Mandir, Banowara	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	1985
3. Government Law College, Sirohi	3 year course	Upto 2003-04	1984
4. Udaipur College of Law Studies, Udaipur	3 year course	Upto 2004-05	2003
5. Bhupal Nobel's Law College, Udaipur	3 year course	Upto 2008-09	2003
6. Vardhman College, Udaipur	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	2003
7. Dr. Anushka Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Udaipur	3 year course	Upto 2007-08 (No admission in 2005-06)	2003

1	2	3	4
8. Dwarkesh Law College, Rajsamand	3 year course	Upto 2004-05	2003
9. Ravindranath Tagore Law College, Gandhi Nagar, Chittorgarh	3 year course	Upto 2007-08 (No admission in 2005-06)	2003
IV. National Law University, Jodhpur		BBA LL.B., B.Sc. LL.B Recognised 1999	
V. Rajasthan University, Jaipur			
1. B.S.R. Govt. Arts College, Alwar,	3 year course	Deemed	1979
2. Univ. College of Law, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur	3 year course	Deemed	1947
3. S.K. Govt. College, Sikar	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	1979
4. M.S.J. College, Bharatpur	3 year course	Deemed	1971
5. Govt. College, Dholpur	3 year course	Deemed	1979
6. Khandehwal Law College, Bharatpur	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	2002
7. Jaipur Law College, Jaipur	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	2002
8. Vidyasthali Law College, Jaipur	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	2002
9. Mahatma Jyoti Rao Phoolle Women's Law College, Jaipur	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	2002
10. Maharshi Dayanand Law College, Jaipur	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	2003
11. Sanjay Gandhi College of Law, Jaipur	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	2003
12. Rajputana Law College, Jaipur	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	2003
13. Shaheed Bhagat Singh Law College, Sikar	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	2003
14. Seth Motilal Law College, Jhunjunu	3 year course	Upto 2006-09	2003
15. University Law College, Centre II, Rajasthan University, Jaipur	3 year course	Upto 2004-05	1992
16. Bhagwan Mahaveer Law College and Research Centre, Jaipur	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	2003
17. Shaheed Bhagat Singh Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Khatipura, Jaipur	3 year course	Upto 2007-08 (No admission in 2005-06)	2003
18. Akshadeep Girls Law College, Jaipur	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	2003
19. Dausa Law College, Dausa	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	2003
20. St. Wilfred's College of Law, Jaipur	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	2003
21. Mahaveer Law College, Jaipur	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	2003

1	2	3	4
22. Shri Bhawani Niketan Law College, Jaipur	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	2004
23. Rajasthan Law College, Sikar	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	2005
24. Arya Kanya Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Alwar	3 year course	Upto 2008-09	2006
25. Rajasthan Law College, Chirawa Distt. Junjuna	3 year course	2005-06 only	2005
26. Shri Krishna Academy of Legal Studies, Alwar	3 year course	Upto 2008-09	2005
27. Rajdhani Law College, Jaipur	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	2004
28. Deepshikha Law College, Jaipur	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	2004
29. Tagore Public Law College, Kotputli	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	2004
30. Bharat Law College, Jaipur	3 year course	Upto 2008-09	2007
31. Baba Mungipa Law College, Pileri	3 year course	Upto 1998-97	1988
VI. University of Bikaner, Bikaner			
1. B.J.S.R. Jain College, Bikaner	3 year course	Deemed	1973
2. Govt-Dunger College, Bikaner	3 year course	Deemed	1948
3. Govt. Lohia P.G. College, Churu	3 year course	Deemed	1979
4. N. M. Law College, Hanumangarh	3 year course	Deemed	1980
5. Seth G. L. Behani S. D. College, Sri Ganganagar	3 year course	Permanent	1967
6. S.G.N. Khalsa College, Sri Ganganagar	3 year course	Deemed	1974
7. Govt. P. G. College, Sri Ganganagar	3 year course		1979
8. Gyan Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Bikaner	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	2005
9. Maharishi Dayanand Law College, Sri Ganganagar	3 year course	Upto 2008-09	2003
10. Y. M. Law College, Bikaner	3 year course	2003-04 to 2004-05 (permitted the students to complete their course who were admitted in the above mentioned academic years. Further no admission.)	
VII. University of Kota, Kota			
1. Bharat Law College, Kota	3 year course	Upto 2003-04	2002
2. Govt. College, Kota	3 year course	Deemed	1948

1	2	3	4
3. Govt. College, Jhalawar	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	1985
4. Govt. College, Bundi	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	1979
5. Veena Memorial Law College, Karauli	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	2005
SIKKIM			
I. North Bengal University, Rajarammohanpur			
1. Sikkim Govt. Law College, Sikkim.	3 year course	Discontinued	1980
	5 year course	Approved	1996
TAMIL NADU			
I. Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University, Chennai			
1. Central Law College, Salem	3 year and 5 year course	Upto 2005-06	1982
2. Government Law College, Thirunelveli	3 year and 5 year course	Upto 2007-08	1996
3. Government Law College, Trichy	3 year and 5 year course	Upto 2007-08	1979
4. Government Law College, Coimbatore	3 year and 5 year course	Permanent	1979
5. Dr. Ambedkar Government Law College, Chennai	5 year (B.A.B.L.) Hons.	Upto 2006-07	2002
	3 year and 5 year course	Upto 2006-07	1891
	(No admission in 2002-03, 2003-04 in 3 year and 5 year courses)		
6. Government Law College, Madurai	3 year and 5 year course	Deemed	1974
7. School of excellence, Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University, Chennai	5 year (B.L.) Hons.	Upto 2005-06	2002
8. University Law College, The Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar University, Chengalpattu	3 year and 5 year course	Upto 2004-05	2004
TRIPURA			
I. Tripura University, Agartala			
1. Tripura Govt. Law College, Agartala.	5 year course		1996
	3 year course	Upto 1997-98	1986
UTTARAKHAND			
I. Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Garhwal			
1. D. A.V. College, Dehradun	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	1948
2. S.R.T. Const. College, Tehri	3 year course	Deemed	1975
3. Dr. B.G. Reddy Const. College, Pauri	3 year course	Deemed	1977
4. Govt. Degree College, Gopeshwar, Garhwal	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	1979

1	2	3	4
5. Sushila Devi Centre for Professional Studies and Research's Law College, Dehradun	3 year and 5 year course	Upto 2005-06	2002
6. Unison Law College, Dehradun	5 year course	Upto 2006-07	2005
7. Bishamber Sahai Law Institute, Roorkee	3 year course	2005-06 only	2005
8. B. S. M. Law College, Roorkee	3 year course	2005-06 only	2005
9. Roorkee Law College, Roorkee	3 year course	Upto 2008-07	2005
10. Libra College of Law, Dehradun	3 year course	Upto 2008-09	2007
	5 year course	Upto 2008-09	2007
II. I.C.F.A.I. University, Dehradun			
1. School of Law, I.C.F.A.I. Univ., Dehradun	5 year course	Upto 2006-07	2004
	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	2005
III. Kumaon University, Nainital			
1. The Faculty of Law, Kumaon Univ., Almora	3 year course	Deemed	1976
2. Chanakya Law College, Rudrapur	5 year course	Upto 2005-06	2004
IV. University of Petroleum and Energy Studies, Dehradun			
1. College of Legal Studies, University of Petroleum Energy Studies, Dehradun	5 year course	Upto 2008-09	2007
UTTAR PRADESH			
I. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh			
1. Faculty of Law, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	5 year course	Deemed	More than 100 years
II. Allahabad University, Allahabad			
1. Faculty of Law, Allahabad Univ., Allahabad	3 year course	Deemed	1872
	5 year course	Upto 2007-08	2005
2. Allahabad Degree College, Allahabad	3 year course	Deemed	1972
3. C.M.P. Degree College, Allahabad	3 year course	Deemed	1950
III. Amity University, Noida			
1. Amity University's Law School, Ludhnow	5 year B.A.LLB	Upto 2008-09	2007

1	2	3	4
IV. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi			
1. University Law school, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	3 year course	Deemed	1916
V. Bundelkhand University, Jhansi			
1. Bundelkhand College, Jhansi	3 year course	Upto 2005-06 only	1961
2. B.J. R. Institute of Law, Bundelkhand University, Jhansi	3 year and 5 year course	Upto 2004-05	2002
3. Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar College of Law Girwan, Banda	3 year course	2006-07	2006
4. Bundelkhand Law Degree College, Orai	3 year course	Upto 2008-2010	2007
VI. Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut (formerly Meerut University)			
1. Meerut College, Meerut	3 year course	Deemed	1893
2. N.A.S. College, Meerut	3 year course	Deemed	1958
3. J.V. Jain College, Saharanpur	3 year course	Deemed	1958
4. D.A.V. College, Muzaffarnagar	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	1959
5. N.R.E.C. College, Khurja	3 year course	Deemed	1952
6. Translram College of Law, Meerut	5 year course	Upto 2008-07	2002
7. Sardar Patel Subharati Institute of Law, Meerut	5 year course	Upto 2007-08	2002
8. I.I. M.T. Law College, Meerut	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2007-08 Upto 2007-08	2004 2003
9. Mewar Institute of Management, Ghaziabad	3 year and 5 year course	Upto 2007-08	2000
10. I. M. E. Law College, Sahibabad	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2008-09 Upto 2008-09	2002 2003
11. I. P. S. Law College, Ghaziabad	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	2002
12. I. A. M. R. Law College, Ghaziabad	3 year and 5 year course	Upto 2005-06	2002
13. Janhit College of Law, Greater Noida	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2008-09 Upto 2008-09	2002 2005
14. Integrated School of Law, Ghaziabad	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2007-08 Upto 2008-07	2002 2006
15. Lloyd Law College, Greater Noida	3 year and 5 year course	Upto 2008-09	2003

1	2	3	4
16. S. D. College of Law, Muzzafarnagar	5 year course	Upto 2005-06	2003
17. Doon Law College, Sunderpur,	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	2003
	5 year course	Upto 2006-07	2004
18. B. D. S. School of Law, Meerut	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	2003
19. I. T. S. Law College, Mohan Nagar	5 year course	Upto 2006-07	2004
20. Modern College of Law, Ghaziabad	3 year course	Upto 2006-06	2003
21. Hari College of Law, Saharanpur	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	2003
22. Harlal School of Law, Greater Noida	5 year course	Upto 2006-07	2004
	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	2005
23. I. M. S. Law College, Noida	5 year course	Upto 2008-09	2004
24. Deen Dayal College of Law, Muzaffarnagar	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	2004
25. Dewan Law College, Meerut	5 year course	Upto 2008-09	2003
26. Amity Law School, Greater Noida	5 year course	Upto 2005-06	2003
27. Gandhi Law College, Meerut	3 year course	Upto 2004-05 only	2004
28. Institute of Law, Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut	5 year course	Upto 2005-06	2004
29. Phoolwati Devi Institute of Law, Tairi, Distt: Bagpat	3 year course and 5 year course	Upto 2005-06	2004
30. Sankalp Institute of Law, Ghaziabad	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	2005
31. I. P. E. M. Law Academy, Ghaziabad	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	2005
32. Shri Swami Vivekanand Law College, Hapur	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	2005
33. Bhagwati College of Law, Meerut	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2006-07	2005
34. Shri Ram College of Law, Muzaffarnagar	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2006-07	2005
35. Unique Law College, Ghaziabad	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	2005
36. S. V. M. Law College, Bulandshahr	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	2005
37. Deepanshu Law College, Saharanpur	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	2005
38. Innovative Institute of Law, Greater Noida	3 year and 5 year course	Upto 2006-07	2005
39. Royal College of Law, Ghaziabad	3 year and 5 year course	Upto 2007-08	2006
40. Reliable Institute of Law, Ghaziabad	3 year law course	Upto 2007-08	2006

1	2	3	4
41. M. M. H. College, Ghaziebad	3 year course		1948
42. I. M. R. College of Law, Ghaziebad	5 year course	Upto 2003-04 only	2002
VII. D. D. U. Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur			
1. Faculty of Law, Gorakhpur Univ., Gorakhpur	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	Before 1979
2. St. Andrews College, Gorakhpur	3 year course	Deemed	1947
3. Sant Vinoba College, Deoria	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	1972
4. A.P.N. College, Basti, (Ambika Pratap Narain P.O. College)	3 year course	Deemed	1973
5. Oriental Law Institute, Deoria	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	2005
6. Pt. Surya Narain Chaturvedi Law Degree College, Santkabir Nagar	3 year course	Upto 2008-09	2007
7. Radiant College of Law, Gorakhpur	3 year course	Upto 2008-09	2007
VIII. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Agra (Formerly Agra University)			
1. Babu Shivnath Aggarwal College, Mathura	3 year course 5 year course	Deemed Upto 2007-08	1960 1998
2. Sri Varahney College, Aligarh	3 year course	Deemed	1947
3. D.S. College, Aligarh	3 year course 5 year course	Deemed Upto 2006-07	1973 1998
4. Aditya College of Law, Agra	3 year and 5 year course	Upto 2007-08	2000
5. R. K. College of System, Management and College of Law, Firozabad	5 year course	Upto 2003-04 only	2002
6. Shri Hari Das Institute of Legal Studies and Research, Mathura	3 year and 5 year course	Upto 2005-06	2003
7. Shri Girraj Maharaj College of Law and Professional Studies, Mathura	3 year and 5 year course	Upto 2008-09	2003
8. Vrindavan Law College, Mathura	3 year course	Upto 2008-09	2003
9. Shri Jee Baba College of Law, Mathura	3 year and 5 year course	Upto 2007-08	2003
10. Deptt. of Law, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University, Agra	3 year course	Upto 2006-06	2003
11. Smt. Laungshree Devi College of Law, Distt: Mahamayanagar	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	2004

1	2	3	4
12. Vivekananda College of Law, Aligarh	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2007-08 Upto 2007-08	2004 2006
13. H. S. Law College, Etah, Agra	3 year course and 5 year course	Upto 2007-08	2005
14. Agra College, Agra	3 year course		1823
IX. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Awadh University, Faizabad (Formerly Awadh University)			
1. K.S. Saket Post Graduate College, Faizabad	3 year course	Deemed	1960
2. Kamla Nehru Vidhi Sansthan, Sultanpur (Old Name: Kamla Nehru Institute of Science and Technology)	3 year course 5 year course	Deemed Upto 2007-08	1973 2004
3. Nandini Nagar Law College, Nawabganj	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	2005
4. Rajesh Pandey College of Law, Ambedkarnagar	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	2005
5. Sanjivni College of Law, Kirtanpur	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	2006
6. Shakti Smarak Vidhi Sansthan, Duhinpur, Balrampur	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	2006
7. Shri Chinta Mani Smarak Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Pratapgarh	3 year course	Upto 2008-09	2007
8. Chhatra Bali Singh Law College, Akbarpur	3 year course	Upto 2008-09	2007
X. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Rashtriya Vidhi Sansthan, Lucknow	5 year course	2006-07 only	2006
XI. Lucknow University, Lucknow			
1. The Faculty of Law, Lucknow Univ., Lucknow	3 year course 5 year course	Deemed Permanent	1921 1995
2. Sri Jai Narain Degree College, Lucknow	3 year course	Deemed	1972
3. Shia P.G. Degree College, Lucknow	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	1971
4. D.A.V. Degree College, Lucknow	3 year course	Deemed	1972
5. Unity Law College, Lucknow	5 year course	Upto 2005-06	1998
6. Narvadeshwar Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Lucknow	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2006-07 Upto 2006-07	2004 2005
7. Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Law College, Lucknow	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	2005

1	2	3	4
8. City Academy Law College, Lucknow	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2007-08 Upto 2007-08	2005 2006
9. Hecralal Yadav Law College, Lucknow	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	2005
10. Excel Law College, Sitapur	5 year (Hons.) course	For 2006-07	2006
11. Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Law College, Harkansgarhi, Lucknow	5 year course	Upto 2007-08	2006
XII. Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi (Formerly Kashi Vidyapeeth)			
1. Faculty of Law, Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	1983
XIII. M. J. P. Rohilkhand University, Bareilly			
1. Bareilly College, Bareilly	3 year course	Deemed	1837
2. K.G.K. College, Moradabad	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	1948
3. Krishna College of Law, Bijnor	3 year and 5 year course	Upto 2008-09	2002
4. Shriji Institute of Legal Vocational Education and Research's Silver Law College, Bareilly	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	2003
5. Model Public Law College, Chandausi	3 year course	Upto 2008-09	2003
6. Swami Sukhdevanand Law College, Sheikhanpur	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2007-08 Upto 2007-08	2003 2006
7. Vivek College of Law, Bijnor	3 year and 5 year course	Upto 2008-09	2003
8. Hafiz Rehmat Khan Law College, Pilibhit	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	2005
9. Teju Singh Memorial Law College, Shabaipur, Gajraula	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	2006
10. Hakeem Mehtabuddin Hashmi College of Law, Aamroha	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	2006
XIV. Shri Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj University, Kanpur			
1. V.S.S.D. College, Kanpur	3 year course	Deemed	1928
2. Brahmanand College, Kanpur	3 year course	Deemed	1964
3. Mahmoodabad Law College, Mahmoodabad	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	2003
4. Dayanand College, Kanpur	3 year course	Upto 2008-09	1958
5. Shaheed Bhagat Singh Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Bithoor	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	2004

1	2	3	4
6. Major Shiv Dayal Singh Law College, Fathegarh, Farukhabad	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2007-08 Upto 2007-08	2005 2006
7. Khaitanji Law College, Sitapur	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	2005
8. Manu Law College, Mohamdebadi	3 year course	Upto 2006-09	2007
9. G. Singh Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Allahabad	3 year course	Upto 2006-08	2007
10. Devanshu Samaj Kalyan Sewa Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Kanauj	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	2006
XV. Veer Bahadur Singh Purvanchal University, Jaunpur			
1. Shibal National College, Azamgarh	3 year course	Deemed	1952
2. Tilakadhari Mahavidyalaya, Jaunpur	3 year course	Deemed	1959
3. Maharaja Balwant Singh College, Gangapur, Varanasi	3 year course	Deemed	1973
4. Harichandra Mahavidyalaya, Varanasi	3 year course	Deemed	1958
5. Sant Keenaram P.G. College, Sonbadra	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	1995
6. Sri Narahoji Mahavidyalaya, Narahi Rasara, Ballia	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	2002
7. Maa Sarada Law College, Azamgarh	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	2003
8. Dr. Rizvi College of Law, Karai, Kaushambi	3 year course 5 year course	Upto 2007-08 Upto 2007-08	2003 2004
9. Baldeo Shri Dhar Law College, Ghazipur	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	2003
10. Kisan Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Muriyari, Jakharian	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	2003
11. Shivani Gaurav Memorial Law College, Jaunpur	3 year course	Upto 2005-06	2003
12. Shri Jagrup Yadav Smarak Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Mau	3 year course	Upto 2006-09	2003
13. Sudhakar Women's Law Degree College, Varanasi	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	2003
14. Hari Shankar Prasad Law College, Ballia	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	2005
15. Lok Bhandhu Raj Nandan Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Varanasi	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	2004
16. Maa Khandwari Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Chandauli	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	2005

1	2	3	4
17. R. S. Banaras Law College, Varanasi	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	2005
18. Uma Nath Singh Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Faridpur, Jaunpur	3 year course	Upto 2007-08	2005
19. Smt. Kanti Singh Law College, Gayanpur, Bahadohi,	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	2005
20. Sant Lakhan Das Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Gazipur,	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	2005
WEST BENGAL			
I. Burdwan University, Burdwan			
1. Deptt. of Law, Burdwan University, Burdwan	3 year course	Deemed	1971
2. Hoogly Mohain College, Hoogly	3 year course	Deemed	1971
3. Law College, Durgapur, Burdwan	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	2005
4. Bengal Law College, Sriniketan	5 year course	2006-07 only	2006
5. Durgapur Institute of Legal Studies, Durgapur	3 year course	Upto 2006-09	2007
II. Calcutta University, Calcutta			
1. University College of Law, Calcutta University, Kolkata	3 year course	Deemed	1908
2. Surendra Nath Law College, Kolkata	5 year course	Approved	1964
3. South Calcutta Law College, Kolkata	3 year course	Deemed	1970
4. Jogesh Chandra Choudhury Law College, Kolkata	5 year course	Approved	1964
5. Kingston Law College, Barasat	5 year course	Upto 2006-07	2004
6. Biksha Bharati Law College, Sukhdevpur, 24 Parganas	5 year course	for 2006-07 only	2006
III. Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur			
1. Rajiv Gandhi School of Intellectual Property Law, Kharagpur	3 year I.P. Law course	Upto 2007-08	2006
IV. North Bengal University, Rajarammohanpur			
1. Univ. College of Law, North Bengal University, Rajarammohanpur	3 year course	Deemed	1974
2. Jalpaiguri Law College, Jalpaiguri	5 year course 3 year course	Upto 2005-06 Upto 2000-01	2000 1981
3. Balurghat Law College, Balurghat	5 year course	Upto 2003-04	2000

1	2	3	4
V. Vidyasagar University, Midnapore			
1. Midnapore Law College, Midnapore	3 year and 5 year course	Permanent	2002
2. Haldia Law College, Haldia	3 year and 5 year course	Permanent	2002
3. Sarsuna Law College, Sarsuna	3 year course	Upto 2006-07	2005
VI. University of Kalyani, Kalyani			
1. Bimal Chandra College of Law, Murshidabad.	5 year course	Upto 2006-07	2002
2. Snehangshu Kanta Acharya Institute of Law, Kalyani	5 year course	Upto 2005-06	2004
VII. West Bengal National University of Judicial Sciences, Kolkata	5 year course	Permanent	1999

*[Translation]***Development of Religious Places under JNNURM**

5193. SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some important religious places have been included in the Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for their development;

(b) if so, the details of those cities; and

(c) the financial assistance provided so far for their development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched on 3.12.2005 to provide reforms linked central assistance to select 63 cities for development of infrastructure, improved service delivery including services to urban poor and improved urban governance. These cities broadly include the following categories:

(i) Mega Cities - 07

(ii) Million-plus cities - 28

(iii) Selected cities/Urban Agglomerations (UA) (State Capitals and other cities/UA of religious/historic and touristic importance) - 28

A list of these 63 cities is given in the enclosed statement.

Some of the cities and towns have religious significance as well.

Another scheme known as the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) was also launched simultaneously, which also aims at improved service delivery including services to urban poor and improved urban governance in all other towns and cities not covered under sub-mission on Urban Infrastructure and Governance.

It is for the State Governments to prioritise religious towns and take up development under UIDSSMT.

(c) So far 210 projects at a cost of Rs. 1773505.86 lakh have been approved. An amount of Rs.140464.81 lakh has been released as Additional Central Assistance (ACA).

Under UIDSSMT a sum of Rs.133644 lakh has been released upto 31.3.2007.

Statement

Sl. No.	City/Urban Agglomeration	Name of the State	Population as per 2001 census (in lakh)
1	2	3	4
(a) Mega Cities			
1.	Delhi	Delhi	128.77
2.	Greater Mumbai	Maharashtra	164.34
3.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	45.25
4.	Bangalore	Karnataka	57.01
5.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	65.60
6.	Kolkata	West Bengal	132.06
7.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	57.42
(b) Million-plus Cities			
1.	Patna	Bihar	16.98
2.	Faridabad	Haryana	10.56
3.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	14.58
4.	Ludhiana	Punjab	13.98
5.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	23.27
6.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	22.46
7.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	12.03
8.	Nashik	Maharashtra	11.52
9.	Pune	Maharashtra	37.60
10.	Cochin	Kerala	13.55
11.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	12.04
12.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	13.31
13.	Amritsar	Punjab	10.03
14.	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	13.45
15.	Vadodara	Gujarat	14.91
16.	Surat	Gujarat	28.11
17.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	27.15
18.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	21.29

1	2	3	4
19.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	14.61
20.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	11.61
21.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	10.98
22.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	10.04
23.	Asansol	West Bengal	10.67
24.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	10.42
25.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	10.39
26.	Rajkot	Gujarat	10.03
27.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	10.65
28.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	16.40
(c) Selected cities/Urban Agglomerations (UA) (State Capitals and other cities/UA of religious/historic and touristic importance)			
1.	Guwahati	Assam	8.19
2.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	0.35
3.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	6.12
4.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	7.00
5.	Panaji	Goa	0.99
6.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	1.45
7.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	8.63
8.	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	8.90
9.	Imphal	Manipur	2.50
10.	Shillong	Meghalaya	2.68
11.	Aizawal	Mizoram	2.28
12.	Kohima	Nagaland	0.77
13.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	6.58
14.	Gangtok	Sikkim	0.29
15.	Agartala	Tripura	1.90
16.	Dehradun	Uttaranchal	5.30
17.	Bodh Gaya	Bihaar	3.94

1	2	3	4
18.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	4.31
19.	Puri	Orissa	1.57
20.	Ajmer-Pushkar	Rajasthan	5.04
21.	Nainital	Uttaranchal	2.20
22.	Mysore	Karnataka	7.99
23.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	5.05
24.	Chandigarh	Punjab & Haryana	8.08
25.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	9.88
26.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	3.23
27.	Haridwar	Uttaranchal	2.21
28.	Nanded	Maharashtra	4.31

Faulty Import-Export Policy*[English]*

5194. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices are rising due to faulty import-export policy;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to rectify the same;

(c) whether Government proposes to allow import of cereals and pulses at zero duty; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) No. Sir.

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

(c) Government has already permitted private trade to import wheat and pulses at zero duty rates with effect from September 9, 2006 and June 8, 2006, respectively.

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

Misuse of Export Incentive Scheme

5195. SHRI JUAL ORAM. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether industrialists/traders in Rourkela region are misusing export incentive scheme by selling excise duty free HR Coil (sic.) in the domestic market instead of exporting them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the persons/companies found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Government has not come across any case of misuse of export incentive schemes in Rourkela region by way of sale of excise duty free Hot Rolled (HR) Coils meant for export in the domestic market. However, a firm by name M/s Anurag Ferro Products Pvt. Ltd., Kalunga, Rourkela is alleged to have diverted Cold Rolled Coils, manufactured out of HR Coils procured without payment of excise duty for export production, in the domestic market.

Two show cause cum demand notices involving a total amount of Rs. 3.89 crores (approx.) were issued to

the said firm for the alleged offence. One show cause notice involving an amount of Rs. 2.04 crores has already been adjudicated. The other show cause notice involving an amount of Rs. 1.65 crores is under the process of adjudication.

Privatisation of Water Sector

5196. SHRI MITRASEN YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating introduction of private public partnership in various water projects in urban drinking water system;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the areas identified for launching these water projects, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Utilisation of World Bank Fund

5197. SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has complained that the funds given to India by them were being misused;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto and the corrective steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) Complaints relating to the use of funds are occasionally received by the Government in different Ministries/State Governments. Such Complaints, including those from the World Bank, are looked into expeditiously as and when received. Government is committed to maintaining the highest standards of integrity and transparency in the utilization of funds meant for development projects.

[Translation]

Core Banking Facilities

5198. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide core Banking facilities in all the blocks, sub divisions and districts in each State in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) While some Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have already covered all their branches spread across the country with the Core Banking Solution (CBS), other PSBs are in process of doing so and have indicated their plans complete the migration to CBS, in phases, in the next one to four years.

[English]

Attrition of Scientists

5199. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the scientists from best centres of research in the country are moving to lucrative position the private sector;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to check the scientists to stop the attrition of scientists?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. There are sporadic cases of movement of scientists from Government Research Institutions to Private Sector which is a global phenomena triggered by various factors including better financial and career opportunities.

(c) Government from time to time have taken several measures to stop the attrition of scientists in the scientific research institutes in the country. These measures include:

- Increase in the outlay for science and technology sector in successive Five Year Plan.
- Setting up of centres of excellence/advanced studies/incubation centres in the universities, academic institutions and laboratories.
- Creation of core groups of professionals with necessary modern facilities required for pursuing research in new and frontier areas of science.

