

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)



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Singh, Dr. Ram Lakhan (Bhind)	Singh, Shri Suraj (Balia, Bihar)
Singh, Kunwar Manvendra (Mathura)	Singh, Shri Uday (Purnea)
Singh, Kunwar Sarv Raj (Aonla)	Singh, Shri Vijayendra Pal (Bhilwara)
Singh, Rao Inderjit (Mahendragarh)	Singh, Shri Vishvendra (Bharatpur)



Singh, Shrimati Kanti (Arrah)  
 Singh, Shrimati Pratibha (Mandi)  
 Sippiparai, Shri Ravichandran (Sivakasi)  
 Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh Madhavsingh (Anand)  
 Solanki, Shri Bhupendrasinh (Godhara)  
 Sonowal, Shri Sarbananda (Dibrugarh)  
 Soren, Shri Shibu (Dumka)  
 Srikanthappa, Shri D.C. (Chikmagalur)  
 Subba, Shri M.K. (Tezpur)  
 Subbarayan, Shri K. (Coimbatore)  
 Sugavanam, Shri E.G. (Krishnagiri)  
 Sujatha, Shrimati C.S. (Mavelikara)  
 Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan (Karimganj)  
 Suman, Shri Ramji Lal (Firozabad)  
 Sumbrui, Shri Bagun (Singhbhum)  
 Surendran, Shri Chengara (Adoor)  
 Suryawanshi, Shri Narsingrao H. (Bidar)  
 Swain, Shri Harihar (Aaka)  
 Swain, Shri Kharabela (Balasore)  
 Taslimuddin, Shri (Kishanganj)  
 Thakkar, Shrimati Jayaben B. (Vadodara)  
 Thangakabalu, Shri K.V. (Salem)  
 Thomas, Shri P.C. (Muvattupuzha)  
 Thummar, Shri V.K. (Amrell)  
 Thupstan, Shri Chhewang (Ladakh)  
 Tirath, Shrimati Krishna (Karol Bagh)

Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran (Barrackpore)  
 Tripathi, Shri Chandra Mani (Rewa)  
 Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore (Puri)  
 Tytler, Shri Jagdish (Delhi Sadar)  
 Vaghela, Shri Shankersinh (Kapadvanj)  
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (Lucknow)  
 Vallabhaneni, Shri Balashowry (Tenali)  
 Varma, Shri Ratilal Kalidas (Dhandhuka)  
 Vasava, Shri Mansukhbhai D. (Bharuch)  
 Veerendra Kumar, Shri M.P. (Calicut)  
 Velu, Shri R. (Arakkonam)  
 Venkatapathy, Shri K. (Cuddalore)  
 Venkatswamy, Shri G. (Peddapalli)  
 Venugopal, Shri D. (Tiruppattur)  
 Verma, Shri Beni Prasad (Kaisarganj)  
 Verma, Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh (Jalaun)  
 Verma, Shri Rajesh (Sitapur)  
 Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash (Kheri)  
 Verma, Shrimati Usha (Hardoi)  
 Vijayan, Shri A.K.S. (Nagapattinam)  
 Vijayashankar, Shri C.H. (Mysore)  
 Vinod Kumar, Shri B. (Hanamkonda)  
 Virendra Kumar, Shri (Sagar)  
 Virupakshappa, Shri K. (Koppal)  
 Vundavalli, Shri Aruna Kumar (Rajahmundry)  
 Waghmare, Shri Suresh (Wardha)

Warsi, Shri Anil Shukla (Bilhaur)

Yadav, Dr. Karan Singh (Alwar)

Yadav, Kunwar Devendra Singh (Etah)

Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal (Sambhal)

Yadav, Shri Akhilesh (Kannauj)

Yadav, Shri Anirudh Prasad alias Sadhu (Gopalganj)

Yadav, Shri Baleshwar (Padrauna)

Yadav, Shri Bhal Chandra (Khalilabad)

Yadav, Shri Chandra Pal Singh (Jhansi)

Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad (Jhansi)

Yadav, Shri Dharmendra (Mainpuri)

Yadav, Shri Girdhari (Banka)

Yadav, Shri Jay Prakash Narayan (Monghyr)

Yadav, Shri Kailash Nath Singh (Chandouli)

Yadav, Shri M. Anjan Kumar (Secundrabad)

Yadav, Shri Mitrasen (Faizabad)

Yadav, Shri Paras Nath (Jaunpur)

Yadav, Shri Rajesh Ranjan alias Pappu (Madhepura)

Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal (Patna)

Yadav, Shri Ramakant (Azamgarh)

Yadav, Shri Sita Ram (Sitamarhi)

Yadav, Shri Umakant (Machhlishahar)

Yaskhi, Shri Madhu Goud (Nizamabad)

Yerrannaidu, Shri Kinjarapu (Srikakulam)

Zawma, Shri Vanlal (Mizoram)

**OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA****THE SPEAKER**

Shri Somnath Chatterjee

**THE DEPUTY-SPEAKER**

Shri Charnjit Singh Atwal

**PANEL OF CHAIRMEN**

Shri Giridhar Gamang

Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya

Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan

Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey

Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil

Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan

Shri Arjun Sethi

Shri Mohan Singh

Shrimati Krishna Tirath

Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav

**SECRETARY-GENERAL**

Shri P.D.T. Achary

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**COUNCIL OF MINISTERS****CABINET MINISTERS****Dr. Manmohan Singh**

The Prime Minister and also in-charge of the Ministries/ Departments not specifically allocated to the charge of any Minister viz.:

- (i) Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions;
- (ii) Ministry of Planning;
- (iii) Department of Atomic Energy;
- (iv) Department of Space;
- (v) Department of Coal; and
- (vi) Ministry of Environment and Forests

**Shri Pranab Mukherjee**

The Minister of External Affairs.

**Shri Arjun Singh**

The Minister of Human Resource Development

**Shri Sharad Pawar**

The Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution

**Shri Lalu Prasad**

The Minister of Railways

**Shri A.K. Antony**

The Minister of Defence

**Shri Shivraj V. Patil**

The Minister of Home Affairs

**Shri A.R. Antulay**

The Minister of Minority Affairs

**Shri Sushilkumar Shinde**

The Minister of Power

**Shri Ram Vilas Paswan**

The Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers and Minister of Steel

**Shri S. Jaipal Reddy**

The Minister of Urban Development

**Shri Sis Ram Ola**

The Minister of Mines

**Shri P. Chidambaram**

The Minister of Finance

Shri Mahavir Prasad	The Minister of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
Shri P.R. Kyndiah	The Minister of Tribal Affairs
Shri T.R. Baalu	The Minister of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways
Shri Shankersinh Vaghela	The Minister of Textiles
Shri Vayalar Ravi	The Minister of Overseas Indian Affairs
Shri Kamal Nath	The Minister of Commerce and Industry
Shri H.R. Bhardwaj	The Minister of Law and Justice
Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev	The Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises
Prof. Saif-ud-din Soz	The Minister of Water Resources
Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh	The Minister of Rural Development
Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmuni	The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of Information and Broadcasting
Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar	The Minister of Panchayati Raj, Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports and Minister of Development of North Eastern Region
Shrimati Meira Kumar	The Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment
Shri Murli Deora	The Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas
Shrimati Ambika Soni	The Minister of Tourism and Minister of Culture
Shri A. Raja	The Minister of Communications and Information Technology
Dr. Anbumani Ramadoss	The Minister of Health and Family Welfare
Shri Kapil Sibal	The Minister of Science and Technology and Minister of Earth Sciences
Shri Prem Chand Gupta	The Minister of Corporate Affairs

#### **MINISTERS OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE)**

Shri Oscar Fernandes	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Labour and Employment
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Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Women and Child Development
Shri Subodh Kant Sahay	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries
Shri Vilas Muttemwar	The Minister of State of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
Kumari Selja	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
Shri Praful Patel	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Civil Aviation
Shri G.K. Vasan	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

#### MINISTERS OF STATE

Shri E. Ahamed	The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs
Shri Suresh Pachouri	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
Shri B.K. Handique	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
Shrimati Panabaka Lakshmi	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Dr. Dasari Narayan Rao	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Coal
Dr. Shakeel Ahmad	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Rao Inderjit Singh	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence
Shri Naranbhai Rathwa	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways
Shri K.H. Muniyappa	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways
Shri M.V. Rajasekharan	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning

Shri Kantilal Bhuria	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Minister of State in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
Shri Manikrao Hodlya Gavil	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs
Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs
Shri Prithviraj Chavan	The Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office
Shri Taslimuddin	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Minister of State in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
Shrimati Suryakanta Patil	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
Shri M.A.A. Fatmi	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development
Shri R. Velu	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways
Shri S.S. Palanimanickam	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance
Shri S. Regupathy	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment and Forests
Shri K. Venkatapathy	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Justice
Shrimati Subbulakshmi Jagadeesan	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
Shri E.V.K.S. Elangovan	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Textiles
Shrimati Kanti Singh	The Minister of State in the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises
Shri Namo Narain Meena	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment and Forests
Shri Jay Prakash Narayan Yadav	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Water Resources
Dr. Akhilesh Prasad Singh	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Minister of State in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance

Shri Anand Sharma	The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs
Shri Ajay Maken	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development
Shri Dinsha Patel	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
Shri M.M. Pallam Raju	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence
Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Mines
Dr. Akhilesh Das	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel
Shri Ashwani Kumar	The Minister of State in the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Shri Jalram Ramesh	The Minister of State in the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Shri Chandra Sekhar Sahu	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development
Shrimati D. Purandeswari	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development
Shri M.H. Ambareesh	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
Shrimati V. Radhika Selvi	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

Vol. XXVIII, First Day of the Eleventh Session of Fourteenth Lok Sabha No. 1

### LOK SABHA

Friday, August 10, 2007/Sravana 19, 1929 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### NATIONAL ANTHEM

*(The National Anthem was played)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Secretary-General may now call Prof. Prem Kumar Dhumal to take the oath.

11.02 hrs.

### MEMBER SWORN

Prof. Prem Kumar Dhumal (Hamirpur)

11.04 hrs.

[English]

### OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Chandrashekhar and Shri Ajit Kumar Singh, two sitting Members of this House and five of our former colleagues, Shri Krishna Chandra Halder, Shri Chandrajeet Yadav, Shri T. Nagaratnam, Dr. Sahib Singh Verma and Shri Bharat Singh Chowhan.

Hon. Members, it is with profound sorrow I refer to the passing away of our respectable colleague, Shri Chandrashekhar.

Shri Chandrashekhar was a sitting Member of the

Fourteenth Lok Sabha representing Ballia Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh. He was also a Member of the Sixth, Seventh and Ninth to Thirteenth Lok Sabhas from 1997 to 1984 and 1989 to 2004, representing the same Parliamentary Constituency. He was also a Member of the Rajya Sabha for three consecutive terms from 1962 to 1977, representing the State of Uttar Pradesh.

Chandrashekharji was among the country's most respected political leaders. He was initiated into politics in the early 1950s, inspired by the great socialist leader Acharya Narendra Dev. He came to be known as the "Young Turk" in this early political career because of his principled stand on many important issues on which he held views different from the traditional approach. Indeed, he was a rebel against injustice and discrimination.

An illustrious Parliamentarian with four decades of signal contribution, he played a pro-active role in the parliamentary deliberations. A consummate orator, his speeches in Parliament had a rare force and they reflected his vision of a resurgent India. He was fearless in the expression of his views, but always maintained dignity in his dealings with those who held different political views. His presence and interventions in Parliament during periods of turmoil had quite often helped to restore calm in the House. His was an authentic voice of a conscientious leader and he never compromised with the declining ethical values in public life. The Parliament recognized his illuminating contribution in parliamentary deliberations and conferred on him the Outstanding Parliamentarian Award in 1995.

Shri Chandrashekhar had the distinction to serve as Prime Minister of India from 10th November, 1990 to 21st June, 1991 and during this period held several important portfolios. As Prime Minister, he took quite a few pro-people initiatives which showed his enlightened statesmanship and political sagacity.

Shri Chandrashekhar was the Chairman, committee on Ethics from 2000 to 2001 and again from 2005 onwards.

A man of strong convictions, he took a principal and uncompromising stand on basic policies. He believed that the common man must be central to the policies and programmes of the Government. He undertook a Padayatra of 4260 kms from Kanyakumari to Rajghat, New Delhi in 1983 to establish rapport with the masses and to understand their problems; and established Bharat Yatra Centres in various States to educate the social and political workers at grass-roots level.

Shri Chandrashekhar's life is a saga of courage. A socialist to the core, he was a true secular nationalist and was an icon of the youth. He learnt and practiced politics in an era when ideals were sacrosanct.

Shri Chandrashekhar was an uncompromising champion of secular and democratic values. He fiercely opposed any deviations from these values, as he believed that these form the very foundations of the Indian nation. He demonstrated his unshakable faith in these values in his life and his active participation in the movement launched by Shri Jayprakash Narayan greatly contributed to its success.

A man of letters, Shri Chandrashekhar had to his credit publications entitled "Meri Jail Diary" (in Hindi) and "Dynamics of Social Change". He was the founder Editor and Chairman, Editorial Advisory Board of a weekly, "Young Indian".

With the passing away of Shri Chandrashekhar, an eventful era in the political history of the country has come to an end. In his demise the country has lost an eminent parliamentarian, an able administrator, a statesman and a dedicated Socialist who stood for secularism and a casteless society.

Shri Chandrashekhar passed away on 8th July, 2007 at New Delhi at the age of 80, after a prolonged illness.

Shri Ajit Kumar Singh was a sitting member of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha representing Bikaner Parliamentary Constituency of Bihar.

An active parliamentarian, Shri Singh was a member of the Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution during 2004; Committee on Health and Family Welfare; and Joint Committee on Offices of Profit during 2006; and Consultative Committee, Ministry of Power during 2004.

An agriculturist and active social worker, Shri Singh was one of the young and enterprising forces behind the cooperative movement in the country. He had the distinction of being an elected member of almost all major national level cooperative institutions. He served as the Chairman of NAFED and as the Director of IFFCO and KRIBHCO. He was also the founder Chairman of Tapindu Urban Cooperative Board, Patna, Bihar in 2000.

Shri Ajit Kumar Singh died in a tragic road accident at Siwan, Bihar on 1st August, 2007, at the early age of 45. His untimely death has cut short a promising future.

Shri Krishna Chandra Halder was a member of the Fifth to Seventh Lok Sabhas from 1971 to 1984, representing Ausgram and Durgapur Parliamentary Constituencies of West Bengal.

Shri Halder was a member of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly from 1967 to 1968, from 1969 to 1970, and from 1991 to 1996. He served as the Minister of Excise in the Government of West Bengal from 1969 to 1970.

An able parliamentarian, Shri Halder, during the Fifth Lok Sabha, was a member of the Committee on Estimates from 1971 to 1974; Committee on Public Undertakings from 1974 to 1976; Consultative Committee of Ministry of Steel and Mines; and Industrial Development from 1971 to 1977. During the Sixth Lok Sabha, Shri Halder was member in Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions from 1977 to 1978; Joint Select Committee on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Inclusion and Exclusion Bill, from 1977 to 1979; and Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Industry from 1977 to 1979. He was also a member of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table during the Seventh Lok Sabha.

A Perceptive administrator, Shri Halder served as the Commissioner, Burdwan Municipality from 1954 to 1956 and was the Vice-President, Burdwan District Kisan Sabha from 1973 to 1980. A social and political activist, he evinced keen interest in the uplift of backward classes, and dedicated his entire political career for the cause of peasants and the vulnerable sections of the society.

A widely travelled person, Shri Halder was a member of Indian Parliamentary Delegation to erstwhile USSR, North Korea and Mongolia in 1978.

Shri Krishna Chandra Halder passed away on 7 February, 2007 at Burdwan, West Bengal at the age of 85.

Shri Chandrajeet Yadav was a member of the Fourth, Fifth, Seventh and Tenth Lok Sabhas from 1967 to 1977, 1980 to 1984 and 1991 to 1996, representing Azamgarh Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh.

Earlier, Shri Yadav was a member of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly from 1957 to 1967.

An able administrator, Shri Yadav was the Union Minister of Steel and Mines from 1974 to 1977.

An active parliamentarian, Shri Yadav was member, Committee on Government Assurances during the Seventh Lok Sabha and was the Chairman. of public Accounts Committee during the Tenth Lok Sabha.

A widely travelled person, Shri Yadav was a member of Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) team which visited Cambodia in 1993 to observe the conduct. of elections held there.

A versatile social activist, Shri Yadav was the President of Indo-G.D.R. Friendship Society; National Committee on Aid for Democratic Republic of Vietnam and All India Peace and Solidarity Organisation. He was the Vice-President of Afro-Asian Peace and Solidarity Committee; Indo-Soviet Cultural Society and Asian Solidarity Organisation. He also

served as the General Secretary, Uttar Pradesh Kisan Sabha and member, Presidium of the World Peace Council.

Shri Chandrajeet Yadav Passed away on 25 May, 2007 at New Delhi at the age of 77, after a brief illness.

Shri T. Nagaratnam was a member of the Seventh and Eleventh Lok Sabhas from 1980 to 1984 and 1996 to 1997, representing Sripurumbudur Parliamentary Constituency of Tamil Nadu.

Shri Nagaratnam was member of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation during Seventh Lok Sabha from 1980 to 1981.

An advocate by profession, Shri Nagaratnam was an active social worker. Propelled by the fervour for public service, he optimally utilized his professional legal services in actively participating in legal aid programmes for the poor and the needy. Besides he also organized literacy programmes for educational uplift of the masses.

Shri Nagaratnam, a votary of the working class, also served as the President, Stoneware Pipes Limited Employees Union, Thiruvallur, Tamil Nadu from 1970 to 1972. He was also a member of the Senate of Madras University during 1994.

Shri Nagaratnam was a member of the Indian Parliamentary Delegation which visited Sweden in 1997.

Shri T. Nagaratnam passed away on 8 June, 2007 at Thiruvallur, Tamil Nadu at the age of 69, after a prolonged illness.

Dr. Sahib Singh Verma was a member of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha from 1999 to 2004, representing Outer Delhi Parliamentary Constituency of Delhi.

Earlier, Dr. Verma was the Chairman, Metropolitan Council, Delhi from 1977 to 1989 and later a member, Delhi Legislative Assembly from 1993 to 1998.

A person with an administrative acumen, Dr. Verma was a Cabinet Minister in Delhi Government from 1993 to 1996. Thereafter, he became the Chief Minister of Delhi from 1996 to 1998. Dr. Verma was also the Union Minister of Labour from 2002 to 2004.

An active parliamentarian, Dr. Verma was the Chairman, Joint Committee on the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Bill, 1999; member, Committee on Food, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution from 1999 to 2000 and Committee on Ethics from 2000 to 2001.

An educationist by profession, Dr. Verma was a leader of the masses who cherished an austere lifestyle. An amiable person, his ever smiling appearance and genial temperament added to his stature and popularity which extended beyond Delhi to other parts of the country. He championed the cause of the farmers, labourers and the unorganized sector. As the Union Minister for Labour, he strove for the betterment of the working class.

As Chief Minister of Delhi, Dr. Verma was instrumental in carrying out several rural development schemes and was the guiding factor in the enactment of Delhi Agriculture Cattle Preservation Act and Delhi Tree Preservation Act. A techno-friendly person, he also launched a website for enabling people to take stock of works done by the Government and get their feedback. Besides, he had set up a public Grievances Redressal Commission and appointed the Lokayukta in the State. In his demise, we have lost a popular political activist.

Dr. Sahib Singh Verma met his untimely death on 30 June, 2007 in a tragic road accident at Shahjahanpur at Alwar in Rajasthan at the age of 64.

Shri Bharat Singh Chowhan was a member of the Fourth to Sixth Lok Sabha from 1967 to 1979 representing Dhar Parliamentary Constituency of Madhya Pradesh.

An able parliamentarian, Shri Chowhan, during 1976, was a member of the Business Advisory Committee,

Committee on Estimates and Consultative Committee constituted under the Tamil Nadu State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1976. An agriculturist by profession, Shri Chowhan served as the Chairman, District Panchayat Council from 1957 to 1967.

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Chowhan actively participated in the freedom movement. He was member of Hindustan Socialist and Republican Army before independence. A well known social worker, Shri Chowhan was actively associated with various social activities and was instrumental in setting up of rural libraries and promoting adult education.

Shri Bharat Singh Chowhan passed away on 26 July, 2007 at Indore, Madhya Pradesh at the age of 95, after a brief illness.

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

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

11.17 hrs.

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

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### ADB Assistance for Urban Infrastructure Projects

\*1. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has been providing funds for the development of urban infrastructure in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the projects funded by ADB State-wise during the last three years alongwith extent of ADB funds for each project; and

(c) the progress made in respect of each such ADB aided Urban Infrastructure Projects?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI

S. JAIPAL REDDY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The details of the projects funded by ADB State-wise during the last three years alongwith extent of ADB funds for each project; and the progress made in respect of each such ADB aided Urban Infrastructure Projects are as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Loan purpose and objectives	Net Loan amount (US \$ million)	Progress made (Loan disbursement upto June, 2007) (US \$ million)
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Rajasthan</b>				
1.	Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project (RUIDP)	Project aims to optimize social and economic development in urban Rajasthan by facilitating policy reforms to strengthen urban management and to support priority investments in urban infrastructure and service deficiencies. Scope of the project is for 6 divisional Headquarters i.e. Ajmer, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur.	250.00	169.383
<b>Gujarat</b>				
2.	Gujarat Earthquake Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project (GERRP)	The project aims to support Govt. of Gujarat to reconstruct housing and restore essential infrastructure including water supply, sanitation, solid waste management, road and bridges, power and livelihood restoration etc. damaged in the earthquake affected districts of the State mainly Kutchh and 11 other affected districts, to enable early restoration of economic and social activity, especially for the poor.	338.00	306.242  Project is completed.

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1	2	3	4	5
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**Karnataka**

- |   |   |        |         |
|---|---|--------|---------|
| 3. Karnataka Urban Development and Coastal Environment Management Project (KUDCEMP) | Project focus is on improving the living conditions in the urban centers located along the west coast of Karnataka – 10 urban centers identified which include 5 primary urban centers i.e. Dandeli, Karwar, Mangalore, Sirsi and Udupi and other urban centers are Ullal, Ankola, Puttur, Kundapura and Bhatkal. | 145.00 | 102.191 |
|---|---|--------|---------|

**Madhya Pradesh**

- |   |  |        |       |
|---|--|--------|-------|
| 4. Urban Water Supply and Environmental Improvement in Madhya Pradesh (UWSEIMP) | The project aims to address citywide deficiencies in basic urban services of four major cities, namely, Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore and Jabalpur, by supporting investments in urban water supply and environmental improvement and will include enhancing public participation and awareness. | 181.00 | 6.176 |
|---|--|--------|-------|

**Jammu and Kashmir**

- |  |  |        |       |
|--|--|--------|-------|
| 5. Multi-sector Project for Infrastructure Rehabilitation in Jammu and Kashmir | The project has been designed for rehabilitating and reconstructing essential physical infrastructure in the urban and transport sectors in Jammu and Kashmir (J and K). | 250.00 | 9.480 |
|--|--|--------|-------|

**West Bengal**

- |   |   |        |        |
|---|---|--------|--------|
| 6. Kolkata Environmental Improvement Project (KEIP) | Project involves sewerage and Drainage Improvements, Solid waste management, Slum Improvement Canal, Lakes and Water bodies Improvement and Implementation assistance and capacity building in Kolkata. | 177.80 | 48.656 |
|---|---|--------|--------|
-

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Kolkata Environmental Improvement Project (KEIP) (Supplementary)	Project will support the Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC) in achieving the original scope and objectives of the project, KEIP. The project will continue to (i) Improve environmental conditions in the outer areas of Kolkata, (ii) reduce poverty in low income areas through affordable access to basic urban services, (iii) facilitate community empowerment through participatory processes, (iv) protect the environment from adverse impacts, and (v) help the KMC develop as a proficient and autonomous municipality. The project will contribute in achieving the targets of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).	80.00	Nil
<b>Kerala</b>				
8.	Kerala Sustainable Urban Development Project	The objectives of the Project are to improve the urban environment, economy and living conditions in the Project cities, namely, Kochi, Kollam, Kozhikode, Thiruvananthapuram and Thrissur and urban governance, institutional development and capacity building in urban Local Bodies (ULBs) situated in Kerala including that of the Project cities.	221.20	Nil
<b>Kerala and Tamil Nadu</b>				
9.	Tsunami Emergency Assistance (Sector) Project	The project aims to (i) enable people to resume their normal lives by supporting restoration of livelihoods, and essential services, and (ii) rehabilitate and reconstruct critical public and community based transportation, and rural and municipal infrastructure damaged or destroyed. Project will focus on support for the tsunami-affected states of Tamil Nadu and Kerala.	100.00 (Loan)	11.750 (Loan)
			100.00 (Grant)	27.947 (Grant)

### Sale of Shares Public Sector Banks

\*2. SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to sell the shares of the Public Sector Banks in the open market; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) The provisions contained in Section 3(2D) of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Act, 1970/80 does not permit the Central Government to transfer its shareholding in nationalized banks. Though transfer of Government shareholding in the State Bank of India (SBI) and IDBI Ltd. is permissible, there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government. Government does not hold any share of the Associate banks of SBI.

[Translation]

### Power Theft

\*3. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR :  
SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether power theft is the major impediment for the growth of power sector in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government had directed the State Governments to launch a special drive against power theft;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether private power companies are harassing the consumers in the name of power theft and acting in an arbitrary manner;

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government against them;

(f) whether any special courts are being set up for speedy disposal of power theft cases; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE) : (a) to (c) Theft of electricity is one of the major contributing factors impacting the financial health of power utilities adversely. This also contributes to poor quality of power supply, frequent load shedding and unscheduled outages. The financial health of a power utility is also one of the criteria for assessing the viability of new investments.

The reduction of technical and commercial losses is one of the critical components for improving distribution segment which come largely in the purview of the State. To enable effective control of theft of electricity, the Electricity Act, 2003 has incorporated specific provisions for detection of theft, speedy trial of theft related offences and also for the recovery of the charges of electricity stolen. Based on the feedback from the State and other stakeholders, the Central Government has further strengthened the theft related provisions in the Act by enacting the Electricity (Amendment) Act, 2007.

By this amendment Act, theft of electricity has been explicitly made a cognizable and non-bailable offence. The distribution licensees have been empowered to disconnect the supply of electricity upon detection of theft. The Penalty for repeated theft of electricity by large consumers has also been enhanced.

The Central Government has also requested the State Governments to take steps for effectively curbing power theft and has advised the introduction of suitable incentive schemes for such informers who give clue of the source of theft of electricity. The reward in such a scheme is to be linked to the amount of recoveries that can be effected in the cases reported. The State Governments have also been requested to expedite setting up of special courts as provided in the Electricity Act, 2003 for speedy disposal of theft related cases.



The Central Government has built a national consensus to focus on a time bound programme for reduction of Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT and C) losses. In the Chief Ministers' Conference held under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister on 28th May 2007, a unanimous resolution was adopted which inter alia included the commitment of the States, with appropriate assistance from the Centre, to establish the necessary baseline data and information technology applications for energy accounting and auditing, and for ensuring a resolute elimination of electricity theft. In the Conference, the States committed themselves to achieve and sustain drastic reduction in the overall AT and C losses in the next five years and at least to a level of 15% in the Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) project areas.

APDRP was launched in 2002-03 under which additional central assistance was provided to States for taking up technical, commercial and management measures to reduce the losses. The technical measures included upgradation and strengthening of the distribution system, adoption of High Voltage Distribution System, Information Technology intervention, etc. Commercial measures included metering and billing and improved revenue collection. Management measures included adoption of energy accounting and proper network planning for future expansion, preparation of monitoring of the distribution system, etc.

(d) and (e) The Electricity Act, 2003 contains provisions to check harassment of consumers while at the same time providing for effective control of theft of electricity. The disconnection of electricity upon detection of theft is to be done only by an officer of the licensee who has been authorized by the Regulatory Commission. It is also mandatory to lodge a First Information Report (FIR) within 24 hours of detection of theft of electricity. The Act also provides for constitution of Forum for redressal of consumers' grievances by the distribution licensee and for an Ombudsman to be appointed by the Regulatory Commission for settling the grievances not resolved in the Forum.

(f) and (g) Section 153 of the Act empowers the State Government to constitute Special Courts to ensure speedy trial of the offences relating to theft of electricity. States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have already constituted special courts for trial of electricity theft cases.

[English]

#### **Delimitation of Constituencies**

\*4. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA :  
DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

- (a) the present status of delimitation of the constituencies in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the time by which delimitation exercise is to be completed;
- (c) the reason for deferring the delimitation in Jammu and Kashmir;
- (d) whether the general election to next Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies are to be held on the basis of the new constituencies as delimited;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to safeguard the interest of areas where population control programmes were strictly implemented resulting in lower population growth rate;
- (f) if so, the details thereof;
- (g) whether the Government proposes to relax the norms to ensure representation of ethnic communities of the North-Eastern Regions; and
- (h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b) The Delimitation Commission has so far issued Orders in respect of 22 States/Union Territories, namely, Kerala, Tripura, Mizoram, Goa, Pondicherry, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Punjab, Maharashtra, Sikkim, National Capital Territory of Delhi, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa, Uttaranchal, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Meghalaya, The term of the Delimitation Commission has been extended till 31st July, 2008 to complete its work.

(c) The Delimitation Act, 2002 excludes the State of Jammu and Kashmir from its purview.

(d) The Delimitation Commission has not so far completed its exercise in respect of all the States / Union Territories. It is, therefore, not possible for the Government to make a commitment at this juncture in this regard.

(e) and (f) As per Article 81(2)(a) of the Constitution there shall be allotted to each State a number of seats in the House of the People in such manner that the ratio between that number and the population of the State is, so far as practicable, the same for all States. In other words, the guiding principle for allocation of seats in the House of People to States is that the ratio between the number of seats and the population of the State, so far as practicable be the same. This principle is subject to the proviso that the principle of equality may not apply to a State where the population does not exceed six million. Based on the representations received from various political leaders and the other concerned persons, the Government is considering this matter in all its aspects. At present, it is not possible to give the details.

(g) and (h) The norms for undertaking delimitation have been set down by the Parliament itself. Government has, however, received representations challenging the delimitation exercise on various grounds including inter alia that it would threaten the ethnic structure of political representation in North-Eastern States.

## APDRP

\*5. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA :  
SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) envisaged 100 per cent metering of feeders, Distribution Transformers (DTs) and consumer connections;

(b) if so, the details of the progress made thereon;

(c) the measures taken so far to complete 100 per cent feeder, DT and consumer metering in all the ongoing and completed APDRP projects and the time frame fixed for the completion of the task; and

(d) the measures taken to ensure that funds for APDRP projects are released only after 100 per cent metering is validated?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE) : (a) The Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) envisaged 100 per cent feeder and consumer metering but not of distribution transformers.

(b) As reported by States, 98% feeder metering has been achieved at national level. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal have reported 100% feeder metering. Overall 89% of consumers have been metered in the country.

(c) All APDRP projects including metering projects are to be completed within 18 to 36 months from the date of sanction of the project.

(d) For release of funds under APDRP, 100% metering is not a pre-condition.

[Translation]

### Power Generation

\*6. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA :  
SHRI HEMMAL MURMU :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item titled "Bijli ke Lakshya Hassil Nahin, Jimma kaun Le" published in the Hindi daily Jansatta on June 4, 2007;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the working of the Central Public Sector Undertakings concerned in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE) : (a) and (b) A capacity addition target of 41110 MW was set the 10th Plan. Against this, a capacity addition of 21180 MW was achieved.

The news item under reference mainly highlights the issue of slippages of capacity mainly on account of delay in critical supplies.

The main reasons for shortfall in achieving the 10th Plan capacity addition targets inter-alia also include:-

- (i) The plan originally envisaged introduction of super critical thermal power projects in the country. However, these projects could not be taken up due to delay in technology tie up.
- (ii) A number of hydro projects slipped mainly due to delay in clearances, investment decisions, award of works, geological surprises etc.
- (iii) Delay in obtaining financial closure in respect of some of the projects.

(iv) Delay in commissioning due to non availability of adequate gas.

(c) and (d) To avoid the slippages of the 11th Plan targets, quarterly progress review with the generating public sector units are being carried out. Out of the total capacity of 39865 MW have already been commissioned and another over 27300 MW are under execution. Central Public Sector Undertakings are taking steps to complete the ordering process well in time.

The Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) is the major manufacturer of plant and equipments. Ministry of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises is regularly reviewing the working of BHEL. In order to meet the 11th Plan targets, BHEL is augmenting its capacity to 10,000 MW by December, 2007 and further to 15,000 MW by December, 2009.

### Interest on Home Loans

\*7. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA :  
SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of persons taking home loans has been decreasing due to the increasing rate of interest on home loans;

(b) if so, whether the Government is contemplating to reduce the rate of interest on home loans;

(c) if so, by when and the extent to which reduction is likely to be effected; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) As per information available from public sector banks, the number of home loans and amount disbursed during the years 2004-05 and 2005-06 are as under. Comparable information for the year 2006-07 is not yet available for all public sector banks.

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Year	Total housing loan			
	Sanction		Disbursement	
	No. of A/c	Amt.	No. of A/c	Amt.
2004-05	774003	30414.24	853677	29231.85
2005-06	839255	34949.40	898064	31554.93

It would be observed that the year on year comparison shows that the number of accounts has increased between 2004-05 and 2005-06.

As per Reserve Bank of India, outstanding Housing Loans for all Scheduled Commercial Banks are:-

(Rs. Crore)

March, 2005	March, 2006	March, 2007
134,270	179,053	224,469

It would be observed that there has been an increasing trend in the outstanding credit by Scheduled Commercial Bank for housing between March 2005 and March 2007.

(b) to (d) With effect from October 18, 1994, RBI has deregulated the interest rates on advances above Rs. 2 lakh and the rates of interest on such advances are determined by the banks themselves with the approval of their Boards. Banks have been advised to fix their Benchmark Prime Lending Rates (BPLR) after taking into account cost of funds, transaction cost, risk factor, margin and other overhead expenses.

**Inflation Rate**

\*8. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN" :  
SHRI MOHAN SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rate of inflation has increased on the basis of wholesale price index of the essential commodities during the last six months;

(b) if so, month-wise details alongwith the reasons, thereof;

(c) whether the inflation curve has decreased since April 2007 while maintaining the trend in growth-rate;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to bring down the inflation and to check rising trend of prices of essential commodities?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (e) No, Sir. The rate of inflation on the basis of wholesale price index of essential commodities has declined during the recent six months.

The WPI-based inflation trend of 30 essential commodities (composite) for the period from January 2007 to June 2007 is indicated in the Table below.

**Table : WPI based Monthly Inflation Rate of 30 Essential Commodities (%)**

Month	Inflation (%)
January, 2007	5.14
February, 2007	4.24
March, 2007	3.38
April, 2007	3.19
May, 2007	1.67
June, 2007	0.12

\*Provisional

Containment of inflation remains high on the agenda of the Government. Anti-inflationary policies of the

government include strict fiscal and monetary discipline, rationalization of excise and import duties of essential items so that there is no undue burden on the poor, effective supply-demand management of essential commodities through liberal tariff and trade policies, and strengthening the public distribution system.

[English]

#### **Appreciation of the Value of Indian Rupee**

\*9. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rupee has appreciated by over 6 per cent during 2006-07 which has hit the growth of exports and economy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set up a panel to discuss the impact of the appreciation of the value of Indian rupee on the economy and suggest measures to tackle it; and

(d) If so, the details of its findings and the measures taken to tackle the problem?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) Rupee has been appreciating on monthly basis against the US dollar from September 2006 onwards. Over the full year 2006-07, the rupee depreciated by 2.2 per cent against the US dollar, while GDP grew by 9.4 per cent and exports by 21 per cent in US dollar terms.

(c) The rupee appreciation has been higher in the current financial year at 8.9 per cent in July 2007 over March 2007, while exports grew by 18.1 per cent in April-June 2007 in US dollar terms. However, to assess the impact of rupee appreciation on exports and to suggest measures to maintain India's export competitiveness, Ministry of Commerce and Industry constituted a committee.

(d) As per the findings of the Committee, while the importers and borrowers in foreign currency are not entirely unhappy with the appreciation of the rupee vis-a-vis the US dollar, generally, the exporters have seen their profit margins code as a result of the appreciation of the rupee. The committee has made a series of recommendations for immediate relief to the exporters.