- Creation of new scientific Departments/ Organisations.
- Provision of sharing the external earnings with the scientists or innovator and its periodic revision in terms of IPR, Contract Research & Consultancy
- Induction of new and attractive fellowships
- S&T based training for entrepreneurial development.
- Manpower development training/re-training programmes through associateships/fellowships.
- Invitation to distinguished men and women of Indian origin settled abroad for short term technical assignments to assist in frontier and emerging areas of S&T.
- Fast Track Scheme for Young Scientists.
- Better Opportunities for Young Scientists in Chosen Areas of Science and Technology (BOYSCAST) fellowship to visit international laboratories and institutions.
- Contact programmes to attract and motivate brilliant young scientists to take up R&D as a career.
- Scientists are given financial assistance to participate in international conferences and training programmes abroad.
- Early Faculty Induction Programme, which aims at attracting bright and young under-graduate students in Engineering and Technology/ Pharmacy/Architecture, etc. to take as their career.

Collection through Banking Cash Transaction Tax

5200. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount collected by the Government through the Banking Cash transaction Tax (BCTT) during each of the last two years;

(b) whether some of the State Governments have raised the issue repeatedly to withdraw the BCTT; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The amount of Banking Cash transaction tax collected during the Financial Year 2005-06 and 2006-07 were Rs.309 crore and Rs. 495 crore respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In the Finance Bill, 2007, it has been proposed to exclude the offices or establishments of the Central and State Governments from the purview of the Banking Cash Transaction Tax.

[Translation]

Money Circulation In the Country

5201. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had taken certain measures to reduce the money circulation in order to check the rising rate of inflation in 2006;

(b) if so, the quantum of money circulation estimated to have been reduced on account of the said measures;

(c) whether about 33 billion Dollars have come into the country through different channels from the foreign countries during 2006; and

(d) if so, the impact of such money circulation on inflation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is the Central Bank of the country. Having regard to the inflationary expectations, the RBI had in 2006-07 announced hike in key policy rates and also used Open Market Operations (OMO) and Market Stabilisation Scheme (MSS) as measures to modulate money supply. The changes in the policy rates during the year are as follows:

Movement in key policy rates during 2006-07 (Per cent)

Effective since	Reverse repo rate	Basis point change	Repo rate	Basis point change	Cash reserve ratio (CRR)	Basis point change
June 9, 2006	5.75		6.75		5.00	
July 25, 2006	6.00	+25	7.00	+25	5.00	
October 31, 2006	6.00		7.25	+25	5.00	
December 23, 2006	6.00		7.25		5.25	+25
January 6, 2007	6.00		7.25		5.50	+25
January 31, 2007	6.00		7.50	+25	5.50	
February 17, 2007	6.00		7.50		5.75	+25
March 3, 2007	6.00		7.50		6.00	+25
March 30, 2007	6.00		7.75	+25	6.00	

(b) The RBI has indicated first round liquidity impact due to CRR change in 2006-07 as Rs. 27,500 crore.

(c) and (d) As per information made available by the RBI, the capital inflows (BOP basis) during April-December, 2006 was US\$ 28 billion. To mitigate the impact of these inflows on money supply, the RBI undertook sterilisation of the flows through the use of MSS by absorbing Rs. 33,912 crore during 2006-07.

(English)

Project Proposals under JNNURM

5202. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received the project proposals for all the cities selected under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) if not, the details of cities still left out, State-wise; and

(c) the amount released to each city during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) List of cities from which project proposals have not been received so far is as under:

State	City	State	City
Bihar	Bodh Gaya	Orissa	Puri
Goa	Panaji	Punjab	Lodhiana
Jharkhand	Dhanbad	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad
Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	Uttarakhand	Haridwar
Jharkhand	Ranchi	Uttarakhand	Nainital
Mizoram	Aizawal		

(c) During the financial year 2007-2008, an amount of Rupees 5158.40 lakh has been released to Bhubaneswar for Integrated Sewerage Project.

[*Translation*]

Tax Evasion by Companies of Indore and Ujjain

5203. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industries in Indore and Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh paying their income tax and excise duties regularly to the Central Board of Direct Taxes and Central Excise for the last three years; and

(b) the number of industries amongst them against which cases of tax evasion are going on?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) As far as Central Board of Direct Taxes is concerned, under the Income Tax Act, 1961, industries/industrial establishment *per se* are not taxable entities; rather, persons such as individuals, companies, firms etc. owning such industries and earning income from various sources are required to pay income tax and file their income tax returns in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Hence, the information regarding the number of industries in Indore and Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh paying their income tax is not maintained.

As far as Central Board of Excise and Customs is concerned, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Instances of evasion of income tax come to the notice of the Income Tax Department during the course of searches, surveys, scrutiny and other enquiries carried out by it and appropriate action under the law is taken to tax the same. Such action, however, is taken in respect of persons found to be evading tax and not in respect of industrial establishments *per se*, as these are not taxable entities under the Act.

As far as Central Board of Excise and Customs is concerned, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Rural Credit

5204. SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has enhanced rural credit during the last three years in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken to cover mass farmers through financial institutions to ease the burden of debt and high interest rate on private farm loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has enhanced rural credit during the last three years. Agency-wise Credit Flow to Agriculture for the last few years is as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Agency	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07*
Commercial Banks	52,441	81,481	1,25,477	1,21,729
Co-operative Banks	26,875	31,231	39,404	38,719
Regional Rural Banks	7,581	12,404	15,223	17,999
Others	84	193	382	—
Total	86,981	1,25,309	1,80,486	1,78,447
Growth Rate	25%	44%	44%	

*Upto February 2007

(c) As against the target of financing 50 lakh new farmers during 2006-07, 64.78 lakh new farmers have been financed by the Public and Private Sector Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks. Further, to reduce the burden of interest on Crop Loans availed by farmers for Kharif and Rabi. 2005-06, an amount equal to two percentage points of the borrower's liability on the principal amount upto Rs. 1,00,000/- was credited to their account. Thereafter, from Kharif 2006, to ensure that the farmer receives Short-Term Production Credit at 7% with an upper limit of Rs.3 lakh on the principal amount, the Government is providing interest subvention of 2% per annum to Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Cooperative Banks on their lending from their own resources and refinance at concessional rates to cooperative banks and RRBs on their borrowings from NABARD.

Unpopularity of MIS of Postal Department

5205. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Postal Department Monthly Income Scheme (MIS) is became unpopular among the small investors;

(b) if so, whether the Government has withdrawn bonus on maturity;

(c) if so, whether nearly Rs. 14,400 crores has broken out of the MIS net between April and Dec. 2006 alone;

(d) if so, whether the Government has made any assessment of the performance of MIS after the withdrawal of bonus;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the number of renewal of accounts after maturity registered during the said period as compared to corresponding period of previous year; and

(g) the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The net outstanding amount in the Post Office Monthly Income Account Scheme (MIS) which stood at Rs. 1,83,540 crore as on April 2006, increased to

Rs. 1,90,105 crore as on December 2006. However, option for premature closure subject to conditions is also available to depositors, which may be exercised for various reasons, including *inter-alia* investors' preference for various alternative avenues of investment available to them.

No bonus is payable on deposits in accounts opened on or after 13.2.2006 under the Post Office Monthly Income Account Scheme. However, deposits in accounts opened before 13.2.2006 continue to be eligible for bonus as hitherto.

(c) to (e) The gross collection during April, 2006 to December, 2006 was Rs. 21,424 crore collection (*i.e.* gross collection minus withdrawals, which includes redemptions on maturity in each financial year) was Rs. 7028 crore. However, during the same period, net outstanding collection in the scheme increased by Rs. 6565 crore. Notwithstanding withdrawal of bonus on deposits in accounts opened with effect from 13.2.2006, the effective return under the scheme at 8 per cent per annum payable monthly is higher by 45 basis points than the return on the average yield of Government securities of comparable tenor.

(f) There is no provision for renewal of account after maturity in MIS.

(g) To encourage the depositors to hold their deposits till maturity, a deduction at the rate of one per cent of the deposit has been made applicable if the account is closed after 3 years. In addition, Central and State Governments take various measures to promote small savings schemes through print and electronic media, arranging seminars and meetings, providing training to the various agencies involved in small savings collections, etc.

Environmental Upkeep of NCR

5206. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ASSOCHAM has submitted a detailed paper to the Ministry outlining the need for keeping the National Capital Region (NCR) environmentally clean in view of the forthcoming Commonwealth Games in 2010, and

(b) if so, the steps that the Government proposes to take to ensure that the NCR remains environment-friendly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ASSOCHAM) of India came out with a forecast paper on "Aftermath of commonwealth games 2010" and a paper entitled "set up CNG stations in NCR". It also brought out a press statement on "Solid waste management and its disposal" recently.

The forecast paper has projected that the Commonwealth event is likely to provide, opportunities in various sectors, possible medical and eco tourism and highlights the initiatives in construction/upgradation of Games villages, flyovers, roads, etc. The ASSOCHAM analysis suggests that a multi-pronged strategy be evolved for more CNG stations and wider distribution of CNG in Delhi and NCR.

The paper on "Solid waste management and its disposal" emphasizes the need for a National Waste Policy, highlights Kerala state special purpose vehicle which integrates 60 municipalities to generate power from solid waste and the need to commit resources, involve the community and private entrepreneurs to work with the local government for proper management of solid waste.

A set of rules entitled Municipal Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000 has been notified by the Ministry under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to ensure proper collection, transportation and disposal of solid waste generated in the country.

[Translation]

Inclusion of Forest Land under Indira Sagar Project

5207. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for inclusion of certain area of forest land under the Indira Sagar Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The forest area admeasuring 181.397 hectares has been diverted under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for construction of Indira Sagar Irrigation Project in Madhya Pradesh.

Export of Animal Products

5208. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's share is negligible in the international trade of animal products;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to promote the export of animal products; and

(d) is so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) Yes, Sir. India's share in international trade is as under:

(Value in Million US \$)

Product	World Exports	India's Export	% share of India
Meat	61319.15	617.62	1.01
Poultry	14886.60	37.91	0.25
Dairy	41319	152.62	0.37

(b) The reasons for India's low share in international trade are as under:

(1) Very high domestic consumption, hence, low surplus for exports.

(2) Prevalence of various livestock diseases.

(3) Unorganised production.

(4) Lack of sufficient infrastructure facilities.

(5) Tariff and non-tariff barriers by the importing countries.

(6) High subsidies given by certain developed countries

(7) High freight costs.

(c) and (d) Financial Assistance is provided to the registered exporters under the following schemes implemented by the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA):

- Scheme for Market Development
- Scheme for Infrastructure Development
- Scheme for Quality Development
- Scheme for Research and Development
- Transport Assistance Scheme.

[English]

Allocation of Steel to West Bengal

5209. SHRI SUBRATA BOSE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made allocation of Steel to West Bengal during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, so far;

(c) the total quantum of such quota;

(d) whether such quota is directly collected by the State Governments; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (DR. AKHILESH DAS): (a) to (c) Allocation and lifting position of the National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) and West Bengal Small Industries Development Corporation (WBSIDC) for the State of West Bengal for the last three years of steel items are as under:

(Figures in M.T.)

Corporations	Year	Allocation	Lifting
NSIC	2004-05	124503	28500
NSIC/WBSIDC	2005-06	34568	5225
WBSIDC	2006-07	5745	1322

Allocation to the Corporation in the year 2005-06 and 2006-07 was made based on previous year's lifting.

(d) and (e) The allocation are not directly collected by the State Government. Allocation of iron and steel material is made in favour of State Small Industries Corporations. In case State Corporations are not functioning, allocation is made in favour of National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC). West Bengal Small Industries Development Corporation (WBSIDC) Ltd. was defunct upto 2004-05 and therefore allocation in the year 2004-05 and 2005-06 was made in favour of NSIC for the SSI sector in the State of West Bengal. However, on the request of Government of West Bengal, allocation was diverted to WBSIDC from NSIC, in the month of May, 2005. In 2006-07 the allocation was made in favour of WBSIDC.

[Translation]

Bhopal Gas Tragedy

5210. SHRIMATI NEETA PATERIYA:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:
SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to close the payment to the claimant for compensation of 14 thousand people affected by the Bhopal Gas Tragedy;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total number of applications for compensation received in this regard;

(d) the number of claims which have been settled by the Government alongwith the amount paid so far; and

(e) the time by which the remaining claims are likely to be settled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) No, the work related to distribution of original and pro-rata compensation to the victims of the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster in compliance with the orders of the Supreme Court is continuing. The distribution of pro-rata compensation to the victims of the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster which was to be completed by 30th April, 2006

as per directions of the Supreme Court had almost been completed by that date by the Office of the Welfare Commissioner, Bhopal Gas Victims. However, an application in respect of the nearly 31,000 absentee claimants had been filed by the Office of the Welfare Commissioner in the Supreme Court on 15th February, 2006 for treating all such cases as closed. The matter came up for hearing in the Supreme Court on 23rd August, 2006, wherein the Court directed the Office of the Welfare Commissioner, Bhopal Gas Victims to supply a list of the persons, whose cases are sought to be closed, to the NGOs—Bhopal Group for Information and Action, Bhopal Gas Peedith Sangharsh Sahayog Samiti and Bhopal Gas Peedith Mahila Udyog Sangathan, so that, these NGOs can make such efforts to trace these persons. The case is still pending in the Supreme Court.

(c) to (e) The process of distribution of compensation started in 1992 and 10,29,517 cases were registered for compensation. All the cases have since been settled. Compensation has been awarded in 5,74,327 cases which were found to be eligible by the Welfare Commissioner who is a sitting judge of the Madhya Pradesh High Court. An amount of Rs. 1548.27 crores has been awarded to these 5,74,327 claimants as original compensation and out of this Rs. 1546.32 crores have been disbursed to 5,73,580 claimants, till 31.3.2007. In compliance with the orders of the Supreme Court dated 19.7.2004 and 26.10.2004, the office of the Welfare Commissioner has disbursed a *pro-rata* compensation in the ratio of 1:1 to all those claimants, whose claims (original) had been settled, amounting to Rs. 1499.69 crores amongst 5,59,871 claimants, up to 30.4.2007. The process of disbursement of *pro-rata* compensation started on 15.11.2004 and is still continuing.

[English]

Maize Trading

5211. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received demand from poultry farmers to remove maize from online trading; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government disfavours the demand.

Production of Grapes

5212. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of grapes have declined during the last few years and the output is also likely to be declined;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to increase the production of grapes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The production of grapes in the country has increased from 10.56 lakh Metric Tonnes (MT) in the year 2000-01 to 16.15 lakh MT during the year 2005-06.

(c) The Government is implementing various schemes for the development of horticultural crops including grapes. Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of (i) Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States (TMNE) including Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand, being implemented since 2001-02 and National Horticulture Mission being implemented from 2005-06, assistance is being provided to the farmers for area expansion, rejuvenation of senile orchards, Integrated Nutrient Management/Integrated Pest Management and adoption of Organic farming. Besides, the National Horticulture Board is also providing assistance under the Scheme of 'Development of Commercial Horticulture through Production and Post Harvest Management', in which grape is also covered.

[Translation]

Amount to PSUs for Implementation of Projects

5213. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount sanctioned to the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) for implementation of various

projects by the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals during the last three years alongwith the amount spent thereon project-wise;

(b) whether the sanctioned amount has been underutilized which has created hindrance in completion of projects;

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

(d) the efforts made by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (d) In 2005-06 and 2006-07, Central Government approved rehabilitation schemes for revival of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the control of Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals. The details in regard to release of funds to these PSUs are as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of PSU	Cash assistance sanctioned	Funds released
1.	Hindustan Antibiotics Limited	137.59	137.59
2.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Limited	207.19	117.19
3.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited	270.00	270.00
4.	Hindustan Insecticides Limited	No cash infusion was sanctioned	—

The funds have been released as per the rehabilitation scheme approved by the Government. The PSUs are engaged in utilizing the funds released.

[English]

Project Proposal from Karnataka under NRCP

5214. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the detailed project reports for 11 Towns under NRCP was prepared and sent to the Union Government by the Government of Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this proposal is still pending with the Union Government; and

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

MEENA): (a) and (b) Besides the ongoing projects in Karnataka under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), the Government of Karnataka has submitted additional proposals for 11 towns namely; Bagalkot, Maddur, Gokak, Baillahongol, Shahbad, Hospet, Gangawati, Kanakpura, Yadgir, Dandeli, Siraguppa. Subsequently, the State Government submitted proposal for Madikeri town in lieu of Gokak. Due to funds constrains, these proposals could not be considered and the State Government of Karnataka had been informed accordingly. In March 2006, the State Government submitted one more proposal namely, Soundatti town, to be financed from the savings of the ongoing NRCP projects. This proposal could not be considered as it did not satisfy the criteria stipulated under NRCP. This was communicated to the State Government.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Environmental Clearance to Projects under FCA, 1980

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN

5215. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pending schemes of Maharashtra seeking clearance under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980;

(b) the time by which these schemes would be cleared; and

(c) the number of forest villages in the State and the time by which the process of converting them into revenue villages will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The number of pending schemes of Maharashtra seeking clearance under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 is 24 (Twenty Four).

(b) The proposals complete in all respects received by the Central Government are generally disposed off within Sixty days by the Central Government.

(c) All the 73 (seventy three) forest villages of Maharashtra have been converted into revenue villages.

[*Translation*]

Subsidy to SSP Units

5216. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:
SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) units in Madhya Pradesh which are getting subsidy during each of the last three years; and

(b) the details of the units whose license have been cancelled or against which penalties have been imposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) The list of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) units which availed concession on the sale of SSP in the state of Madhya Pradesh during 2004-05 to 2006-07 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of the units whose license have been cancelled or against which penalties have been imposed are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

List of SSP units, which availed concession on sale of SSP in Madhya Pradesh during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07

S.No.	Name of the Company
1	2
Year 2004-05	
1.	M/s. Liberty Urvarak Ltd., Nimrani, Madhya Pradesh
2.	M/s. Liberty Phosphate Ltd.
3.	M/s. Rama Phosphate Ltd., Udaipur
4.	M/s. Nirma Ltd., Ahmedabad
5.	M/s. Tedco Granite Ltd., Bhiwara, Rajasthan
6.	M/s. Khaitan Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd., Jhansi
7.	M/s. Khaitan Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. Indore
8.	M/s. DMCC Ltd.,
9.	M/s. Rama Phosphate Ltd., Indore
10.	M/s. Madhya Bharat Phosphate Pvt. Ltd., Raisen, M.P.
11.	M/s. Swastik Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd., Dhar, M.P.
12.	M/s. Prem Sakhi Ltd., Udaipur
13.	M/s. Gayatri Spinners Ltd., Bhiwara
14.	M/s. Sadhana Phosphate Ltd., Udaipur
15.	M/s. BEC Ltd., Pulgaon
16.	M/s. BEC Ltd., Bilaspur
17.	M/s. Bohra Industries Ltd., Udaipur
18.	M/s. Arawali Phosphate Ltd., Udaipur
19.	M/s. Khaitan Chem. & Fertilizers Ltd., Nimbahera, Rajasthan
20.	M/s. Mukdeshwar Fertilizers Ltd., Ujjain

1	2
21.	M/s. Indian Phosphate Ltd., Udaipur
22.	M/s. Basant Agro Tech. Ltd., Maharashtra
23.	M/s. Agro Phos India Ltd., Dewas, M.P.
24.	M/s. Shurvi Color Chemicals Ltd., Udaipur
25.	M/s. Madhya Bharat Agro Product Ltd., Sagar, M.P.
26.	M/s. Rewathi Minerals Ltd., Sagar
27.	M/s. Arihant Phosphate & Fertilizers Ltd., Nimbahera, Rajasthan.

Year 2005-06

1.	M/s. Liberty Urvarak Ltd., Nimrani, Madhya Pradesh
2.	M/s. Liberty Phosphate Ltd.
3.	M/s. Nirma Ltd., Ahmedabad
4.	M/s. Tedco Granite Ltd., Bhiwara, Rajasthan
5.	M/s. Khaitan Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd., Jhansi
6.	M/s. Khaitan Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. Indore
7.	M/s. DMCC Ltd.
8.	M/s. Rama Phosphate Ltd., Indore
9.	M/s. Madhya Bharat Phosphate Pvt. Ltd., Raisen, M.P.
10.	M/s. Swastik Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd., Dhar, M.P.
11.	M/s. Prem Sakhi Ltd., Udaipur
12.	M/s. Gayatri Spinners Ltd., Bhiwara
13.	M/s. BEC Ltd., Pulgaon
14.	M/s. BEC Ltd., Bilaspur
15.	M/s. Arawali Phosphate Ltd., Udaipur
16.	M/s. Khaitan Chem. & Fertilizers Ltd., Nimbahera, Rajasthan

1	2
17.	M/s. Indian Phosphate Ltd., Udaipur
18.	M/s. Agro Phos India Ltd., Dewas, M.P.
19.	M/s. Madhya Bharat Agro Product Ltd., Sagar, M.P.
20.	M/s. Arihant Phosphate & Fertilizers Ltd., Nimbahera, Rajasthan
21.	M/s. Jubliant Organosys Ltd., Gajraula, Uttar Pradesh.

Year 2006-07

1.	M/s. Liberty Urvarak Ltd., Nimrani, M.P.
2.	M/s. Liberty Phosphate Ltd.
3.	M/s. Nirma Ltd., Ahmedabad
4.	M/s. Tedco Granite Ltd., Bhiwara
5.	M/s. Khaitan Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd., Jhansi
6.	M/s. Khaitan Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. Indore
7.	M/s. DMCC Ltd.
8.	M/s. Rama Phosphate Ltd., Indore
9.	M/s. Madhya Bharat Phosphate Pvt. Ltd., Raisen, M.P.
10.	M/s. Swastik Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd., Dhar, M.P.
11.	M/s. Gayatri Spinners Ltd., Bhiwara
12.	M/s. BEC Ltd., Pulgaon
13.	M/s. BEC Ltd., Bilaspur
14.	M/s. Arawali Phosphate Ltd., Udaipur
15.	M/s. Khaitan Chem. & Fertilizers Ltd., Nimbahera, Rajasthan
16.	M/s. Indian Phosphate Ltd., Udaipur
17.	M/s. Agro Phos India Ltd., Dewas, M.P.
18.	M/s. Madhya Bharat Agro Product Ltd., Sagar, M.P.

1	2
19.	M/s. Arihant Phosphate & Fertilizers Ltd., Nimbahera, Rajasthan
20.	M/s. Jubilant Organosys Ltd. (Arihant)
21.	M/s. Jubilant Organosys Ltd. (Sadhana)
22.	M/s. Indian Potash Ltd.
23.	M/s. Mangalam Phosphate Ltd., Bhilwara, Rajasthan

Statement II

List of units whose license have been cancelled or against which penalties have been imposed

S.No.	Name of the Company
2004-05 - Nil	
2005-06	
1.	M/s. Rewathi Minerals Ltd., Sagar
2.	M/s. Madhuban Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd., Udaipur
3.	M/s. Prem Sakhi Fertilizers Ltd., Udaipur
2006-07	
1.	M/s. Rama Phosphate Ltd, Indore
2.	M/s. Khaitan Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd., Indore
3.	M/s. Agro Phos India Ltd., Indore
4.	M/s. Harshvardhan Chemicals & Minerals Ltd., Meghnagar
5.	M/s. Arihant Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd., Neemuch
6.	M/s. Shreeji Phosphate, Meghnagar
7.	M/s. Shivam Phosphate, Meghnagar

Note: The State Government of Madhya Pradesh cancelled the license to carry on the business of manufacturing and selling fertilizers in respect of M/s. Rama Phosphate Ltd, Indore, M/s. Khaitan Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd., Indore and M/s. Agro Phos India Ltd., Indore. These companies challenged their respective orders of the State Government in the Hon'ble High Court of Madhya Pradesh. The Hon'ble High Court quashed the orders of the State Government and directed the State Government to pass fresh orders after according opportunity of hearing to the above company by a speaking order.

*[English]***Production of Oilseeds**

5217. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of oilseeds including sunflower, sesame, castor and linseed has been increasing/decreasing over the last three years;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to take steps to boost the production of these oilseeds; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) Table below gives the production of oilseeds including sunflower, sesame (sesamum), castorseed and linseed from 2003-04 to 2005-06:

Crop	Production ('000 Tonnes)		
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Sunflower	930.4	1186.7	1439.0
Sesamum	782.1	674.1	641.1
Castorseed	796.7	793.4	990.7
Linseed	196.5	169.7	172.5
Total Oilseeds	25186.3	24353.5	27977.9

Overall oilseeds production has increased alongwith that of sunflower and castorseed. However, production of sesamum and linseed has decreased during 2003-04 to 2005-06.

(c) and (d) To increase the production of oilseeds, including the above mentioned oilseeds, a Centrally Sponsored "Integrated Scheme on Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize" (ISOPOM) is in place from 01.04.2004. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided for purchase of breeder seeds, production of foundation seeds, distribution of seed minikits, infrastructure development, block demonstrations on improved technology, integrated pest management, weedcides, distribution of sprinkler sets and farmers

training. The Budget 2007-08 announced proposals to expand the ISOPOM.

DAMIGSS

5218. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has notified certain States/Union Territories for grant of assistance for investment subsidy on infrastructure projects under the 'Development of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization Scheme;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the criteria for identifying beneficiary States/Union Territories;

(c) whether Karnataka has also been considered for grant of assistance under the said Scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is implementing a Central Sector Scheme for Development of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization. The main objective of the Scheme is to develop marketing infrastructure in the country to cater to the post harvest requirement of production and marketable surplus of various farm products and allied sectors including dairy, meat, fisheries and minor forest produce.

The Scheme is being implemented in only such notified States/Union Territories, in which the State Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) Act has been amended to allow direct marketing and contract farming and to permit setting up of agricultural markets in private and cooperative sectors as suggested by the Ministry of Agriculture in the Model Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development & Regulation) Act circulated to all States/Union Territories in 2003.

The Assistance under the Scheme is available to individuals, group of farmers/growers/ consumers, partnership/proprietary firms, Non-Governmental organizations, self-help groups, companies, corporations,

cooperatives, cooperative marketing federations, local bodies, Agricultural Produce Market Committees and State Marketing Boards.

Under this Scheme, a credit-linked back-ended subsidy on investment is provided @25% of capital cost of the project for setting up of general or commodity specific infrastructure for marketing of agricultural commodities and for strengthening and modernization of existing agricultural markets, wholesale, rural and periodic markets. In case of projects belonging to North-East States, hilly areas and SC/ST entrepreneurs, the rate of subsidy is 33.33% of the cost of projects. The upper ceiling of subsidy in these cases is Rs. 50.00 lakh per project and Rs. 60 lakh per project respectively. However, in respect of infrastructure projects of State agencies, there is no upper ceiling on the subsidy.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The State of Karnataka has not been notified as eligible under the scheme, because the State Government there has not yet implemented the amendments required in the State APMC Act in accordance with the guidelines of the Scheme.

Increase in Allocation of Goods under PDS

5219. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu has requested the Union Government to increase allocation of goods supplied through Public Distribution System; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) Details of requests of Government of Tamil Nadu to increase the allocation of goods, through Public Distribution System, are as under:

Allocation of Foodgrains: The State Government has made a request to increase the monthly allocation of wheat to 10,000 tonnes on a regular basis from April, 2007 onwards. Considering the request and the stock position, the Government has made an additional allocation of 6250 tonnes of wheat for the Above Poverty

Line (APL) category, each for the months of April and May 2007, besides their monthly allocation of wheat, which is 3783 tonnes per month.

Allocation of levy Sugar: No request has been made by the State Government of Tamil Nadu to increase allocation of levy sugar quota.

Allocation of SKO: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has received representation from Government of Tamil Nadu, for the enhancement of SKO quota. In view of requests received from various State Governments for increasing the SKO allocation, the Government of India commissioned a detailed study of Kerosene demand in the country, through the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) in December 2004. NCAER submitted its report in October, 2005. NCAER has *inter alia* recommended to restrict the subsidy on kerosene to BPL families only. Also, Dr. Rangarajan Committee constituted by the Government to formulate a long-term pricing policy on petroleum products has recommended to restrict PDS SKO subsidy to BPL families only. The Government has accepted the recommendations of Dr. Rangarajan Committee Report and has decided 'in principle' that subsidy on PDS Kerosene be restricted to BPL families only.

Re-introduction of Rhinos in Manas National Park

5220. SHRI M. K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to re-introduce Rhinos in the Manas National Park, Kaziranga;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps so far taken in this regard;

(d) whether the National Park is facing shortage of staff;

(e) if so, the remedial measures taken/proposed in this regard; and

(f) the cost involved therein and the expenditure so far incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The State Government of

Assam has constituted a Task Force for translocation of Rhinos. Three meetings of the Task force have already been convened for finalizing the re-introduction programme.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. As informed by the State Government, necessary action for the recruitment of frontline staff is under process.

(f) The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1,54,04,954.00 against which Rs. 30,77,100.00 has been spent so far.

[Translation]

Non-Payment of Provident Fund Money to A/C Holders

5221. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees holding Provident Fund Accounts are not getting their provident fund money in the country as reported in *Rashtriya Sahara* dated April 03, 2007;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total amount available in the Provident Fund in the country as on date;

(d) the total amount of money in Provident Fund for which account is not available;

(e) whether the Union Government has made any assessment of provident fund money, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) The Provident Fund accounts of the members of the Employees' Provident Fund are maintained at the field offices of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation. On submission of claim forms, the members are provided advances/withdrawals in accordance with the provisions of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952.

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

(c) The total amount (including Inoperative Amount, Special Reserve Fund and Interest Suspense Account) in Employees' Provident Fund corpus as on 31.3.2006 is Rs. 91,450.50 crore.

(d) As per the balance sheet of the Organisation, as on 31.3.2006, there is no such amount for which account is not made available.

(e) and (f) Yes, the region-wise details of Provident Fund money is compiled at the year-end alongwith the balance sheet of the Organisation. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Region-wise details of money in the EPF Corpus as on 31.03.2006

Sl.No.	Regional Office	Total E.P.F. Corpus
1	2	3
1.	AP-Hyderabad	31,294,491,876.09
2.	AP-Guntur	17,521,105,940.98
3.	BR-Patna	7,850,664,287.62
4.	CG-Raipur	4,670,207,228.05
5.	DL-North	29,190,734,583.27
6.	DL-South	22,616,539,586.33
7.	Goa	6,227,945,616.71
8.	GJ-Ahmedabad	32,394,504,137.06
9.	GJ-Baroda	22,857,672,519.68
10.	HR-Faridabad	29,570,339,740.42
11.	HP-Shimla	6,008,727,783.33
12.	JH-Ranchi	6,486,759,386.29
13.	KN-Bangalore	46,727,888,666.18
14.	KN-Mangalore	19,874,041,152.22
15.	KR-Trivendrum	25,532,368,065.94
16.	MP-Indore	27,821,090,192.91
17.	MH-I (Bandra)	51,586,575,035.06

1	2	3
18.	MH-II (Thane)	57,281,674,948.52
19.	MH-Nagpur	33,337,119,125.97
20.	MH-Pune	42,753,597,740.64
21.	NER-Guwahati	7,120,110,460.42
22.	OR-Bhubneshwar	14,259,439,387.32
23.	PB-Chandigarh	20,112,863,968.58
24.	PB-Ludhiana	16,075,518,759.11
25.	RJ-Jaipur	23,598,362,530.56
26.	TN-Chennai	44,312,761,085.60
27.	TN-Coimbatore	17,359,647,390.08
28.	TN-Madurai	12,276,136,278.46
29.	UT-Dehradun	6,688,125,508.14
30.	UP-Kanpur	46,653,546,300.74
31.	WB-Kolkata	41,980,959,271.18
32.	WB-Jalpaiguri	14,356,870,103.50
Total		786,198,388,656.96
Add: SRF*		**566,937,504.04
Add: Interest Suspense Account*		127,739,638,777.02
Grand Total		914,504,964,938.02

*These accounts are maintained at Head Quarter level and no region-wise figures are available.

** These amount includes Inoperative Amount.

[English]

Scam in Distribution of PDS Wheat

5222. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a multi-crore scam in distribution of wheat allocated by the Union Government to the States for distribution among the people living above poverty line under Public Distribution System (PDS) has come to the notice of the Government recently;

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

Statement

(c) the number of persons held responsible for the scam alongwith the action taken against such officers?

Region-wise Pensioners under Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 as on 31.03.2006

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (c) No such report of multi-crore scam in distribution of wheat from any State/UT has been received. However, as per information available during the year 2006, five case of black-marketing of wheat were reported by the State Governments and six persons involved in these black-marketing cases have been ordered for detention under the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980. In addition, during 2006-07, 106 persons were arrested/prosecuted/convicted under PDS (Control) Order, 2001 by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and 2634 Fair Price Shops licences were suspended/cancelled/show cause notices issued to the Fair Price Shops for various offences committed in the functioning of the TPDS.

Region	Total
Andhra Pradesh	2,40,020
Bihar	71,345
Chhattisgarh	21,894
Delhi	42,607
Goa	8,906
Gujarat	1,54,410
Himachal Pradesh	11,284
Haryana	49,259
Jharkhand	64,258
Karnataka	2,06,374
Kerala	1,65,548
Maharashtra	3,76,848
Madhya Pradesh	88,057
North Eastern Region	19,010
Orissa	50,888
Punjab	52,078
Rajasthan	67,278
Tamil Nadu	3,05,521
Uttar Pradesh	1,76,453
Uttaranchal	19,871
West Bengal	1,43,974
Total	23,35,883

EPF Pensioners

5223. DR. K.S. MANOJ: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) pensioners in the country as on March 31, 2007, State-wise; and

(b) the total amount disbursed upto March 31, 2007 towards pension, commutation of pension, returns of capital since inception of the pension scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) The total number of Pensioners under the Employees' Pension Scheme 1995 as on 31.03.2006 is 23,35,883. The region-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement. The figures for the year 2006-07 have not been compiled so far.

(b) The total amount disbursed to the beneficiaries of Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 (all benefits) upto 31.03.2006 is Rs. 14,578.58 crore.

Felling of Trees

5224. SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 1000 trees in the Delhi University North Campus have been marked for felling in order to expand the University Sports Complex;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has given permission for the same;

(d) if so, the conditions laid down therefor; and

(e) if not, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The Delhi University plans to upgrade its sports facilities. A survey, therefore, was conducted by them to find out tree species with their ages growing in the campus. The Department of Forests and Wildlife of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has not received any proposal for cutting of trees from the University Authorities. So far no tree has been removed from the campus. The proposal for felling of trees is processed under the provisions of the Delhi Preservation of Trees Act, 1994.

Loss in Shipment of Foodgrains

5225. SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a loss of huge quantity of foodgrains during its loading/unloading, shipment and transit through ships;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the permissible limits of such losses and the losses actually incurred during the last three years and the current year, port-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to minimize such losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Shortfalls, if any, in the quantity of foodgrains actually loaded in the ship at the load port and that received at the discharge port, are fully covered under Marine Insurance.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Workers Unions in Hotels

5226. SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees are being exploited in the name of broken duty/shift duty and women employees are forced to serve liquor at night in various five star hotels of the country where there are no workers' unions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of five-star hotels in the country and the number out of them having workers' unions, State-wise; and

(d) the details of guidelines issued for assigning shift-duty/broken duty to employees and also in respect of employees meant for serving liquor at night?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) to (d) As informed by the Ministry of Tourism, classification of hotels is a voluntary process and is not governed by any law. The number of 5 Star/ 5 Star deluxe hotels in the country which are approved by the Ministry of Tourism is 182. Hotels are covered under the provisions of Shops and Establishments Acts enacted by the State Governments. All activities of the hotels like labour issues are dealt with as per provisions of the existing Union/State Laws.

Request for Release of Lapsed Funds

5227. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL: SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a request for releasing the lapsed amount of funds allocated under the Union Government's Regional Integrated Forest Scheme and development of parks/sanctuaries scheme for the year 2005-06 has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the action taken/being taken in this regard; and

(c) the time by which the lapsed amount is likely to be restored for being released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing Centrally Sponsored Integrated Forest Protection Scheme (IFPS). For the State of Madhya Pradesh, during the financial year 2006-2007 a sum of Rs. 79.19 lakhs was revalidated and an amount of Rs. 200 lakhs was released as 11th installment of work programme of 2005-2006 under IFPS. In addition, against the work programme of 2006-2007 a sum of Rs. 125.00 lakhs was also released.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Development of National Parks & Sanctuaries Scheme, technical and financial assistance is provided to the state governments as and when requests are received in the form of Annual Plan of Operations (APOs) from the states. For the State of Madhya Pradesh, during 2006-07 out of total unspent balance of Rs. 132.451 lakhs of 2005-06, Rs. 123.633 lakh were revalidated against the approved items and Rs. 8.818 lakh were adjusted against the amount released during 2006-07. In addition, Rs. 759.46 lakhs has also been released against fresh APO to the various National Parks and Sanctuaries of the state during 2006-07.

Special Employment Generation

5228. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

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

(a) the number of estimated persons provided with employment through the normal development process and special employment generation schemes in the Tenth Plan;

(b) the amount spent on the said employment schemes in the Tenth Plan; and

(c) the number of persons actually provided employment under these schemes, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR

FERNANDES): (a) In the Tenth Five Year Plan, total 50 million employment opportunities were projected to be generated. Nearly 20 million employment opportunities were projected to be created by selective innovative programmes and policy leading to a changed pattern of growth in favour of labour intensive sectors; the remaining 30 million were projected to come from the normal buoyancy of growth.

As per two most recent quinquennial rounds of National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) survey on employment and unemployment, employment opportunities on Current Daily Status basis were estimated at 337.20 million in 1999-2000 (55th round) which has gone up to 382.66 million in 2004-05 (61st round). Thus, 45.46 million employment opportunities over a period of 5 years have been generated.

(b) and (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Medini Puraskar on Environment

5229. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDALIKRAO
GAWALI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has introduced a "Medini Puraskar" in order to promote original writings in Hindi on the subject of Environment and related issues such as forests, wildlife, pollution and water resources;

(b) if so, the details of the authors from Maharashtra who have submitted their books for consideration for the award alongwith the names of authors who have been/are going to be awarded the said award;

(c) whether the said award is likely to be continued in future also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Environment & Forests had introduced a scheme for awarding to Hindi authors for their original work in Hindi on the subjects related to Environment, Forestry, Wildlife and Ganga Project in 1987. This scheme is now named as "Medini Puraskar Yojana".

(b) Entries for consideration of awards are invited from the Indian authors by giving advertisements through DAVP and web-site of the Ministry. Since the entries are not invited region-wise or state-wise etc., this Ministry does not keep any records about the books received from any particular state. However, an author, Shri Mukesh Gautam, whose book "Vrikshon Kay Hak Mein" has been adjudged for Consolation Prize for the award year 2005 has given his address as Mumbai, (Maharashtra).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. This scheme is likely to be continued in future also on year to year basis.

Prime Agriculture Land

5230. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any stipulated norms for determining "Prime Agriculture Land";

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these norms are stipulated as per the climate of the area; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (d) There is no separate nomenclature of prime agricultural land under nine fold classification of land use. According to the concepts/definitions of Land Use Statistics, the agricultural land is the land which comprises net area sown, culturable waste land, current fallow, old fallow (fallow land other than current fallow) and land under miscellaneous tree cover. This definition is a standard one and applies to the country as a whole and is independent of climatic characteristics of any region of the country.

Production of Ralda

5231. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is dependent on imports for its supply of edible oil; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Union Government for encouraging the production and consumption of indigenously produced "Ralda" to meet the shortage of edible oil in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) Since there has been a continuous excess of demand over domestic supply of edible oils, the Government, with a view to making this item of mass consumption easily available to consumers at reasonable prices, has allowed import of edible vegetable oils, except coconut oil, under Open General Licence (OGL).

(b) The steps taken to increase the production of oilseeds/edible oils in the country include enhanced incentives to the farmers through fixation of Minimum Support Price (MSP), implementation of Centrally Sponsored "Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize" (ISOPOM) including Ralda (Mustard) in 14 major oilseeds growing States, and development of better seeds and production technologies by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR).

[English]

Post Harvesting Technology

5232. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of development and use of Post Harvest Technology;

(b) the manner in which the integration of post harvest technology with Technology Mission for Oil Seeds, Pulses and Maize help in stepping up of production of oil seeds, pulses and maize; and

(c) the details of indigenous technologies developed through research and development alongwith the demonstration units set up in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) The main aim of post harvest technology is to reduce post harvest losses and add value to the produce as well as the residues and byproducts resulting into higher income and employment and healthier environment. The specific objectives of post harvest technology are as follows:

1. To develop processes, equipment and pilot plants for management and value addition of agriculture produce.
2. To undertake studies on techno-economic feasibility and viability of post harvest industries.
3. To create post harvest technology consciousness and transfer of proven technologies in production catchments and to monitor its effects on economic and social development.
4. To generate income and employment through adoption of proven technologies and equipment.

(b) Integration of Post Harvest Technology with the Technology Mission for Oilseed, Pulses and Maize is leading to reduction of post harvest losses and, thereby, increase in the availability of the oilseeds, pulses and maize. This is also facilitating the farmers of oilseeds, pulses and maize to increase their income through post harvest loss reduction and value addition. The increased income is encouraging the farmers to improve the productivity of the oilseeds, pulses and maize.

(c) Several institutions in the country including Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineering and Technology (Ludhiana) and other ICAR institutes, State Agricultural Universities, Indian Grain Management & Research Institute have been developing indigenous post harvest management and value addition technologies for different commodities and regions. The technologies relate to optimum time of harvesting, harvesting techniques, collection, cleaning, grading, drying, cooling, storage, milling and packaging. A list of technologies developed through R&D is enclosed as Statement-I.

These technologies are being demonstrated for their usefulness by the centres of the All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Post Harvest Technology spread all over the country.

A list of selected demonstration units set up under the activities of the All India Coordinated Research Project

in Post Harvest Technology, (ICAR) is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

Indigenous post harvest technologies/equipment developed through R&D

1. Mini dal mill
2. Chilli seed extractor
3. Fruit grader
4. Waste fired dryer
5. Evaporatively cooled structure for storage of perishables
6. Honey based toffees and carrot candies
7. Bael based beverages
8. Dehydrated buffalo meat powder
9. Fruit bar technology (Papaya and tomato)
10. Buffalo meat pickle
11. Buffalo meat Fresh Sausage Technology
12. Buffalo meat emulsion sausage technology
13. Vivek thresher-cum-pearler
14. Process for preparation of cane jaggery in crystal form
15. Preparation of cane jaggery cubes / blocks
16. Double grating Anakapalle jaggery furnace for increased heat use efficiency
17. 2-in-1 Maize sheller-cum-Sunflower thresher
18. Arecanut dehusker
19. 3-in-1 mini Groundnut decorticator, Sunflower thresher and Maize sheller
20. Pedal operated coconut dehusker
21. Cardamom dryer
22. Safe storage of pulses using sand layer
23. White pepper making unit
24. Tamarind dehuller-cum-deseeder

25. Groundnut seed storage in coastal areas of Karnataka
26. Turmeric polisher
27. Multi purpose grain mill
28. Pedal cum Power operated grain cleaner
29. CIAE Dhall mill
30. Groundnut decorticator, hand operated
31. Solar cabinet dryer for vegetables
32. Straw baler
33. Manual double screen cleaner for cereals and pulses
34. Vegetable dehydrator
35. Grain pearler for coarse cereals and pulses
36. Cashew apple RTS, squash, jam/jelly
37. Osmo dehydrated Pineapple slices/rings and tidbits
38. Turmeric/Ginger washer
39. Dehumidified air dryer
40. Bael (Stone apple) slicer
41. Stone apple beverages
42. Low cost double pan furnace for jaggery making by small/marginal farmers
43. Herbal clarificants for sugar-cane juice in jaggery making
44. House hold insect trap
45. Four Roller Sugarcane Crusher
46. Bottling of Sugarcane juice
47. Household paddy parboiling unit
48. Improve Farm level Turmeric boiler
49. Production of tomato paste
50. Fluidized bed dryer for Mushroom
51. Pepper Thresher
52. Pulper-cum-washer for coffee
53. Aonla Pricking Machine
54. Fodder Preservation Unit (Silo) for arid region
55. Improved 'Kara' storage structure for dry fodder
56. Modified Ensilaging Process for arid region
57. Ber grading machine
58. Cauldron paddy parboiling technique
59. Value added products from ginger
60. Process for storage of ginger rhizomes in fresh form
61. RCC ring bin for paddy storage
62. Feed Block Making Machine
63. Process for Essential Oil from Cumin
64. Process for enhanced Shelf Life of Kesar Mango
65. Cleaner-cum-Grader for Cumin
66. Agriculture wastes-fired dryer for Red Chillies
67. Development of Shell fired Copra Dryer
68. Tender coconut punch and Cutter
69. Process for production of coconut chips
70. Production of snow ball tender nut
71. Design of solar cum electrical dryer with bio-fuel as third source of energy
72. Solar tunnel dryer
73. Grain puffing machine
74. Bamboo Cement Bin (for paddy storage)
75. Recirculatory tray dryer
76. Village level milk sterilizer
77. Production of snack products from kodo millet
78. Production of quicker cooking parboiled rice
79. Betel leaf oil extractor
80. Liquid Jaggery Production Process
81. Churner for defrothing during jaggery making
82. Modified Hardness tester for solid jaggery

83. Cane Juice Bolling Pan
84. Jaggery based caramelized toffees, biscuits/cookies
85. Sugarcane Juice Filtration System
86. Sugarcane Juice collection and settling tank
87. Boiling Pan Tipping Mechanism
88. Okra plant stalk powder for clarification
89. Pomegranate Seed Extractor
90. Sapota Fruit Grader
91. Mango Fruit Grader
92. Recirculatory Solar Dryer (Red chillies)
93. House Hold Evaporative Cooler (for fruits and vegetables)
94. Mechanical Fruit Washer
95. Jaggery cubes moulding frame
96. Drying-cum-storage bin for jaggery
97. IISR Two Pan Furnace with forced draft system
98. Improved triple pan furnace
99. Single Drum Rotary Screen Grain Pre-cleaner
100. Farm level fruit and vegetable washing machine
101. Electric-cum-Battery Heated Uncapping knife for honey
102. Trolley Drier for grains and vegetables
103. Hand operated potato peeler
104. Plant based grain protectant
105. Groundnut decorticator
106. Pedal operated Fig Pressing Machine
107. Production of Sapota Powder
108. Value added product (fish pickle) using low value fresh water fishes (*Tilapia* sp.)
109. Tungabhadra Winnowing
110. Natural convection solar dryer (Mini-multi rack type)
111. Forced convection solar drying system
112. Value added product by using low value Marine and Fresh water fish
113. Technology for extraction of kernel oil from apricot stones/seeds
114. Hand operated cassava chipping machine
115. Cassava rasper
116. Motorised chipping machine
117. Pedal operated cassava chipping machine
118. Feed granulator
119. Mobile starch extraction unit
120. Pilot plant for liquid adhesive from cassava starch
121. Maize dehusker sheller
122. Garlic bulb breaker
123. Process technology for Garlic flakes & powder
124. Technology for ginger and turmeric processing
125. Garlic peeling machine.

Statement II

List of a few selected Demonstration Units for Post Harvest Technology under All India Coordinated Research Project on Post Harvest Technology (ICAR)

1. Agro Processing Centre at Shri Ramdas Raut, Hiwarkhed (Rup) Tq. Telhara Dist. Akola
2. Agro Processing Centre at Shri Deepak Shinde's farm, Nimkhed (Bazar), Tq. Anjangaon Surji Distt. Amaravati
3. Uttaranchal Javik Utpadak and Pradyogiki and Vikas Swayatya Sahkarita, Kotwal Gaon, Takula
4. M/s Jaya Durga Food Products, At/P.O.: Bramheswar Patna, Tankapani Road, Dist- Khurda, Orissa
5. ADARA, At/P.O.: Pipili, Dist: Puri, Orissa
6. Choudhary Harbilas Ray Agro Processing Complex, Chakdana near Phillour, Punjab

7. S. Santokh Singh Agro Processing Complex, V&PO Rode, Near Bagha Purana, Moga, Punjab
8. Agro-Processing Center, Village Sansera; tehsil Railmagra distt. Rajsamand (Rajasthan).

Production of Arecanut

5233. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total production of arecanut recorded in the country during the last three years; and
- (b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to enhance the production of arecanut?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) The total production of arecanut in the country during the last three years is given as under:

Year	Production ('000 tonnes)
2003-04	417.50
2004-05	452.70
2005-06	483.10

(b) The Government is providing financial assistance to arecanut farmers for rejuvenation and rehabilitation of arecanut gardens, integrated pest management and conduct of awareness/training programmes for improved management practices. The Government has also raised the import duty of arecanut from 35% to 100% during 2004 to encourage domestic production.

Violation of Environmental Guidelines

5234. SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR DUBEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Hon'ble Supreme Court proposes to set up an Empowered Committee to look into various violations committed during construction of 540 MW Captive Power Project by the Strategic Partner of BALCO;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which it is likely to submit its report; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to initiate action against Strategic Partner of BALCO for violating the guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Writ Petition (Civil) No. 469/2006 filed by SARTHAK and Others regarding alleged illegal use of 1036.52 acres of government land by M/s Bharat Aluminium Corporation Limited (BALCO), Korba, Chattisgarh, and related issues have been referred to the Central Empowered Committee (CEC) by the Hon'ble Supreme Court by its order dated 09.03.2007.

(c) The CEC has not filed its report in the matter before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(d) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has requested the State Government to furnish a report about the action taken under the relevant laws/rules regarding the alleged violations committed by M/s BALCO. No response has been received from the State Government in this regard.

[Translation]

Export of Onions

5235. DR. RAJESH MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be please to state:

(a) the quantum of onions exported to Pakistan and other countries from January to March, 2007;

(b) whether the export of onions have directly affected the price rise in the domestic market;

(c) if so, the percentage of increase recorded during the said period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) A quantity of 228225 Metric Tonnes (MTs) of onion was

exported to various countries including Pakistan from January 2007 to March 2007. Out of this a quantity of 14851 MTs approximately has been exported to Pakistan.

(b) to (d) The export of onion from the country has not impacted the availability of onion in the domestic market and hence has not directly affected the price rise in the domestic market.

[English]

Sardar Sarovar Project

5236. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI HARILAL MADHAVAJI BHAI PATEL:
SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sardar Sarovar project, a multi-State Project has been delayed due to various reasons;

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

(c) the estimated cost at the time of its originating and the present estimated cost of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Sardar Sarovar Dam was originally scheduled for completion by January, 1998 according to the Revised Implementation Schedule, December, 1989 of Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Limited. Due to the pendency of Writ Petition (Civil) No.319/1994 in the Hon'ble Supreme Court filed by the Namada Bachao Andolan, the work on main dam remained suspended since 1995. The writ petition was disposed off by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in October 2000 and permitted further raising of the dam up to 90.0 m and Narmada Control Authority (NCA) was directed to prepare an action plan for further raising of the dam *pari-passu* with completion of Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) and environmental safeguard measures. Accordingly, NCA formulated an action plan for further raising of the dam according to which, the dam was scheduled to be completed up to Full Reservoir Level (FRL) of 138.68 m by June 2005. However, owing to slow progress of Resettlement and Rehabilitation of project affected persons, the dam could be raised up to 121.92 m only by the end of December, 2006.

(c) The estimated cost of the Sardar Sarovar Project as approved by the Planning Commission at 1986-87 price level was Rs.6406.04 crore. According to the State Government of Gujarat, the estimated cost of the project at 2005-06 price level is Rs. 33822.60 crore.

National Lake Conservation Plan

5237. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has included Ansupa Lake of Orissa under National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP);

(b) if so, the amount released for the maintenance and development of the same during each of the last three years; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Under the National Lake Conservation Plan, new projects on lake conservation are taken up on the basis of pollution status, prioritisation of lakes and availability of funds under the Plan. The State Governments have been requested to submit prioritisation of lakes in their State. The Ministry, however, has not received any prioritisation of lakes from Orissa. Also, no Detailed Project Report has been submitted on conservation of Ansupa Lake for consideration under the National Lake Conservation Plan by the Government of Orissa.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

High Powered Committee on Price Rise

5238. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high powered committee constituted by the Government to monitor prices of essential commodities has since given any recommendations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During the period January to June 2006, High Powered Price Monitoring Board (HPPMB) held several meetings to review the price scenario and suggested appropriate measures/steps to be taken by the Departments concerned for containing the prices of essential commodities within reasonable level and for enhancing availability of essential commodities. Specifically, the HPPMB in its meeting held in April 2006 directed the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation to take up with National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) for preparing a contingency plan for checking rise in prices of pulses. NAFED floated tenders for import of pulses in June 2006. Besides, HPPMB also directed in June 2006 the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries to issue instructions to National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) and Mother Dairy to move supplies of tomato from Himachal Pradesh into Delhi for distribution through outlets of Mother Dairy. Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries accordingly took up the matter with NDDB and Mother Dairy.

Eco-City Project

5239. ADV. SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state?

(a) whether the Government has launched an Eco-city Project;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) the details of the towns selected for Eco-city Project; and

(d) the time fixed for the completion of the project and the amount spent till now on each of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) An Eco-City Programme was initiated by the Ministry of Environment and Forests in the Tenth Five Year Plan, which is being implemented by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) through the concerned State Pollution Control Boards and Municipalities. The Programme has been conceptualized to improve the environment and bring in visible results through

implementation of identified environmental improvement projects in the selected towns/cities.

2. The specific objectives of the Programme are:

- identify the environmental problems in the selected towns through participatory approach;
- designing and detailing the prioritized environmental improvement projects; and
- creation of landmarks that show visible environmental improvement.

3. The following six towns have been selected in the pilot phase of the Eco-City Programme based on the project proposals received from the Municipalities.

- (i) Kottayam
- (ii) Puri
- (iii) Tirupati
- (iv) Ujjain
- (v) Vrindavan
- (vi) Thanjavour.

4. The projects undertaken under the pilot phase of the Programme for the respective towns are under various stages of implementation. The Programme which was initiated during the Tenth Five Year Plan is being continued during the first year of the Eleventh Plan. The Plan size including the schemes for implementation during the remaining years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan is not finalized as yet.

5. The amount released by the Central Pollution Control Board till the last financial year 2006-2007 for the respective projects, town-wise is given below:

S.No.	Town	Amount Released in Lakhs of Rupees
1.	Kottayam	40.84
2.	Puri	55.53
3.	Tirupati	49.34
4.	Ujjain	67.41
5.	Vrindavan	43.00
6.	Thanjavour	Nil

Assistance for Creating Consumer Awareness

5240. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has offered any assistance for creating awareness about the consumer rights;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present status thereof, Statewise; and

(d) the response received to the consumer awareness programmes in rural and urban areas separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) and (b) Planning Commission had provided budgetary allocation of Rs. 69.40 crores to the Department of Consumer Affairs during the year 2006-07 for creating consumer awareness. Multi media campaign (Print/Electronic/Outdoor) was launched to convey messages on consumer protection and welfare. Details of activities are in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The campaign covered the entire country including North Eastern States. Special assistance of Rs. 10 crores was provided to the States/UTs to undertake consumer awareness activities at the grass root level. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) To assess the impact of the campaign the Indian Institute of Mass Communications was commissioned to conduct a sample survey in some States. As per the survey report 62.56% of respondents from both urban and rural areas were found to be aware of the campaign.

Statement I***Publicity Activities Undertaken***

The Department has taken-up an intensive multi-media campaign in consumer awareness and redressal. The campaign, *inter-alia*, has the following components:

- (i) Print Advertisements appearing regularly in National dailies/regional newspapers in local languages.
- (ii) Telecast of Video Spots on various consumer related issues such as Short Measurement of petrol, Consumer Grievance Redressal system, ISI and Hall Mark, MRP, through Doordarshan and Satellite channels.
- (iii) Distribution of MEGHDOOT POSTCARDS in collaboration with Department of Post.
- (iv) Distribution of printed Literature conveying the salient features of Consumer Protection Act 1986, Consumer Resource kit as well pocket calendars and posters during events such as Trade Fairs, Nukkad Nataks and also through the State Governments at grass root level.
- (v) Organizing Song & Drama events in collaboration with Song & Drama Division of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to create awareness at grass root level.
- (vi) A youth festival was organized during November 2006, wherein various colleges presented Nukkad nataks on consumer related themes.

2. A special Scheme of assistance to State Government/UT to undertake consumer awareness activities has been launched in 2006. An amount of Rs. 10 crores was released to State Governments/UTs in 2006-07.