The Government has announced a relief package to exporters comprising enhanced Duty Entitlement Pass-book (DEPB) rates, reduction in Export Credit Guarantee Corporation (ECGC) premium, release of Rs. 600 crore for clearing all arrears of terminal excise duty and Central Sales tax reimbursement, enhancement of duty drawback rates and reduction in interest rates on pre and post shipment credit.

#### **Regulation of the Private Developers**

\*10. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to regulate the activities of the private developers and builders who are converting farm lands into colonies; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. As per Entry 5 of the State List in the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India "Local Government" is a State subject. The regulation of private developers and builders comes under the purview of State Governments, Urban Local Bodies/Development Authorities who control their activities under the provisions of State Town and Country Planning/City Development Authority Acts. However, the Government is considering formulation of Real Estate Management (Regulation and Control) Bill for National Capital Territory of Delhi which is at a draft stage.

[Translation]

#### **Mobilisation of Funds from Abroad by Companies**

\*11. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO :

DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of legal provisions regarding the mobilisation of funds by companies from abroad;

(b) whether some Indian companies have mobilised funds from abroad;

(c) If so, the details thereof company-wise, during each of the last three years;

(d) whether the statutory provisions in this regard are strictly complied with by such companies;

(e) if not, the details thereof during the last three years; and

(f) the steps taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The extant legal provisions regarding mobilisation of funds by companies from abroad are laid down under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations issued thereunder. These are:-

- (i) Equity through Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in accordance with the guidelines / policies thereon issued by Government of India from time to time and notified under FEMA.
- (ii) Global Depository Receipts (GDRs) and American Depository Receipts (ADRs): This is covered under the "Issue of Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds and Ordinary Shares (through Depository Receipts Mechanism) Scheme, 1993".
- (iii) Debt through External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs and Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds

(FCCBs): This is covered under extant ECB policy as prescribed by RBI vide its Master Circular No. 02/2007-08 dated 02nd July, 2007. In addition to above, FCCBs are also required to follow the ADR / GDR Scheme.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) As per information provided by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the amounts mobilised by Indian companies from abroad through the above sources during the last three years are given below:-

(US\$ Million)

Year	ECBs/FCCBs	ADRs/GDRs	FDI
2004-05	9084	613	6051
2005-06	14547	2552	7722
2006-07	20639	3776	19531

The information relating to amounts mobilised by each company, is voluminous. However, the company-wise data on ECBs / FCCBs is published by RBI on its website at [www.rbi.org.in](http://www.rbi.org.in). FDI approvals / inflows are published in monthly SIA's News latter of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion which is also available at their website-[www.dipp.nic.in](http://www.dipp.nic.in). Data in respect of company-wise ADRs/GDRs raised in the respective financial years is under compilation and would be provided to the Honourable Member shortly.

(d) to (f) The primary responsibility to ensure that funds raised through ECBs / FCCBs, ADR/GDRs and FDI are in conformity with the policy and guidelines and the Reserve Bank regulations / directions / circulars thereon, is that of the company concerned. Cases of violations that have come to the notice of authorities are dealt with under the relevant provisions of FEMA.

[English]

**Quality of roads constructed under  
PMGSY**

\*12. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPA :  
SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether the random inspection of road works  
under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana held during July  
2004 and September 2006 has revealed that a substantial  
number of works under the scheme were of "unsatisfactory  
quality" in several States;

(b) if so, the details of the findings thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken to ensure the quality  
of the road projects and to check irregularities in  
implementation of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR.  
RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH) : (a) and (b) During the  
period July, 2004 to September, 2006, a total of 17718  
inspections were carried out by the National Quality  
Monitors under the third tier of the quality control  
mechanism of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana  
(PMGSY). Out of total 7449 inspection of completed works,  
1547 works (21%) were graded as 'Unsatisfactory',  
whereas out of 10269 inspections of on-going works, 4309

works (42%) were graded as 'Unsatisfactory'. State-wise  
details of grading have been given in the statement  
enclosed

(c) For ensuring high level of quality in works, PMGSY  
programme guidelines have the provision for three tier  
Quality Control Mechanism. The first two tiers of the Quality  
Control Structure are overseen by the State Quality  
Coordinators, appointed by the State Governments. The  
first tier of quality control mechanism is in-house quality  
control at the level of the executing agencies. Field  
laboratories are established by the Contractors and  
mandatory tests on the quality of material and workman-  
ship are conducted under the supervision of Programme  
Implementation Units (PIUs). The Second tier provides for  
quality monitoring by the State Governments through  
independent State Quality Monitors (SQMs). SQMs are  
deployed to ensure that quality issues are properly being  
attended to at the first tier. The third tier of this arrangement  
consists of quality monitoring of works through random  
inspections by independent National Quality Monitors  
(NQMs).

In addition, measures like Standard bidding document,  
Online monitoring, display of Citizen's Information board  
etc. have been put in place for ensuring quality and  
transparency in execution of PMGSY projects. State  
Governments have also been advised to arrange joint  
inspection of ongoing as well as completed work under  
PMGSY by Hon'ble MPs, Hon'ble MLAs and functionaries  
of Panchayati Raj Institutions.

**Statement**

**Abstract of Grading (July, 2004 to September, 2006)**

S.No.	State	Total Inspections	Grading					
			Completed			Ongoing		
			Total	S	U	Total	S	U
1	2	3	4	6	8	9	11	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1090	593	530	63	497	405	92

1	2	3	4	6	8	9	11	13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	78	62	17	45	16	11	5
3.	Assam	612	119	97	22	493	319	174
4.	Bihar	614	185	53	132	429	174	255
5.	Chhattisgarh	839	368	292	76	471	254	217
6.	Gujarat	579	304	203	101	275	153	122
7.	Haryana	57	21	18	3	36	31	5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	496	122	100	22	374	168	206
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	137	9	2	7	128	47	81
10.	Jharkhand	532	185	89	96	347	104	243
11.	Karnataka	813	359	301	58	454	215	239
12.	Kerala	195	69	55	14	126	86	40
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1852	648	581	67	1204	914	290
14.	Maharashtra	747	340	275	65	407	217	190
15.	Manipur	74	32	20	12	42	18	24
16.	Meghalaya	137	31	19	12	106	26	80
17.	Mizoram	123	45	19	26	78	38	40
18.	Nagaland	59	25	3	22	34	4	30
19.	Orissa	1332	491	406	85	841	384	457
20.	Punjab	186	69	51	18	117	47	70
21.	Rajasthan	2129	1217	1160	57	912	818	94
22.	Sikkim	98	22	11	11	76	23	53
23.	Tamil Nadu	988	350	212	138	638	297	341
24.	Tripura	120	41	28	13	79	36	43



1	2	3	4	6	8	9	11	13
25.	Uttar Pradesh	2607	1324	1047	277	1283	735	548
26.	Uttaranchal	310	49	30	19	261	104	157
27.	West Bengal	914	369	283	86	545	332	213
Grand Total		17718	7449	5902	1547	10269	5960	4309

S - Satisfactory, U - Unsatisfactory.

### Appointment of Judges

\*13. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY :  
SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA  
DESHMUKH :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of vacancies of judges in various High Courts in the country, at present, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to appoint more judges in High Courts and subordinate Courts to Clear the backlog during the current year,

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which these vacancies are likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (d) A statement showing the number of vacancies of judges in various High Courts in the country as on 6.8.2007 is enclosed.

In pursuance of the judgment of the Supreme Court of October 6, 1993 in the Supreme Court Advocates on Record and Anrs. vs. the Union of India, the judge strength of the High Courts is reviewed every three years. The last triennial review was undertaken in the year 2006, whereby it is proposed to increase the judge strength by 106 in and

8 High Courts, subject to concurrence of the respective State Governments.

Pursuant to the Judgment of the Supreme Court dated October 6, 1993 and their Advisory Opinion dated October 28, 1998, the proposals for appointment of Judges in the High Courts are to be initiated by the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court. The Government has, however, been requesting the Chief Justices of the High Courts and Chief Ministers of the States, from time to time, to initiate proposals for filling up of the present and anticipated vacancies during the next six months.

Under article 235 of the Constitution of India, the administrative control over the members of subordinate judiciary in the States vests with the concerned High Court and the State Government. Thus as regards the judge strength in the District and subordinate courts, the primary responsibility for taking necessary action for increasing the judge strength vests with the respective State Governments. Filling up of the vacant posts of judges/magistrates at the District and Subordinate Courts is the concern of the respective High Courts and the State Government.

The Central Government has been periodically urging all the State Government/Union Territories and the High Courts to accord utmost priority to filling up of vacant posts of judges and magistrates.

**Statement****Vacancies of Judges in various High Courts****Position as on 06.06.2007**

S. No.	High Court	Sanctioned Strength	No of Judges In Position	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad	95	76	19
2.	Andhra Pradesh	39	31	08
3.	Bombay	61	53	08
4.	Calcutta	50	42	08
5.	Chhattisgarh	08	06	02
6.	Delhi	36	32	04
7.	Guwahati	23	23	00
8.	Gujarat	42	30	12
9.	Himachal Pradesh	09	09	00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	09	05
11.	Jharkhand	12	09	03
12.	Karnataka	40	36	04
13.	Kerala	29	27	02
14.	Madhya Pradesh	42	41	01
15.	Madras	46	44	02
16.	Orissa	20	14	06
17.	Patna	31	31	00
18.	Punjab and Haryana	40	35	05
19.	Rajasthan	40	37	03

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Sikkim	03	01	02
21.	Uttaranchal	09	09	00
Total		689	595	94

*[Translation]***Money Withdrawn Through Internet**

\*14. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been cases of fraudulent withdrawal of money from banks through internet;

(b) If so, the number of such incidents recorded during the last two years, State-wise;

(c) the details of action taken by the Government against the culprits during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of account holders?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India has reported that certain cases of fraudulent withdrawal of money from banks through internet were reported by public sector banks. The state-wise details of such incidents where amount involved was more than Rs. One lac each are as under:-

(Rs lacs)

Name of State	April 2005 to March 2006		April 2006 to March 2007	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	2	4.32	5	11.50

1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	1	1.00	6	10.72
Gujarat	0	0	1	1.00
Haryana	1	30.87	1	1.00
Jharkhand	0	0	1	1.50
Karnataka	1	2.40	5	12.76
Kerala	0	0	1	1.06
Madhya Pradesh	2	4.33	3	3.31
Maharashtra	4	6.03	18	30.04
Orissa	1	5.55	0	0
Tamil Nadu	2	3.79	2	3.00
West Bengal	1	2.98	2	3.56
Total	15	61.27	45	79.45

(c) Banks are required to report the matter to Police/CBI as per the guidelines issued by RBI. There is also an established procedure with regard to disciplinary action against the erring officials and the banks take appropriate action against them as per procedure.

(d) RBI as a part of its supervisory process has been sensitizing banks from time to time about common fraud prone areas, modus operandi of frauds and measures to be taken by them to prevent/reduce the incidence of frauds in banks. RBI had issued detailed guidelines on Internet Banking to all commercial banks covering technology and security standards, legal issues and regulatory and supervisory issues. RBI had also issued a Caution circular on February, 16, 2006 to all commercial banks on phishing attacks which contain details of modus operandi of such attacks and minimum set of preventive/detective measures to tackle them.

[English]

### Hydro Power Generation

\*15. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has examined the matter of time and cost-overrun of almost all hydro power projects set-up so far and tardy execution of such projects;

(b) If so, the steps taken by the government to implement the proposed projects to avoid such losses in future;

(c) whether the Government has also examined the issues of rehabilitation and resettlement of people who have so far been affected due to the setting up hydro power projects; and

(d) If so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to implement and monitor rehabilitation and resettlement packages for future projects?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Standing Committee headed by Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Power with representatives of Planning Commission, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Programme Implementation examines the causes of time and cost overrun of all hydro power projects implemented by Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) which have suffered time overrun of over 10% and/or cost overrun above 20% with a view to identify causes and fix responsibility for the same.

(b) To avoid time and cost overrun in ongoing/proposed hydroelectric projects, the following measures have been taken:-

- The Standing Committee on time and cost overrun of hydroelectric projects observed in a number of cases, that the exploration done at the time of preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) stage was not sufficiently rigorous.

The exploratory drifts and drill holes in some of the cases did not reach the tunnel level and the evaluation of rock mass and the rock mass classification adopted by Geological Survey of India (GSI) in their geo-technical report was only tentative. It has, now been decided to get more comprehensive geo-technical investigations done prior to investment decision and detailed investigations carried out before the project is taken for execution to minimize geological surprises at the time of actual execution.

- Steps have been initiated to tie up necessary funds in CPSU projects before commencement of project execution so that there is no delay in project execution during construction due to constraint of funds.
- Monitoring mechanism has been strengthened to achieve targets by designating a nodal officer in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for each project. The nodal officer keeps track of construction of the project and facilitates resolution of problems which may delay the project by escalating the issue to appropriate levels for immediate resolution.
- Site visits are made by officers of CEA to the various projects under construction and various bottlenecks are identified and solutions thereof are decided in consultation with the project authorities. Meetings are held at project sites with equipment suppliers and other contractors executing the major works of dam, head race tunnel, power house etc. for solving the constraints delaying the execution of the projects.
- Review of progress both at project and corporate office level of the organisation implementing the project (weekly at site and monthly at Corporate level).
- Coordination meetings by the project authorities with State Governments to avoid delays in

acquisition of land and award of resettlement and rehabilitation.

- Regular review meetings [exhaustive quarterly review meeting and specific meetings on issues raised by the project authorities/Central Electricity Authority (CEA)] are being organized in the Ministry of Power.
- Installation of computerized project planning and monitoring software at various projects at corporate office and Ministry of Power/Central Electricity Authority for continuous and intensive monitoring of the projects.

(c) and (d) : Yes, Sir. Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R and R) of the project affected people is implemented through the State Government by the project executing agencies. The Central Government through the Ministry of Rural Development have notified the "National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Project Affected Families-2003 (NPRR-2003)" on 17th February, 2004. The policy essentially addresses the need to provide succour to the assetless rural poor, support the rehabilitation efforts of the resource poor sections, namely, small and marginal farmers, SCs/STs and women who have been displaced.

The provisions in the NPRR-2003 are the minimum to be adopted and applicable to all project affected families whether belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) or non-BPL families. Many State Governments have their own liberalized Resettlement and Rehabilitation policies over and above the basic minimum provisions of the NPRR-2003 for Project Affected Persons. The project executing agencies adopt an R and R Plan which normally exceeds the provisions of the NPRR-2003 and this R and R Plan is agreed upon with the respective State Governments after due consultation with all stakeholders.

#### **Self Help Group and Micro Finance in North-Eastern States**

\*16. SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the processes adopted by the leading public sector banks like SBI, UBI, UCO Bank to promote Self Help Groups (SHG) and Micro Finance in the North East, State-wise; and

(b) the details of the amount disbursed in NE States under SHG during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The Public Sector Banks have adopted different processes for promoting Micro Finance in North Eastern Region, Which include, interalia:-

- Sensitisation Programme of Branch Managers for Micro Finance specialty for formation and linkage of Self Help Groups.
- Customized training programme for rural/semi-urban Branch Managers.
- Capacity building and training programme of Self Help Groups.

As regards Self Help Groups (SHGs) - Bank linkage programme, the following three models have been adopted by banks:-

1. Model-I : Lending by banks directly to SHGs without intervention / facilitation by any Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO).
2. Model-II : SHGs formed by formal agencies and NGOs but directly financed by Banks.
3. Model-III : SHGs financed by Banks through NGOs.

(b) The particulars of number and amount disbursed to SHGs in the North Eastern region during the last three years under SHG - Bank Linkage Programme are as follows:-

(Rs. In Lacs)

State	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
	No. of SHGs	Bank Loan	No. of SHGs	Bank Loan	No. of SHGs	Bank Loan
Assam	20612	7732.2	25327	4821.7	25165	7944.0
Meghalaya	59	15.0	554	84.1	476	174.0
Tripura	698	138.6	559	120.5	967	184.0
Sikkim	10	4.2	85	5.1	33	11.2
Manipur	571	241.7	672	417.5	1215	408.0
Arunachal Pradesh	55	21.4	66	15.2	101	57.2
Nagaland	70	18.1	337	296.9	586	335.0
Mizoram	6	3.5	946	613.0	921	705.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>22081</b>	<b>8174.7</b>	<b>28546</b>	<b>6374.0</b>	<b>29464</b>	<b>9819.0</b>

[Translation]

**Review of Loan Sanction and Recovery  
Policy of Banks**

\*17. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has taken or is contemplating to take any steps to review the shortcomings in the policy being adopted by the banks and financial institutions for sanctioning loan and its recovery to ensure the welfare of the poor, unprivileged class, unemployed youth, labourers and farmers;

(b) If so, the details thereof as on date; and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has recently reviewed its guidelines to Scheduled Commercial Banks on Priority Sector Lending and has issued a revised Master Circular on Priority Sector Lending on 30.04.2007. This Master Circular of RBI stipulates a target of 40% of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) of domestic commercial banks of Priority Sector which includes, inter-alia, measures for economic welfare of the poor, the under-privileged class, unemployed youth, labourers and farmers. Out of the Priority Sector target of 40%, 18% is targeted for Agriculture Sector and 10% for the Weaker Sections. The Weaker Sections comprise small and marginal farmers, land-less labourers, tenant farmers and share croppers, distressed poor for repayment of their debt to informal sector and various beneficiaries of Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and minorities.

In order to attract the financially excluded population in the structured financial system, on the basis of the interim report of the Committee on financial inclusion, under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan, the

Government has decided to establish the following two funds with a corpus of Rs. 500 crore each:-

- A Financial Inclusion Fund with NABARD for meeting the cost of developmental and promotional interventions.
- A Financial Inclusion Technology Fund to meet the cost of technology adoption.

[English]

**National Power Project Management Board**

\*18. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH :  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to speed up the execution of power projects in the country by setting up a National Power Projects Management Board/ Task Force as reported in the Times of India dated July, 6, 2007

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which the shortage of power generation equipments is likely to be resolved after the constitution of the Board; and

(d) the time by which the said Board will become functional?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to set up a National Power Project Management Board (NPPMB) for monitoring the progress and to ensure timely commissioning of the capacity addition and associated transmission projects.

(b) to (d) The modalities for setting up the National Power Project Management Board (NPPMB) are being worked out so as to make the Board functional at the earliest.