3. A National Help Line has been launched through a Toll Free Number which is being operated by Delhi University, for counselling Consumers on grievance redressal.

4. "Consumer on Line Resources and Empowerment (CORE) Centre" has been launched, which is a web based initiative on consumer advocacy and redressal of consumer grievances.

5. A special focus has been placed on the North Eastern Region, particularly through musical events.

Statement II**Assistance for Creating Consumer Awareness**

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28.75
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18.75
3.	Assam	28.75
4.	Bihar	46.25
5.	Chhattisgarh	20.00
6.	Delhi	11.25
7.	Goa	2.50
8.	Gujarat	170.50
9.	Haryana	23.75
10.	Himachal Pradesh	15.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	17.50
12.	Jharkand	27.50
13.	Karnataka	33.75
14.	Kerala	17.50
15.	Madhya Pradesh	60.00
16.	Maharashtra	41.25
17.	Manipur	11.25
18.	Meghalaya	8.75
19.	Mizoram	10.00
20.	Nagaland	10.00
21.	Orissa	37.50
22.	Punjab	21.25
23.	Rajasthan	40.00
24.	Sikkim	7.50
25.	Tamil Nadu	36.25
26.	Tripura	5.00

1	2	3
27.	Uttaranchal	16.25
28.	Uttar Pradesh	87.50
29.	West Bengal	125.75
30.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	3.75
31.	Chandigarh	6.25
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.25
33.	Daman and Diu	2.50
34.	Lakshadweep	1.25
35.	Pondicherry	5.00
Total		1000.00

*[Translation]***Barnar Reservoir**

5241. SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has considered over providing Central loan assistance for completion of Barnar Reservoir scheme in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) Proposal for inclusion of Barnar Reservoir Scheme of Bihar in Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme for the year 2006-07 was received but was not found in order mainly due to inadequate budget provision indicated by the State in the proposal. The observations/suggestions on the proposal were made for compliance by the State Government to submit the modified proposal.

*[English]***Model Guidelines to Increase Forest Cover**

5242. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the resources mobilized and spent so far to increase the forest cover;

(b) whether Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal was assigned the task to formulate model guidelines for the increase of forest cover;

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

(d) the details of achievements made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The major scheme being implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Forests for improving and increasing the forest cover is the National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme. The allocation for the NAP Scheme during the Tenth Five Year Plan was Rs.1205 crores. During this Plan period a total of 1176.29 crores were released to the Forest Development Agencies (PDAs) under the Scheme, including for maintenance of plantations raised during the Ninth Five Year Plan period.

(b) to (d) No, Sir. However, the Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal has prepared a draft document for Multi Stakeholder Partnership (MSP) framework, which has been mooted as one of the instruments for increasing forest and tree cover in the country. The MSP framework envisages a tripartite arrangement between the land owning agency, the local village community and the sponsor who may be a company, firm, user group, trust, society or organization in public or private sector.

Small Scale Pharma Industries

5243. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Small Scale Pharma Industries closed in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for their closure;

(c) whether this has adversely affected the availability of cheaper drugs for the common man in the country; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to overcome the crisis in the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has reported that information about closure of Pharma units State-wise is not centrally maintained. However, Pharma companies, including SSI units are required to comply with the requirements of Schedule 'M' of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 with effect from 1st July, 2005.

(c) No adverse effect on availability of cheaper drugs and medicines for common man in the country has come to the notice of this Department.

(d) In view of above, does not arise.

EXIM Policy for Agriculture

5244. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new exim policy proposes to give a major thrust to agricultural exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof and benefits likely to accrue to the farmers therefrom particularly those producing coconut and other oilseeds;

(c) the impact of the duty free import of edible oil on farmers producing oilseeds; and

(d) the price of major oilseeds including coconut during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will laid on the Table of the House.

Prawn Hatcheries

5245. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Prawn hatcheries set up at present and proposed to be set up in the country, State-wise; and location-wise; and

(b) the time by which new hatcheries are likely to be made functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) In order to produce and supply seeds of brackishwater

shrimp or freshwater prawn to farmers, hatcheries have been set up in various maritime States of the country. The State-wise details of the prawn/shrimp hatcheries set up in the private sector are furnished below:

S.No	State	Prawn hatchery	Shrimp hatchery	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43	148	191
2.	Gujarat	0	2	2
3.	Karnataka/Goa	0	14	14
4.	Kerala	7	22	29
5.	Maharashtra	2	6	8
6.	Orissa	2	13	15
7.	Tamil Nadu	8	73	81
8.	West Bengal	9	2	11
	Total	71	280	351

Besides, two hatcheries have been set up by Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) as independent societies in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. There is no proposal for setting up of new hatcheries at present as the hatcheries set up in the private sector so far are able to meet the current demand of seed.

(b) The two freshwater prawn hatcheries under construction in Gujarat and Maharashtra with French assistance are to be completed by December, 2008.

National River Action Plan

5246. SHRI NARHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain State Governments had submitted a detailed project report for environmental clearance under the National River Action Plan for implementation under the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the project proposals alongwith the cost involved therein; and

(c) the time by which the projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) presently implemented by the Ministry of Environment & Forests, covers 34 rivers spread over 20 States, at an approved cost of Rs. 4783 crores for undertaking pollution abatement works in these rivers. Conservation of rivers through pollution abatement works is a continuous activity pursued since the launch of Ganga Action Plan in 1985 and project proposals for pollution abatement works are received from the States and scrutinized on ongoing basis with respect to their conformity with the extant guidelines under NRCP. Major portion of the outlay under the NRCP available during the first year of the Eleventh Plan i.e. 2007-08 is for utilization towards the ongoing works in different States. Except for the proposals referred back to the States for reasons of non-conformity to the extant guidelines, other deficiencies etc., one Detailed Project Report from the State of Uttar Pradesh has been received for further consideration with an estimated cost of Rs. 1.11 crores.

Agro Forestry and Fruit Producing Units

5247. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote agro forestry and fruit producing units in the country particularly in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds provided for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) Agro Forestry is encouraged as an activity in the Watershed Development Programmes for effective natural resource management. Following Watershed Development Programmes of Ministry of Agriculture & Ministry of Rural Development are being implemented in the State of Orissa:

(I) Ministry of Agriculture:

1. National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA)
2. Soil Conservation for Enhancing Productivity of Degraded Lands in the Catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP & FPR)

(II) Ministry of Rural Development:

1. Integrated Waste Land Development Projects (IWDP)
2. Drought Prone Area Project (DPAP).

It has been reported that so far, 11.26 lakh hectare land has been developed at a cost of Rs. 531.12 crores under various watershed programmes in Orissa.

Area expansion under perennial and non-perennial fruits is one of the approved activities under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Horticulture Mission. Assistance is being provided @75% of the cost subject to maximum of Rs. 22,500 per hectare limited to 4 hectare per beneficiary, in case of Orissa, mango, banana, citrus and litchi have been identified as the potential crops for development under the National Horticulture Mission. An amount of Rs. 36.12 crore was released to State Horticulture Mission, Orissa during the year 2005-06 which include Rs. 13.91 crore for the area expansion under perennial and non-perennial fruits. Similarly, during

2006-07, an amount of Rs. 32.86 crore was released to the State Horticulture Mission, Orissa which included Rs. 17.85 crore for area expansion of perennial and non-perennial fruits.

Investment In Irrigation

5248. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether inadequate irrigation facilities is one of the major reasons for the problems being faced by the agriculture sector;

(b) if so, whether the investment on irrigation has considerably declined over the years;

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

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the investment in irrigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) No Sir, irrigation is one of the basic inputs for agriculture. However, the agriculture is dependent on many other factors such as seeds, extension services & marketing, watershed development, credit facilities, etc.

(b) and (c) There has been a gradual increase in the plan outlay for the irrigation sector over the different plan periods. The total expenditure for major & medium irrigation and minor irrigation during the First plan was Rs. 441.86 crore and the outlay for the Tenth Plan for major & medium and minor irrigation was Rs. 84734.64 crore. However, the public investment in irrigation sector as percentage of the total plan investment exhibit decline over time.

(d) Irrigation being a State subject, irrigation projects are conceived, planned and implemented by the State Governments as per their own priority. The National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) states that irrigation will receive the highest investment priority and all on-going projects will be completed according to a strict time schedule and that water management in all its aspects, both for irrigation and drinking purposes will receive urgent attention. The Government of India provides central assistance to the State Governments for completion of on-going irrigation projects under the Accelerated

Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP). The AIBP criteria have been relaxed and procedures simplified to cover more projects under this programme. Further, the draft Approach Paper for XI Plan also envisages to double the rate of growth of irrigated area and to improve water management, rainwater harvesting and watershed development.

Storage and Transit Losses

5249. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the storage and transit shortages of foodgrains reported in the godowns of Food Corporation of India (FCI) during the last three years indicating the extent of losses suffered as a result thereof;

(b) whether the involvement of some officials of FCI have also come to the notice of the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(d) the remedial measures taken to minimize such losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) The storage and transit shortages reported in the Food Corporation of India during the years 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 are as under:

Storage Shortages

(Qty. in lakh MT/Value in crore of Rs.)

Year	Qty.	Shortage Value	Total Qty. Issued	%age of Shortage on Qty. Issued
2003-04	2.32	244.59	821.18	0.28
2004-05	1.46	156.36	767.02	0.19
2005-06*	1.19	130.91	714.41	0.17

Transit Shortages

(Qty. in lakh MT/Value in crore of Rs.)

Year	Qty	Shortage Value	Total Qty. moved	%age of Shortage on Qty. moved
2003-04	1.70	150.48	341.74	0.50
2004-05	1.83	149.94	382.77	0.48
2005-06*	1.29	126.55	351.80	0.37

(* Provisional)

(Figures of storage & transit losses for the year 2006-07 have not yet been audited, hence not given.)

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details of the cases of storage and transit

shortages in which the delinquent officials were found responsible during the last three years are as under:

Year	No. of cases in which delinquent officials were found responsible
2004	583
2005	901
2006	1195

The action taken in the cases of delinquent officials found responsible for storage and transit shortages, including other irregularities, during the last three years is as under:

Nature of penalty imposed	2004	2005	2006
Dismissal/Removal /Compulsorily retired	37	44	79
Reduction in Rank	39	30	30
Reduction in Time Scale of Pay	361	313	318
Withholding of Increments	168	118	216
Recovery from Pay of the Loss caused to the FCI	1346*	886*	1731*
Withholding of Promotion	6	5	2
Censure	489	307	382
Total	2446	1703	2758

(*Indicate officials responsible for storage & transit losses).

(d) The details of the remedial measures taken to minimize the storage and transit losses in FCI are given in the enclosed Statement.

Besides, high loss depots have been identified by the FCI Vigilance Division. Zonal, Regional, District including HQs' Squads and Squads of the Operating Divisions have been instructed from time to time to accelerate surprise/regular checks on these high loss depots in order to curtail overall losses in the FCI. During the last three years, the following regular/surprise checks were conducted by these Squads:

Year	Regular	Surprise	Total
2004	3093	1119	4212
2005	3247	2105	5352
2006	3764	1663	5427

As a result of above checks, the overall percentage of storage and transit shortages has come down from 0.53 during the year 2004 to 0.36 during the year 2006.

Statement

Steps taken by FCI to Minimize Storage/Transit Losses of Foodgrains

1. Physical measures like installation of barbed wire fencing of the boundary walls, provision of street lights for illumination of godowns and proper locking of the sheds are taken to secure the godowns.
2. Security staff of FCI as well as other Agencies like Home Guards, Special Police Officers are deployed for safety of the stocks.
3. Deployment of Central Industrial Security Force and State Armed Police has been done at some depots/godowns, which are vulnerable.
4. Security Inspections as well as surprise checks of the Depots are also conducted from time to time at various levels to detect and plug the security lapses.
5. Adoption of 50 kg. packing in a phased manner to avoid use of hooks.
6. Encouraging double line machine stitching of bags.
7. Periodical prophylactic and curative treatment of stocks, as prescribed.
8. Streamlining of procedure and documentation for transparency and accountability in operations at each level.
9. Special Squad checking at selected rail-heads, transshipment and destination/dispatch centres.
10. Identification of vulnerable points.
11. Inspection of Depots by Senior officers of the HQs, Executive Directors (Zones)/ General Managers(Regions)/ Area Managers.
12. Inspection and monitoring of calibration of weigh-bridges.
13. Maintaining priority list for issue of stocks observing the FIFO principle.

14. Proper weighment and accounting at the time of receipt and issue.
15. Undertaking pre-monsoon fumigation.
16. Improvement in dunnage material.
17. Movement of foodgrains from one place to another by safe means, i.e. covered wagons, etc.
18. Ensuring proper quality checking of foodgrains at the time of procurement.
19. Ensuring that all FCI owned godowns are constructed and maintained on scientific lines for storage of foodgrains.
20. Insuring Transit Losses in movement of foodgrains by rail.

Besides, the following other preventive measures are being taken for reducing Storage & transit losses:

- (a) Component-wise analysis of storage losses, i.e. losses occurring due to loss of moisture/theft & pilferage/other reasons.
- (b) Detailed analysis of transit losses for Identification of areas of improvement.
- (c) Analysis of reasons leading to delay in carrying out investigations in storage & transit losses.
- (d) Monitoring/Reviewing of storage and transit losses at higher levels in the FCI HQs in consultation with Chief Vigilance Officer.

[Translation]

Animal Diseases

5250. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various animal diseases control programmes implemented including the Foot and Mouth disease and the animal vaccination programme in each State in the country;

(b) the funds released for the purpose and the amount actually spent during the last three years and thereafter, State-wise and Union Territory-wise; and

(c) the works done jointly by the Union Government and the State Governments for implementation of the aforesaid programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) The on-going Centrally Sponsored Scheme on "Livestock Health and Disease Control (LH&DC)" has the following components (i) Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD), (ii) National Project on Rinderpest Eradication (NPRE) and (iii) Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP). The first 2 components of the Scheme are implemented by all the States and Union Territories. However, the Foot and Mouth Disease component is implemented in the specified 54 districts in the country, Programme details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Central assistance is provided to the States and the Union Territories for implementing the scheme. Funds released and the amount actually spent under the scheme during the last three years State and Union Territory-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The programme is implemented jointly by the Union Government and the States. The Livestock Health and Disease Control Scheme aims to provide efficient and effective health cover to livestock and poultry. The main thrust is to vaccinate the animals against economically important diseases for which assistance is provided by Government of India. The actual programme is implemented by the states under the supervision and guidance of the Centre.

Statement I

Livestock Health and Disease Control (LH & DC)

The Livestock Health and Disease Control is a Centrally Sponsored Macro Management Scheme having components namely, (i) Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD), (ii) National Project on Rinderpest Eradication (NPRE), (iii) Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP). The Scheme aims to provide efficient and effective health cover to livestock and poultry.

A. Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD)

This component aims to undertake immunization of livestock and poultry against economically important

diseases; strengthening of state veterinary biological production centers; strengthening of disease diagnostic laboratories; collection, compilation and dissemination of livestock disease incidence data and in-service training to veterinarians and Para-veterinarians for up gradation of technical knowledge. The scheme is in operation in all the State and UTs. and is implemented on 75:25 Central:State sharing basis for immunization of livestock and poultry against economically important diseases, strengthening of State vaccine production centers and State Disease Diagnostic Laboratories. 100% central assistance is provided for in-service training of veterinarians / para-veterinarians to upgrade the technical skill.

B. National Project on Rinderpest Eradication (NPRE)

Rinderpest is a highly infectious viral disease (Morbilli virus infection) of cloven-hoofed animals inflicting heavy mortality in bovine population as well as in small ruminants. Control efforts were started as far back as 1871 when Cattle Plague Commission was appointed. The present National Project for Rinderpest Eradication (NPRE) was launched w.e.f. May, 1992 as a part of Project ALA/89/04: "Strengthening of veterinary services for livestock disease control with special emphasis on Rinderpest Eradication" for which the European Union

had entered into a financing agreement with the Government of India to provide ECU 40.30 million as grant. The financial agreement with EEC expired w.e.f. 31-7-98 and thereafter the scheme is being implemented with the domestic resource.

With the concerted efforts of the Central and the State Governments, the country has been declared "free from Rinderpest infection" w.e.f. 25.05.2006. The country has been declared provisionally free from Contagious Bovine Pleura-Pneumonia (CBPP) w.e.f. October 2003. Dossier has been submitted to the World Animal Health Organisation (OIE) for the forgetting freedom from infection.

C. Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP)

To prevent economic losses due to Foot and Mouth Disease and to develop herd immunity in cloven-footed animals, a location specific programme called Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP) is being implemented in 54 specified districts of the country with 100% central funding as cost of vaccine, maintenance of cold chain and other logistic support to undertake vaccination. The State Government provides manpower, infrastructure and other logistics for vaccination.

Statement II

Central assistance provided under Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT.	Funds released/ revalidated during 2004-05	Funds Spent during 2004-05	Funds released/ revalidated during 2005-06	Funds spent during 2005-06	Funds released/ revalidated during 2006-07	Funds spent during 2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	216.12	0.00	219.35	219.35	500.00	450.00
2.	Bihar	261.58	222.44	232.10	0.00	232.10	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	174.50	0.00	53.59	0.00	450.00	209.79
4.	Goa	24.33	6.74	15.28	0.00	30.22	18.96
5.	Gujarat	439.37	192.33	293.00	208.89	455.00	335.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Haryana	327.86	0.00	256.00	35.873	150.00	91.75
7.	Himachal Pradesh	75.60	62.00	82.30	82.24	103.64	103.64
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	203.20	0.00	200.00	0.00	200.00	155.21
9.	Jharkhand	6.37	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka	451.30	313.44	400.00	200.00	865.14	794.98
11.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	150.00	0.00	197.23	135.32
12.	Madhya Pradesh	234.15	0.00	275.48	0.00	195.00	50.00
13.	Maharashtra	665.65	0.00	704.65	0.00	1035.00	925.58
14.	Orissa	330.06	21.40	229.00	17.59	270.00	265.05
15.	Punjab	156.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	369.97	197.70
16.	Rajasthan	204.42	0.00	267.04	26.62	257.00	206.06
17.	Tamil Nadu	300.42	-136.40	999.00	862.78	200.00	187.08
18.	Uttar Pradesh	263.33	0.00	1222.46	122.61	0.00	0.00
19.	Uttaranchal	124.71	2.78	103.465	103.46	157.80	94.46
20.	West Bengal	464.97	58.06	491.775	0.00	547.00	450.00
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	50.40	50.40	100.65	84.90	91.46	91.46
22.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Manipur	104.06	0.00	58.33	0.00	96.54	81.51
24.	Meghalaya	23.34	0.00	81.02	0.00	97.31	73.05
25.	Mizoram	168.87	107.21	243.68	208.30	251.10	251.10
26.	Nagaland	315.00	187.42	345.64	345.64	310.32	310.32
27.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	50.86	0.00	57.27	57.27
28.	Tripura	43.33	7.68	219.82	0.00	142.08	0.00
29.	NCT Delhi	48.30	40.97	53.63	0.00	55.20	54.90
30.	Pondicherry	11.70	6.45	10.23	2.34	18.80	6.04
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.67	0.00	10.83	0.00	16.00	15.31
32.	Chandigarh	4.10	2.63	4.80	0.00	5.60	5.00
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.40	0
34.	Daman and Diu	0.33	0.00	1.71	0.00	1.00	0
35.	Lakshadweep	13.24	0.00	12.66	4.50	16.00	10.00

Central assistance provide under National Project on Rinderpest Eradication (NPRE)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Funds released during 2004-05	Funds Spent during 2004-05	Funds released during 2005-06	Funds spent during 2005-06	Funds released during 2006-07	Funds spent during 2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40.00	0.00	35.00	0.00	35.00	4.54
2.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	15.00	0.00
4.	Goa	10.00	3.00	25.00	3.29	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	20.00	2.61	30.00	20.61	15.00	9.61
6.	Haryana	35.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	20.00	17.95
7.	Hiachal Pradesh	15.00	7.40	22.00	18.20	15.00	15.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	32.50	0.00	23.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka	40.00	0.38	38.00	0.00	49.00	26.20
11.	Kerala	15.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	25.00	25.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	35.00	6.50	10.00	0.00	25.00	20.00
13.	Maharashtra	35.00	0.00	35.00	11.00	34.94	34.94
14.	Orissa	15.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	20.00	12.00
15.	Punjab	15.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	30.00	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	20.00	6.52	30.00	0.00	15.00	14.65
17.	Tamil Nadu	15.00	5.71	30.00	12.00	25.00	11.73
18.	Uttar Pradesh	20.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	23.40
19.	Uttaranchal	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	West Bengal	35.00	0.00	45.00	35.00	45.00	35.00
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.00	4.00	35.00	25.00	35.00	20.00
22.	Assam	20.00	20.00	20.00	15.00	10.00	0.00
23.	Manipur	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Meghalaya	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00
25.	Mizoram	10.00	0.00	20.00	10.00	20.00	10.00
26.	Nagaland	10.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	10.00
27.	Sikkim	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	0.00
28.	Tripura	10.00	0.00	20.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
29.	NCT Delhi	4.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	8.00	7.87
30.	Pondicherry	6.00	2.00	0.00	0.03	2.00	0.00
31.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	2.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
32.	Chandigarh	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
34.	Daman and Diu	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.55	0.00	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	2.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00

Central assistance provided under Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Funds released during 2004-05	Funds Spent during 2004-05	Funds released during 2005-06	Funds spent during 2005-06	Funds released during 2006-07	Funds spent during 2006-07
1.	Andhra Pradesh	150.00	98.00	130.00	15.81	60.00	47.82
2.	Gujarat	150.00	88.00	80.00	36.20	0.00	0.00
3.	Haryana	200.00	116.00	55.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Kerala	58.00	41.00	60.00	9.94	0.00	0.00
5.	Maharashtra	180.00	122.00	0.00	0.00	123.00	117.06
6.	Punjab	200.00	126.00	70.00	0.00	100.00	89.92
7.	Tamil Nadu	20.00	14.00	40.00	10.00	12.00	12.00
8.	Uttar Pradesh	524.00	282.00	260.00	90.00	100.00	54.69
9.	NCT Delhi	10.00	7.00	5.00	4.93	4.00	2.35
10.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	1.00	3.00	14.00	1.00	2.00	0.00
11.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Daman and Diu	1.00	2.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Lakshadweep	4.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00

Welfare Scheme for Industrial Workers

5251. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers/labourers engaged in various industrial institutions in the country, State-wise and company-wise;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for safety and welfare of these workers;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of workers benefited therefrom;

(d) whether the workers are being reportedly exploited in various institutions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) The number of factories and workers/labourers employed in industrial institutions in the country

State-wise for the year 2005 is given in the enclosed Statement. Company-wise figures are not maintained.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has enacted a comprehensive legislation *viz* the Factories Act, 1948 which provides for requirements concerning safety, health and welfare facilities for workers including contract workers employed in factories. The provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 and the Rules framed thereunder are enforced by the respective State Governments/UT Administrations through their Directorate/Inspectorate of Factories.

(c) The Factories Act, 1948 contains detailed provisions regarding safety, health and welfare of workers under Sections 2 (m)(i), 2(m)(ii) or as notified by the respective State Governments/UT Administrations under Section 85 of the Act. All the workers employed in the factories are entitled to the benefits under the various provisions of the Act.

(d) The appropriate Government for implementation of the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 is the concerned State Government/UT Administration. The Government of India does not have any specific report regarding exploitation in various institutions.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement***State-wise Status of Employment to Factories during 2005 (P)***

States	Registered Factories	Working Factories	Total Employment	Female Workers	Male Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	35	35	4728	131	4597
Andhra Pradesh	38899	28422	767532	173626	5906
Arunachal Pradesh*			...	...	...
Assam	3103	1877	107382	1901	105481
Bihar	6016	5615	66205	18	66187
Chandigarh	768	434	12210	531	11679
Chhattisgarh		...	...	...
Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4614	3914	83052	25000	58052

1	2	3	4	5	6
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...
Goa	669	679	44392	6594	37798
Gujarat	30110	22155	978257	41154	937103
Haryana	9375	0375	574591	132220	442371
Himachal Pradesh	2471	2471	109658	3540	106118
Jammu and Kashmir	1132	666	26242	1529	24713
Jharkhand	10140	6594	232310	9118	223192
Karnataka	10485	10485	1073523	240112	833411
Kerala	17680	16012	445111	209450	235661
Lakshadweep*	...	...	...	...	...
Madhya Pradesh	12591	8352	391223	9525	381698
Maharashtra	35042	30737	1251859	45409	1206450
Manipur	...	...	...	...	...
Meghalaya	104	88	6424	597	5827
Mizoram*	...	...	...	...	...
Nagaland	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa	2941	2014	133465	5345	128 1201
Pondicherry	2475	1881	61531	12856	48675
Punjab	15633	15579	521337	2446	518891
Rajasthan	9884	9884	395274	7510	387764
Sikkim*	...	...	...	...	...
Tamil Nadu	36867	28326	1320613	443135	877478
Tripura	1575	1575	33175	8555	24620
Uttar Pradesh	13966	12212	1015000	18201	996799
Uttaranchal	1039	911	72135	13172	58963
West Bengal	13465	13029	893500	19807	873693
Total	281109	2331.22	10620729	1431482	9189247

Note: * Factories Act, 1948 not yet introduced/No registered factories

P: Provisional

... : Not Available

Source: Correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories of States/UTs.

Use of Manure

5252. SHRI VJOY KRISHNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to encourage the use of manure and other bio and organic fertilizers in view of depleting productivity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any conference was convened recently in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details and outcome thereof alongwith the steps taken to implement the recommendations of the conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government is promoting Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) which envisage Soil Test based judicious use of Chemical Fertilizers in conjunction with Organic Manures and Bio-fertilizers. The Government is therefore, providing financial assistance for production of organic manures like city compost from bio-degradable municipal solid waste, fruits and vegetable waste compost, vermi-compost and bio-fertilizers under various schemes.

(c) and (d) Recently a National Seminar on Integrated Nutrient Management for balanced fertilization was organized at Chaudhary Sarvan Kumar Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Palampur on 17-18 Nov. 2006. The main recommendations covering the use of organic nutrient resources are as under:

- (i) Development of cost effective technologies for the preparation of rural and urban compost, vermicompost and enriched compost;
- (ii) Development of new effective biofertilizer strains tolerant to different biotic and abiotic stresses;
- (iii) Development of new carrier materials including liquid formulations for enhancing shelf life.

(iv) Regulatory mechanism for effective quality control;

(v) Continuation of subsidy for setting up of city waste compost and provision for limited transport subsidy to make compost cost-effective.

The following steps have been taken to implement the recommendations of the seminar:

- (i) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed technology for preparation of compost from various urban wastes and its enrichment.
- (ii) ICAR is developing liquid formulations to increase the shelf life of bio-fertilizers under Network project on biofertilizers.
- (iii) The Government has already specified biofertilizers namely *Azotobacter*, *Rhizobium*, *Azospirillum*, *Phosphate Solubilising Bacteria* and Organic Fertilizers namely pressmud, citycompost and vermicompost in Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985 to regulate their quality.
- (iv) The Government is providing subsidy for setting up of compost units and also for production of bio-fertilizers under various schemes.

MSP for Pulses

5253. SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE:
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has announced the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of various pulses for the ensuing season;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said price is worked out considering the entire production cost;

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

(e) the number of occasions on which the prices of pulses have been increased during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) The Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for the Kharif and Rabi Crops of 2006-07 season, including pulses, were announced in July and October, 2006 respectively. Details are as under:

(Rs. per Quintal)	
Crop	MSP for 2006-07 Season
Arhar (Tur)	1410
Moong	1520
Urad	1520
Gram	1445
Masur (Lentil)	1545

(c) and (d) The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), while formulating its recommendations on price policy of Crops, including pulses, considers a number of important factors which include cost of production, changes in input prices, input/output price parity, trends in market prices, demand and supply situation, inter-crop price parity; effects on industrial cost structure, general price level, cost of living, global price situation; and parity between prices paid and prices received by the farmers.

The cost of cultivation/production taken into account includes all paid out costs, such as, those incurred on account of hired human labour, bullock labour/machine labour (both hired and owned) and rent paid for leased in land besides cash and kind expenses on use of material inputs like seeds, fertilizers, manures, irrigation charges including cost of diesel/electricity for operation of pump sets, etc. Besides, cost of production includes imputed value of wages of family labour and rent for owned land. The cost also covers depreciation of farm machinery and buildings.

(e) The MSPs of Gram, Masur (Lentil) and Arhar (Tur) were increased each year during the last three seasons. For Moong and Urad, the MSPs were increased during 2004-05 and 2005-06.

Production of Foodgrains

5254. SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE:

PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has identified the top ten districts which were producing the highest quantum of foodgrains per acre of land during each of the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the foodgrain production in the said districts during the said period, year-wise and district-wise;

(c) whether the agricultural production and productivity have decline in the above district during each of the last three years; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) The top ten districts producing the highest quantum of foodgrains per hectare (1 hectare = 2.5 acre approximately) during the latest three years are Ludhiana, Fatehgarh, Sangrur, Moga, Mukatsar, Patiala, Ferozpur, Faridkot, Mansa and Jalandhar.

(b) The details of foodgrain production of the aforesaid districts during the latest three years i.e. 2003-04 to 2005-06 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) There have been fluctuations in agricultural production and productivity, which is due to factors like weather, technology, area harvested and inputs application.

Statement*District-wise production of foodgrains during the period 2003-04 to 2005-06*

	Districts	State	Production (in tonnes) 2003-04	Yield (tonnes/hectare) 2003-04	Production (in tonnes) 2004-05	Yield (tonnes/hectare) 2004-05	Production (in tonnes) 2005-06	Yield (tonnes/hectare) 2005-06
1.	Ludhiana	Punjab	2287200	4.50	2406300	3.61	2375100	4.61
2.	Fatehgarh	Punjab	734300	4.34	795300	4.62	730200	4.32
3.	Sangrur	Punjab	3320100	4.26	3520700	4.53	3327400	4.30
4.	Moga	Punjab	1418000	4.19	1494800	4.39	1506600	4.38
5.	Mukatsar	Punjab	1154000	3.99	1145500	3.93	1091700	3.90
6.	Patiala	Punjab	2066300	3.97	2176100	4.16	2118500	4.08
7.	Ferozpur	Punjab	2508800	3.94	2556500	4.04	2541600	4.05
8.	Faridkot	Punjab	773300	3.86	825000	4.06	822500	4.06
9.	Mansha	Punjab	1000900	4.00	1022700	4.14	909400	3.85
10.	Jalandhar	Punjab	1261600	3.91	1311700	3.97	1331400	3.98

*[English]***After Sale Service by Electronic Manufacturers**

5255. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some complaints have been received from Delhi and certain other States that manufacturing companies including Videocon are not providing the after sale service to their customers, promised at the time of purchase of goods;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken against such errant manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) and (b) Yes, sir. Some complaints were received against the

manufacturers including Videocon, from consumers in Delhi and other States in respect of manufacturing defects, deficiencies in after sale services and shortfall in supplies/expectations of the consumers, etc.

(c) All the complaints received by this Department have been forwarded to the Consumer Coordination Council or to the concerned manufacturers, companies etc. for redressal of the grievances of the consumers. The Consumer Grievances Redressal Cell does not have statutory powers. However, the concerned consumers have the option to go to the Consumer Forum to get redressal of their grievances as per law.

Land Development Bank

5256. SHRI JUAL ORAM:
SHRI B. MAHTAB:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States where Land Development Banks have been set up so far indicating the financial status thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up such banks in every State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the nature of assistance provided during each of the last three years to each of the existing banks and also to the banks proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Central and State Governments alongwith National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) provide financial assistance to Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks also known as Land Development Banks by way of subscription of its share in the debentures floated by them.

Statement

(Rs. in Lakh)

S.No.	State where Land Development Banks have been set up	Financial position of Land Development Banks for the year 2005-06.		
		Profit	Loss	Accumulated Losses
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	1989	0	1481
2.	Bihar	0	18645	18645
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	223	61
4.	Gujarat	1867	0	—
5.	Haryana	0	4815	5107
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0	439	826
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	384	2056
8.	Karnataka	20661	0	0
9.	Kerala	1383	0	Nil
10.	Madhya Pradesh	12	0	0
11.	Maharashtra	1514	0	38440
12.	Manipur	NA	NA	261
13.	Orissa	0	58	11898
14.	Pondicherry	0	81	230
15.	Punjab	3301	0	0
16.	Rajasthan	1039	0	0
17.	Tamil Nadu	1553	0	11571

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Tripura	0	83	1176
19.	Uttar Pradesh	164	0	—
20.	West Bengal	52	0	0

Source: NABARD

*[Translation]***Farmers Training Centres**

5257. SHRIMATI RUPATAI D. PATIL:
SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHY:
SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers training centers are being run by Banks for imparting training to farmers regarding crops;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of such centers;

(d) whether any proposals have been received from State Governments to increase the number of such centers;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (f) The information is being collected from the authorities concerned and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Plastic Development Council

5228. SHRI KIREN RIJU:
Dr. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:
SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up Plastic Development Council;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the average per-capita consumption of plastics, synthetic fibres in Kilogrammes every year;

(d) whether the Government has decided to increase the said per-capita consumption;

(e) if so, whether the damage likely to be caused to the environment has also been kept in mind; and

(f) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS A FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) The proposal to set up Plastic Development Council under ID&R Act, 1951 is under the consideration of Government.

(c) The per-capita consumption of plastics in India is around 4.5 kgs and Synthetic Fibres is about 1.8 kgs.

(d) Government proposes to encourage the per capita consumption of polymer from present level.

(e) and (f) The plastics, in general are chemically inert substances. Most of the plastics are re-processable and recyclable in nature. They are *'per se'* not harmful to the environment. It is the indiscriminate littering of plastic material. Even among plastics the major problem relates to the littering of plastic carry bags. The Central Government as well as various State Governments have issued Notifications restricting use of carry bags having thickness of less than of 20 micron for storing, carrying, dispensing or packaging of food stuffs. In addition, Ministry of Environment and Forests have also issued Municipal

Solid Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000 for collection, segregation and disposal of municipal solid waste.

[English]

Decline in Fertility of Agricultural Land

5259. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fertility of all kinds of agricultural land in the country is losing its quality continuously over the past few years;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken/proposes to take any steps to arrest this trend; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the allocation made for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) There is no indication of large scale degradation of soil fertility in the country. However, there are few instances of deterioration of soil fertility/certain nutrient deficiencies in some parts of the country, especially in Indo-Gangetic plains due to inadequate and unbalanced use of chemical fertilizers.

(b) The Government is promoting Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), which envisage soil test based balanced and judicious use of chemical fertilizers including secondary and micronutrients in conjunction with organic manures and bio-fertilizers under various schemes.

(c) The Government is providing financial assistance for strengthening/setting up of soil testing laboratories @ Rs. 10.00 lakhs through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Balanced & Integrated Use of Fertilizers under Macro Management of Agriculture Scheme. The Government is also providing Rs. 50.00 lakhs for establishment of mechanized compost plants for conversion of biodegradable municipal solid waste into organic manure under the same scheme. There is no state-wise allocation of funds under the scheme, however, State Governments/UTs. are implementing the scheme through their annual work plans.

In addition, Government is also providing financial assistance @ Rs. 40.00 lakhs/unit for setting up of Fruits and vegetable waste compost, Rs. 20.00 lakhs for setting up of bio-fertilizer production units and Rs. 1.50 lakhs for setting up of vermiculture hatcheries under Central Sector Scheme, National project of Organic Farming through Project proposals of the States.

[Translation]

Black Marketing of Foodgrains Meant for MDM

5260. SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE:
SHRI KAILASH NATH SINGH YADAV:
SHRI MOHD. TAHIR:
SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foodgrains allotted by the Union Government for Mid-Day-Meal (MDM) scheme are being reportedly sold in the open market;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases reported during the year 2006-07 so far;

(c) whether an increase in number of such cases has been registered this year as compared to last two years; and

(d) the States from where reports have been received in regard to irregularities in distribution of the foodgrains meant for the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (d) The allocation of foodgrain for Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDM) is administered, (distributed & monitored) by Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD), Department of Social Education & Literacy. Food Corporation of India is supplying wheat and rice to the State Governments or their nominees as per the allocation made by the Min. of HRD and its further distribution to the beneficiaries i.e. students of the primary education rests with the respective State/Union Territory Governments. Ministry of HRD has reported 2 cases of black marketing of foodgrains meant for MDM which have come to their notice.

(i) 8 rice laden trucks meant for MDM lifted by 3 NGOs from Bullandshahar (UP) were seized by Delhi Police in Samaipur, Badli area in December, 2005. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has reported that the contract of the concerned NGOs has been cancelled and an FIR has been lodged against the culprits. Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Bullandshahar has been suspended. Orders have been issued for special audit of the funds of the NGOs and ban on inter-district transfer of foodgrains issued under MDM Scheme has been imposed.

(ii) Government of NCT of Delhi has reported that during current year two trucks bearing number DL-1 GB-1154 and DL-1 GB 4949 carrying the rice lifted by the NGOs/Suppliers under Mid Day Meal Scheme from FCI Godown, which were taken to Narela for sale in open market, were seized by the Crime Branch. An FIR No. 168/07 was lodged in the Police Station, Narela. The Directorate of Education, Government of NCT of Delhi is conducting a Departmental Enquiry to ascertain facts of the case.

[English]

**One Time Settlement of Loan between
IDPL and IPCL**

5261. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representation against the decision of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) regarding one time settlement of loan availed from the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited (IPCL);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts being made by the Government to resolve the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) No, sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

New Varieties of Cotton Seeds

5262. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:
SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new varieties of cotton seeds developed by the Central Institute of Cotton Research during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the new cotton seeds have been supplied to the cotton farmers in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the manner in which the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) are helping the farmers with regard to plant protection measures and Integrated Pest Management?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) The Central Institute for Cotton Research (CICR) has developed two cotton hybrids (CSHH-198 and CISAA-2) in 2004 and one variety (CIS A-310) and a hybrid (CSHH-238) in 2006.

(b) and (c) The seeds of newly developed variety and hybrids have been supplied to farmers through Front Line Demonstrations. In addition seeds of parental lines of hybrids and Breeder Seed of the variety have been supplied to State Seed Corporations/private seed producing agencies for further multiplication to make them available to farmers.

(d) For the management of cotton pests the Central Institute for Cotton Research and the Centers of the All India Coordinated Cotton Improvement Project of ICAR have developed Integrated Pest Management (IPM) modules and have popularized through Front Line Demonstrations. In addition, the CICR has developed Insecticide Resistance Management (IRM) technology. This technology was demonstrated all over the country by adopting more than 1000 demonstration villages in 30 districts of the nine cotton growing states. The Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) has started Front Line

Demonstrations on Integrated Pest Management from the year 2005-06 through its branch offices in Haryana, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

Amendment in Payment of Bonus Act, 1965

5263. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:

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

(a) whether the trade unions, employees and Government representatives have demanded for increase in the bonus eligibility;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon;

(c) whether the Government has a proposal to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965;

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

(e) the estimated number of persons likely to be benefited by such amendment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) The Government has been receiving representations from trade unions for abolition or enhancement of the eligibility limit and calculation ceilings.

(b) to (d) A proposal regarding amendment to the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 to enhance eligibility limit of Bonus from Rs. 3,500 per month to Rs. 7,500 per month and calculation ceiling from Rs. 2,500 per month to Rs. 3,500 per month as per recommendation of the Second National Commission on Labour (NCL) was deliberated in the 41st Session of Indian Labour Conference (ILC) held from 27-28th April, 2007 in New Delhi. After the deliberations, the increase in calculation ceiling from Rs. 2,500 per month to Rs. 3,500 per month has been unanimously agreed by all the stakeholders. However, the proposal to increase the eligibility limit from Rs. 3,500 per month to a suitable level higher than Rs. 7,500 per month or to Rs. 10,000 per month as agreed by stakeholders other than employers, is under consideration of the Government. Given the procedures/steps involved and related financial implications, it is not possible, at present,

to specify a definite timeframe for carrying out the amendment to the Act.

(e) The number of persons likely to be covered cannot be estimated as the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 is applicable to:

(i) every factory; and

(ii) every other establishment in which twenty or more persons are employed on any day during an accounting year.

Policy on Hiring Foreign Labour

5264. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the policy followed on hiring foreign labour and workers by Indian companies for projects in the country;

(b) the steps taken to meet labour demand of skilled manpower in different sectors;

(c) whether the Government proposes to import skilled and trained manpower to work on projects in India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) There is no specific policy in force on hiring foreign labour and workers by the Indian companies.

(b) Vocational training is provided to about 7.42 lakh trainees in 107 trades every year through a network of 5114 Industrial Training Institutes/Centres. Government has taken steps to upgrade 400 Government ITIs into Centres of Excellence with the World Bank assistance. 100 ITIs have been taken up for upgradation through domestic funding and the remaining 1396 Government ITIs are being upgraded in a Public-Private Partnership mode at a cost of Rs. 2.50 crore per ITI being provided by the Central Government as interest free loan. About 2.53 lakh apprentices are trained every year in 154 trades under Apprentices Act, 1961 to meet the demand of skilled manpower in the country.

(c) and (d) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

**Employment Exchanges for
Physically Handicapped**

5265. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has sent a proposal for setting up of three special employment exchanges for physically handicapped at Mysore, Gulbarga and Hubli and a special cell for physically handicapped in the District Employment Exchange, Mangalore under Centrally sponsored scheme of employment of physically handicapped;

(b) if so, whether 80 percent of the expenditure is borne by the Union Government and had to release Rs. 57,19,065;

(c) if so, the reasons for delay; and

(d) the time by which a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) to (d) No, Sir. However, a proposal for re-imbursement of an amount of Rs. 57,19,065 as central share under a Centrally sponsored scheme was received from the Government of Karnataka by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment which has been forwarded to Planning Commission.

[Translation]

Poultry Improvement Programme

5266. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) The details of the targets set and achievements made regarding the poultry improvement programme during the last three years;

(b) the funds released under the programme during the said period, State-wise; and

(c) the basis of release of funds to States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Assistance to State Poultry/Duck Farms', 28, 45 and 61 farms were assisted during the last three years respectively against target of 8 farms per year.

(b) The funds released under the programme during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The funds are released on the basis of proposals received. The pattern of assistance is 100% in the case of North-Eastern States, including Sikkim and 80:20 in respect of other States between Centre and the State respectively. A maximum of Rs. 85.00 lakhs is provided for each farm.

Statement

*Financial Assistance Provided under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme
'Assistance to State Poultry/Duck Farms'*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	-	50.00	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	47.92	-	54.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	132.50	135.60	212.00
4.	Assam	-		50.00

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Bihar	-	160.00	-
6.	Chhattisgarh	-	148.00	68.00
7.	Goa	68.00	-	-
8.	Gujarat	90.37	136.00	136.00
9.	Haryana	-	40.00	-
10.	Himachal Pradesh	25.00	117.56	10.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	204.00	47.00	25.50
12.	Jharkhand	-	-	-
13.	Karnataka	55.00	-	80.00
14.	Kerala	-	191.68	73.32
15.	Lakshadweep	-	-	25.00
16.	Madhya Pradesh	64.00	-	124.87
17.	Maharashtra	150.00	-	78.00
18.	Manipur	-	42.50	-
19.	Meghalaya	40.00	85.00	130.00
20.	Mizoram	128.00	240.00	217.50
21.	Nagaland	252.50	300.00	170.00
22.	Orissa	-	-	287.00
23.	Punjab	-	40.00	-
24.	Rajasthan	-	-	-
25.	Sikkim	-	42.50	120.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	99.76	-	50.00
27.	Tripura	-	-	-
28.	Uttar Pradesh	-	342.06	136.00
29.	Uttaranchal	-	54.70	-
30.	West Bengal	80.00	120.00	466.31
Total		1437.05	2292.60	2513.50

*[English]***On-field Use of Seeds Developed by ICAR**

5267. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the laboratories under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) have a dismal record of translating their research/development efforts into real on-field inputs for the farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor indicating the number of seeds varieties developed by said laboratories and number out of these actually transferred to farmers;

(c) whether the farmers continue to rely heavily on private sector for their hybrid seeds requirement despite heavy investment by the Government in this sector; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to provide good quality hybrid seeds to the farmers through Government agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In fact the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has done commendable work in development of new varieties and hybrids of various crops. A total of 614 varieties and hybrids have been released and notified during the last three years (2004-2006). These varieties and hybrids have wider adoption in different agro-climatic zones of the country.

(c) and (d) The public as well as private sector seed producing agencies are supplying seed to farmers. In order to provide good quality hybrid seed to the farmer through Government Agencies, assistance is given to State/Seed Producing Agencies under Hybrid Rice Seed programme, Technology Mission on Cotton and Integrated Scheme on Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize.

Decline in Per-capita Food Availability

5268. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), over 225 million Indians are chronically undernourished and there is a steady decline in per-capita food availability in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to improve the situation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) (b) As per Food and Agriculture Organisation's (FAO) publication titled 'The State of Food Insecurity in the World, 2006' India has 212 million undernourished people. The per capita availability of foodgrains in the country has been fluctuating over the years, as may be seen from the table given below:

(Kg. per year)	
Year	Total Foodgrains
2003	159.7
2004	168.9
2005	154.2
2006 (P)	162.3

(P) - Provisional.

(c) and (d) In order to increase production and productivity and thereby the per capita availability, the Government has taken several initiatives like Integrated Cereals Development Programme (ICDP) for Rice, Wheat and Coarse Cereals under Macro Management Mode of Agriculture, Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize (ISOPOM), enhancing institutional credit flow to the farmers, ensuring timely availability of quality inputs, accelerating diversification to high value crops including horticulture, optimizing the efficient utilization of available water resources through micro irrigation and enhancing the sustainability of dryland/rainfed farming systems and reforming agricultural markets.

Smuggling of Frogs

5269. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain amphibians including frogs are being smuggled out;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the impact of such smuggling on protection of crops; and

(c) the remedial measures taken/ proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per the information available with the Central Government, only two instances of smuggling of frogs have been reported.

(b) Two seizures of smuggled frogs have been made in Assam on 10-4-07 and 22-4-07. In the first instance, 71 frogs were seized at New Guwahati Railway Station and in the second case 600 frogs were caught in Morigaon district. Two persons have been arrested in this connection.

Amphibians play a critical role in controlling the pests. Large scale smuggling of amphibians including frogs can have adverse impacts on agriculture production due to increase in the pest population.

(c) The following steps have been taken in this regard:

1. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 provides for safe and secure habitats in Protected Areas to all forms of wildlife including amphibians.
2. Important amphibian species have been included in Part-II of Schedule-I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, thereby providing highest degree of protection.
3. Strict vigil is maintained by the staff of wildlife department against illegal capture and smuggling of wildlife including amphibians.
4. Sensitization programmes for wildlife conservation and its importance are organized at various places from time to time.

FDI in Agricultural Sector

5270. SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the policy framed and the action plan chalked out with regard to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in agricultural sector;

(b) whether the Government has decided to keep all the products of the sector in the lists of 'Rest Commodities';

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

(d) the steps proposed to ensure the safety and Patent Rights of Indian Products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) upto 100% on the automatic route in Floriculture, Horticulture, Development of Seeds, Animal Husbandry, Pisciculture, Aquaculture, Cultivation of vegetables and mushrooms, under controlled conditions and services related to agro and allied sectors, is permitted. FDI upto 100% with prior Government approval is also permitted in tea plantation subject to divestment of 26% equity in favour of Indian partner/ Indian public within a period of five years; and prior approval of the State Government concerned in case of any future land use change. Besides the above, FDI is not allowed in any other agriculture sector/activity.

(d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

National Debt Relief Legislation

5271. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to enact a National Debt Relief Legislation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Kerala in this regard;

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

(e) whether such legislation has been enacted by certain States; and

(f) if so, the name of the States alongwith the salient features of the legislation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (f) The Kerala Legislative Assembly has enacted the Kerala Farmer's Debt Relief Commission Act, 2006 to provide relief to those farmers who are in distress due to indebtedness by constituting a Commission with power to pass awards after adjudication and to recommend appropriate measures for the redressal of the grievances of such farmers through conciliation and negotiation and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[*Translation*]

Relief to Farmers Hit by Natural Calamities

5272. SHRIMATI RUPATAI D. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any budgetary provisions to provide relief to the farmers hit by natural calamities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) Financial assistance in the wake of natural calamities, including assistance to the affected farmers, is provided under the schemes of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF). Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry for overseeing the operation of both CRF and NCCF schemes. Ministry of Home Affairs have informed that

the budget heads of both CRF and NCCF are held and operated by the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure). Department of Expenditure have informed that necessary provision has been made in the budget estimates of 2007-08 for both the schemes. The provision for both the schemes, *inter-alia*, includes assistance for farmers affected by natural calamities, in accordance with the extant items and norms of expenditure for assistance from CRF and NCCF.

[*English*]

Research and Development Programme on Seeds and Bio-technology

5273. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched/proposes to launch an Accelerated Research and Development Programme on Seeds and Bio-technology to support public sectors and private seeds enterprises; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has launched an accelerated Research and Development Programme on Seeds and Bio-technology to support public sector and private seed enterprises.

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) continued with its commitments of enhancing farm productivity through crop improvement programme and management. ICAR has taken following initiatives in seeds and biotechnology:-

Seeds:

1. National Seed Project (NSP) (Crops) has been upgraded as Directorate of Seed Research (DSR), Mau, Uttar Pradesh during X Plan with a total outlay of Rs. 3703.89 lakh for Directorate of Seed Research and Centres of National Seed Project. It has been established to coordinate all research projects concerning enhanced genetic and physical characteristics of seed for increased productivity, quality and sustainability.

2. The project "Seed Production in Agricultural Crops and Fisheries" was implemented with a total outlay of Rs. 19889.94 lakhs for the Xth Plan period (2005-07) at 85 centres located at State Agricultural Universities/ Central Agricultural University/ICAR Institutes and other organizations with objectives of production of quality seed of field crops, horticultural crops and fisheries.

Biotechnology

1. ICAR launched a new project entitled "Transgenics in Crops" to intensify research on development of transgenics to increase yield and quality in 14 crops involving 20 ICAR institutes since 2005-06.
2. Network Project on Molecular Breeding has been implemented by ICAR with an outlay of Rs. 2.41 crores (approx.) for three years duration from A.P. Cess Fund. It is in 11 field and horticultural crops viz. rice, wheat, maize, sorghum, pigeonpea, soybean, potato, banana, grapes, tomato and sugarcane.
3. Network Project on Gene Pyramiding for Resistance to Multiple Biotic Stress in Crops has been in operation in 12 centres on five crops viz. Rice, Wheat, Maize, Chickpea, Tomato and Oilseed crops.
4. Deptt. of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology is also considering the proposals of Biotechnology in the various sectors for promoting public/private partnership towards commercialization under the Small Business Innovation Research Initiative (SBIRI). Beside above Department of Biotechnology is also funding for various activities of biotechnology including Agricultural Biotechnology.

Setting Up of Floriculture Zone/Hub

5274. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up floriculture zone/hub in some parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the details and locations thereof and the time by which these are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) The Government of India has setup six Agri Export Zones (AEZs) in the country for development of floriculture and promotion of exports. These AEZs are in the States of Tamil Nadu (two AEZs) one in Dharmapuri district and another in Nilgiris district, one AEZ in Maharashtra covering the districts of Pune, Nasik, Kohlapur and Sangli, one AEZ in Karnataka covering the districts of Bangalore Urban, Bangalore Rural, Belgaum, Kolar, Kodagu and Tumkur, one AEZ in Sikkim covering East Sikkim district and one AEZ in Uttarakhand covering the districts of Dehradun, Pant Nagar, Udham Singh Nagar, Nainital and Uttarkashi. In addition, the Government is implementing various schemes for the development of horticultural crops including floriculture. Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of (i) Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States (TMNE) including Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand, being implemented since 2001-02 and (ii) National Horticulture Mission, being implemented since 2005-06, assistance is provided to the farmers for cultivation of flowers. Besides, National Horticulture Board is also providing assistance under the Scheme of 'Development of Commercial Horticulture through Production and Post Harvest Management', in which flowers are also covered.

[Translation]

Industry Status to Agriculture

5275. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to accord industrial status to agriculture;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the countries where status of industry to agriculture has been accorded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, the Government is providing support to the agriculture sector, such as easy availability of credit and other inputs and infrastructure including marketing and post harvest management facilities.

(d) In several other countries also, support is provided to protect and encourage agricultural growth.

[English]

Check on Rise in Prices of Essential Commodities

5276. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister recently called a conclave of Chief Ministers to draw a strategy to check rise in prices of essential commodities;

(b) if so, the decisions taken and the strategy evolved therein to check price rise;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to implement the strategy evolved at the said conclave;

(d) whether there was an abrupt rise in prices in the North-Eastern States following the said conclave; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) to (c) In the conclave of Indian National Congress Chief Ministers of States held in September 2006, the Prime Minister in his speech primarily dwelt upon issues related to the performance of agriculture sector and on internal security of the country. Subsequently, in a letter dated 21st February 2007, the Prime Minister has appealed to all the Chief Ministers to take all necessary steps to keep inflation under control. The State Governments have been requested to approach the special monitoring Cell set up in the Cabinet Secretariat for any issues requiring quick resolution and for removing any bottlenecks in the availability of essential commodities. The letter also

outlines the various fiscal, administrative and supply side augmentation measures that have been taken by the Central Government in the recent past.

Towards keeping inflation under check, some State Governments, in pursuance of the authorization given by the Central Government *vide* Notifications dated August 29, 2006 (and Subsequent extension to this notification), have already passed Control Orders under the Essential Commodities Act with respect to wheat and pulses.

(d) No Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Agricultural Equipments

5277. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of demand and availability of agricultural equipments in the country;

(b) whether the loan facility is provided for manufacturing of the said equipments;

(c) if so, the details of loan released and the number of farmers benefited therefrom during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(d) the details of agricultural equipment manufacturing factories operating in the country at present, State-wise; and

(e) the details of production capacity and production in respect of these factories, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) The demand of agricultural equipment in the country is increasing due to the requirement for increased cropping intensity and timely field operations for obtaining higher productivity as also the need for adoption of newer technology to reduce the cost of cultivation and bring additional area under cultivation. The availability of agricultural equipment in the country is given in a statement-I enclosed.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The State-wise details of the loans during each of the last three years is given in a Statement-II(A) enclosed. The figures of Ground Level Credit disbursement is for Agriculture and allied activities which includes disbursement for manufacturing of agricultural equipment

also. Under the Macro Management Mode of Agriculture scheme, the farmers are helped by distributing the agricultural equipment on subsidy. The number of equipments distributed during last three years under this scheme is given in a statement-II(B) enclosed.

(d) and (e) A Statement-III is enclosed.