**Parameters for World Bank Assistance  
Programme**

\*19. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether World Bank's assistance programme for developmental projects in various States are linked to certain parameters of fiscal reforms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has laid down a fiscal reforms road map for the respective State Governments to enable them avail of the World Bank funds for various developmental projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. The State Governments formulate their own fiscal correction path in conformity with their respective Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Acts, if any, and avail of the incentive of debt waiver under Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility (DCRF).

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Duping Through Share Market Dealings**

\*20. SHRIMATI RUPATAI D. PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any information in regard to the number of companies which have duped the common man through share market dealings since the year 2001;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of action taken by the Government for recovery of dues of the people from these companies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (c) Government does not maintain any such database. As and when any such instance is noticed, Ministry of Corporate Affairs and SEBI take appropriate action under the Companies Act and the securities laws. However, the question presumably refers to the companies which raised funds from public through IPOs and subsequently failed, inter-alia, to comply with the listing/filing requirements of Registrar of Companies and the Stock exchanges for a period of two years and were not found at their registered office address at the time of inspection done by Stock Exchange. These companies are known as "vanishing companies" as per the categorization adopted by Coordination and Monitoring Committee, a joint mechanism between the SEBI and the Ministry of Corporate Affairs. These companies are being identified in phases. So far such companies who made IPOs till 2001 have been identified. As on date, there are 122 companies identified as "vanishing companies."

(c) SEBI has issued orders against 100 vanishing companies and 378 directors / promoters prohibiting them from associating in any way with the capital market activities and accessing the capital market for a period of five years. The actions taken by Ministry of Corporate Affairs in respect of vanishing companies include:

- (i) Prosecutions have been filed under Sections 62/ 63, 68 and 628 of the Companies Act, 1956 against 109 vanishing companies and their promoters/directors for misstatement in prospectus/fraudulently inducing persons to invest money/false statement made in the offer documents etc.
- (ii) Prosecutions have been filed under the Companies Act, 1956 for non-filing of statutory returns.
- (iii) FIRs have been filed/registered under the Indian Penal Code against 101/95 vanishing companies and their promoters/directors.

- (iv) Petitions have also been filed with the Company Law Board (CLB) under Sections 397/398/402/408 read with Section 406 of the Companies Act 1956 in respect of two vanishing companies to disgorge the properties/moneys from the promoters/directors of these two vanishing companies. The CLB has dismissed one of the petitions against which the Ministry has filed an appeal before the Gujarat High Court. The other case is pending for adjudication by the CLB.

#### Share of Maharashtra in Central Taxes

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

(a) the criteria for distribution of central taxes and grant;

(b) whether the share of Maharashtra in central tax and grant has been reduced as per the recommendation of twelfth finance commission;

(c) if so, the details of central tax and grant provided to Maharashtra in comparison to other States; and

(d) the reason for granting less share to Maharashtra despite more collection of central taxes from the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The criteria and Relative Weights adopted by Eleventh Finance Commission and Twelfth Finance Commission for distribution of Share in Central Taxes and Duties and grants-in-aid to States including Maharashtra were as follows:-

#### (1) Share in Central Taxes and Duties

Sl. No.	Criterion	Relative Weight (per cent)	
		11th Finance Commission	12th Finance Commission
1	2	3	4
1	Population	10.0	25.0

1	2	3	4
2	Income (Distance Method)	62.5	50.0
3	Area	7.5	10.0
4	Index of Infrastructure	7.5	0.0
5	Tax effort	5.0	7.5
6	Fiscal Discipline	7.5	7.5

#### (2) Grants-in-aid—Local Bodies

Sl. No.	Criterion	Relative Weight (per cent)	
		11th Finance Commission	12th Finance Commission
1.	Population	40.0	40.0
2.	Geographical area	10.0	10.0
3.	Distance from highest per capita Income	20.0	20.0
4.	Index of decentralization	20.0	0.0
5.	Revenue effort of which	10.0	20.0
	(a) with respect to own revenue of States		10.0
	(b) with respect to GSDP		10.0
6.	Index of deprivation	0.0	10.0

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The share of Central Taxes to Maharashtra which was 4.632% during the period of Eleventh Finance Commission award has increased to 4.997% for the period of the Twelfth Finance Commission. And Grant-in-aid has increased from 3.84% to 3.88% State-wise details are enclosed as a statement.

(d) The question does not arise.



**Statement***Transfer recommended by Eleventh and Twelfth Finance Commission*

S. No.	State	Eleventh Finance Commission (2000-05) (Rs. in crore)				Twelfth Finance Commission (2005-10) (Rs. in crore)				
		Share in Taxes and Duties	Grants-in-aid	Total Transfers (Col. 2 plus 3)	Per cent Share	Share in Taxes and Duties	Grant-in-aid	Total Transfer (Col. 6 plus 7)	Per cent Share	Percent Increase in TFC over EFC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28980.25	2455.80	31436.05	7.14	45138.68	5214.58	50353.26	6.66	60.18
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	918.22	1401.55	2319.77	0.53	1767.34	1758.22	3525.56	0.47	51.98
3.	Assam	12362.05	1061.66	13423.71	3.05	19850.69	4478.71	24329.40	3.22	81.24
4.	Bihar	43614.48	1698.81	45313.29	10.29	67671.04	7975.79	75646.83	10.01	66.94
5.	Chhattisgarh	8975.18	494.93	9470.11	2.15	16285.76	1987.94	18273.70	2.42	92.96
6.	Goa	775.22	54.09	829.31	0.19	1589.14	135.39	1724.53	0.23	107.95
7.	Gujarat	10615.93	1645.01	12260.94	2.79	21900.47	3708.28	25608.75	3.39	106.86
8.	Haryana	3552.44	751.37	4303.81	0.98	6596.46	1445.98	8042.44	1.06	86.87
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2570.25	4923.96	7494.21	1.70	3203.22	11247.14	14450.36	1.91	92.82
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4854.50	11618.79	16473.29	3.74	7441.71	13438.57	20880.28	2.76	26.75
11.	Jharkhand	11320.42	644.55	11964.97	2.72	20624.02	3032.82	23656.84	3.13	97.72
12.	Karnataka	18552.48	1425.61	19978.09	4.54	27361.88	4054.40	31416.28	4.16	57.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13. Kerala		11504.04	1021.18	12525.22	2.85	16353.21	3254.51	19607.72	2.59	56.55
14. Madhya Pradesh		24283.80	1651.24	25935.04	5.89	41180.59	5141.37	46321.96	6.13	78.61
15. Maharashtra		17431.05	2448.79	19879.84	4.52	30663.19	5531.06	36194.25	4.79	82.07
16. Manipur		1377.32	1849.06	3226.38	0.73	2221.44	4648.76	6870.20	0.91	112.94
17. Meghalaya		1287.01	1684.28	2971.29	0.67	2276.61	2091.16	4367.77	0.58	47.00
18. Mizoram		745.11	1793.42	2538.53	0.58	1466.52	3194.39	4660.91	0.62	83.61
19. Nagaland		827.90	3626.89	4454.79	1.01	1613.67	5839.74	7453.41	0.99	67.31
20. Orissa		19023.64	1942.17	20968.81	4.76	31669.47	5273.30	36942.77	4.89	76.18
21. Punjab		4316.37	1244.53	5560.90	1.26	7971.00	4913.59	12884.59	1.70	131.70
22. Rajasthan		20595.88	3244.36	23840.24	5.42	34418.56	4643.91	39062.47	5.17	63.85
23. Sikkim		692.43	943.55	1635.98	0.37	1392.94	436.20	1829.14	0.24	11.81
24. Tamil Nadu		20264.72	1739.03	22003.75	5.00	32552.74	4135.39	36688.13	4.85	66.74
25. Tripura		1832.67	2543.53	4376.20	0.99	2626.09	5790.91	8417.00	1.11	92.34
26. Uttar Pradesh		72014.16	4410.87	76425.03	17.36	118209.45	15262.00	133471.45	17.66	74.64
27. Uttaranchal		30549.40	459.67	2947.07	0.67	5762.22	6432.12	12194.34	1.61	313.78
28. West Bengal		3054.09	5112.56	35652.65	8.10	43303.91	7573.37	50877.28	6.73	42.70
Total		376318.01	63891.25	440209.26	100.00	613112.02	142639.60	755751.62	100.00	71.68

[Translation]

### Assistance to Cooperative Banks

2. SHRIMATI KARUNA SHUKLA :  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has provided assistance to improve the functioning of State cooperative banks, district cooperative banks and Agricultural Credit Societies;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is formulating any scheme to improve the health of these institutions and to cater to the financial needs of the poor farmers; and

(d) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Out of the total financial package of Rs. 13596 crore, for strengthening the Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) in the Country comprising State Cooperative Banks (SCBs), District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) and Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS), the World Bank has agreed to provide an assistance of US\$ 600 million to the Government of India. The World Bank assistance is proposed in the form of loan of US\$ 300 million from International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and a credit of SDR 196.8 million (equivalent to US\$ 300 million) from International Development Association (IDA).

(c) and (d) The Government has approved a revival package to strengthen Short Term Rural Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS). 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.

Financial assistance for STCCS under the package is available for cleansing of Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2004 and increasing the capital to a specified minimum level subject to legal and institutional reforms. In order to ensure that STCCS continues on sound financial, managerial and governance norms, technical assistance is to be provided to upgrade institutional and human resources of CCS, computerization and setting up proper internal control and accounting systems.

[English]

### Excessive Interest on Loans and Advances

3. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India and Banking Ombudsman have received umpteen complaints of excessive interest and other charges being levied by banks on certain loans and advances;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether RBI has issued a notification recently in this connection directing all commercial banks for fixing appropriate ceiling on the interest charged on loans; 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 RBI and Banking Ombudsmen have received complaints of excessive interest and other charges levied by banks on loans and advances. The complaints were dealt with by taking up with the banks concerned.

(c) and (d) RBI, vide its circular dated May 7, 2007 has advised banks to have an objective and transparent policy approved by their Boards for fixing interest rates on loans and advances. It was advised that the Boards of

banks lay out appropriate internal principles and procedures so that usurious interest rates including processing and other charges are not levied by them on loans and advances.

[Translation]

**Fraudulent Money Withdrawn from  
Accounts**

4. SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware of a gang which withdrawing money from bank accounts by changing the names and addresses in the cheques and DDs by using special chemicals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the members of such gang have been arrested;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has taken precautionary measures to check such forgery; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that they have no information of a gang withdrawing money from bank accounts by changing the names and addresses in the cheques and DDs by using special chemicals.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

(e) and (f) RBI as a part of its supervisory process has been sensitizing banks from time to time about common fraud prone areas, modus operandi of frauds and the measures to be taken by them to prevent/reduce the incidence of frauds in banks. RBI has issued circulars to all commercial banks on several occasions cautioning

them to be more careful in the transactions involving collection/realization of drafts. On receipt of fraud report from banks, RBI advises the concerned banks to report the case to CBI/Police, examine staff accountability and complete proceedings against the erring staff expeditiously, take steps to recover the amount involved in the fraud, claim insurance wherever applicable and streamline the systems and procedures so that frauds do not recur.

[English]

**RGGVY**

5. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of rural population below the poverty line provided electricity under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) since 2005 in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) the target fixed for Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) the fund allocated to Jammu and Kashmir under this Yojana during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE) : (a) Under RGGVY, 3 projects of J and K are under implementation, covering 59,731 BPL households in Phase-I of the scheme. Awards have been placed for 2 projects of Kathua and Udhampur districts covering 62 un-electrified villages, 54,423 BPL households at the cost of Rs. 73.46 crore.

(b) The XI-Plan target is to cover all the un-electrified villages of J and K.

(c) RGGVY was introduced in April, 2005. First instalments for two projects as advance amounting to Rs. 19.59 crore have been released during 2006-07 for J and K. RGGVY guidelines provide for release of subsequent instalments commensurate with the physical progress.

### Service Charges by Private Banks

6. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that many private banks are charging more service charges for essential services viz., ATM, cash withdrawals, use of Cheques, insufficient balance, monthly statements, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is monitoring the anti-customer activities of the banks and takes strict action against the defaulting banks;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to promote the friendly activities by the banks to its customers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has received representations from the public about unreasonable and non-transparent service charges / hidden charges being levied by private banks, especially with respect to non-maintenance of minimum balance in account, delayed payment on credit card dues, remittance charges, ATM / Debit card fees etc.

(c) and (d) RBI has been taking several important initiatives and measures, on an ongoing basis, to improve customer service in banks. The banking services to the common person has received specific attention with instances such as setting up of the Committee on Procedures and Performance Audit on Public Services, Banking Codes and Standard Board of India (BCSBI), setting up of a new department for customer service in Reserve Bank, revising the Banking Ombudsman Scheme w.e.f. 1st January, 2006 with enlarged scope to cover Regional Rural Banks and complaints relating to credit card operations, etc. RBI has issued guidelines making it obligatory for the bank to fix the service charges and fees

for services provided by them reasonably and to display and update these charges in their offices / branches as also on their websites.

(e) The banks have taken various steps to improve customer service such as establishing customer grievances redressal mechanism, setting up of 24 hours customer helpline, placement of relationship managers, providing technology based value added services like internet banking, mobile banking, ATM / debit cards, etc.

### Decline in Tax Collection

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

(a) whether the tax collection from insurgency-hit Northeast and Naxalite affected States of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand has dipped as reported in the "Times of India" dated June 10, 2007;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the percentage of tax collected from these insurgency-hit States during the last two financial years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The tax collections have not dipped. The direct taxes registered a growth of 19.60% in 2006-07 from Bhopal, Guwahati and Patna Zones which consist of Chhattisgarh, North-East and Jharkhand respectively, whereas in case of indirect taxes, a growth rate of 16.70% was registered during 2006-07 over the previous year from the States of North-East, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand.

(c) As far as direct taxes are concerned the revenue constituted 4% and 3.5% of net direct collections during the years 2005-06 and 2006-07 respectively. In so far as indirect taxes are concerned the percentage of share of Central Excise revenue collected from the States of the North-East Region, and the States of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand together to the total Central Excise collection was 8.2% and 9.0% during 2005-06 and 2006-07 respectively.

**Projects under CAPART in  
Andhra Pradesh**

8. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of projects sanctioned by Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) for Andhra Pradesh during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) whether the Government is aware that not even 40% of the projects taken up by CAPART in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years have been completed;

(c) if so, the reasons behind this tardy progress in completing the projects;

(d) the cost-escalation of the above projects; and

(e) the likely impact on the various aspects of rural development due to delay in completion of the projects?

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 number of projects sanctioned by CAPART for Andhra Pradesh during the last five years, year-wise, are as under:-

Sl.No.	Year	Number of Projects
1.	2002-2003	112
2.	2003-2004	103
3.	2004-2005	91
4.	2005-2006	80
5.	2006-2007	47
Total		433

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The projects sanctioned by CAPART are normally for a duration ranging from 2 to 3 years. However, before the actual release of amount, the Voluntary Organisation has to accept the terms and conditions governing CAPART assistance. The Voluntary Organisation is also required to furnish half yearly progress report indicating physical and financial progress of the project. On receipt of the progress report, the project is required to be evaluated by the Institutional Monitors before the release of the 2nd and subsequent instalments. Sometimes the Institutional monitors, because of pre-occupation, are not able to carry out the evaluation within the stipulated period and hence the delay in execution of the project. The non-compliance of above mentioned factors sometimes results in delay in the execution of the project.

(d) and (e) Due to delay in completion of the projects, the increase in project cost, if any, is to be borne by the concerned voluntary organisation out of its own resources. However, there is no impact on the targets set forth in the project but the accrual of benefits of the projects get delayed.

[Translation]

**Foreign Financial Institutions in the  
Indian Share Market**

9. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN :  
SHRI SURAJ SINGH :  
SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether several foreign financial institutions have invested rapidly in the Indian Share market;

(b) if so, the number of such foreign financial institutions and the total amount of their investment in the last three years; and

(c) the percentage of foreign capital in the share market in comparison to the total investment made in the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) registers foreign investors in the category of Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs). There is no category called the foreign financial institutions.

As per information available from SEBI, the number of FIIs registered with SEBI, has seen an increase from 685 on 31st March, 2005 to 997 on 31st March, 2007.

(b) The net investment by FIIs over the last three years is indicated in the table below.

Year	Net investment in Equity (in Rs. crore)	Net investment in debt (in Rs. crore)
2004-05	40631	1929.8
2005-06	48441.6	-7333
2006-07	25190.3	5605.1

(c) The assets under management (AUM) of the FIIs as on 31st March, 2007 were Rs. 5,47,010 cr. as against the market capitalization of Rs. 3,545,041 cr. at the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE). Thus, the AUM under FIIs is 15.43% of the market capitalization of BSE as on 31st March, 2007.

[English]

#### Operationalisation of Projects under PRP

10. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO :  
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL :  
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the government is considering utilization of world bank funds to set up a dedicated cell in the ministries related to infrastructure to expedite projects planned under public private partnership;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Central Government in this regard; and

(d) the measures taken by the Union Government to operationalise scheme well in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) No, Sir.

(h) to (d) Do not arise.

#### Regulation of Money Lending Business

11. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a technical group formed by Reserve Bank of India has recently mooted a legislation for regulating money lending, besides fixing of maximum interest rates and compulsory registration of money lenders by the State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has since examined the report of the technical group; and

(d) if so, the reaction thereto and by when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) Pursuant to the announcement made by the Governor, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in the Annual Policy Statement for the year 2006-07, a Technical Group was set up under the chairmanship of Shri S.C. Gupta, the then Legal Adviser, RBI to review the efficacy of the existing legislative

framework that governs money lending as also the enforcement machinery in different States and Make recommendations for its improvement. The model legislation proposed by the Technical Group provides for the following:-

- a simple and hassle free procedure for compulsory registration and periodical renewal of their registration by money lenders;
- a simplified dispute resolution mechanism to ensure better enforcement; and
- adoption of the rule of Damdupat restricting the maximum amount of interest chargeable by the money lender.

The report of the Group has been submitted and is placed on the website of RBI for comments of the stakeholders. The Process of consultation is to take some time as the report has been sent to all the State Government also for their comments. In the circumstances no time frame for its implementation can be specified.

[Translations]

#### Closure of Bank in Rural Areas

12. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of banks which have been closed down or relocated in rural areas in the country, State-wise, particularly in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years;
- (b) whether the Government has decided not to open bank branches in rural areas; and
- (c) If so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### IT Refund through SBI

13. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government has started any scheme with State Bank of India for tax refund to income-tax payers;
- (b) If so, the details thereof;
- (c) the time by when this scheme would be implemented all over the country;
- (d) whether the Government is contemplating to associate other banks in income-tax refund scheme to income-tax payers; and
- (e) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has appointed State Bank of India as a Refund Banker on a pilot basis with effect from 24.1.2007 for the cities Delhi and Patna. The Refund Banker is issuing both paper refund and refund through ECS, in which refund amount is directly credited to the tax payer's bank account, for select charges of Delhi and Patna region.