Statement I

Type of Equipment	Availability in numbers per 1000 Hectare net area sown
Manual seed drill/seed cum fertilizer drill	153.2
Animal drawn seed cum fertilizer drill	36.1
Tractor drawn seed cum fertilizer drill	7.2
Animal drawn leveller	84.8
Tractor operated levellers	6.2
Manually operated plant protection equipment	28.5
Power operated plant protection equipment	4.3
Drip & Sprinkler equipments	8.3
Horticultural tools (power operated)	8.9
Tractors	16.7
Power tillers	2.0
Tractor operated disc harrow	6.6
Tractor operated cultivator	12.5
Tractor operated rotavator	0.9
Potato digger	2.1
Straw reaper	18.8
Forage harvester	18.2

Source: Livestock Census – 2003

Statement II(A)

State-wise Ground Level Credit (GLC) disbursements under agriculture and allied activities

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UTs	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandigarh	37245	90803	162231
2.	New Delhi	242367	388227	1307623

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Haryana	628620	864028	1084743
4.	Himachal Pradesh	38232	61581	95482
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	6619	11184	90545
6.	Punjab	914790	1279416	1547980
7.	Rajasthan	313996	517225	756234
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	390	1257	1337
9.	Assam	19129	26724	66332
10.	Manipur	580	1923	5766
11.	Meghalaya	5184	2474	5657
12.	Mizoram	544	2019	2432
13.	Nagaland	742	1978	2402
14.	Tripura	3000	3817	8476
15.	Sikkim	425	541	1169
16.	Bihar	142172	181726	212458
17.	Jharkhand	21461	40739	50588
18.	Orissa	127778	198549	312919
19.	West Bengal	212944	302168	644134
20.	Andaman and Nicobar	385	587	1528
21.	Madhya Pradesh	342935	529344	690396
22.	Chhattisgarh	52377	78740	123321
23.	Uttar Pradesh	810833	1042864	1405866
24.	Uttaranchal	42589	63232	93782
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	76	158
26.	Daman and Diu	0	5	40
27.	Gujarat	479822	660930	1110647
28.	Goa	3938	8008	13134
29.	Maharashtra	528487	742083	1493814
30.	Andhra Pradesh	1001424	1349050	2050124
31.	Karnataka	532800	728127	1291353

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Kerala	377502	571229	1032413
33.	Lakshadweep	78	62	115
34.	Pondicherry	6970	12716	23521
35.	Tamil Nadu	695166	1020670	1948810
36.	Other States	—	1224	4870
Total		7591324	10785326	17642400
Private Sector Banks		1023008	1626342	—
RIDF		83747	94123	405857
Other Agencies		—	19279	—
Other Bonds		—	5867	300
Grand Total		8698079	12530837	18048557

Statement II(B)*Number of agricultural equipment distributed under Macro-Management Scheme*

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UTs	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35010	NR	46550
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2186	3241	15080
3.	Assam	NR	NR	1318
4.	Bihar	NR	NR	NR
5.	Chhattisgarh	14976	504	1273
6.	Goa	288	378	5
7.	Gujarat	2531	3054	9535
8.	Haryana	13780	19326	18077
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5209	13844	6455
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	NR	34136	22968
11.	Jharkhand	NR	NR	NR

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Karnataka	2394	2908	8098
13.	Kerala	1515	212	NR
14.	Madhya Pradesh	158766	85505	45618
15.	Maharashtra	NR	380	1745
16.	Manipur	1989	1378	6577
17.	Meghalaya	NR	NR	3184
18.	Mizoram	NR	NR	NR
19.	Nagaland	197	NR	2116
20.	Orissa	14904	14209	4940
21.	Punjab	54	NR	394
22.	Rajasthan	6485	5957	19167
23.	Sikkim	NR	NR	2378
24.	Tamil Nadu	727	383	526
25.	Tripura	NR	1284	NR
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5126	599	58124
27.	Uttarakhand	2504	NR	7082
28.	West Bengal	5170	1656	8220
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NR	2905	NR
30.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	12
32.	N.C.T of Delhi	NR	NR	NR
33.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR
34.	Pondicherry	NR	NR	NR
35.	Lakshadweep	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL		273801	194042	307675

NR—Not Reported

Statement III

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Total number of Units	Total Gross Output (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2853	4984
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1
3.	Assam	149	85
4.	Bihar	7755	9511
5.	Chhattisgarh	1224	1414
6.	Goa	1	11
7.	Gujarat	3116	16548
8.	Haryana	1992	17399
9.	Himachal Pradesh	544	193
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1437	755
11.	Jharkhand	10736	3715
12.	Karnataka	18903	7699
13.	Kerala	1016	823
14.	Madhya Pradesh	39216	17234
15.	Maharashtra	10266	13275
16.	Manipur	779	392
17.	Meghalaya	9	9
18.	Mizoram	0	0
19.	Nagaland	1	3
20.	Orissa	4481	3525
21.	Punjab	5873	90344
22.	Rajasthan	5466	17361
23.	Sikkim	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1002	2475
25.	Tripura	11	8
26.	Uttar Pradesh	18936	24833

1	2	3	4
27.	Uttarakhand	4386	3081
28.	West Bengal	11377	7902
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	5
30.	Chandigarh	14	145
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
32.	N.C.T. of Delhi	117	5537
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0
34.	Pondicherry	10	783
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0

*[English]***Renovation of Water Bodies**

5278. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an urgent need for all States to chalk out a coordinated plan to preserve existing water bodies as reported in 'The Hindu' dated April 12, 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the role to be played by the Union Government to preserve existing water bodies;

(d) whether the State Governments have faced paucity of funds and resources which hindered the conservation of existing water resources; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to allocate sufficient funds to develop existing water resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (e) The Government has launched a Pilot Scheme for "National Project for Repair, Renovation & Restoration of Water Bodies directly linked to Agriculture"

in January 2005. The water bodies having culturable command area of more than 40 hectares and upto 2000 hectares are included under the Scheme in one or two districts each in States. The restoration of 1098 water bodies has been approved in 26 districts of 15 States under the Scheme at a cost of Rs.299.9155 crore to be shared by Centre and State in the ratio of 3:1. As announced in the Budget Speech for 2006-07 of the Hon'ble Finance Minister, it has been decided that the expansion of the Scheme at national level will be with external funding in the XIth Plan. The funding pattern of the Scheme will be 75% as World Bank loan by State Government and 25% as Central subsidy.

[Translation]

Lifting of Foodgrains and Sugar

5279. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding quantum and value of the foodgrains and sugar lying in the godowns across the country due to the failure of the States and other agencies to lift quota allocated to them as on date; and

(b) the reasons for non-lifting of the foodgrains and sugar by these agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) Foodgrains allocated to States/UTs under TPDS are released by FCI to concerned State/UT governments from designated depots. Food Corporation of India has to maintain buffer stocks of two months in every Region as per MOU with the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution. Since foodgrains stocks in FCI depots are maintained quantity-wise and commodity-wise, and are not identified State-wise, FCI does not maintain separate record on State specific unlifted quantities.

Similarly, record of quantum and value of sugar lying in the godowns of sugar factories due to its non-lifting by State Agencies and Food Corporation of India is not maintained in the Department.

(b) The reasons for non-lifting of foodgrains are factors like availability of foodgrains in local market and

with growers of food crops, prevalent market prices, food preferences of local people, resources position of State/UT Governments, availability of rakes at particular time and other transport arrangements, etc.

The reasons for non-lifting of levy sugar may be such as lack of demand due to less difference between the market price of non-levy sugar and retail issue price of levy sugar, transport bottlenecks, etc.

[English]

Desalination of Water

5280. SHRI SUBRATA BOSE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the States where salinity of water is more, rank-wise;

(b) the States which have requested the Union Government for financial assistance or technical assistance to desalinate the water; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Studies carried out by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), under the Ministry of Water Resources have indicated the problem of salinity in ground water in various parts of the country. CGWB monitors ground water quality at regional scale through a network of over 15000 observation wells throughout the country. The salinity of water varies from area to area even within a State and hence no State-wise ranking is done. Salinity in ground water is of two types viz. inland salinity, wherein, fresh water floats over saline water and coastal salinity. Inland salinity has been noticed in parts of Andhra Pradesh, NCT of Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. While, salinity in coastal aquifers has been noticed in parts of Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Diu and Pondicherry.

(b) and (c) 'Water' being a State subject, it is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments to plan, finance and execute schemes to desalinate water. Ministry of Water Resources has not received any proposal for

technical assistance in the matter from the States. However, the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Drinking Water Supply) provides financial and technical assistance to States through a Centrally Sponsored Schemes, namely Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), for supply of drinking water as per the stipulated norms. 20% of ARWSP funds is retained at the Centre and released to States on need-basis to tackle water quality problems. To ensure safe drinking water supply to all the urban population of the country, the Ministry of Urban Development have launched two new programmes, viz. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), to provide infrastructure facilities to 5161 urban towns of the country. The project envisages to provide safe drinking water to every citizen of India within a time frame of 7 years.

[Translation]

Share of Agriculture in Export

5281. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:
SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE
PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the share of agriculture is declining in the total exports of India over the years;

(b) if so, the reasons attributed thereto;

(c) the percentage share of agriculture in the total exports recorded during each of the last five years; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to increase the share of agriculture in export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) The Agricultural exports in terms of value has a rising trend. However, the share of agriculture exports in the Country's total export is decreasing owing to a relatively faster growth of export in other sectors. According to Directorate-General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCI&S), Ministry of Commerce,

Kolkata the percentage share of agriculture in the total exports of the Country for the last five years is as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Country's Total Export	Total Agricultural Exports	% share in Country's Export
2001-02	209017.97	29729.61	14.22
2002-03	255137.28	34653.93	13.58
2003-04	293366.75	37266.52	12.70
2004-05	375339.53	41602.65	11.08
2005-06	454799.97	49802.92	10.95

(d) The Government has initiated various measures to promote export of agricultural products. These, *inter alia*, include setting up of Agri-export Zones to provide enhanced international market access with improved infrastructural facilities and assistance for reducing the marketing costs such as for transport of some products for export. In the Foreign Trade Policy 2004-09 the scheme of 'Visheesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojna' has been introduced for promoting the exports of fruits, vegetables, flowers, minor forest produce and their value added products.

[English]

Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms

5282. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has requested the Union Government to extend the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms";

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

(c) the names of districts in which the said scheme is being implemented in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a)

to (c) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms" based on Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) Model is currently operational in 13 districts of Orissa namely, Balasore, Bolangir, Dhankanal, Ganjam, Jagatsinghpur, Keonjhar, Kandhamal, Khurda, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Naupada, Sambalpur and Sundergarh.

The Government of Orissa has requested in September, 2006 that the scheme may be extended to the remaining 17 districts of the State. A decision on the request was deferred pending greater clarity on the coverage of the scheme in the XI Plan. A view has now been taken that the coverage of the scheme may be extended to all rural districts in the country.

However, additional districts would be brought under the coverage of the scheme only after the State Extension Work Plan (SEWP) for 2007-08 in respect of the districts already covered under the scheme in a state has been approved by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture. SEWP for 2007-08 in respect of such districts from Orissa is awaited.

Procurement of Paddy from Kerala

5283. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether delay in procurement of paddy in some parts of the country particularly Kerala has caused heavy losses to the farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the quantum of paddy still lying with the farmers;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the extent of loss caused to the farmers in Kerala as a result thereof; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the assistance provided to State Government to provide relief to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) No report has been received in the Department of Food and Public Distribution from any State regarding loss to farmers due to delays in procurement

of paddy in ongoing Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2006-07.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Production of Pulses

5284. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the area under cultivation of pulses during the Eleventh Plan;

(b) if so, the target fixed for increase in the area of cultivation of pulses during 2007-08;

(c) whether any target has been fixed for the production of pulses during 2007-08; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) Government of India is implementing a Centrally Sponsored "Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize" (ISOPOM) in 14 major pulses growing states for increasing the area under cultivation of pulses and its production. Although, no targets for increasing the area under cultivation of pulses have been fixed by the Government, major pulse growing states have been advised to increase the area under pulses through intercropping and utilization of rice fallows.

(c) and (d) Government has fixed production target of 15.60 million tonnes for production of pulses during 2007-08.

MSP for Sugarcane and Cotton

5285. SHRI G. M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated any steps to change the Minimum Support Price of Sugarcane and Cotton;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any new scheme to provide soft loans to the sugarcane and cotton farmers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken to solve the problems of the said farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) of sugarcane for 2007-08 season was announced in December, 2006 and Minimum Support Price (MSP) of cotton for 2006-07 season was announced in July, 2006. There is no proposal to revise them.

(c) and (d) As per Budget speech (2007-2008), the two percent subvention scheme for short term crop loans would continue in 2007-08.

(e) A special plan is under implementation over a period of three years in 31 especially distressed districts in the four States of the country involving an amount of Rs. 16,978.69 crore.

Sugar factories are given concessional loans from the Sugar Development Fund (SDF) in order to extend loan assistance to the farmers for development of sugarcane in the area of the factory, for improvement of seed variety, rearing of seed nursery, ratoon management.

Besides, effective Kharif 2006-07, the Government has provided for crop loans upto a principal amount of Rs. 3 lakh at 7% rate of interest.

Promotion of Bamboo under NAP

5286. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals for plantation of bamboo included by States in their Forest Development Agency projects for Central funding under National Afforestation Programme during each of the last two years and the current year; and

(b) the details of assistance released to various States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Bamboo plantation is one of the components of National Afforestation Programme (NAP) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests. Proposals in which bamboo plantation is also a component, have been received with respect to 208 Forest Development Agencies (PDAs) during last two years (2005-06 and 2006-07) which have been approved by this Ministry. No project has been received or sanctioned during the Current Financial Year (2007-08).

(b) The total assistance released to the PDAs during the last two years (2005-06 and 2006-07), including the bamboo plantation component, is Rs. 540.95 crores. No fund has been released so far during the Current Financial Year (2007-08).

[Translation]

Environmental/Forest Clearance to Avantibai Sagar Project

5287. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal with regard to the change of land use measuring 11.53 hectares of forest land of Narsinhpur district for the construction of Rani Avantibai Sagar Project is pending for environmental/forest clearance; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The proposal for diversion of forest land measuring 11.53 hectares of Narsinhpur district for the construction of Rani Avantibai Sagar Project has been accorded approval by the Competent Authority under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

Loss due to Parthenium

5288. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether various types of weeds including parthenium are causing loss of Rs. 20 crores hourly in the country;

(b) if so, the remedial efforts being made by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether any proposal has been received from the National Institute for Weed Science, Jabalpur for imparting training to the officers to destroy the weed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) The average crop losses due to various types of weeds including Parthenium has been estimated to be around 15-20% of the crop production, depending on agro-climatic conditions.

(b) The following efforts are being made by the Government to check the weed infestation in various crops in the country:-

- (i) Educating the farmers about cultural, mechanical and chemical methods of weed control through different Government extension agencies.
- (ii) Ensuring timely availability of quality herbicides for the control of weeds in all the States/UTs.
- (iii) Providing basic and strategic weed management technologies, through National Research Centre for Weed Science at Jabalpur.
- (iv) 22 Centres under All India Coordinated Research Project on Weed Control in different State Agricultural Universities provide location specific solutions for weed problems in different states.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However, National Research Centre for Weed Science (NRCWS), Jabalpur regularly impart trainings on limited scale to the scientists, state Government officials, progressive farmers, NGOs, etc. as part of its research extension activities. The Centre has also been regularly organizing Parthenium Awareness Week throughout the country and providing training to make people aware of the harmful effects of this weed and ways to manage it, during the last three years. NRCWS, Jabalpur has also implemented a project on management of parthenium through integrated approach, under the support programme of the Department of Biotechnology, Government of India.

[English]

Enhancement of Pension

5289. DR. RAJESH MISHRA:
SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

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

(a) whether the pensioners of Employees Provident Fund Scheme and Contributory Provident Fund who retired between 1993 to 2004 are getting very meagre amount as pension;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of persons drawing less than Rupees 500/- as pension and those between Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1000/- separately;

(c) the reasons for payment of such a small amount; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to enhance the pension of the said pensioners to make it commensurate with the cost of living?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) For the members of the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 (EPS) who joined the Scheme, on or after 16.11.1995, no minimum monthly members pension is prescribed. The amount of monthly members pension in such cases is computed in accordance with the following factors, namely:

Monthly Member Pension = $\frac{\text{Pensionable Salary} \times \text{Pensionable Service}}{70}$

70

As regards the members of the EPS, '95 who were also members of the erstwhile Employees' Family Pension Scheme, 1971, para 12 of the EPS, 95 provides the computation for past service benefits (of the service rendered before 16.11.1995); and the benefit of pensionable service rendered after 16.11.1995. Para 12 of the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 also provides for minimum pension for different periods of aggregate service rendered prior to and after 16.11.1995.

(b) The number of pensioners drawing less than Rs. 500/- and those drawing between Rs. 500/- and

Rs. 1000/- as pension is 6,83,210 and 6,60,931 respectively (as on 31.12.2006).

(c) The amount of pension is determined in accordance with the provisions of the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995.

(d) Enhancement of amount of pensionary benefit depends on the position of the Pension Fund. At present, no proposal for enhancement of pension is under consideration of the Government, as the actuarial valuation does not permit any increase.

[Translation]

Report on Child Exploitation 2007

5290. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the report on Child Exploitation 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether any estimate of the number of children engaged in hazardous and illegal occupation has been made; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) and (b) Government is not aware of any such report. However, Government has conducted a national level study on Child Abuse which was released on 09.04.2007. Major findings *inter-alia* includes physical and sexual abuse of the children and emotional abuse and girl child neglect.

(c) Government is committed to elimination of all forms of child abuse.

(d) and (e) Decennial census conducted by the Registrar-General of India is the most authentic source of data on working children. As per the 2001 census, the number of children working in hazardous occupations and processes is approximately 12 lakh.

[English]

Plantation of Eucalyptus

5291. SHRI K.C. PALLANISHAMY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of coverage under which Eucalyptus trees are grown in various parts of the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps to promote its plantation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Ministry of Environment and Forests monitors tree planting in the country against the annual Twenty Point Programme target in terms of two parameters only, namely area covered and seedlings planted. It does not monitor species-wise progress of plantation in the country.

(b) to (d) No, Sir. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has not taken steps to specifically promote the plantation of Eucalyptus species in the country. Under the National Afforestation Programme (NAP) being implemented by the Ministry, however, the choice of species to be planted in the project area is decided in consultation with the members of the village-level Joint Forest Management Committees, keeping in view the needs of the local community and the ecological factors.

Urea Scam

5292. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recovered the entire money lost in urea scam in 1996;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Union Government to recover the same; and

(d) the stage at which the matter stands presently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) Pursuant to ICC Tribunal rendering its final Award on 03-12-1996 in favour of NFL for an amount of around US\$ 40.69 million plus interest @ 5% on US\$ 37.62 million w.e.f. 14.11.1995, NFL has initiated recovery proceedings against M/s Karsan and its executives and associates in various countries/jurisdictions. Consequent thereto, an amount of Rs. 102 Lakhs (US\$ 225,940) has been recovered from the account of M/s Karsan in Geneva (Switzerland) and Rs. 6.0 Lakhs (US\$ 13,435) from Mr. & Mrs. Vepuris, New York, USA out of the defrauded amount. The balance amount is understood to have been transferred to the various accounts of Karsan's Executives, their relatives and associates in different countries.

(c) and (d) The matter of recovery is being monitored/ reviewed regularly in the Department of Fertilizers in consultation with NFL, Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs and Central Bureau of Investigation. NFL is pursuing recovery proceedings against these individuals in various countries viz. Switzerland, Monaco, Turkey, USA, Bahrain and Hyderabad (India) for recovery of identified amounts. In USA, the preliminary judgment awarding an amount of US\$ 2 million plus interest favouring NFL against Mr. & Mrs. Vepuris, Associates of M/s Karsan is under execution against their other identified assets including house property.

National Watershed Development Programmes

5293. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIIVAJIRAO:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the watershed schemes are being implemented by different Ministries;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring all Watershed Development Programmes under one umbrella to give focused attention to watershed development; and

(d) if so, the steps initiated by the Union Government thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Various watershed schemes are being implemented by Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Rural Development in the country.

(b) Following major watershed development schemes are currently under implementation by:

(I) Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)

1. National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA)
2. Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone Rivers (RVP&FPR)
3. Watershed Development Programme for Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSA).

(II) Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD)

1. Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)
2. Desert Development Programme (DDP)
3. Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP).

These specific programmes are being implemented by different Central Ministries under separate set of guidelines as the objectives, mandate and area of operation of these schemes vary. The schemes of MoA are mandated with enhancing agriculture production and productivity, whereas those of MoRD aim at development and maintenance of the natural resource base in rural areas for increased employment generation and socio-economic improvement.

(c) and (d) Government has already set up a National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) *vide* order dated 3rd November, 2006, to provide the much-needed knowledge inputs regarding systematic upgradation and management

of country's dryland and rainfed agriculture. The Authority is mandated to bring about convergence and synergy among the numerous ongoing programmes and shall advise, guide and monitor their progress. The Authority is a policy making and monitoring body charged with the role of examining guidelines of various existing schemes and to evolve common guidelines for all schemes of different Ministries including Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) for development of Rainfed / Dry land Farming Systems.

Cutting of Trees in Delhi

5294. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state;

(a) whether a large number of trees have been uprooted or cut in Delhi during the last five years;

(b) if so, the reasons for uprooting/cutting these trees;

(c) the policy of the Government concerning uprooting or cutting of trees;

(d) the number of saplings sown during the last five years and the number of those surviving as on date; and

(e) the measures taken to keep Delhi green and pollution free?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) A number of trees have been uprooted in Delhi during the last five years mainly for important developmental projects, like road widening, construction of flyovers, Delhi Metro Rail Corporation projects, High Capacity Bus System projects, etc. The trees have been permitted to be uprooted under the provisions of the Delhi Preservation of Trees Act, 1994.

(c) to (e) The information is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

(i) The Section 10 of Delhi Preservation of Trees Act, 1994 speaks about "Obligation to plant trees". This reads as under:

Every person, who is granted permission under this Act to fell or dispose of any tree, shall be bound to plant such number and kind of trees in the area from which

the tree is felled or disposed of by him under such permission as may be directed by the Tree Officer: Provided that the Tree Officer may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, permit lesser number of trees to be planted or trees to be planted in any different area or exempt any person from the obligation to plant or tend any tree.

(ii) Compensatory Plantation is done at the rate of ten trees for one tree to be felled and at the rate of five trees for one tree to be translocated by the User agency.

(iii) Number of saplings sown during the last five years are:

Year	Number of saplings planted	Number of saplings distributed free of cost for planting
2002-03	6.70 lakhs	2.46 lakhs
2003-04	8.44 lakhs	3.00 lakhs
2004-05	9.04 lakhs	4.26 lakhs
2005-06	10.17 lakhs	6.17 lakhs
2006-07	11.76 lakhs	6.71 lakhs

- Plantation has been done by different Departments, apart from Forest Department, like Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Delhi Development Authority, Eco Task Force, Public Works Department, Development Department, New Delhi Municipal Corporation, Central Public Works Department, Delhi Jal Board, Delhi Cantonment Board, etc.

- The exact survival has not been ascertained, however, ocular estimate is about sixty to seventy percent.

Measures taken to keep Delhi Green:

- Compensatory Plantation is done at the rate of ten trees for one tree to be felled and at the rate of five trees for one tree to be translocated by the user agency.

- The targets to different departments are assigned every year for enhancing the Tree Cover.

- * The Department distributes tree saplings free of cost to the public for plantation to cover most area under greenery with the involvement of public through Residents Welfare Associations, Kitchen Garden Associations, 452 Petrol Pumps, 70 Mother Dairies, 57 CNG Stations, etc.
- * A Battalion of 147 Jawans of Eco-Task Force of Territorial Army is also engaged for plantation and protection of the Bhatti Mines area of 2100 acres.
- * To create awareness among the masses, World Environment Day, World Forestry Day are celebrated every year with plantation activity, competition for children, etc.
- * School children of 1600 Eco Clubs undertake plantation drives.

Exploitation of Workers

5295. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite a ban on child labour, the bidi and carpet industries thrive on exploiting women and children in various parts of the country as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated April 28, 2007;

(b) if so, the number of such cases came to the notice of the Government during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government on each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) Government has prohibited the employment of children below the age of 14 years in 15 hazardous Occupations and 57 processes under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 which includes the bidi and carpet industry also.

(b) State Governments are appropriate Governments for implementation of the provisions of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 for the areas coming under their jurisdiction. Details of the number of inspections conducted, violations detected and prosecutions launched during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Appropriate action is taken by the State Governments against the employers violating the provisions of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of State / UT	No. of Inspections conducted			No. of Violations detected			No. of Prosecutions launched		
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Is. U.T.	9	23	*	0	23	*	0	0	*
2.	Andhra Pradesh	29355	14736	11220	16395	9211	8099	4870	1212	6124
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	36	199	199	0	13	13	24	11	11
4.	Assam	1888	497	*	38	48	*	12	0	*
5.	Bihar	36835	22800	19984	5431	4332	3488	385	259	147
6.	Chandigarh U.T.	1985	251	1427	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	966	1427	*	0	0	*	1	4	*
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli U.T.	670	0	77	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9.	Daman and Diu U.T.	310	405	380	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi U.T.	1017	1400	*	209	243	*	66	74	*
11.	Goa	218	147	387	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	323	47	2560	177	320	1219	29	106	23
13.	Haryana	2830	1200	1136	42	40	0	38	13	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1749	1096	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2393	2600	2180	9	2	19	9	2	19
16.	Jharkhand	4086	3355	*	444	528	*	76	612	*
17.	Karnataka	17427	16253	27601	1508	1434	2405	2781	612	1078
18.	Kerala	1140	4414	5874	29	22	20	0	1	1
19.	Lakshadweep U.T.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1101	5319	5360	28	54	37	28	54	37
21.	Maharashtra	13170	27228	*	124	70	*	17	32	*
22.	Manipur	134	244	241	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	205	229	662	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	6681	5750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Orissa	163	239	*	162	177	*	3	5	*
27.	Pondicherry U.T.	12497	17494	3262	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	4389	1320	*	36	2	*	35	2	*
29.	Rajasthan	3603	2832	3350	8	12	0	0	7	13
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	185	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	156811	145745	69498	670	1609	173	302	590	244
32.	Tripura	336	844	898	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	8496	3	1926	860	0	246	399	31	19
34.	Uttaranchal	2589	847	2178	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	West Bengal	10726	6517	5000	172	96	78	0	0	0
Total		324118	285461	165400	26342	18236	15797	9076	3812	7716

* Reports are pending from the State Governments.

Workers' Bank

5296. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has agreed to consider a suggestion made at the Indian Labour Conference (ILC) to set up a "Workers' Bank" where to Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) and other deductions of workers could be deposited for better returns;

(b) if so, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken to set up "Workers' Bank"; and

(c) the amount lying in the EPF and other PF deposits which can be put in "Workers' Bank" for better returns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) to (c) The Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund in its 178th meeting held on 27.01.2007 has referred the issue of "Workers' Bank" to a committee constituted to examine the feasibility of giving shape to "Workers' Capital Trust" in the Ministry of Labour & Employment,

Rights of Workmen

5297. SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received the labour research report of the V.V. Giri National Labour Institute on Central Government's workers;

(b) if so, the salient features of the report; and

(c) the action taken to safeguard the trade union rights of the workmen in IT sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) The Trade Unions Act, 1926 is applicable to IT Sector employees. The Act is administered by the State Governments concerned.

Overcharging by Hotels

5298. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether many big hotels/restaurants in various parts of the country are charging exorbitant rates for packaged drinking water and other food items from their customers;

(b) if so, whether the Government has conducted any study to ascertain the extent of higher rates being charged by these establishments over the fixed maximum retail price;

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

(d) the action taken against such offenders; and

(e) the remedial steps taken to check overcharging by such establishments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) Yes Sir. Some instances have been reported.

(b) and (c) No such study has been conducted by the Central Government.

(d) and (e) Action is taken by the enforcement authorities of States/UTs as per provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measure Act, 1976 and the Rules made thereunder. As per information available from States/UTs, 497 cases have been booked, of which 300 cases have been compounded, 8 cases have been filed in court and remaining are under process.

[Translation]

Demand of Petro Chemicals

5299. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state?

(a) the demand and availability of petrochemicals recorded during the last three years;

(b) the production capacity and the actual production of Petrochemicals cracker complexes during the said period;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up new complexes;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the imports and exports of Petrochemicals recorded during the said period; and

(f) the funds provided to the petrochemicals sector during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) Demand and Availability of Petrochemicals are as follows:

Unit in Thousand tonnes			
Products	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Polymers			
Demand Projections *	4592	5141	5760
Availability (domestic production + Imports)	4949	5192	5490
Synthetic Fibre			
Demand Projections	1971	2096	2229
Availability (domestic production + Imports)	2023	2067	2068
Synthetic Rubber			
Demand Projections	169	184	203
Availability (domestic production + Imports)	266	307	350
Surfactant Intermediate			
Demand Projections	486	526	569
Availability (domestic production + Imports)	456	498	551

Demand for petrochemicals has been derived from the petrochemicals consumption in the various end use sectors namely, plastic processed articles in case of polymers, textiles in case of synthetic fibre, automobile tyre and non-tyre applications in case of rubber and detergents/surfactants in case of surfactant intermediates. The demand for petrochemicals is arrived on the past

consumption data with a projected growth rate.