(c) The Government will be extending the pilot project to Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai and Bangalore from 30.9.2007. The Government is also intending to extend the Refund Banker Scheme to other cities by June 2008.

(d) and (e) The present scheme is being run on a pilot basis. No decision has been taken by the Government to allow other banks for this project.



[English]

**Conversion of Government Bungalows  
into Memorials**

14. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number and details of applications lying pending with the Government for converting bungalows into memorials; and

(b) the present status thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY) : (a) and (b) The Central Cabinet passed a resolution banning further conversion of Bungalows into memorials on 16.08.2000. However, an application for conversion of Bungalow No. 6, Krishna Menon Marg into a memorial for Babu Jagjivan Ram was received on 30.06.2002 and another application for conversion of Bungalow No.12, Gurudwara Rakab Ganj Marg into a Bahujan Samaj Prema Kendra in memory of Late Kashi Ram was received on 10.10.2006.

[Translation]

**Opening of Branches by Foreign Banks**

15. SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA :  
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) total number of foreign banks including ICICI which have been permitted by the Government for opening of new branches as on June 30, 2007.

(b) the total number of foreign banks functioning in the country as on June 30, 2007 alongwith total number of branches thereof;

(c) the guidelines issued to foreign as well as country's private sector banks for granting loan to priority

sector including agriculture sector and for opening branches in rural areas;

(d) whether the foreign and private sector banks are complying with the said guidelines;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether concrete steps to face competition from foreign banks has been / is being taken by the Government of India; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : (a) and (b) The information regarding the foreign banks and ICICI Bank (a private bank) is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

(c) to (e) Reserve Bank of India has issued revised guidelines on lending to priority sector by banks on 30th April, 2007 to, inter-alia, include only those sectors as part of the priority sector, that impact large sections of the population, the weaker sections and the sectors which are employment-intensive such as agriculture, and tiny and small enterprises. As on last reporting Friday of March, 2007, lending to priority sector by private sector and foreign banks, was Rs. 1,43,768 crore (42.71% of NBC) and Rs. 37,835 crore (33.40% of NBC) respectively, as against a target of Rs. 1,34,636 crore (40% of NBC) for private sector banks and Rs. 36,251 crore (32% of NBC) for foreign banks. As regards opening of branches in rural areas, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

(f) and (g) To facilitate quick and efficient decision-making and to provide Bank Boards sufficient managerial autonomy to be able to compete internationally, Government announced an Autonomy Package on 22.02.2005 for the public sector banks. Further, responding to the new products and innovative delivery channels used by the

competitors, public sector banks have geared themselves by using Information Technology in their day-to-day operations, by improving customer service and by offering innovative and technology based value added services such as establishing customer grievances redressal mechanism, setting up of 24 hours customer helplines, providing technology based value added services like internet banking, mobile banking, ATM/debit cards, etc.

[English]

### Prime Lending Rate

16. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether RBI has directed the banks to change the benchmark prime lending rates;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reaction of banks in this regard; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to check the overpricing of lending to agriculture, small scale industries and housing sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has de-regulated interest rates on advances above Rs. 2 lakh, including the housing loans with effect from October 18, 1994 and interest rates are determined by the banks themselves with the approval of their Boards. For credit limit upto Rs. 2 lakh, the Benchmark Prime Lending Rate (BPLR) has been prescribed as the ceiling lending rate. Banks are now allowed to freely price their products below or above their BPLR and offer floating rate products by using market benchmarks in a transparent manner. Interest rates on loans given by Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Co-operative Banks have also been completely deregulated by the RBI.

(d) In order to provide credit to the farmers at reasonable cost, the Government has decided that the farmers receive short-term credit at an interest rate of 7% per annum with an interest subvention of 2% for loan upto Rs. 3 lakh on the principal amount since in Kharif season of 2006-07.

With effect from July 12, 2007 a package of measures have been announced to provide relief to exporters in nine specified categories and to all exporters from Small and Medium Enterprises sectors from 01.04.2007 to 31.12.2007 in terms of interest rate subvention of 2% points on Rupee Export Credit. Accordingly, bank would charge interest rate not exceeding BPLR minus 4.5% on pre-shipment credit upto 180 days and post shipment credit upto 90 days on outstanding amount for the period April 1, 2007 to December 2007.

### Mutilated Currency Notes

17. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the wads of currency notes reissued by the Public Sector Banks contain a large number of mutilated, mismatched and very old notes that have completed their life;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith directions issued by the Reserve Bank of India in this regard; and
- (c) the steps proposed to be taken to remedy the situation and avoid inconvenience to the customers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that no complaint regarding public sector banks issuing mutilated, partially cut, mismatched, very old outlived notes has been received in the recent past. However, Reserve Bank of India has issued instructions to all the designated bank branches, including public sector banks to issue only fresh/clean currency notes and to provide the facility of exchange of

mutilated/ soiled notes to the members of the public. The detailed instructions are available on RBI's website [www.rbi.org.in](http://www.rbi.org.in).

### Setting Up of Mega Hydro Power Projects by NTPC

18. SHRI UDAY SINGH : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) proposes to set up mega hydro power projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether power starving States are likely to be benefited therefrom;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the total investments to be made in setting up of such power projects; and

(f) the sources of mobilization of funds for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. NTPC Ltd. is proposing to set up the following three mega hydro power projects in the country which are under various stages of implementation:-

- (i) Koldam HEPP (4x200 MW) in Himachal Pradesh
- (ii) Loharinag-Pala HEPP (4x150 MW) in Uttarakhand
- (iii) Tapovan-Vishnugad HEPP (4x130 MW) in Uttarakhand

In addition, NTPC Ltd. has also identified the following two hydro power projects in Arunachal Pradesh where necessary survey and investigations are on.

Based on which Detailed Project Report (DPR) will be prepared.

(i) Etalin HEPP (16x250 MW) in Arunachal Pradesh

(ii) Attunli HEPP (4x125 MW) in Arunachal Pradesh

(c) and (d) The three mega hydro power projects namely Koldam, Loharinag-Pala and Tapovan-Vishnugad are being set up in the northern region which will benefit the States of Northern Region and some other States from the neighbouring regions will also be benefited through allocation of power from the unallocated quota to meet the acute deficit on short term basis. The States, which would directly benefit from the Koldam project are Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Chandigarh.

(e) Project-wise total investment likely to be made is as under:-

S. No.	Project	Investment (In Rs. Crores)
1.	Koldam HEPP	4527.15 (price level 4th QR, 2001)
2.	Loharinag-Pala HEPP	2895.10 (price level 2nd QR, 2006)
3.	Tapovan-Vishnugad HEPP	2978.48 (price level 4th QR, 2006)

(f) NTPC Ltd. plans to fund these Mega Power Projects with the Debt Equity ratio of 70:30. The equity portion is to be funded out of internal resources generated/ to be generated by the company and Debt is to be raised by Borrowings in the Domestic Market and the International Market depending upon the market conditions.

### Competitiveness of Public Sector Banks

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

- (a) whether the public sector banks are facing threat from foreign and private sector banks in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether public sector banks are lacking in customer relationship management; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken to improve the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : (a) No, Sir. However, to facilitate quick and efficient decision-making and to provide Bank Boards sufficient managerial autonomy to be able to compete internationally, Government announced an Autonomy Package on 22.02.2005 for the public sector banks.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

### Cultural Centre in Delhi

20. SHRI JUAL ORAM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the States which have applied for land to set up cultural centres in Delhi;
- (b) the States which have been allotted land to set up cultural centres in the National Capital so far;
- (c) whether any such request has been made by the State Government of Orissa; and
- (d) if so, the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) and (b)

As per records, Orissa State has applied for land for setting up a Orissa Centre. No state has been allotted land to set up cultural centre in National Capital so far.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The request of State Government of Orissa for allotment of 2000 Sqmt. of land for setting up a Orissa Centre at R.K. Puram was considered and State Government was informed on 1.11.2006 of the inability to allot land due to non-availability. A further request has been received from the Government of Orissa in December, 2006. Due to shortage of land and the present commitment including land allotment to political parties, the request of Government of Orissa can only be taken up later, subject to the availability of land.

### Shortcomings in the Implementation of NREGP

21. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government has reviewed the progress of the implementation of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme;
- (b) if so, the shortcomings noticed in the implementation of programme;
- (c) the names of States who are lagging behind in the implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Union Government against these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU) : (a) Yes, Sir. Progress of the implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is reviewed and monitored on a regular basis by the Central Government.

(b) Lack of worksite facilities, delay in wage payments and shortage of staff are some of the shortcomings noticed in the implementation of the programme by the States.

(c) and (d) NREGA is demand driven. The pace of its implementation varies from State to State. However, all the States have been instructed to further improve their performance in implementing NREGA.

### Housing Index

22. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD :  
SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring a housing index (National Housing Bank Index) like sensdex as reported in the Hindustan Times dated July 11, 2007;

(b) if so, the main features of the Housing Index; and

(c) the time by which the housing index is likely to come into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : (a) National Housing Bank has already launched NHB Residex in July 2007 in order to put in place a standardized measure to capture the price changes in residential properties over a period of time. It is based on a study conducted on 5 major Indian cities viz. Delhi and NCR, Mumbai, Kolkata, Bangalore and Bhopal, representing different regions of the country.

(b) and (c) The main features of the NHB Residex are:-

- The index covered the movement in prices over a period of five years on spatial basis as well as by size of dwelling units in each of these five cities.
- Prices have been studied for various administrative zone/property tax zones constituting each of the above cities in the EWS, LIG and MIG category of houses.

— Actual transactions prices were considered for the study in order to arrive at the Index which will reflect the market trends.

— 2001 has been taken as the base year for the study to be comparable with the Wholesale Price Index and Consumer Price Index.

— The NHB is in the process of implementing the recommendations of the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) specially in respect of collection and collation of data and construction of the index.

### Conference on Rural Water Supply and Sanitation

23. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a two-day annual conference on rural water supply and sanitation was held recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the main recommendations made therein and the decisions arrived there at; and

(d) the steps being taken by the States to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A two-day Conference of Ministers In-Charge of rural drinking water supply and rural sanitation in States and Union Territories was held on 4th and 5th July, 2007 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. The conference was inaugurated by Prime Minister Shri Manmohan Singh. Business Session progress under Bharat Nirman, issues of sustainability and convergence were discussed. Business Session II dwelt upon the progress under Submission and Water Quality Surveillance Programme, Data Management, Use of Technology for planning and Total Sanitation Campaign.

(c) and (d) The recommendations of the conference were to cover uncovered habitations of CAP 99, slipped back habitations and address quality affected habitations under Bharat Nirman. It also urged to expedite progress on community based National Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme, expedite progress by promotion of in-situ cost effective technologies with least environmental damages and cluster approach in selection of mitigation systems and infrastructures. The conference also recommended that considering the geographical conditions of the special category states, the funding pattern for these states may be changed. They also recommended for revision in the unit cost of toilets under sanitation programme.

[Translation]

#### Revenue From MRTTP Act

24. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA :

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA :

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no review of revenue earned under Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act;

(b) If so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA) : (a) to (c) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 does not provide for charging of any fees for filing of complaints. However, fees are charged only for supply of daily cause list to advocates, for supply of copies of final orders to persons other than parties, for supply of certified copies of the interim (docketed) orders and for inspection of files by the parties.

No need has been felt for revision of these fees so far.

[English]

#### Setting up of Power Projects in Delhi

25. SHRI JOYTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some private power distribution companies have been invited to set up their own power projects in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of power projects to be set up with their capacity; and

(c) the terms and conditions of installation of power projects?

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

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

#### Mumbai Water Drainage System

26. SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have sanctioned Rs. 1200 crore to overhaul Mumbai's 150 years old storm water drainage system;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the funds have been released to the State Government; and

(d) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has approved Brihan Mumbai Storm Water Drainage Project (BRIMSTOWAD) at an estimated cost of Rs.1200.53 crore. Details of works to be executed under the project are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) Funds to implement the project are to be released by the planning Commission directly to the State Government in phased manner as State Plan

Assistance (SPA). For year 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 400 crore is to be provided to State Government of Maharashtra.

### Statement

#### *Brief of Works to be Undertaken under Brimstowad Project and Project Outcomes and Deliverables*

The Brimstowad Project for improvement of Storm Water Drainage in Mumbai has already been approved by the Ministry at an overall cost of Rs.1200.53 crore. The project has been approved by CCEA on 12.07.2007.

A brief giving the details of works to be taken up, the physical infrastructure, the area and population to be benefited alongwith cost is placed below for kind perusal.

#### **I. Phase-I — Priority works — Rs. 356.55 Crore**

Sl.No.	Name of the Works	Recommended by CPHEEO (Rs. in crore)
1.	Storm Water Drains for City areas, Rehabilitation of SWD System at Patte Bapu Rao Marg, Ready Road, Dr. Moses Road, and Body Guard Lane. 4 Projects (Length 9.38 Km/12.25 lakh Popln.)	103.76
2.	Widening 'Improving/ Remodeling / Draining premier nallah in catchment's areas in Eastern Suburbs area'. 8 Projects (Length 18.78 Km/9,50 lakh Popln.)	47.55
3.	Widening "Improving / Remodeling / Draining premier nallah in catchment's in Western suburbs" 7 Projects (Length 28.11 Km/14.75 lakh Popln.)	61.24
4.	Storm water Pumping stations including pumps, dry and wet well, flood gates intel works, screening arrangements control room and instrumentation in Lovegrove, Haji Ali, Cleaveland Bunder and Irla 4 Projects	144.00
Total		356.55

**II. Phase II—Balance — Works — Rs. 843.98 Crore**

Sl.No.	Works Proposed in	Recommended by CPHEEO (Rs. in Crore)
1.	City (15 subworks) (Length 15.08 Km/16.20 lakh Popln.)	246.19
2.	Eastern suburbs (11 subworks) (Length 51.20 Km/23.70 Popln.)	228.74
3.	Western suburbs (9 subworks) (Length 47.48 Km/24.85 lakh Popln.)	204.07
4.	Pumping Stations (Including O and M cost of Rs. 15.60 crore)	140.40
	Sub total	819.40
	Contingencies @ 3%	24.58
	<b>Total</b>	<b>843.98</b>
Total Phase-I		Rs. 356.55 crore
Total Phase-II		Rs. 843.98 crore
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>Rs. 1200.53 crore</b>

**Project outcomes / deliverables:****(I) Upgradation of Storm Water Drainage System in Mumbai:**

The improved SWD System is designed to withstand a storm of intensity 50 mm / hour against the present 25mm/hour. The SWD System in Tidal Zone is designed to withstand a storm of intensity 100 mm/hour against the present 25 mm / hour.

The co-efficient of imperviousness considered as 0.98 (say 1.00) as against the present 0.50.

**(II) Reduction in flood incidents:**

The incidents of flooding are expected to come down to 2 days from 6 days per year.

**(III) Averting Economic Loss:**

The expected avoidance of flooding for 4 days per year is likely to result into a saving of Rs. 1550 crore per year (386x4=1544 Say, 1550 crore), as a measure of economic loss expected to be averted.

**(IV) Averting Other Losses:**

Averting other non-quantifiable losses such as loss of human life, health, property etc.



[Translation]

**Black Money**

27. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD :  
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to undertake any study to find out the volume of black money and measures to curb it in the country at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) At present there is no proposal to undertake a fresh study for estimating the quantum of black money in the country. However, the Income Tax Department takes several punitive and deterrent steps to control black money. These include scrutiny of returns, surveys, search and seizure action, imposition of penalty and launching of prosecution in appropriate cases. Further, by the Finance Act, 2005, the Government have introduced two additional anti-tax evasion measures, namely, levy of Banking Cash Transaction Tax to establish the trail of large cash withdrawals through banking channels and furnishing of quarterly returns of certain deposits as prescribed under section 206A of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

(c) Most of the transaction generating black money are unrecorded, making the credibility of any estimate doubtful. In such estimates, reliance is on indirect methods and circumstantial evidence. Even the authors of the Report of National Institute of public Finance and Policy titled "Aspects of the Black Economy in India" (1985) had admitted that their estimate was based on numerous assumptions and approximations, each of which could be challenged. Therefore, no fresh study has been conducted.

[English]

**Master Cards to Voters**

28. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to assign voters a Master Card; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY) : (a) and (b) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

**Charging of Higher Rate of Interest**

29. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA :  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3513 dated December 15, 2006 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding imposition of higher interest rate on farmers in comparison to businessmen has been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The information relating to interest rate on term loans to agriculture related activities in comparison with term loans for small business/enterprises relating to rural non farm sector activities has been collected on a sample basis from a few Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks. On analysis of this information it infers that the rate of interest on agriculture term loans range between 10% -

14.25% per annum, while that for Business loan ranges between 10% to 16.5% per annum. In some of the States the Governments are providing interest subvention on agriculture loan and hence these rates are lower.

As per the extant interest rate policy of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) interest rates on loans given by commercial banks (including loans granted to farm sector) have been deregulated, except that the interest rate on loans upto 2 lakh should not exceed the Benchmark Prime Lending Rate (BPLR) of the banks concerned. Commercial banks are, therefore, free to decide their lending rates on loans above Rs. 2 lakh subject to the announcement of BPLR. Banks are also free to lend at sub-BPLR rates to creditworthy borrowers based on an objective and transparent policy, subject to the approval of their Boards. Banks decide their BPLR by taking into account, inter alia, their cost of funds, transaction cost and risk cost. As regards RRBs and Co-operative Banks too, the interest rates on loans have been completely deregulated.

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/- each 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 lacs 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.

[English]

#### **Sasan Ultra Mega power Project in MP**

30. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL :  
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA :  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any meeting of Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) was held recently to discuss the issue related to Sasan Ultra Mega Power Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the main points discussed therein;

(c) the decision taken by the EGoM thereon;

(d) whether the bidder Lanco has violated the bidding norms; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE) : (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) set up for facilitating expeditious decisions in all cases concerning Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) examined the matter relating to the award of the pit head 4000 MW Sasan Ultra Mega Power Project in Madhya Pradesh.