(b) Polymers, Synthetic Fibre Intermediates and Synthetic Rubbers are manufactured in the petrochemicals Cracker complexes. The Capacity and Production of Polymers, Synthetic Fibre Intermediates and Synthetic Rubber are as follows:

Unit: Thousand Tons

Product	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Polymers			
Capacity	2945	2945	2945
Production	3319	3380	3198
Synthetic Fibre Intermediate			
Capacity	514	514	582
Production	699	756	738
Synthetic Rubber			
Capacity	50	50	50
Production	64	67	72

(c) and (d) Petrochemicals industry is deregulated and delicensed. Government has approved, during the year 2006-07, Assam Gas Cracker Project at Lepetkata, District, Dibrugarh, Assam with Gas Authority of India as the lead promoter, with equity arrangement of GAIL 70%, Oil India Ltd., 10%, Numaligarh Refinery 10% and Assam State Industrial Development Corporation (Government of Assam 10%). The Project will produce Polypropylene (PP) 60,000 TPA and High Density Polyethylene (HDPE)/Linear Low Density Polyethylene (LLDPE) 220,000 TPA.

(e) Import and Export of Petrochemicals are as follows:

Unit: Thousand Tons

Product	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Commodity Polymers			
Imports	450	416	732
Export	843	1015	695
Synthetic Fibre			
Imports	140	172	145
Export	139	175	171
Synthetic Rubber			
Imports	179	210	240
Export	8	7	22
Surfactant Intermediate			
Imports	3	10	6
Export	42	67	108

(f) Manufacturing of petrochemicals is delicensed and deregulated industry. No fund has been provided during the years 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07.

*[English]***Investment by SAIL in Kerala**

5300. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has approached the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) to invest in the Steel Complex Limited, a Kerala based Steel Public Sector Undertaking; and

(b) if so, the response of SAIL thereto so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (DR. AKHILESH DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) team has visited the Steel Complex Ltd. (SCL), Calicut, Kerala to study the existing facilities and have held discussions with plant engineers.

*[Translation]***Achievements under Lift-Irrigation**

5301. SHRI V. K. THUMMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated, released and utilized for the promotion of lift irrigation during the Tenth plan, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the target fixed and success achieved thereunder during the same period, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the funds allocated for lift irrigation during the Eleventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[English]***Fertilizer Outlets in Orissa**

5302. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fertilizer outlets operating in Orissa at present;

(b) whether the Government of Orissa has requested the Union Government to increase the fertilizer outlets in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) About 20,439 fertilizer outlets are in operation in Orissa, at present.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Promotion of Bamboo

5303. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the project proposals received from various States for promotion of Bamboo and its growth under National Bamboo Mission; and

(b) the number of such proposals forwarded/cleared by the Planning Commission during each of the last two years, State-wise;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Bamboo Mission for implementation across the country during the year 2006-07. Altogether 14 proposals were received in this Department from the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland (2 proposals), Orissa, Rajasthan,

Sikkim, Tripura, Uttarakhand and West Bengal for promotion of Bamboo during 2006-07. These proposals were duly considered by the National Steering Committee of the Mission in its meetings held on 27th February and 19 March, 2007 and approved the same. The proposals involve various components namely nurseries, area expansion, human resource development, pest and disease management, micro-irrigation, etc.

Fruits and Vegetable Trade

5304. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India produces 11 percent of world vegetable and 15 percent of fruits at 53-63 percent of global price but its share in global fruits and vegetable trade is just 1.7 percent and 0.5 percent respectively;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the recent World Bank report on India's fruits and vegetable trade; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) As per production database of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) for the year 2005, India's share in global production of vegetables and fruits was about 9.2% and 10.47% respectively and the share in global export of vegetables and fruits was about 3.72% and 0.36% respectively.

(c) and (d) The World Bank report titled "From Competition at Home to Competing Abroad: A Case Study of India's Horticulture" looks at world trade in horticultural products, and examines India's trade policy for a select group of commodities. The Report was presented and discussed in the Ministry of Agriculture on 22 December, 2005 and it was felt that some of the findings in the report needed further validation. The final report has not been received.

Environmental Clearance to Steel Projects

5305. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals for setting up of steel projects in Orissa pending for the forest and environmental clearance;

(b) whether any of these projects are being set up in the reserve forest area; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) There are thirteen proposals for setting up of steel projects in Orissa pending for environmental clearance under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006. As per the information submitted by the project authorities, of these projects, only one project proposed for its expansion is involved about 43.407 Ha. in the village forest (Gramya Jungle) in the Sambalpur forest division for which a proposal has already been submitted by the project authorities to the State Government of Orissa for approval.

No proposal for setting up of steel projects in Orissa is pending for forest clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

[*Translation*]

Production of Polymers

5306. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state?

(a) the demand, supply, consumption and production of polymers recorded in the country during the last three years and thereafter;

(b) whether the per capita consumption of polymers in India is one of the lowest in the world:

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to increase the production and per capita consumption of polymers; and the funds released for said sector during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) Demand, Supply, Production and Consumption of Polymers are as follows:

(In thousand tons)

Products	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
POLYMERS			
Demand*	4592	5141	4852
Supply (domestic production + Imports)	4949	5192	5490
Production	4499	4776	4768
Consumption (domestic Production + Imports—Exports)	4106	4177	4795

Demand for petrochemicals has been derived from the petrochemicals consumption in the various end use sectors of plastic processed articles. The demand for petrochemicals is arrived on the past consumption data with a projected growth rate.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. Per capita consumption in India is 4.5 kgs as against the world average of 25 kgs. Petrochemicals Sector is deregulated and delicensed. The

role of the Government is as a facilitator. Government through appropriate policy environment is encouraging investment in petrochemical sector and promoting value addition in the downstream plastic processing and usage in thrust areas.

(d) Manufacturing of polymers is delicensed and deregulated industry. No fund has been released during the last three years.

*[English]***Utilisation of Drought Relief Funds**

5307. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI:

SHRI KISHANBAHI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of drought relief funds utilized by the State Governments during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether any complaint regarding misuse of said funds by the State Governments has been received;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the said period and the action taken thereon;

(d) whether the Government has formulated a drought manual for the States which are facing persistent droughts;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the extent to which drought affected States has been benefited thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry for overseeing the operation of relief schemes i.e. Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF), for providing assistance in the wake of natural calamities including drought. The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) to (f) It is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments concerned to take necessary measures in the wake of drought. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the States with financial and logistic support. Most of the State Governments have Relief Code or Scarcity Manual for specifically dealing with droughts.

Use of Bio-control Agents for Pest Management

5308. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the use of bio-control agents in controlling crop pests have emerged as an important eco-safe alternative for the management of pests and diseases in agriculture;

(b) if so, whether due to lack of awareness farmers are still to adopt it in a major way;

(c) whether any special publicity scheme for farmers has been launched by Government for adopting bio-control agents for pest management; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and other steps taken or being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) Bio-control agents are emerging as an important component of Integrated Pest Management which is the cardinal Principle of Pest Control. Though they are eco-safe products, can not be a complete alternative to chemical pesticides.

(c) and (d) To promote biological control as an important component of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Government of India is implementing a Scheme "Strengthening & Modernization of Pest Management Approach in India" since 1991-92. Under this, 31 Central IPM Centres are functioning with the objectives of pest/disease monitoring, production and release of bio-control agents/bio-pesticides, conservation of bio-control agents and Human Resource Development in IPM. The use of bio-control agents is promoted through awareness creation among farmers/State extension functionaries by organizing series of Farmers Field Schools. Since 1994-95 to 2005-06, CIPMCs have produced and released 25385 millions of bio-control agents in the farmers' fields covering an area of 77.88 lakh hectares.

For promotion of biological control, Government of India is providing Grants-in-aid to States/UTs/NGOs for setting up of production facilities of biological control agents.

Hybrid Corn Seeds

5309. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the hybrid corn seeds "Decalbo" supplied by Monsanto to farmers of Andhra Pradesh has failed to give higher yield than the conventional seeds, as has been published by the company;

(b) if so, the reasons for failure of the formulation; and

(c) the manner in which the Government proposes to compensate the farmers who have suffered losses as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) It has been reported by Government of Andhra Pradesh that complaints were received about poor performance of Maize Hybrids DECALBO (pinnacle) from farmers of Mahbubnagar and Karimnagar Districts. The failure has occurred due to Non-synchronization of anthesis and pollination. The seed setting was poor and there was loss in yield. On the basis of reports of the teams of scientists compensation of Rs.16.16 lakh and Rs.13.5 lakh was paid to the farmers of Mahbubnagar and Karimnagar districts respectively.

Publication on Quality Standards

5310. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION please to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently released a publication entitled 'Indian Standards' developed by the Bureau of Indian Standard regarding quick 'Methods for Detection of Adulterants/Contaminants in Common Food Products';

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

(c) the response received by the said publication so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) BIS has published an Indian Standard IS 15642 (Parts 1 and 2):2006 titled 'Quick Methods for Detection of Adulterants/Contaminants in Common Food Products'.

(b) The standard includes methods involving visual examination, physical methods and certain chemical methods for detecting food adulteration and contamination. The objective for development of such a standard is to promote consumer awareness regarding the quality of the food and alertness to detect common type of food adulteration.

(c) This standard is for the guidance of the consumers.

Strategy for Agricultural Development

5311. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has devised State-wise strategies for agricultural development in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any efforts are being made to make special arrangements for the people of backwards, tribals, hilly and rural areas of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) Government has worked out a strategy for accelerating growth in agriculture and allied sector in the country. The Government has taken a number of initiatives to improve the agriculture sector in the country. These, *inter-alia*, include the announcement of credit policy, which envisaged increasing flow of credit to agriculture sector. Government has approved a package for revival of cooperative credit structure. National Horticulture Mission (NHM) has been launched for development of horticulture and during 2006-07 eighteen states and two Union Territories were covered under the NHM. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Macro Management is being implemented to ensure that central assistance is spent on focused and specific interventions for the development of agriculture in States. The scheme provides sufficient flexibility to the States to pursue the programmes on the basis of their regional priorities.

(c) and (d) Higher subsidy/special assistance under some scheme to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/

small/marginal farmers are being given. In order to harness the potential of the horticulture in the hilly areas, the Government of India has sanctioned a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Technology Mission for Integrated Development of horticulture in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

Revival of IDPL

5312. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) has recommended Rs. 3760 crores for revival of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Govt. has agreed to waive Rs. 2600 crores of the company's liability;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of total loss suffered by IDPL during 2006-07; and

(f) the names of the units of IDPL identified for revival?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (d) Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) has recommended revival of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL). The recommendation of BRPSE inter-alia involves cash assistance of Rs. 361 crores in the form of interest bearing bridge loan and non-cash assistance of Rs. 2861.76 crores in the form of waiver of loan/interest/guarantee fee subject to IDPL achieving projected physical and financial targets.

The recommendations of BRPSE are being placed before Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) for decision.

(e) IDPL has since reported that it is likely to achieve operating profit of Rs.1 crore during 2006-07. The figure is subject to audit.

(f) All the units of IDPL i.e. Rishikesh, Hyderabad, Gurgaon, IDPL (TN) and Bihar Drugs & Organic Chemicals Ltd., Muzaffarpur are proposed to be revived.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay, I do not think that the House can function in this manner. The House stands adjourned till 12 noon. I am sorry.

11.22 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Twelve of the Clock.*

12.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6413/2007)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): On behalf of Shri A.K. Antony, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bharat Electronics Limited and the Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence, for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6414/2007)

- (2) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bharat Dynamics Limited and the Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence, for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6415/2007)

- (3) Memorandum of Understanding between the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited and the Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence, for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6416/2007)

- (4) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bharat Earth Movers Limited and the Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence, for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6417/2007)

- (5) Memorandum of Understanding between the Mazagon Dock Limited and the Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence, for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6418/2007)

- (6) Memorandum of Understanding between the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited and the Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence, for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6419/2007)

- (7) Memorandum of Understanding between the Goa Shipyard Limited and the Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence, for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6420/2007)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): On behalf of Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—
- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6421/2007)

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6422/2007)

- (2) A copy of the Annual Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 2007-2008 under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6423/2007)

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003:—

- (i) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Recruitment, Control and Service Conditions of Staff) Regulations, 2007 published in Notification No. 2/2(1)/2006-CERC in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 2007.

- (ii) The Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity to the Grid) Regulations, 2007 published in Notification No. 12/X/STD (CONN)/GM/CEA in Gazette of India dated the 9th March, 2007.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6424/2007)

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 59 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001.

- (i) The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Form of Annual Statement of Accounts and Records) Rules, 2007 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 173(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th March, 2007.

- (ii) The Energy Conservation (the form and manner for submission of report on the status of energy consumption by the designated consumers) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 174(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th March, 2007.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6425/2007)

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under sections 14 and 18 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001.

(i) S.O. 318(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th March 2007 directing designated consumers to designate or appoint energy manger, etc and "Energy Conservation the form and manner for submission of report on the status of energy consumption by the designated consumers) Rules, 2007.

(ii) S.O. 394(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th March 2007 making certain alterations in the list of Energy Intensive Industries and other establishments mentioned in the in the Schedule of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6426/2007)

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005, along with Audited Accounts,

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005.

(7) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6427/2007)

MR. SPEAKER: Item No. 5, Shri Suresh Pachauri— not present.

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6429/2007)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): Sir, on behalf of Prof. Saif-un-din Soz, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

(1) Memorandum of Understanding between the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Water Resources for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6430/2007)

(2) Memorandum of Understanding between the Water and Power Consultancy Services (I) Limited and the Ministry of Water Resources for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6431/2007)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6432/2007)

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National School of Drama, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National School of Drama, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6433/2007)

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Allahabad Museum Society, Allahabad, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Allahabad Museum Society, Allahabad, for the year 2005-2006.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6434/2007)

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6435/2007)

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2005-2006.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6436/2007)

Sir, shall I lay the Statement listed at Sl. No.34 in my name?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No. I am sorry. I could not understand what you were saying. You do so when your turn comes. Some hon. Members are not following any turn. You do not do it before your turn!

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): On behalf of Shri Oscar Fernandes, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Apprenticeship (Amendment) Rules, 2007 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 293(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 2007 under sub-section (3) of section 37 of the Apprentices Act, 1961.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6437/2007)

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 6D of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952:—

- (i) The Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Scheme, 2007 published in Notification No. S.O. 380(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th March, 2007.

- (ii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Scheme, 2007 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 228(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd March, 2007.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6438/2007)

- (3) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 1190(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th July, 2006 specifying the

establishments mentioned therein employing twenty or more persons as the class of establishments to which the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 shall apply with effect from the 27th July, 2006, issued under sub-section (3) of section 1 of the said Act, together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. S.O. 206 dated the 20th January, 2007.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reason for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6439/2007)

- (5) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, along with Accounts.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6440/2007)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): On behalf of Shri Praful Patel, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety Lucknow, for the year 2005-06, under section 10 of the Railways Act, 1989.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6441/2007)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Madras Fertilizers Limited and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6442/2007)

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6443/2007)

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the National Fertilizers Limited and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6444/2007)

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Projects and Development India Limited and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6445/2007)

- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals India Limited and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6446/2007)

- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6447/2007)

- (vii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6448/2007)

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2005-2006.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6449/2007)

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited, Dibrugarh, for the year 2005-2006.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited, Dibrugarh, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6450/2007)

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, Kochi, for the year 2005-2006.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, Kochi, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6451/2007)

- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6452/2007)

- (e) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Fertilizers Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.

- (ii) Annual Report of the National Fertilizers Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts and comments

of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (3) Five statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6453/2007)

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.

- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6454/2007)

- (6) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report of Audited Account of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, for the years 2002-2003, 2003-2004, 2004-2005 and 2005-2006 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the respective accounting years.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 6455/2007)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): Sir, 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 2000-2001.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Kerala Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2000-2001, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6456/2007)

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Gujarat State Seeds Corporation Limited, Gandhinagar, for the year 2005-2006.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Gujarat State Seed Corporation Limited, Gandhinagar for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6457/2007)

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 2005-2006.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6458/2007)

- (3) A copy of the Annual Account (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Agricultural University, Imphal, Manipur for the year 1998-1999, 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 6459/2007)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following

Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 31 of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986:—

- (1) The Consumer Protection (Second Amendment) Rules, 2006 published in Notification No. GS.R. 462(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th August, 2006.
- (2) The Consumer Protection (Third Amendment) Rules, 2006 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 637(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th October, 2006.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6460/2007)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts,
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6461/2007)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—
 - (i) G.S.R. 284(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th April 2007 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 21/2002-Cus., dated the 1st March 2002.

- (ii) G.S.R. 292(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th April 2007 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 21/2002-Cus., dated the 1st March 2002.

- (iii) G.S.R. 257(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th March 2007 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 89/2005-Cus., dated the 4th October, 2005.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6462/2007)

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (7) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975:—

- (i) G.S.R. 288(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th April 2007 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose final anti dumping duty on imports of White Portland Cement, originating in or exported from UAE and Iran, at the rates recommended by the designated authority in the Sunset Review Findings.

- (ii) G.S.R. 291(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th April 2007 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose final anti dumping duty on imports into India of Dry Cell Batteries, originating in or exported, from the People's Republic of China.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6463/2007)

- (3) A copy of the Income Tax (Third amendment) Rules, 2007 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 455(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 2007 under of section 296 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6464/2007)

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:—

- (i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Manner of Service of Summons and Notices issued by the Board) (Amendment)

Regulations, 2007 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD/DOP/2232/2007 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd April 2007.

- (ii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Regulatory Fee on Stock Exchanges) Regulations, 2006 published in Notification No. S.O. 2097(E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th December, 2006.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6465/2007)

- (5) A copy of the Notification No. SEBI/LAD/DOP/1727/2007 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd February 2007 containing Corrigendum to the Notification No. S.O. 1950(E) dated the 13th November, 2006 issued under Securities Contracts Regulations 2006.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6466/2007)

- (6) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6467/2007)

- (7) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under article 151(1) of the Constitution:—

- (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (No. 1 of 2007)—Civil and Postal Department—(Performance Audit) for the year ended the March, 2006.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6468/2007)

- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (Civil)—(No. 2 of 2007)—Transaction Audit Observations for the year ended the March, 2006.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6469/2007)

- (iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (Civil)—(No. 3 of 2007)—Autonomous Bodies for the year ended the March, 2006.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6470/2007)

- (iv) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (Defence Services)—(No. 5 of 2007)—Air Force and Navy for the year ended the March, 2006.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6471/2007)

- (v) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (No.2 of 2007)—Scientific Departments (Performance Audit) for the year ended the March, 2006.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6472/2007)

- (vi) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (No.7 of 2007)—Indirect Taxes (Customs, Central Excise and Service Tax) for the year ended the March, 2006.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6473/2007)

- (vii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (No. 8 of 2007)—(Direct Taxes) for the year ended the March, 2006.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6474/2007)

- (viii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (No. 7 of 2007)—Indirect Taxes Customs, Central Excise and Service Tax (Performance Audit) for the year ended the March, 2006.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT— 6475/2007)

- (ix) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (Defence Services)—(No. 4 of 2007)—Army and Ordnance Factories, for the year ended the March, 2006.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6476/2007)

- (x) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (Defence Services)—(No. 4 of 2007)—Army and Ordnance Factories (Performance Audit) for the year ended the March, 2006.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6477/2007)

- (xi) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (Civil)—(No. 3 of 2007)—Autonomous Bodies (Performance Audit) for the year ended the March, 2006.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6478/2007)

- (xii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (Defence Services)—(No. 5 of 2007)—Air Force and Navy (Performance Audit) for the year ended the March, 2006.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT —6479/2007)

- (xiii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (No. 8 of 2007)—(Direct Taxes)—Performance Audit for the year ended the March, 2006.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6480/2007)

- (xiv) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (Railways)—(No. 6 of 2007)—Transaction Audit—for the year ended the March, 2006.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6481/2007)

- (xv) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (Railways)—(No. 6 of 2007)—Performance Audit for the year ended the March, 2006.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6482/2007)

- (xvi) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (Railways)—(No. 11 of 2007)—IT Audit for the year ended the March, 2006.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6483/2007)

- (xvii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (No. 1 of 2007)—Account of the Union Government for the year ended the March, 2006.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6484/2007)

- (8) A copy of the Union Government—Finance Accounts for the year 2005-2006 (Hindi and English versions).

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6485/2007)

- (9) A copy of the Union Government—Appropriation Accounts (Civil) for the year 2005-2006 (Hindi and English versions).

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6486/2007)

- (10) A copy of the Union Government—Appropriation Accounts (Postal Services) for the year 2005-2006 (Hindi and English versions).

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6487/2007)

- (11) A copy of the Union Government—Appropriation Accounts of Defence Services for the year 2005-2006 (Hindi and English versions).

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6488/2007)

- (12) A copy of the Indian Railways—Appropriation Accounts—Part-I—Review Accounts—for the year 2005-2006 (Hindi and English versions).

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6489/2007)

- (14) A copy of the Indian Railways—Appropriation Accounts—Part-II (Detailed) Appropriation Accounts (Annexure-G) for the year 2005-2006.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6489/2007)

- (15) A copy of the statement (Hindi and English versions) of the Market Borrowings by Central Government during the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6490/2007)

- (16) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 357(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th March, 2007 containing Corrigendum to the Notification No. S.O. 1961(E) dated the 14th November, 2006 issued under Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6491/2007)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): Mr. Speaker Sir, on behalf of Shri S. Regupathy, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952.

(i) Report of the Justice R. J. Kochar, Commission of Inquiry into the Collapse of Damanganga River Bridge linking Nani Daman and Moti Daman on 28th August, 2003.

(ii) Memorandum of action taken on the above Report.

- (2) Statement ((Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6492/2007)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): On behalf of Shrimati Kanti Singh, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) Memorandum of Understanding between the Engineering Projects (India) Limited and the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6493/2007)

- (2) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bharat Yantra Nigam Limited and the Ministry of Heavy Industry, for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6494/2007)

- (3) Memorandum of Understanding between the National Instruments Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6495/2007)

- (4) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6496/2007)

- (5) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6497/2007)

- (6) Memorandum of Understanding between the Andrew Yule and Company Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6498/2007)

- (7) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Salts Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6499/2007)

- (8) Memorandum of Understanding between the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6500/2007)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development, Almora, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development, Almora, for the year 2005-2006.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT— 6501/2007)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): Mr. Speaker Sir, 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 Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2002-2003.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2002-2003 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT— 6502/2007)

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the U.P. Projects Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 2003-2004.

- (ii) Annual Report of the U.P. Projects Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 2003-2004 along with 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— 6503/2007)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6504/2007)

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6505/2007)

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Indian Oil Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6506/2007)

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Balmer Lawrie and Company Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6507/2007)

- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Biecco Lawrie Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6508/2007)

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Engineers India Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6509/2007)

(2) 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 Oil India Limited, Dibrugarh, for the year 2005-2006.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Oil India Limited, Dibrugarh, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6510/2007)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (DR. AKHILESH DAS): 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 Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2005-2006.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2005-2006 along with 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—6511/2007)

12.05 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report a message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Friday, the 4th May, 2007 adopted the following motion in regard to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do elect one Member of the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancy caused by the demise of Shri Chittabrata Majumdar on the 20th February, 2007 and resolves that the House do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, one Member from among the Members of the House to the said Joint Committee to fill the vacancy."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, Shri P.R. Rajan, Member, Rajya Sabha has been duly elected to the said Joint Committee.'

12.05½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Twenty-second Report

[English]

MD. SALIM (Calcutta-North East): I beg to present the Twenty-second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Urban Development (2006-2007) on the subject "Directorate of Printing" of the Ministry of Urban Development.

12.06 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Twenty-seventh to Thirtieth Reports

[English]

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvatipuram): I beg to present a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Rural Development:

- (1) Twenty-Seventh Report on Demands for Grants (2007-2008) of the Department of Land Resources (Ministry of Rural Development);
- (2) Twenty-Eighth Report on Demands for Grants (2007-2008) of the Department of Drinking Water Supply (Ministry of Rural Development);

- (3) Twenty-Ninth Report on Demands for Grants (2007-2008) of the Department of Rural Development (Ministry of Rural Development); and
- (4) Thirtieth Report on Demands for Grants (2007-2008) of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

12.06½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL

(I) Twenty Sixth Report

[Translation]

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on the subject "Review of Performance of Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL)" of the Ministry of Steel.

12.07 hrs.

(II) Statements

[Translation]

DR. SATYANARAYAN JAITIYA (Ujjain): Mr. Speaker sir, I beg to lay on the Table (Hindi and English versions) of the Statements showing further follow up action by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapters I and V of the following Action Taken Reports of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel (Fourteenth Lok Sabha):

- (1) Twelfth Report on Demands for Grants (2005-2006) of the Ministry of Mines;
- (2) Thirteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2005-2006) of the Ministry of Steel;
- (3) Eighteenth Report on the Subject "Manpower Planning, Utilization of Machinery and Outsourcing in Coal India Ltd." of the Ministry of Coal; and
- (4) Twentieth Report on Demands for Grants (2006-2007) of the Ministry of Coal.

12.07½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT, TOURISM AND CULTURE

One Hundred and Eleventh to One Hundred and Twentieth Reports

[English]

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (Dharwad North): I beg to lay on the table a copy of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture:—

- (1) One Hundred and Eleventh Report on the Action taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in its One Hundred and Second Report on Demands for Grants (2006-07) of Department of Road Transport & Highways;
- (2) One Hundred and Twelfth Report on the Action taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in its One Hundred and Third Report on Demands for Grants (2006-07) of Department of Culture;
- (3) One Hundred and Thirteenth Report on the Action taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in its One Hundred and Fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2006-07) of Department of Tourism;
- (4) One Hundred and Fourteenth Report on the Action taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in its One Hundred and Fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2006-07) of Department of Shipping;
- (5) One Hundred and Fifteenth Report on the Action taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in its One Hundred and Sixth Report on Demands for Grants (2006-07) of Ministry of Civil Aviation;
- (6) One Hundred and Sixteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2007-08) of Ministry of Civil Aviation;

- (7) One Hundred and Seventeenth Report on Demands for Grants (2007-08) of Department of Shipping;
- (8) One Hundred and Eighteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2007-08) of Department of Road Transport and Highways;
- (9) One Hundred and Nineteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2007-08) of Ministry of Tourism; and
- (10) One Hundred and Twentieth Report on Demands for Grants (2007-08) of Ministry of Culture.

12.08 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE

Nineteenth and Twentieth Reports

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice:

- (1) Nineteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2007-08) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions; and
- (2) Twentieth Report on Demands for Grants (2007-08) of the Ministry of Law & Justice.

12.08½ hrs

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (I) Status of Implementation of recommendations contained in the 9th report of Standing Committee on Agriculture on Demands for Grants (2005-2006) pertaining to the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): I beg to lay a

*Laid on the Table and also placed in the Library. See No. LT—8512/2007.

statement on the status of the recommendations contained in the Ninth Report of Standing Committee on Agriculture (2005-06) in pursuance of the Direction 73-A of Hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha issued vide Lok Sabha Bulletin-Part-II, dated September 1, 2004.

The Standing Committee on Agriculture examined the Demands for Grants of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) for the year 2005-06 and presented to Lok Sabha on 20.04.2005. The report contained 19 recommendations. The action taken replies of the Government were sent to the Committee on 19th July, 2005.

The present status of the recommendations of PSCA is indicated in the statement enclosed.

- (II) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the '15th report of Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution pertaining to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): I beg to lay this statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fifteenth Report of Standing Committee of Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution, Department of Food and Public Distribution in pursuance of Rule 389 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha, issued by the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha vide Lok Sabha Bulletin-Part-II, dated 1st September, 2004.

The statement indicating the action taken/status of all the recommendations contained in respect of the above report of the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution, Department of Food and Public Distribution is annexed separately. It may please be noted that the Fifteenth Report contains 11 recommendations. These recommendations of the Committee have been examined carefully by the Ministry

of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Department of Food and Public Distribution. The details of recommendations which has been accepted/partially accepted/not accepted is given as under:-

Total No. of recommendations	Accepted	Partially accepted	Not accepted
11	5	5	1

The reason(s) for non-acceptance in respect of one recommendation and partial acceptance in respect of 5 recommendations have been explained in the col. No. 4 of the statement which may be seen at pages 3-6, 9-12.

The action taken replies in respect of this report has been sent to the Committee on 12.4.2007.

- (III) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 17th report of Standing Committee on Coal and Steel*

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): Mr. Speaker Sir, I am making this statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Seventeenth Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) in pursuance of the direction 73-A of the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha vide Lok Sabha Bulletin—Part II dated the 1st September, 2004.

The Seventeenth Report is based on the recommendations contained in the Thirteenth Report. After taking into consideration the Action Taken Report of the Government on the Thirteenth Report the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel presented the 17th Report to the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 23rd May, 2006. A Statement on Implementation status on the recommendations contained in Thirteenth Report was made by me in both the Houses of Parliament during the last winter session, 2006.

The Action Taken Report on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Seventeenth Report of the Committee had been sent to the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on the 5th October, 2006.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. LT—6513/2007.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in the Library. See No. LT— 6514/2007

The present status of implementation of the various recommendations made by the Committee in its Seventeenth Report is indicated in the annexure of my Statement, which is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha. I would not like to take the valuable time of the House to read out all the contents of this Annexure. I would request that this may be considered as read.

- (iv) **Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 178th, 180th and 190th reports of Standing Committee on Industry pertaining to the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): I beg to lay a statement attached herewith, on the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 178th, 180th and 190th Reports of Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry in pursuance of the Directions issued by the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha vide Parliamentary Bulletin-Part-II, dated September 1, 2004.

Action has been completed/initiated in respect of the various recommendations. The action taken notes giving details of the action taken against each of the recommendations have already been submitted to the Committee on 18th September, 2006, 8th November, 2006 and 15th January, 2007 respectively.

- (v) **Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Eighteenth report of Standing Committee on Rural Development on Demands for Grants (2006-2007) pertaining to the Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development****

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am making this statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Eighteenth Report of

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. LT—6515/2007.

** Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. LT—6516/2007

the Standing Committee on Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) (2006-07) (14th Lok Sabha) in pursuance of the Direction of the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha vide Lok Sabha Bulletin-Part-II dated September 01, 2004.

The Eighteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development (14th Lok Sabha) was presented to the Lok Sabha on 18th May, 2006. The Report relates to the examination of Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) for the year 2006-07. Action Taken Report on the recommendations/observations contained in the report of the Committee was sent to the Standing Committee on Rural Development on 26th September, 2006.

There are 43 recommendations made by the Committee in the said report where action is called for on the part of the Government. These recommendations mainly pertain to the issues concerning the schemes for generation of self-employment and wage employment, provision of housing to rural poor, rural roads, monitoring of implementation of rural development programmes and other quality inputs such as assistance for strengthening of District Rural Development Agency Administration, training and research, human resource development, development of voluntary action etc. for proper implementation of the programmes.

The present status of implementation of the various recommendations made by the Committee is indicated in Annexure to my Statement, which is laid on the Table of the House. I would request that this may be considered as read.

- (vi) **Status of implementation of recommendations contained in 169th report of Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2006-2007) pertaining to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): I beg to lay a statement in pursuance of Direction No. 73A of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha issued vide Lok Sabha Bulletin, Part-II, dated 1st September, 2004

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. LT—6516/2007

to inform the esteemed House about the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 169th Report on the recommendations contained in the 156th Report of Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests. This report relates to the consideration of the Demands for Grants of Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) for the year 2006-07. The Committee reviewed the progress made by DSIR during the reporting period and considered the Demands for Grants (2006-07) in detail.

The Committee, while reviewing the working and considering the detailed Demands for Grants of DSIR, analyzed the Demands for Grants with reference to the aims, objectives and achievements of the Department and presented the 156th Report thereon to the House on the 18th May, 2006. The Department has furnished a detailed action taken note on these recommendations to the Committee in August 2006. Further clarifications/elucidations were sought by the Committee. Department has responded to these comments in September 2006. The Committee has made further comments on Action Taken Report vide 169th Report which was presented to both the Houses on 14th December, 2006. The report contains 12 recommendations, some of which are advisory in nature. Other recommendations mainly relate to:

- Training of human resource and creating an enabling environment for patentable innovations;
- Setting up a special Technology Dissemination Cell in all CSIR laboratories
- The supply of rich human resource right from school level at the lower end to rich dividends produced in the market by way of intellectual property finally;
- Emphasis on grass-root innovation;
- More participation from the industry with good track record into R&D activities for distribution of both risks and rewards;
- New generation fuels;
- Innovative ways to bring down the cost of drugs by shouldering the responsibility along with other Departments of the Government;
- Set up an Herbal Research & Development Institute in a location where all the variation of biodiversity can be tapped; and

- Development of paan molecule for treatment of cancer by IICB.

All the 12 recommendations of the Committee have been considered in the Department of Scientific & Industrial Research. The current status on the action taken is detailed in the appended Annexure.

12.09 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): Sir, with your permission, I rise to announce that Government business during the week commencing Monday, the 14th May, 2007 will consist of:—

1. Consideration of items of Government Business listed in today's Order Paper.
2. Consideration and passing of the following Bills:—
 - (i) The State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks Laws) Amendment Bill, 2006;
 - (ii) The Central Road Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2006; and
 - (iii) The Warehousing (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2005.
3. Consideration and passing of the Mizoram University (Amendment) Bill, 2007 after it has been passed by Rajya Sabha.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South): It seems the Hon. Speaker has already gone on to Matters under Rule 377. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is in continuation of the Statement made by the Minister. You are all senior Members of this House.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is a part of that business. Members are entitled to make submissions on the business for the next week. That is a very well established rule.

[Translation]

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

1. There is a need to provide road, electricity, drinking water, education and health facilities and generation of new employments in rural areas. 'Pura' Scheme of urban facilities/amenities should be implemented in rural areas at the earliest.
2. There is a need to make 'railway services and journey passenger friendly'. Civic amenities and passenger facilities like drinking water, proper lighting and sitting arrangements should be provided at railway stations which have more than one platforms. Maintenance of railway compartments, provision of neat and clean bedsheets (presently used bedclothes are reused) should be ensured. Upgradation and expansion of platforms at all the stations especially under Ratlam-Bhopal and Ratlam-Kota section should be done.

12.10¹/₂ hrs.

**MOTION RE: EXTENSION OF TIME FOR
PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT
COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE THE
CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL POSITION
RELATING TO OFFICE OF PROFIT**

[English]

SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI (Gulbarga): I beg to move:

"That this House to extend upto first day of the last week of Monsoon Session, 2007 the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee to examine the constitutional and legal position relating to the office of profit."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House to extend upto first day of the last week of Monsoon Session, 2007 the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee to examine the constitutional and legal position relating to the office of profit."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Item No.5. I would express my disapproval of the way it is being handled. I will allow you now.

12.11 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—Contd.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): On behalf of Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, I beg to lay on the Table-

1. A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi for the year 2003-2004, along with Audited Accounts.
2. Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(Placed in the Library. See No. LT—6428/2007)

[English]

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your kind permission. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You do not allow the Speaker to conduct the proceedings. You yourself decide when to speak and when not to speak, where to sit and where to stand. No, I will not allow any further. Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not one word will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Let me know from all the hon. Leaders and Members as to whether they want the House to continue or not. There seems to be no rule, no law and no procedure. I do not know what is happening here in this House.

...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

12.13 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Chandrakant Khaire, Dr. M. Jagannath, Shri Ramdas Athawale and some other hon. Members came and stood near the Table.)

MR. SPEAKER: I earnestly appeal to all sides of the House, please decide what to do; should this Parliament function or not. If you do not want it to function, then we have to decide.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know what will happen. I have allowed him. I cannot go on allowing the same Member. I do not understand what you are doing here.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Matters under Rule 377, listed for the day, are treated as laid on the Table of the House.

12.13½ hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

- (I) **Need to start trade centres in Goalpara and Dhubri districts of Assam**

[English]

SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN (Dhubri): The Industrial Growth Centre was proposed to be established more than a decade ago at Matia in Goalpara District. The construction work started few years back but the progress is very slow. The construction of Goalpara-Dudhnoi Road has not yet been taken up.

On the other hand, for Border Trade, Mankachar and Sonahat of Dhubri District were selected few years back. An Indo-Bangladesh trade treaty was signed in 2001. But the construction work is yet to be started at Sonahat. At Mankachar, the pace of work is very slow.

Goalpara and Dhubri districts in my Parliamentary constituency are among the poorest districts in the country. Announcement of creation of the trade centre and Border Trade Centres created a hope among the people. But due to delay in the works have made people frustrated.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take prompt and appropriate action to start these trade centres at the earliest.

- (II) **Need to accord administrative approval and release funds for implementation of various schemes under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Karnataka**

SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI (Gulbarga): The Karnataka Government had submitted the following proposals for administrative approval and release of funds under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Karnataka to the Union Government:-

- (i) Construction of cement concrete roads to cover 23.90 kms. on 21.10.2005. The cost of the project is Rs. 5.48 crore.
- (ii) Construction of gravel roads to cover 251 kms. on 27.10.2005. The cost of the project is Rs. 15.05 crore.
- (iii) Phase VI, batch 1 to cover a length of 949.48 kms. on 18.10.2006. The cost of the project is Rs. 185.95 crore.

As these proposals are pending for long, I urge upon the Union Government to kindly clear these proposals immediately.

- (III) **Need to open a Navodaya School in Amreli District of Gujarat**

[Translation]

SHRI V.K. THUMMAR (Amreli): Sir, Navodaya Vidyalayas have been set up in every district by the Central Government but there is no such school in my parliamentary constituency Amreli. The District Collector has already allotted land near Bagnara road for setting up the school. Despite that the officers of the Central Government are not paying attention towards setting up of Navodaya Vidyalaya. Large number of people of my district are demanding for setting up of Navodaya Vidyalaya in the district. So, priority should be given for setting up the school there. My district also deserves.

Through the House, I urge the government that priority should be given to set up Navodaya Vidyalaya in my parliamentary constituency Amreli.

*Treated as laid on the Table.

- (iv) **Need for the take over of Himalayan Co-operative Milk (HIMUL), West-Bengal by National Dairy Development Board, with a view to protect the interest of the milk producers and the employees working in the Organisation**

[English]

SHRI D. NARBULA (Darjeeling): Himalayan Co-operative Milk (HIMUL) a Dairy Co-operative was established in the year 1975 under Operation Flood-I programme of Ministry of Agriculture with 70% loan from Government of India and 30% grant from the Government of West Bengal. With an object to form Milk Co-operatives in Darjeeling, Siliguri, Jalpaiguri and Islampur for the economic up-liftment of Rural Milk Producers by rendering fair prices of Milk and to extend better services to the urban areas of North Bengal by supplying pasteurized milk and other milk products i.e. Ghee, Paneer, Lassi, Curd, etc.

In the absence of permanent administrator, since 1995 this organization is facing great problems. The number of employees has been reduced from 403 to 212, the staffs are not getting full wages since 1991. They have to work with 60% of their salary. The milk producers are not getting the bill payment. The outstanding of HIMUL with different agencies is more than Rupees 15 crores, including the arrear dues of the employees. No adequate steps is being taken by the State Government. A package of Rs. 3 crores has been released by the Central Government with a matching grant of Rs. 3 crores by the State Government but this money has been drained.

he family of 1 lakh milk producers and 212 employees are on the verge of starvation. To save this organization, I request the Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture to look into the matter and release some fund besides taking steps for take over of the Management of HIMUL by National Dairy Development Board.

- (v) **Need to allocate funds to Tamil Nadu Agricultural University for establishing a national level research Institute exclusively for "Drumstick" (Moringa Tinctoria)**

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN (Palani): The 'Drumstick', Botanically named "MORINGA OLEIFERA" a perennial vegetable crop widely cultivated in Erode, Karur, Dindigul, Namakkal, Coimbatore, Trichy, Theni and Madurai Districts, in Tamil Nadu. The area under cultivation of MORINGA in Tamil Nadu state is 6154 hectares with a production

of 3.08 lakh tones with an average productivity of 50 tones per hectare. This crop mostly cultivated by marginal farmers and whole MORINGA is marketed through Oddanchatram vegetable market and transported to all the districts of Tamil Nadu and other states.

It is commercially exploited in preparation of certain food products like pickles, canned vegetable, dry pulp powder, dry fruit (as bits) and pulp paste etc. In addition, it has industrial value on extraction of vegetable oil called as been oil extracted from its seed. The Moringa seed has immense value in electronic industry. Recently, production of moringa seed oil as biofuel is also gaining momentum. The bark and roots of moringa tree has got medicinal value and hence it is also mentioned as Karpakaviruksha.

In order to find solutions to production problems and commercialization of moringa crop in various industries like food processing, vegetable oil extraction and biofuel production, a scientific approach through research trials on moringa needs special attention. In this context establishment of a separate National level Research station for moringa will help to evolve new variety.

In my Palani constituency, Mulanur in Dharapuram Taluk is a Moringa belt. Hence, I urge upon the Government of India to allocate necessary funds to Tamil Nadu Agricultural University Coimbatore to establish a National Level Research Institute for Moringa in Mulanur in my Palani Constituency and to develop this vegetable crop.

- (vi) **Need to take steps for manning the unmanned railway crossings in the country**

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul): Railways have endeavoured in a big way in providing facilities to the common man in the country. It has covered almost all parts of the country. However, certain grey areas still remain unattended. It is estimated that at present railways have more than 25000 unmanned level crossing in the country including more than 1899 in Southern Railways. Recently, there have been a spurt of accidents at such crossings. So, there is an urgent need to man the unmanned railway crossings in the country particularly in Southern region.

I, therefore, request the Union Government to take necessary steps for manning the unmanned railway crossing in the country, with a view to check accident resulting in death.

(vii) Need to waive basic customs duty on import of ships

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA (Surat): The ship recycling industry a green industry which helped to provide direct employment to over 40,000 workers and much more in indirect employment. This industry which made India prominent as World's top ship recycling industry has shown declining trend during last few years. One of the reasons for this decline is unfavourable duty, structure, as compared to other neighbouring countries. Because of higher Custom Duty, ships have been diverted and ultimately the loss of huge revenue. The Government of Gujarat has represented to Central Government many times to reduce the Custom Duty on import of ships from 5% to 0%. The Government of India has not accepted the proposal of the Government of Gujarat on the pretext that Government of India will lose revenue. Hence, the Government of India is requested to reconsider the proposal and reduce the basic Custom Duty from 5% to 0% which will help to increase import of more ships and in turn Government of India will also get more revenue by way of Excise Duty. Moreover, our industry can generate thousands of new employment easily.

I also urge upon the Government to take some positive steps and give some instructions for survivors of this dying industry.

(viii) Need to expedite construction of over bridges at Berchha and Kala Peepal Railway Stations in Ratlam Division of Western Railways in Madhya Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (Shajapur): Sir, the approval for the construction of foot over bridges at Berchha and Kala Peepal railway stations in Ratlam Division of Western Railway for going from one platform to other platform was given three years back. Tender for the same was also invited, however, till now construction work in this regard has not been started.

So, I urge the Ministry of Railways that the construction work of the said foot over bridges should be started at the earliest.

(ix) Need to set up an Expert Committee for promotion of Solar energy projects in rural areas

[English]

SHRI C.H. VIJAYASHANKAR (Mysore): India is an agriculture based country. Farmers are backbone of Indian

economy and nearly 70% of Indian population lives in villages. Though Indian farmer plays an important role in India being a self sufficient country, even after 50 years of Independence, the rural Indian population is deprived of basic amenities like proper sanitation, water for drinking and agriculture purpose, quality power and health care system. Out of these, water and power are two important ingredients which help farmers. Continuous failure of Monsoon have dried up many water bodies and rivers. Even when we had good Monsoon season, the rivers in South India get dried up and Hydel power projects get to halt in summers, therefore, it becomes inevitable for farmers to utilize underground water resources, for which he needs power. Low productivity of Hydel power has resulted in non-availability of power for rural consumption i.e., electricity for domestic and agricultural applications.

One of the major alternative sources of power could be Solar Energy, which is easily, naturally available in abundant quantity and effective utilization of Solar energy could well prove instrumental in solving power problem.

The Government can take electrification of 2-3 villages by solar energy and after successful completion, the same model can be taken up at block, district levels. Proper planning in this direction will ensure proper implementation, proper utilization of funds and will result in a permanent solution to all power related problems. Solar Projects are permanent sources of power with lowest maintenance cost. I request the government to set up an Expert Committee to study and report about the solar energy, and also help Government to successfully introduce and implement schemes for solar energy projects. I also urge the Government to continue the subsidy to farmers on solar equipments.

(x) Need to provide stoppage of Bhopal-Delhi Shatabdi Express at Bina Railway station in Sagar, Madhya Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Sagar): Sir, Bina railway junction in my parliamentary constituency Sagar is a very important railway station on account of its geographical, commercial agricultural achievements. Bina is known for its famous Sharbati wheat and manufacturing and sales centers for agricultural machines and appliances. Bina refinery is being set up in Bina by Bharat Petroleum and work in this regard has been started. As the important units of NFL and NTPC are located along Bina-Guna

Railway line so the officers of these units too take trains of their destination from Bina Railway station and important persons of the country and abroad establish their trade access with these institutions through Bina railway station. The officers of Bina Refinery have to visit Bina, Delhi and Mumbai. Keeping in view the above requirements it is long pending demand of people of Bina, Sagar, to provide stoppage of Bhopal-Delhi Shatabadi Express at Bina railway station in Sagar.

So, I urge the Central Government that stoppage of Bhopal-Delhi Shatabadi Express should be provided at Bina Railway station in Sagar.

(xi) Need to formulate a Development Programme under IRDP for the upliftment of rural India.

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Sir, more than 70 percent population of this country depends on agriculture for their livelihood, however, its share in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of country is only 18.5 percent and it too has reduced by one percent since last year.

A village means agriculture-farmers-agricultural labourers and the artisans and craftsmen making the tools for agricultural activities. There is shortage of power supply and irrigation water for increasing the area under irrigation and rural industries are deprived of market facility and Government support and promotion. It is on account of unemployment and lack of resources that rural life has become synonym of misery and inconvenience. India cannot develop in real sense of the term without developing the majority of rural population of the country. It is the Gross violation of spirit of democratic structure and socio-economic justice of the constitution.

So, the Central Government should implement the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) at the earliest under the Chairmanship of the hon'ble Prime Minister for the overall development of agriculture based economy of rural India by way of developing agriculture and providing roads, electricity, drinking water education and medical facilities to the people.

(xii) Need to make public the Report of the expert group headed by Shri B.N. Yugandhar on the alienation of Tribal land in the country

[English]

DR. BABU RAO MEDIYAM (Bhadrachalam): An Expert Group was formed by the Government of India

under the Chairmanship of Shri B.N. Yugandhar on the alienation of Tribal land in the country. It submitted its report to the Ministry of Rural Development in October, 2004.

The land acquisition is the single most cause of unrest in tribal areas of our country. Though there are laws, rules and regulations to prevent the alienation of lands from the hands of Tribals, the practice is otherwise. Large extent of their land has been encroached by non tribal landlords. The revenue and forest departments are not in favour of tribals. The schedule 5th areas are not properly protected as envisaged under the constitution.

Whatever the amount is spent on welfare schemes for tribals, it is in vain. The ST (Recognition of Forest Lands) Bill, 2005 has not yet been notified. The rule making is in process.

Hence, I urge upon the Ministry of Rural Development to table the recommendations of the Expert Group.

(xiii) Need to extend the Tamluk-Digha railway line up to Jaleswar in South Eastern Railway for the growing need of the people of West Bengal and Orissa

SHRI PRASANTA PRADHAN (Contai): In South Eastern Railway Section, the new railway line from Tamluk-Digha had been completed and the train had been running from Saliman to Digha since 2004. For the growing need of the people of West Bengal and Orissa it is essential to extend the railway line upto Jaleswar from Digha. This project had been taken up and considered for 'Survey'. But the said work is going very slow. The people of Jaleswar, Balasore, Digha, Ramnagar and Contai, can easily reach to Kolkata in a short time and the distance travelled by them will be shortened by 80 kms, if the project be completed. Specially the various types of business can flourish in these towns. People can also take medical treatment in Kolkata in a short time.

I draw the attention of the Minister-in-charge of Railways, so that the work of the said project should be completed soon.

(xiv) Need to install handpumps in Chall Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh, with a view to solve the acute drinking water problem in the region

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chall): Sir, tubewells, handpumps and wells are getting dried in my

parliamentary constituency Chail, Uttar Pradesh. Day by day water table is going down and it is on account of this that there is drought like situation in my entire parliamentary constituency. I would like to demand from the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India that the problem of drinking water should be solved by way of conducting survey of the entire said area and nearly 2000 India mark-11 handpumps should be installed as a relief measure to solve this problem.

(xv) Need for effective implementation of poverty alleviation programmes in the country

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Sir, Governments spend crores of rupees on poverty alleviation programmes which are being run by Government agencies and voluntary organizations. However, according to the recent publication of World Bank "Ending Poverty in South Asia" amongst the South Asian countries, maximum number of poor people live in India and the pace of poverty alleviation is very slow in India which is a matter of great concern. According to the figures of 2003-04, around 28.6% of the total population are living below the poverty line which is more than 24 crore as per the population while as compared to India, in Sri Lanka only 25% people are living below the poverty line which means 24 crore people in India are hardly getting two square meals.

The most surprising fact in the book is that we are lagging far behind from Bangladesh and Sri Lanka with regard to poverty alleviation. So far we have not been able to implement the programmes in an effective manner as our neighbouring countries are doing. Probably, the biggest hindrance has been that we only talk of poverty alleviation, of becoming future super power of world shining of India and brining ourselves at par with China. However, it is a matter of distress that we are still lagging behind our neighbouring countries in even removing human difficulties like poverty alleviation.

Hence, my request to the Government is that it should fix the target for completely eradicating poverty and run a time bound programme so that this adverse social situation could be ended at the earliest.

(xvi) Need to review and revise BPL list in Bihar

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): Sir, several irregularities have been committed in preparation of the BPL list in Bihar. Several people meeting the criteria have not been included in the said list due to which agitation

is going on in Bihar leading to damage of public and private properties. However, the State Government is not taking any action to revise the BPL list. As per the information received, more than 20-25 lakh people have forwarded their objections for not including of names of people actually living below the poverty line in the said list. Though a list comprising 73 lakh people has also been prepared by the Central Government but the needy people have been ignored and the rich have been included in the said list in an irregular manner.

Therefore, through this House, I would like to draw the attention of hon'ble Minister of Rural Development towards this issue and request the Central Government to pay attention towards this serious issue and instruct the State Government to prepare BPL list without any delay on the basis of fact.

(xvii) Need to set up a National Institute at par with the National Institute for Pharma Education and Research, in Tamil Nadu

[English]

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM (Krishnagiri): The milestone reached by the Indian Pharmaceutical Industry is due to relentless, dedicated contribution of Indian Pharma leaders and the pharmacists. The role of Pharmacists at various level viz., Formulations, Quality Control, Quality Assurance, Marketing, Training and Post-Market Survey are inevitable.

Further, the prices of most of the drugs become dearer during the WTO regime. To cater the needs of the Pharma Industry, the Government should develop research activities in the industry from the grass-root level. Without making available sufficient quantity of trained expertise, i.e. Pharma Scientists, this is not possible.

The population of our country is about 15-16% of global population whereas our pharmaceutical production is not even 1% of global pharmaceutical production (as per late 1990s). Hence, there is an urgent need for pharmaceutical industrial growth of at least 4-5 times in order to provide cost effective drugs.

In recent years, Tamil Nadu has become hub for health care and technology. Moreover, the existence of more than fifty pharmacy colleges in Tamil Nadu also generate about 2,000 pharmacy graduates and hundreds of post graduates every year. However, there is not much scope for research activities in Pharma.

Hence, there is an urgent need to set up a National Institute at par with the National Institute for Pharma Education and Research (NIPER) in Tamil Nadu.

(xviii) Need for early Commissioning of Damodar River Diversion Project In Jharkhand

[Translation]

SHRI TEK LAL MAHATO (Giridih): Sir, 631 displaced persons have been provided employment and a payment of Rs. 3.60 crore has been made so far under the Damodar River Diversion Area (DRDA) and Fusro, Jarandih Railway Diversion Scheme of Central Coalfields Limited situated in Bokaro under my parliamentary constituency. 90% of the displaced persons have been provided employment under the said project but sadly this project is yet to be started despite the availability of high quality coal in this area which can be consumed by the Bokaro Steel Plant and other thermal power plants situated in the vicinity of the area.

Therefore, I would urge the hon'ble Prime Minister to commission the Damodar River Diversion Project without any delay in public interest.

(xix) Need to Include Idukki Garden Project in the Destination Development Scheme of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture

[English]

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE (Idukki): Engineering experts have hailed the Idukki Arch Dam in Idukki District of Kerala as an engineering marvel. Every year scores of visitors and tourists visit the dam, but its full potential as a tourist attraction is yet to be tapped. This is mainly because, other than the Dam, there are no other attractions or facilities in this location for visitors and tourists. Hence, Ministry of Tourism should take up a comprehensive project under its "Destination Development Scheme to construct a Garden, boating facilities in the dam year round, state-of-the-art aquatic complex and stadium, a ropeway facility over the garden and a light and sound show arrangement to highlight the history of the dam and the district and matters of interest.

I, therefore, request the Government that Idukki Garden Project may be included in the 'Destination Development Scheme' of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture.

(xx) Need to provide details of all castes in population census

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Sir, figures of only Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and not of other castes are provided in the census of country. Therefore, my demand is that effective steps should be taken to collect the figures of all castes of the country separately by conducting the next census scheduled to be conducted in 2011, in 2008 so as to ascertain the number of people belonging to every caste out of total population in the country alongwith their percentage of population.

12.13^{3/4} hrs.

**(I) CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED CASTES) ORDER (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2006
(Amendment of the Schedule)**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Meira Kumar. Would you like to take up Item No. 38?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR): Sir, I beg to move that the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet at 1400 hours.

12.14 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at
Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except Shrimati Meira Kumar.

...*(Interruptions)*"

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: First let me pass these bills. First, I will have to take up the Bills and then I will listen to you.

...(Interruptions)

14.02 hrs.

(At this stage, Dr. M. Jagannath, Shri Chandrakant Khaire, Shri Ramdas Athawale and some other hon. Members came and stood near the Table)

...(Interruptions)

14.03 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Ramdas Athawale went back to his seat)

...(Interruptions)

14.03½ hrs.

**CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED CASTES)
ORDER (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2006—contd.
(Amendment of the Schedule)**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we will take up Item No. 38.

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

14.04 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Ramdas Athawale came and stood on the floor near the Table)

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House would now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

There are amendments to Clause 2 in the names of Dr. Rattan Singh Ajnala, Shrimati Paramjit Kaur Gulshan, Shri Avinash Rai Khanna, Sardar Sukhdev Singh Libra, Shri Bikram Keshari Deo and Shri Mohan Jena. It seems they are not moving.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill. .

Clause 1

Short Title

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 4, -

for "2006", substitute "2007". (2)

(Shrimati Meira Kumar)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1, -

"Fifty-seventh", substitute "Fifty-eighth". (1)

(Shrimati Meira Kumar)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Long title was added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.06 hrs.

(II) SECURITIES CONTRACTS (REGULATION)
AMENDMENT BILL, 2006

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House would now take up item no. 39—Securities Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2006.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House would now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 5 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1

Short Title

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 4,—

for "2006", substitute "2007". (2)

(Shri P Chidambaram)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,

for "Fifty-seventh", substitute "Fifty-eighth". (1)

(Shri P. Chidambaram)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

*The Enacting Formula, as amended,
was added to the Bill.*

the long title was added to the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

14.08 hrs.

(III) NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY
BILL, 2007

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House would now take up item no. 40—the National Institutes of Technology Bill, 2007.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Arjun Singh, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to declare certain institutions of technology to be Institutions of national importance and to provide for instructions and research in branches of engineering, technology, management, education, sciences and arts and for the advancement of learning and dissemination of knowledge in such branches and for certain other matters connected with such institutions, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to declare certain institutions of technology to be Institutions of national importance and to provide for instructions and research in branches of engineering, technology, management, education, sciences and arts and for the advancement of learning and dissemination of knowledge in such branches and for certain other matters connected with such institutions, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House would now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 37 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 37 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:

The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House may now take up Discussion under Rule 193.

Shri Gurudas Dasgupta.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on the 15th of March, 2007.

14.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, May 15, 2007/Vaisakha 25, 1929 (Saka).

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