Keeping in view the overall public interest and after examination of various clauses of the bid documents, the EGoM inter-alia decided that the procurer should cancel the LOI issued to the Globelec-Lanco consortium, as the consortium was not qualified even at the RFQ stage and its response to the RFQ was void ab-initio. It also decided that the procurer should return the Bid Bond of the consortium after deducting a sum of Rs. 1 crore, and hold negotiations with the remaining bidders and seek their final bid(s) for levelised tariff.

Accordingly, Sasan Power Limited (SPL) received revised offers from the remaining valid bidders, of which the bid of M/s. Reliance Power Limited, offering a levelised tariff of Rs.1.19616 per kilo watt hour was the lowest. SPL issued the Letter of Intent to M/s. Reliance Power Limited on 1st August, 2007, and has thereafter carried out the necessary documentation on 7th August, 2007 for the transfer to them of the Special Purpose Vehicle, Sasan Power Limited which had been set up for the Sasan UMPP.

**Inclusion of More Districts under NREGA  
in Andhra Pradesh**

31. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals to include more districts under National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) of Andhra Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Proposals were received from Andhra Pradesh for inclusion of five more districts i.e. Kumool, Nellore, Prakasam, Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam in the second phase of NREGA. Except Visakhapatnam, other four districts together with two more districts i.e. East Godavari and Guntur of Andhra Pradesh have been included under the Act in the second phase with effect from 1.4.2007.

**Land Allotted to Trust**

32. SHRI SUDAM MARNDI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ministry and DDA allots land to Trusts, Societies, NGOs, Welfare Associations and others for doing its activities on concessional rates;

(b) if so, the rates on which land has been allotted from January 01, 2000 till date;

(c) whether land to SC/ST Welfare Association is given on very nominal rates for its activities;

(d) if so, the rates on which land has been allotted to such Associations from January 01, 2000 till date;

(e) whether representations received from SC/ST Associations are pending from 2003 till date; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) Land and Development Office (LandDO) in the Ministry has reported that it allots land to various social/educational/religious and other charitable Trusts/Societies registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860 subject to fulfillment of eligibility conditions, at pre-determined zonal variant rates as well as concessional rates.

Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that allotment of land to various categories of institutions except social, religious and cultural has since been changed from allotment to auction mode. Allotment on zonal variant rates (concessional rate) is now made to societies for the institutions of social, religious and cultural purpose subject to their fulfilling the conditions laid down for allotment in the Nazul Rules.

(b) to (d) LandDO has allotted land at predetermined zonal variant rates and concessional rates to the eligible institutions. During the period from January 2000, two societies were allotted land at concessional rates of Rs.16.5 lakh per acre and the other societies/trusts were allotted land at the provisional zonal variant rate of Rs. 88.00 lakh per acre.

DDA has reported that it has allotted land since the year 1999-2000 to date at zonal variant rates varying from Rs.77.00 lakh per acre to Rs. 698.90 lakh per acre. As per Nazul Rules, there is no special dispensation for SC/STs societies. Further, the data for allotment is not separately maintained for such societies in DDA.

(e) and (f) LandDO has reported that such representations have been received but the requests could not be processed further due to non-availability of allottable land.

DDA has reported that a representation was received from SC/ST Welfare Association for allotment of land.

However, as per existing policy they are not eligible for allotment.

**Activities of NIRD Zonal Office  
at Guwahati**

33. SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) Zonal Office at Guwahati organizes regular seminars, workshops and trainings;

(b) if so, the number of training programmes organised in the current financial year indicating their names;

(c) whether NIRD is involving Civil Societies/ Academic Institutes and Trade Unions representing the Rural Workers in their programmes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) Zonal Office at Guwahati has organized three workshops and ten training programmes during the current financial year on the subjects given below:-

**Workshops**

- (i) Policy Dialogue on functioning of State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs).
- (ii) National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme and Village Monitoring Committee: Role and Responsibilities.
- (iii) Collaborative Workshop on Orientation for Micro Finance.

**Training Programmes**

1. Human Resource Management and Participatory Training Method.

2. Planning and Management of Drinking Water and Sanitation Programmes.

- 3-4. Two Courses on Office Management Using IT.

5. Preparation of Capacity Building Modules with Reference to flagship programmes of Ministry of Rural Development.

6. Community Based Disaster Management.

7. Sustainable Development of Agriculture.

- 8-9. Two courses on Hands-on Practice of GIS Software for Rural Development.

10. Computerized Database Management for Rural Development.

(c) Yes, Sir. NIRD Zonal Office, Guwahati is involving the members representing Civil Societies, Community based organizations, Self-Help Group organizations and Academicians from Universities and Colleges. Involvement of the trade unions representing the rural workers depends upon the demand from the respective, State Governments.

(d) During the current financial year, the programmes of NIRD Zonal Office, Guwahati have covered 85 participants from Non-Governmental Organizations and 50 from academic and other institutions.

**Funding of PMGSY**

34. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money received through the Diesel Cess for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last three years and likely to be received during 2007-08; and

(b) the State/Union territory-wise details of roads constructed so far under PMGSY and the amount of money spent therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL) : (a) According to the Central Road Fund Act, 2000, the cess accruals are apportioned to the various sectors in accordance with a prescribed criteria. The amount allocated to Ministry of Rural Development for the rural roads for the last three years and current year is as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Amount
2004-05	2148.00
2005-06	3809.50
2006-07	3725.62
2007-08	3825.00

(b) The State/Union territory-wise details of roads completed under PMGSY upto the end of June, 2007, and the amount of money spent therein are given in the enclosed statement.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	States	Length of road works completed (in kms.) (upto June' 07)	Expenditure upto June' 07 (Rupees in crores) This also includes expenditure on works in progress
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10898.99	1228.49
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1430.63	218.41
3.	Assam	2924.19	1111.52

1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar (REO)	1686.07	360.21
5.	Bihar (NEA)	1285.73	670.10
6.	Chhattisgarh	8592.65	1763.08
7.	Goa	158.70	5.32
8.	Gujarat	3075.50	392.00
9.	Haryana	1765.28	363.40
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4586.47	674.74
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	138.12	106.04
12.	Jharkhand	2633.82	482.78
13.	Karnataka	5466.65	577.84
14.	Kerala	461.82	110.81
15.	Madhya Pradesh	15167.84	3238.53
16.	Maharashtra	5568.67	815.17
17.	Manipur	933.21	107.97
18.	Meghalaya	702.76	111.45
19.	Mizoram	1182.60	209.25
20.	Nagaland	1589.37	142.96
21.	Orissa	7287.52	1798.53
22.	Punjab	1433.30	296.70
23.	Rajasthan	24566.06	3438.66
24.	Sikkim	1731.87	151.95
25.	Tamil Nadu	3835.65	462.18
26.	Tripura	613.48	133.56

1	2	3	4
27. Uttar Pradesh	16884.89	2313.08	
28. Uttarakhand	670.42	228.67	
29. West Bengal	4697.97	1469.90	
Total	131970.23	22983.30	
<b>Union Territories</b>			
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0.59	
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	84.702	7.75	
32. Daman and Diu		4.94	
33. Delhi		2.39	
34. Lakshadweep		0	
35. Pondicherry	73.22	9.27	
Total (UTs)	157.922	24.93	
Grand Total	132128.15	23008.23	

#### Gram Sabha Land

35. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ Nos. 3828, 177 and 8594 dated 24.8.2005, 1.3.205 and 10.5.2005 regarding execution of warrant of possessions and agricultural land vested into Gram Sabha respectively and state :

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken to take-over the possession of the land vested into Gram Sabha;

(c) if not the reasons for the delay in collection of information; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise in view of the reply to (a) above.

(c) and (d) The information is awaited from Government of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD). No time frame has been indicated by GNCTD.

#### Excise Fraud in Garment Export

36. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether readymade garments have illegally been exported from the various States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such cases came to the notice of the Government till dated during the last three years;

(c) whether some excise officers/other officers indulged in such illegal exports;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken or being taken against the guilty persons and excise officers so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

[Translation]

#### Funds Released under RGNDWM

37. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the funds allocated to Orissa Government under

Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission during the last two years;

(b) whether funds have also been allocated to Non-Governmental Organizations under this scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the work undertaken during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU) : (a) The funds allocated and released under Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission during the last two years is given below:-

(Rupees in lakh)

Year	Allocation		Release
	Schemes	Amount	
2005-06	Accelerated Rural Water Supply	16019.80	15446.36
2006-06	Total Sanitation Campaign	No state-wise allocation were made	2436.29 (Amount released district-wise)
2006-07	Accelerated Rural Water Supply	20621.95	11176.63
2006-07	Total Sanitation Campaign	No state-wise allocation were made	5465.48 (Amount released district-wise)

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Does not arise.

(d) The details of work done under ARWSP are not available with the Department as the schemes are implemented by the States. As regards Total Sanitation Campaign, the details of work undertaken during the last two years were:-

- (i) 610810 number of Individual Household Latrines for BPL
- (ii) 77760 number of Individual Household Latrines for APL
- (iii) 10 number of sanitary complexes constructed
- (iv) 9827 number of school toilets constructed

(v) 6060 number of Balwadi toilets constructed

(vi) 154 number of RSM established

(vii) 419 number of production centers established.

#### Pending Rural Sanitation Proposals

38. SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has sent any proposal to Union Government under Rural Sanitation Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of proposals under said programme lying pending as on date alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(d) the amount allocated and released to Maharashtra under Rural Sanitation Programme during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU) : (a) to (d) Proposals for all the 33 districts of Maharashtra under the Total Sanitation Campaign has been received by the Union Government and approved. There is no proposal of Government of Maharashtra pending with the Union Government.

Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is demand driven programme and as such, no annual allocations for the State Governments are made under the programme. Funds are released as per the demand raised and the projects approved.

Government of India has released Rs. 14.95 crore during the year 2005-06, Rs. 87.20 crore during the year 2006-07 and Rs. 7.85 crore during the current year till July 2007 to the different districts of Maharashtra under the sanctioned projects under TSC.

#### Urban Development Schemes

39. DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of urban development schemes launched in Jharkhand at present alongwith the details of amount allocated during the last three years;

(b) whether the World Bank is providing assistance for development of any town in Jharkhand; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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.

[English]

#### Power from Neighbouring Countries

40. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of power-shortage in the country as on date State-wise;

(b) whether India has sought assistance from neighbouring countries to meet the shortfall and to improve the power situation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE) : (a) The state-wise details of power shortage in the country during July, 2007 and April-July, 2007 are given in the statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) India has agreements of co-operation with Bhutan and Nepal for exchange of power. The cooperation between India and Bhutan in the field of hydropower has been helpful in bridging the gap between demand and supply of electricity in the country. The bulk of power generated from hydroelectric projects at Tala (1020 MW), Chukha (336 MW) and Kurichhu (80 MW) in Bhutan, which have been implemented with technical and financial assistance of India, is exported to India.

The inter-border exchange of power between India and Nepal has also been taking place for mutual assistance in supplying power to border areas of the two countries under a bilateral arrangement with Nepal being net importer of power.

There is no agreement for exchange of power with any other country other than Bhutan and Nepal. However, discussions have been held with the South Asian countries in the fora of South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation) covering many areas of cooperation, including power.



**Statement****Power Supply Position (Provisional)**

Figures in MU net

State/System/ Region	July, 2007				April to July, 2007			
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus/Deficit (-)		Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus/Deficit (-)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	144	144	0	0.0	549	549	0	0.0
Delhi	2,329	2,324	-5	-0.2	8,650	8,630	-20	-0.2
Haryana	2,953	2,753	-200	-6.8	9,841	9,122	-719	-7.3
Himachal Pradesh	511	511	0	0.0	1,921	1,910	-11	-0.6
Jammu and Kashmir	712	642	-70	-9.8	3,423	2,571	-852	-24.9
Punjab	4,908	4,708	-200	-4.1	15,439	14,888	-551	-3.6
Rajasthan	2,593	2,593	0	0.0	11,023	10,984	-39	-0.4
Uttar Pradesh	5,334	4,584	-750	-14.1	20,754	18,225	-2,529	-12.2
Uttarakhand	596	596	0	0.0	2,264	2,231	-33	-1.5
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>20,080</b>	<b>18,855</b>	<b>-1,225</b>	<b>-6.1</b>	<b>73,864</b>	<b>69,110</b>	<b>-4,754</b>	<b>-6.4</b>
Chhattisgarh	1,164	1,116	-48	-4.1	4,746	4,467	-279	-5.9
Gujarat	4,457	4,079	-378	-8.5	21,727	18,773	-2,954	-13.6
Madhya Pradesh	2,428	2,358	-70	-2.9	11,430	10,170	-1,260	-11.0
Maharashtra	8,247	7,361	-886	-10.7	37,287	30,647	-6,640	-17.8
Daman and Diu	139	125	-14	-10.1	557	504	-53	-9.5
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	260	260	0	0.0	1,076	1,076	0	0.0
Goa	222	221	-1	-0.5	929	920	-9	-1.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Western Region</b>	16,917	15,520	-1,397	-8.3	77,752	66,557	-11,195	-14.4
Andhra Pradesh	5,259	5,096	-163	-3.1	20,561	19,453	-1,108	-5.4
Karnataka	3,058	3,031	-27	-0.9	12,924	12,609	-315	-2.4
Kerala	1,203	1,191	-12	-1.0	5,105	4,993	-112	-2.2
Tamil Nadu	5,634	5,593	-41	-0.7	22,070	21,712	-358	-1.6
Pondicherry	161	161	0	0.0	641	641	0	0.0
Lakshadweep#	2	2	0	0	8	8	0	0
<b>Southern Region</b>	15,315	15,072	-243	-1.6	61,301	59,408	-1,893	-3.1
Bihar	734	680	-564	-7.4	2,980	2,754	-226	-7.6
DVC	1,092	1,078	-14	-1.3	4,375	4,292	-83	-1.9
Jharkhand	386	369	-17	-4.4	1,565	1,498	-67	-4.3
Orissa	1,612	1,594	-18	-1.1	6,083	5,986	-97	-1.6
West Bengal	2,463	2,402	-61	-2.5	9,999	9,715	-284	-2.8
Sikkim	21	20	-1	-4.8	84	82	-2	-2.4
Andman and Nicobar#	20	15	-5	-25	80	60	-20	-25.0
<b>Eastern Region</b>	6,308	6,143	-165	-2.6	25,086	24,327	-759	-3.0
Arunachal Pradesh	28	26	-2	-7.1	120	102	-18	-15.0
Assam	445	420	-25	-5.6	1,557	1,442	-115	-7.4
Manipur	50	47	-3	-6.0	153	139	-14	-9.2
Meghalaya	154	125	-29	-18.8	534	370	-164	-30.7
Mizoram	24	19	-5	-20.8	93	72	-21	-22.6
Nagaland	29	26	-3	-10.3	132	115	-17	-12.9
Tripura	68	62	-6	-8.8	242	223	-19	-7.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>North-Eastern Region</b>	798	725	-73	-9.1	2,831	2,463	-368	-13.6
<b>All India</b>	59,418	56,315	-3,103	-5.2	240,834	221,865	-18,969	-7.9

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

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

*Power Supply Position (Provisional)*

Figures in MU net

State/System/ Region	July, 2007				April to July, 2007			
	Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus/Deficit (-)		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus/Deficit (-)	
	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	264	264	0	0.0	275	275	0	0.0
Delhi	3,909	3,903	-6	-0.2	4,075	4,030	-45	-1.1
Haryana	5,000	4,433	-567	-11.3	5,000	4,583	-417	-8.3
Himachal Pradesh	874	874	0	0.0	874	874	0	0.0
Jammu and Kashmir	1,377	1,227	-150	-10.9	1,700	1,306	-394	-23.2
Punjab	8,000	6,987	-1013	-12.7	8,000	7,052	-948	-11.9
Rajasthan	4,088	4,088	0	0.0	4,792	4,792	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	9,000	8,264	-736	-8.2	9,228	8,328	-900	-9.8
Uttarakhand	1,054	1,054	0	0.0	1,099	1,080	-19	-1.7
<b>Northern Region</b>	32,072	29,414	-2,658	-8.3	32,072	29,414	-2,658	-8.3
Chhattisgarh	2,064	1,823	-241	-11.7	2,266	1,853	-413	-18.2
Gujarat	9,642	7,982	-1,660	-17.2	10,728	8,376	-2,352	-21.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madhya Pradesh	4,172	4,151	-21	-0.5	5,932	4,829	-1,103	-18.6
Maharashtra	15,127	11,242	-3,885	-25.7	18,441	12,837	-5,604	-30.4
Daman and Diu	218	199	-19	-8.7	218	199	-19	-8.7
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	433	398	-35	-8.1	433	398	-35	-8.1
Goa	404	376	-28	-6.9	457	408	-49	-10.7
Western Region	30,397	24,268	-6,129	-20.2	36,371	26,732	-9,639	-26.5
Andhra Pradesh	8,410	7,866	-544	-6.5	9,701	8,641	-1,060	-10.9
Karnataka	4,850	4,715	-135	-2.8	6,583	5,506	-1,077	-16.4
Kerala	2,556	2,545	-11	-0.4	2,764	2,711	-53	-1.9
Tamil Nadu	8,716	8,561	-155	-1.8	8,776	8,591	-185	-2.1
Pondicherry	245	245	0	0.0	276	276	0	0.0
Lakshadweep#	6	6	0	0	6	6	0	0
Southern Region	24,083	23,207	-876	-3.6	25,662	24,194	-1,468	-5.8
Bihar	1,493	1,243	-250	-16.7	1,493	1,243	-250	-16.7
DVC	1,733	1,715	-18	-1.0	1,787	1,757	-30	-1.7
Jharkhand	660	651	-9	-1.4	672	672	0	0.0
Orissa	2,725	2,669	-56	-2.1	2,725	2,669	-56	-2.1
West Bengal	4,763	4,714	-49	-1.0	4,887	4,854	-33	-0.7
Sikkim	45	45	0	0.0	45	45	0	0.0
Andman and Nicobar#	40	32	-8	-20	40	32	-8	-20
Eastern Region	10,874	10,510	-364	-3.3	10,874	10,562	-312	-2.9
Arunachal Pradesh	78	57	-21	-26.9	81	57	-24	-29.6
Assam	799	707	-92	-11.5	829	707	-122	-14.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Manipur	100	90	-10	-10.0	100	90	-10	-10.0
Meghalaya	388	278	-110	-28.4	404	278	-126	-31.2
Mizoram	60	52	-8	-13.3	77	52	-25	-32.5
Nagaland	82	82	0	0.0	82	82	0	0.0
Tripura	142	141	-1	-0.7	147	141	-6	-4.1
<b>North-Eastern Region</b>	<b>1,589</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>-246</b>	<b>-15.5</b>	<b>1,589</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>-246</b>	<b>-15.5</b>
All India	99,015	88,742	-10,273	-10.4	102,428	88,742	-13,686	-13.4

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

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

#### Unwillingness to be Posted in Insurgency Hit Areas

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

(a) whether some officials have expressed their unwillingness to be posted to insurgency hit and naxalite effected areas;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken the Government proposes to take to induce the officials to accept postings to these regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : (a) to (c) No incidence of Bank or Insurance officials expressing unwillingness to be posted in insurgency hit and naxalite affected areas has been reported to the Government.

#### Impact of Melting of Glaciers on Hydro Power Plants

42. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the melting of the glaciers of the Himalayas is posing a serious threat to the Hydro Power Plants in the country;

(b) If so, whether any study has been made by the Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to deal with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE) : (a) to (d) Hydrological analysis in planning of hydroelectric projects is based on the past observed/estimated rainfall/run-off data. No specific study about the impact of melting of glaciers on the hydro electric plants

has been carried out. However, the melting of the glaciers of the Himalayas could perhaps alter the hydrology of the glaciers-fed rivers.

As informed by Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) and Central Water Commission (CWC), studies regarding melting of glaciers etc. have been carried out by Geological Survey of India (GSI) and based on these studies it appears that glaciers are receding. The causative factors may be subnormal snowfall, higher temperature during summer, less severe winter or a combination of all of them. If the present scenario of receding glaciers is accelerated, there may be some reduction in the river discharge. However, it may be noted that the major part of the river discharge is contributed by snowfall and precipitation which is likely to go up with global warming. The continuous retreat of Glaciers may lead to marginal shortage of water in the Himalayan Rivers. However, it may be mentioned that the major part of the Glacier melt runoff is released during June-September period which is the time for monsoon activity. Thus, marginal decrease in Glacier contribution may be compensated by increased monsoon activity.

Storage projects are needed to be constructed at the sites wherever feasible to store sufficient water during monsoon months and regulate the water during lean flow months for power generation and meeting the requirements of drinking water and irrigation.

#### Closure of Public Sanitations

43. SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that several public sanitations for lower income groups and slums are being closed in the country;

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

(c) the alternative action taken by the Government

to redress the problems of community sanitation facilities henceforth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU) : (a) and (b) Sanitation being State subject, information pertaining to closure of public sanitation facilities is not maintained at the Centre.

(c) To provide for community sanitation facilities in rural areas, projects are approved under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC). For urban areas, the Government has launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) to assist cities and towns in 63 select cities under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) Programme. Under the JNNURM, Central assistance is provided to cities and towns for undertaking slum upgradation including projects on water supply, sewerage, drainage, community toilets, baths etc. For non-Mission cities, the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSPD) had been launched for taking up slum upgradation activities including the provision of basic amenities to the slum dwellers. All three programmes, TSC, BSUP and IHSPD require project reports from State Governments for sanction/approval at the Central Government level.

[Translation]

#### Duty on Ceramic Tiles

44. SHRI V. K. THUMMAR :  
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a provision to impose excise duty on ceramic glazed tiles manufactured by small industrial units;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the rebate limit of excise duty on small scale industries;

(d) if not, the reasons therefore; and

(e) the details of customs duty levelled on imported ceramic tiles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ceramic glazed tiles attract excise duty of 16% ad-valorem. However, a concessional excise duty of 8% (without Cenvat credit) has been provided for all ceramic tile units, which do not use electricity for firing the kiln as against normal rate of 16% (with Cenvat credit). Ceramic tiles are, however, not covered under the general exemption scheme for specified small scale units. Small industrial units manufacturing ceramic glazed tiles have the option to pay excise duty of 8% without Cenvat credit or 16% with cenvat credit.

(c) Government has received certain representations for extending the small scale exemption scheme to ceramic tiles. These representations are under examination.

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

(e) Ceramic tiles attract 10% basic customs duty (BCD), 16% CV duty in lieu of excise duty, 4% additional customs duty (ACD) in lieu of State taxes/local tax etc. and educational cess on excisable goods and educational cess on imported goods @ 3% of the aggregate of excise duties and customs duties respectively. However, ceramic tiles when imported under various preferential or free trade

agreements attract concessional basic customs duty below 10%.

[English]

### Hydro Power Projects in North Eastern States

45. SHRI ARUN KUMAR SARMA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Hydro Power Projects are being surveyed and executed by various central PSUs in the North Eastern Region of the country;

(b) if so, the target-set, location, total outlay, installed capacity, present-status of survey and execution of work of each project;

(c) whether the environmental impact of such project has been assessed;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As informed by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), presently, the following hydro-electric projects are being surveyed and executed by various Central Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) in the North Eastern Region of the country (excluding Sikkim which is connected to the Eastern Region grid):-

S. No.	Name of the Organization	State	Installed Capacity (MW)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5

#### Projects of National Hydro Electric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC)

##### Under Execution

1.	Subansiri Lower	Arunachal Pradesh	2000	
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1	2	3	4	5
<b>Concurrence accorded, awaiting investment decision</b>				
2.	Loktak D/S	Manipur	66	
<b>Detailed Project Report (DPR) prepared</b>				
3.	Dibang	Arunachal Pradesh	3000	
<b>Under Survey and Investigation (S and I)</b>				
4.	Tawang-I	Arunachal Pradesh	750	DPR to be prepared by Sept., 2008.
5.	Tawang-II	Arunachal Pradesh	750	DPR to be prepared by Sept., 2008.
6.	Subansiri Upper	Arunachal Pradesh	2000	Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) problem.
7.	Subansiri Middle	Arunachal Pradesh	1600	MoEF problem.
<b>Projects of National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC)</b>				
<b>Under Survey and Investigation</b>				
1.	Etalin	Arunachal Pradesh	4000	DPR to be prepared by June, 2009.
2.	Attunli	Arunachal Pradesh	500	DPR to be prepared by June, 2009.
<b>Projects of North-Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO) Under Execution</b>				
1.	Kameng	Arunachal Pradesh	600	
2.	Tural	Arunachal Pradesh	60	Work is presently held up
<b>Concurrence accorded, awaiting investment decision</b>				
3.	Tipaimukh	Mizoram	1500	
<b>DPR prepared</b>				
4.	Pare	Arunachal Pradesh	110	



1	2	3	4	5
5.	Mawhu	Meghalaya	90	
	Under Survey and Investigation			
6.	Bhareli-I	Arunachal Pradesh	1120	MoEF problem

The target set, location, total outlay, installed capacity and present status of survey and investigation and execution of work of each project is given in the statement enclosed.

(c) and (e): A comprehensive study of the environmental impact of all these projects is done through a

specialized agency at the time of preparation of Detailed Project Report. As per provisions of Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) EIA Notifications, a comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required to be carried out and clearance of various statutory agencies obtained before commencement of construction of project.

#### Statement

##### Details of Scheme in Central Sector in NE Region

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	I. Cap. (MW)	River	State	Distt.	Type	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

#### NHPC

1.	Subansiri Lower	2000	Subansiri	Andhra Pradesh	Lower Subansiri	Storage	Under execution. Commissioning likely in 2011-12. Cleared by Environment on 16.7.2003 and by Forest on 12.10.2004. Latest cost Rs. 6176.81 crs.
2.	Tawang-I	750	Tawang	Andhra Pradesh	Tawang	R.O.R.	Revised MOA between NHPC and Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh has been signed on 24.6.2007. MOEF has accorded clearance for preconstruction activities in the proposed sites. Esti-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							<p>ated cost Rs. 3172.37 crs. at April'06 Price Level (PL). The DPR preparation is sched</p>
3.	Tawang-II	750	Tawang	Andhra Pradesh	Tawang	R.O.R.	<p>Revised MOA between NHPC and Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh has been signed on 24.6.2007. MOEF has accorded clearance for preconstruction activities in the proposed sites. Estimated cost Rs. 3008.27 crs. at April'06 Price Level (PL). The DPR preparation is sched</p>
4.	Subansiri Middle	1600	Kamla	Andhra Pradesh	Lower Subansiri	Storage	<p>Estimated cost Rs. 6406.18 crs. at June'02 PL. Site clearance not accorded by MOEF. Matter is pending in Hon'ble Supreme Court of India/National Board of Wild Life (NBWL).</p>
5.	Subansiri Upper	2000	Subansiri	Andhra Pradesh	Upper Subansiri	Storage	<p>Estimated cost Rs. 8753.06 crs. at June'02 PL. Site clearance not accorded by MOEF. Matter is pending in Hon'ble Supreme Court of India/National Board of Wild Life (NBWL).</p>
6.	Dibang MPP	3000	Dibang	Andhra Pradesh	Dibang	Storage	<p>DPR prepared for an estimated cost of Rs. 14530.48 crs, at November'05 PL. MOA signed on 24.6.2007. EIA/ EMP reports submitted to MOEF on 13.2.07.</p>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Loktak d/s	66	Loktak	Manipur	Tamenglong	ROR	The project was accorded concurrence in Nov'2006 for an estimated cost of Rs. 867.67 crs. at Oct'06 PL.
<b>NTPC</b>							
8.	Etalin	4000	Dibang	Andhra Pradesh	Dibang	R.O.R.	MOU signed in Sep'06, Under SandI. Estimated cost Rs. 14069.14 crs. at June'03 PL. The DPR preparation is scheduled in June'09.
9.	Attulni	500	Dibang	Andhra Pradesh	Dibang	R.O.R.	MOU signed in Sep'06, Under SandI. Estimated cost Rs. 2725.26 crs. at June'03 PL. The DPR preparation is scheduled in June'09.
<b>NEEPCO</b>							
10.	Kameng	600	Kameng	Andhra Pradesh	West Kameng	Storage	Under execution. Latest cost Rs. 2496.90 crs. Commissioning likely in 2010-11
11.	Tural	60	Tural	Mizoram	Aizwal	ROR	Latest hard cost is Rs.689.81 crs. Work held up due to local agitation by Tural crop compensation claimants (TCCA) demanding payment against crop compensation. In view of the Law and order situation and anticipated increase in cost of the project, the matter regarding economic viability and continuation of the project is being reviewed by MOP.
12.	Bhareli-I	1120	Kameng	Andhra Pradesh	West Kameng	R.O.R.	MOEF. problem (Tiger reserve area) Survey and investigation to be taken up.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Estimated cost Rs.3372.45 crs. at Nov'03 PL.
13. Pare	110	Dikrong	Andhra Pradesh	Papumpare	R.O.R.		DPR prepared for an estimated cost of Rs. 624.87 crs. at Dec'05 PL.
14. Mawhu	90	Umiew	Meghalaya	East Khasi	R.O.R.		DPR prepared for an estimated cost of Rs. 408.87 crs. at March'07 PL.
15. Tipalmukh	1500	Barak	Manipur	Chrachander	Storage		The project was accorded concurrence in July 2003 for an estimated cost of Rs. 5163.86 crs. at Dec'02 PL. Revised cost cleared for Rs. 6701.97 crs. in May'05 at Dec'04 PL. Second PIB held on 31.01.06. Yet to be cleared by MOEF
Total		16146					

#### Non-receipt of Utilisation Certificates

46. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been cases wherein funds were released to ministries and statutory bodies without receiving utilisation certificates for the previous installments;

(b) if so, the details thereof for each of the last two financial years; and

(c) the remedial measures taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : (a) and (b) As per reports of Comptroller and Auditor General of India, in financial year 2004-05 a total amount of Rs. 147.28

crores were released by Ministry/Department of Atomic Energy, Home Affairs, Civil Aviation, Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Finance, Ministry of Law and Justice, and Tourism without obtaining 258 outstanding utilisation certificates involving a total amount of Rs. 88.48 crores. Further, in financial year 2005-06 Ministry/Department of Health and Family Welfare, Home Affairs, Law, Justice and Company Affairs and Department of Economic Affairs released grant to the tune of Rs. 56.72 crores without obtaining 322 outstanding Utilisation Certificates involving an amount of Rs. 71.38.

(c) As per Rule 212(1) of GFR, 2005, in respect of non-recurring grants, it is mandatory that an institute/organisation receiving such grants should submit Utilisation Certificates within 12 months of the closure of the financial year, failing which the Ministry/Department is at liberty to black-list such institution or organisation from any future grant from the Government. Also in respect of recurring

grants Ministries/Departments should release any amount sanctioned for the subsequent financial year, only after utilization certificates on provisional basis in respect of grants for preceding financial year is submitted. Release of grants-in-aid in excess of 75% of the total amount sanctioned for the subsequent financial year shall be done only after the Utilisation Certificate and the Annual Audited Statement relating to grants-in-aid released in the preceding year are submitted to the satisfaction of the Ministry/Department concerned.

It is for the concerned Ministries/Departments to ensure that the provisions of the GFR are strictly complied with, before releasing grant to organizations/statutory bodies/institutions. Ministry of Finance have been advising the administrative Ministries/Departments from time to time, to ensure that fresh grants are not released, unless Utilization Certificates in respect of previous grants have been obtained.

[Translation]

#### Dacoity in Banks

47. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA :  
SHRI HEMMAL MURMU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of incidents of dacoity and looting in banks and other financial institutions controlled by the Government in each State and Union territory of the country during the last three years and the current year till date;

(b) whether the Government has taken any effective steps to stop dacoity and looting incidents in banks and financial institutions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : (a) The State-wise number of incidents of dacoity and amount involved therein as reported by banks to RBI during the Calendar years 2004, 2005, 2006 and upto June 2007 are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) The security arrangements at bank branches are primarily the responsibility of each bank. The security measures implemented by public sector banks are reviewed in State level security committee meetings convened periodically by RBI. The meetings are required to be attended by the bankers and State Govt. officials including Senior Police officials. The Committee takes stock of the security environment in the State and requisite instructions are given to the banks. Indian Banks Association has issued detailed guidelines in the form of a report called "Report of the working group to review security arrangements in banks". The report provides measures for assessing the risk faced by a branch and thereby determining the number of security guards required for guarding it. Banks have classified their branches depending on the risk factors involved and posted armed guards and installed anti-burglary/robbery devices etc. wherever necessary. Apart from other security equipment, alarm systems, Time lock devices and CC TV system have also been provided towards security arrangements at the branches.

#### Statement

State-wise incidences of Dacoities during 2004, 2005, 2006 and upto June 2007

(Amount Rs. in lakh)

State	2004		2005		2006		2007 (upto June)	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	1	5.00	2	67.36	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	2	20.00	0	0	0	0
Assam	0	0	2	4.50	5	16.89	0	0
Bihar	20	179.60	19	69.93	14	62.00	4	24.60
Chhattisgarh	0*	0	0	0	1	5.00	2	6.05
Gujarat	2	4.73	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haryana	3	6.99	8	35.76	0	0	1	1.30
Jammu and Kashmir	1	36.67	2	28.19	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	11	83.58	7	43.30	10	64.74	5	6.13
Karnataka	0	0	0	0	1	7.70	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	2	3.12	2	5.77
Maharashtra	1	2.57	5	32.71	0	0	1	10.00
Orissa	1	12.68	4	40.84	6	56.10	3	253.94
Punjab	2	17.55	3	71.47	5	9.41	1	7.00
Rajasthan	0	0	3	29.65	0	0	1	1.70
Tamil Nadu	0	0	1	10.00	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	1	6.49	3	9.83	5	46.12	2	3.88
Uttaranchal	2	32.02	2	4.41	0	0	1	6.22
West Bengal	7	66.22	7	144.83	7	55.06	4	60.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>454.10</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>582.78</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>326.14</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>386.79</b>

Total above data is in respect of banks. Data in respect of Financial Institutions is not available with RBI.

**National Urban Policy**

48. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA :  
 SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY :  
 SHRI UDAY SINGH :  
 SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI :  
 SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a long term National Urban Policy for comprehensive and regulated development of urban areas in the country;  
 (b) if so, the details thereof;  
 (c) whether the Government has fixed any targets for this policy;  
 (d) if so, the funds allocated for this policy to achieve the targets during the current year; and

(e) the time by which such policy is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

**Extent of Shares Held by Big and Small Institutions in Indian Share Market**

49. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN" :  
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN :  
SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the share capital of investors including the foreign and domestic major financial institutions and other entities have reached an alarming level in the Indian share market;

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

(c) whether the share capital of small Indian investors has remained at a dismal level in the said market; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and shall be placed on the Table of the House.

**Facilities for Ahmedabad, Vadodara and Surat**

50. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL :  
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ahmedabad has been categorised as a mega city and Vadodara and Surat have been identified as the cities with million plus population on the basis of 2001 census;

(b) if so, the details of the facilities to be provided to the said cities on account of them being included in the category of mega city and cities with million plus population;

(c) the details of the facilities provided to the said cities till date; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred on account of providing these facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Ahmedabad has been categorized as a mega city and Vadodara and Surat have been identified as the cities with million plus population on the basis of 2001 census under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

(b) Under the sub-Mission on Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) projects pertaining to the following will be admissible, for assistance:-

- (i) Urban Renewal i.e. redevelopment of inner (old) city areas (this would include items like widening of narrow streets, shifting of industrial/commercial establishments from non-conforming to 'conforming' areas to reduce congestion, replacement of old and worn-out water pipes by new/higher capacity ones, renewal of sewerage/drainage/solid waste disposal systems, etc.).
- (ii) Water Supply (including Desalination Plants) and sanitation.
- (iii) Sewerage and Solid Waste Management.
- (iv) Construction and Improvement of Drains/Storm Water Drains.
- (v) Urban Transport, including roads, highways / expressways / MRTS / metro projects.
- (vi) Parking lots / spaces on public private partnership basis.
- (vii) Development of heritage areas.
- (viii) Prevention and rehabilitation of soil erosion / landslides only in case of Special Category States where such Problems are Common; and
- (ix) Preservation of water bodies.

(c) and (d) 39 Detailed Project Reports have been approved till date to the said cities. Rs. 21211.05 lakh central share released till date. Details are given in the enclosed statement.

## Statement

S. No.	State	City	Sector	Project Name	Approved Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Central Share Admissible (Rs. in Lakhs)	Central Share Approved for Release (Rs. in Lakhs)	Date of Approval by Sanctioning Authority	Central Share Released (Rs. in Lakhs)	Date of Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	Construction of four lane ROB in lieu of L.C.No. 5a at Omkar Crossing on Ahmedabad-Himatnagar M.G. Railway line between Station Kalupur and Naroda	1851	647.85	161.96	22/01/2007	161.96	14/02/2007
2.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	Construction of Railwa over Bridge No.132 ft. Ring Road near Dakshini Society over B.G. Railway lines between Maninagar and Valva Rly. Station.	2144	750.4	187	22/01/2007	187.00	14/02/2007
3.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	Construction of Railway over Bridge on Ahmedabad Botad M.G. Railway line at Shreyas Crossing on 122 ft. Ring Road	1212	424.2	106	22/05/2006	106.00	14/06/2006
4.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	Construction of four lane Bridge across River Sabarmati connecting Vasna and Pirana 122 road	2955	1034.25	258.5	26/05/2006	258.50	14/06/2006
5.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	Construction of four lane ROB in lieu of No.306 on Ahmedabad-Mumbai B.G. Rly. line at Ambica Tube crossing between Station Valva and Maninagar	1500	525	131	26/01/2007	131.00	14/02/2007
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Water Supply	Pipeline from Narmada Main canal to Kotarpur WTP; 330 MLD Intake Well in Sabarmati river near Kotarpur; Water Treatment Plant at Rasaka	5383.25	1884.37	471	21/03/2006	300.00	29/03/2006



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Sewerage	Renovation of Existing Sewage Treatment Plant at Pirana	6922	2422.7	605.68	28/06/2006	605.68	19/07/2006
8.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Sewerage	Renovation of Sewerage Treatment Plant at Vasna	1135	397.25	99.31	28/06/2006	99.31	19/07/2006
9.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Mass Rapid Transport System	Bus Rapid Transport System-Construction of 12 Km. long stretch (stretch 1 of first phase) BRT Roadway and Carrying out detailed studies and engineering of remaining stretches.	8760	308.6	766.5	08/11/2006	766.50	14/09/2006
10.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	Construction of six lane flyover bridge on SOLA (AEC) junction at Ahmedabad	1857	649.95	162	22/01/2007	162.00	14/02/2007
11.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	Construction of four lane bridge on Sabarmati-Virangam B.G. Railway line, Ahmedabad	2011	703.85	175	22/01/2007	175.00	14/02/2007
12.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	Construction of four lane flyover bridge on Shivranjani junction at Ahmedabad	1670	584.5	146	22/01/2007	146.00	14/02/2007
13.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	Construction of six lane flyover on Memnagar junction at Ahmedabad	1513	529.55	137.5	22/01/2007	137.50	14/02/2007
14.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	Construction of Major and Minor Radial Roads Phase-I in AUDA Area	5013	1754.55	438	22/01/2007	438.00	14/02/2007
15.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Drainage/ Storm Water Drains	Storm Water Drainage System for West Zone of AMC Area	5914	2069.9	517.47	19/09/2006	517.47	13/10/2006

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Drainage/ Storm Water Drains	Storm Water Drainage for South and Central zones of AMC area, Ahmedabad	12088	4230,8	1057,7	25/10/2006	1057,70	20/12/2006
17.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Drainage/ Storm Water Drains	Storm Water Drainage for North and East Zones of AMC area Ahmedabad	12283	4299,05	1074,76	25/10/2006	1074,76	20/12/2006
18.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Mass Rapid Transport System	Bus Rapid Transit System (stretch of 46 km)	40572	14200,2	3550,05	10/06/2006	3550,05	15/12/2006
19.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Sewerage	Terminal Sewerage Pumping Station, Pumping Main and Sewage Treatment Plant near Vinzol for East AUDA Area	3681,26	1288,441	322,11	02/02/2007	128,84	22/02/2007
20.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Sewerage	West AUDA Area Terminal Sewerage Pumping Station, Pumping Main and Sewage Treatment Plant near Vasana	10692,01	3742,204	935,55	02/02/2007	935,55	21/03/2007
21.	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage	Secondary Sewage Treatment Plant at Bamroli	1322,47	661,235	165,31	26/05/2006	165,31	14/06/2006
22.	Gujarat	Surat	Water Supply	Water Supply Project for Vesu Urban Settlement of Surat Urban Development Authority	1919	959,5	239,8	05/10/2006	239,80	06/08/2006
23.	Gujarat	Surat	Water Supply	Water Supply Project for Pal-Palanpur Area	995	497,5	124,3	05/10/2006	124,30	06/08/2006
24.	Gujarat	Surat	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	Bridge across river Tapi joining Daboli to Jahanagirpura	6500	3250	812,5	05/10/2006	812,50	06/08/2006
25.	Gujarat	Surat	Drainage/ Storm Water Drains	Storm Water Drainage Vesu Area	4995	2497,5	624,38	28/06/2006	624,38	19/07/2006

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26.	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage	Upgradation of Anjana Sewage Treatment Plant	1098	549	137	27/03/2006	137,00	29/03/2006
27.	Gujarat	Surat	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	Flyover bridge on Kapodhara Fire Station	932	466	116,5	22/01/2007	116,50	14/02/2007
28.	Gujarat	Surat	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	Flyover Bridge near Nanavarachha	758	379	94,75	22/01/2007	94,75	14/02/2007
29.	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage	Augmentation of Adajan Sewerage	1193	596,5	149	27/03/2006	149,00	29/03/2006
30.	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage	Augmentation of Bhesan Sewage Treatment Plant	1509	754,5	188	27/03/2006	188,00	29/03/2006
31.	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage	Sewerage Disposal Network and STP for Vesu area	3437	1718,5	429,63	28/08/2006	429,63	19/07/2006
32.	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage	Sewerage Disposal Network and STP for Pal-palanpur area	2128	1064	266	28/06/2006	266,00	19/07/2006
33.	Gujarat	Surat	Solid Waste Management	Upgradation of Solid Waste Management in Surat	5249,72	2624,96	656,22	26/03/2007	656,22	05/08/2007
34.	Gujarat	Surat	Drainage/ Storm Water Drains	Augmentation of Sarthana, Katargam and Rander Water Works of SMC	14068,65	7034,325	1758,58	26/03/2007	1758,58	05/08/2007
35.	Gujarat	Surat	Water Supply	Storm Water drainage system of Surat city for SMC area	13382,54	6691,27	1672,81	20/04/2007	1672,81	13/06/2007
36.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Drainage/ Storm Water Drains	Water Supply Source augmentation	4105	2052,5	513,13	28/06/2006	513,13	19/07/2006
37.	Gujarat	Vadodara		Storm Water drainage system of Vadodara city	14594,56	7297,28	1824,32	22/02/2007	182,432	05/08/2007
38.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Sewerage	Sewerage System for Vadodara City	10514,93	5257,465	1314,37	22/01/2007	500,00	20/02/2007
Total (s. in lakhs)					217858,4	89555,72	22389,69		21211,05	

[English]

### Renewable Energy Generation by NTPC

51. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA :  
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL :  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has signed a MoU with Asian Development Bank (ADB) for entering into renewable power generation in the country as reported in the Business Line dated July 27, 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE) : (a) to (c) NTPC Ltd. has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Asian Development Bank (ADB) on 23rd July 2007 for setting up of a Joint Venture Company to undertake Renewable Power Generation.

As per the MoU between NTPC Ltd. and Asian Development Bank (ADB), the intent is to establish a Joint Venture (JV) Company initially with the participation of NTPC Ltd. and other strategic investors with equity shareholding of upto 50% by NTPC Ltd. (and other government entities) and balance equity share holding contributed by other strategic investors. Strategic investors shall be selected by NTPC Ltd. and ADB. After fulfillment of certain conditions, ADB is expected to acquire 20% stake at a later stage.

The JV Company shall be a generating Company and over the next three years, will establish and hold a portfolio of about 500 MW of renewable generation. Initially the business will primarily concentrate on wind power, mini and micro hydroelectric power projects, but the

portfolio may also include other renewable power generation resources such as industrial cogeneration, waste-to-energy, solar, geothermal, bio mass and bio fuel projects.

[Translation]

### NTPC Power Projects

52. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE :  
SHRI JUAL ORAM :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) have reviewed the performances of its Thermal Power Plants in the country;

(b) if so, the physical target and actual power generation capacity of each National Thermal Power Corporation's Plants during the last three years, and State-wise;

(c) whether the Kaniha Thermal Power Plant in Orissa has not achieved its target fixed for power generation during the period;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE) : (a) and (b) Internal performance review by NTPC management is an integral part of review undertaken on regular basis while quarterly performance review of NTPC Ltd. is done by the Ministry of Power as per the guidelines stipulated for Navaratna companies. The actual power generated by NTPC Ltd.'s power plants against Central Electricity Authority (CEA's) target during last three years is given in the statement enclosed.

(c) to (e) During 2004-05 there was a shortfall of 154 MU in Talcher Kaniha power station with respect to CEA

target, which was mainly due to inadequate coal supply. Necessary steps by way of import of coal and rigorous monitoring by CEA and Ministry of Power are being taken to ensure that adequate supply of coal is made available to Talcher Kaniha so as to achieve the targeted generation of electricity.

Year	Indigenous Coal (MT)	Imported Coal (MT)
2004-05	1,15,41,626	Nil
2005-06	1,32,16,660	16,03,539
2006-07	1,57,08,788	7,31,712

The receipt of indigenous and imported coal by Talcher Kaniha over the last three years is as below:-

As a result Talcher Kaniha has achieved the target fixed by CEA for power generation during 2005-06 and 2006-07.

### Statement

#### Performance of NTPC Power Plants

#### CEA Targets and Actual Power Generated (MU)

#### Year 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07

Station	State	2006-07		2005-06		2004-05	
		CEA Target	Actual	CEA Target	Actual	CEA Target	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

#### Coal Based Power Projects

Singrauli	Uttar Pradesh	15100	14687	14655	15503	15200	15803
Korba	Chhattisgarh	15880	16500	15700	16001	16050	17050
Ramagundam	Andhra Pradesh	19515	20248	19019	19691	16800	17172
Farakka	West Bengal	11953	11399	11250	11464	10992	9701
Vindhyachal	Madhya Pradesh	17842	20150	16940	18305	16800	17821
Rihand	Uttar Pradesh	15175	16100	10868	10591	8050	7989
Unchahar	Uttar Pradesh	7020	7559	6300	7041	6300	6781
NCTPP (Dadri)	Uttar Pradesh	6490	7041	6340	6768	6300	6831
Kahalgaon	Bihar	7240	6579	6180	6572	5950	6082

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Talcher (Kaniha)	Orissa	22818	23656	20283	21185	16400	16246
Talcher (Thermal)	Orissa	3377	3550	3034	3530	2850	3197
Tanda	Uttar Pradesh	3000	3513	2930	3330	2800	3318
Simhadri	Andhra Pradesh	7570	8068	7500	7742	7500	8123
Badarpur	Delhi	5250	5306	5209	5380	5400	5463
<b>Gas/Liquid Fuel Based Power Projects</b>							
Anta	Rajasthan	2770	2941	2739	2809	2950	2785
Auriaya	Uttar Pradesh	4400	4614	4210	4282	4350	4118
Dadri	Uttar Pradesh	5500	5596	5112	5394	5450	5457
Faridabad	Haryana	2850	2831	2656	2953	2900	3162
Kawas	Gujarat	3700	3629	3300	2884	4000	2822
Gandhar	Gujarat	4300	4555	3868	4478	3300	4032
Kayamkulam	Kerala	1480	1137	1574	358	2050	622

[English]

**Central Excise Evasion**

53. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH :  
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the central excise duty collections during the last and current financial years have shown a substantial decline;

(b) if so, the factors responsible for the steep decline in excise duty collections;

(c) whether the Government has decided to tighten the noose on the central excise evaders; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The excise duty collection has shown a growth of 5.8% during the last financial year and 6.0% (Prov.) in the current financial year (upto June).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The measures taken to control central excise evasion include:-

— Deterrent measure, wherein certain restrictions are imposed on assesseees against whom cases of Central Excise evasion exceeding Rs. 10 lakh are booked.

— Giving publicity to the deterrent provisions to

increase the awareness among the trade and industry.

- Undertaking High-Impact audit.
- Strengthening of informer network.
- Developing strategic intelligence for specific units, specific industries.
- Dissemination of intelligence by issue of modus operandi circulars.

#### **Rapid Transport System**

54. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL :  
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH :  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD :  
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to improve the infrastructure for rapid transport system in various cities in the country by imposing local cess on Petrol and Diesel to collect funds for this system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment of the expenditure to be incurred in setting up of such transport system in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Presently, no such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) An assessment of investment has been made for the mobility needs of small and medium towns (1-5 lakh population cities; 5 to 10 lakh population cities; 10-40 lakh population category cities and more than 40 lakh population category cities) during the 11th Five Year

Plan which include investment in pedestrianisation, non-motorized vehicles, improvement in quality of roads, decongestion of some of the crowded areas, improvement of busy inter-sections, provision of parking spaces, introduction of modern city bus services, introduction of Mass Rapid Transport System (road / rail based) etc. The projected investment requirement in these different categories during the 11th Plan is as under:-

Requirements of funds	Rs. in crore
Transport Planning and Capacity Building	350
0.1-0.5 million cities	7,400
0.5-1 million cities	7,800
1-4 million cities	26,040
4 million plus cities	21,000
Mass Rapid Transit for Mega Cities (Rail Based)	32,000
Modern state of the art buses	38,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,32,590</b>

[Translation]

#### **Delimitation Exercise in Jharkhand**

55. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has received representations regarding the need to maintain status quo ante with regard to the seats reserved for SCs and STs in the Lok Sabha and in the State Legislative Assembly constituencies in the context of the exercise of delimitation undertaken through the Delimitation Commission, particularly from Jharkhand;

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

(c) the present status of the delimitation exercise undertaken so far in respect of each State/Union territory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) and (b)

Yes, Sir. The Government has received numerous representations inter alia challenging the proposals / orders of the Delimitation Commission relating to reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and changes in the status of the presently reserved seats. In some of the representations, it has also been demanded that appropriate status quo be maintained in respect of the delimitation process. For example, in respect of Assam, it has been demanded that unless the National Register of Citizens is updated / completed, the delimitation process should be postponed. In respect of Arunachal Pradesh, the State Assembly has passed a resolution in favour of maintaining the status quo in respect of over all delimitation of constituencies in the State. In respect of Jharkhand, the State has vociferously opposed the proposal to reduce the number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in the State Legislative Assembly from the existing 28 to 21 and in respect of parliamentary seats allotted to the State from 6 to 4. The delimitation proposals/orders of the Delimitation Commission in respect of various States have, however, not been implemented so far pending issuance of notifications/orders by the Delimitation Commission in respect of remaining States.

(c) A Statement containing summary of delimitation exercise completed/underway as provided by the Delimitation Commission on the 6th August, 2007 is enclosed.

#### **Statement**

##### *Summary of the Delimitation exercises*

#### **A. States where delimitation exercise has been completed**

Sl.No.	State	Date of Notification
1	2	3
1.	Goa	31-03-2005
2.	Pondicherry	31-03-2005

1	2	3
3.	Tripura	12-05-2005
4.	Mizoram	27-05-2005
5.	Kerala	31-05-2005
6.	Rajasthan	25-01-2006
7.	West Bengal	15-02-2006
8.	Chhattisgarh	02-06-2006
9.	Punjab	19-06-2006
10.	Maharashtra	31-07-2006
11.	Sikkim	04-09-2006
12.	Delhi	20-09-2006
13.	Gujarat	12-12-2006
14.	Orissa	15-12-2006
15.	Uttar Pradesh	18-12-2006
16.	Uttaranchal	28-12-2006
17.	Himachal Pradesh	10-01-2007
18.	Haryana	15-02-2007
19.	Andhra Pradesh	03-05-2007
20.	Madhya Pradesh	14-05-2007
21.	Meghalaya	02-07-2007
22.	Karnataka	02-07-2007

#### **B. States where Final Notification to be Issued Shortly**

Sl.No.	State	Present Status
1.	Tamil Nadu	The Commission has passed final order on 3rd August, 2007 which is being published in Gazette of India and State Gazette of Tamil Nadu on 13th August, 2007.



Sl.No.	State	Present Status
2.	Jharkhand	Final order is likely to be passed in August, 2007.
3.	Bihar	Final order is likely to be passed in August, 2007.

### C. Status of other States

Sl.No.	State	Position
1	2	3
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	The Constitution Bench of Hon'ble High Court of Guwahati has passed an interim order in W.P. Nos. 54, 55, 68 and 69/2007 to suspend the delimitation work in the State.
2.	Assam	The Constitution Bench of Hon'ble High Court of Guwahati has passed an interim order in W.P. No. 62/2007 to suspend the delimitation work in the State.
3.	Nagaland	The Hon'ble Guwahati High Court, in its interim order dated 19.07.2007 in the PIL 67/2006, has directed the Commission not to publish the final notification under Section 10(2) of the Delimitation Act, 2002 for a period of 4 (four) weeks from the date of order by which time the court is expected to dispose the matter finally. As the Court has stayed only the publication of final order of the Commission and not the delimitation exercise, the Commission proposes to go ahead with the delimitation exercise in the State.

1	2	3
4.	Manipur	Consequent upon Guwahati High Court Order dated 19-01-2007 fresh Census in respect of three hilly Districts of Manipur was to be undertaken by the Registrar General of India. The Delimitation exercise for Manipur had been kept in abeyance in view of the High Court Order. However, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has stayed the order of the Guwahati High Court in its order dated 13th July, 2007. In view of this the work of delimitation has been resumed and meeting with Associate Members has been held on 6th August, 2007.

[English]

### Public - Private Partnership In Housing Sector

56. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO :  
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL :

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to take private developers and builders on board to cater to the spiralling demand of houses in cities and towns;

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

(c) whether the Government has consulted industry leaders, institutions and civil society organizations to come out with a suitable model for public-private partnership in the housing sector;

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

(e) whether Government has approved setting up of a regulator for the housing sector; and

(f) if so, the time by which such regulator would become functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Housing and Habitat Policy for 1998 provides for participation of the private sector in land assembly, construction of houses and development of amenities within the projects.

(c) and (d) A National Conference on 'Affordable Housing for All' was organized in Mumbai on 1st and 2nd June, 2007 by the Government in collaboration with Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) to address the issues and problems related to Housing sector of the country.

(e) No, Sir.

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

#### **Recapitalise the Ailing RRB**

57. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR :  
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to recapitalise the ailing regional rural banks in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has asked the State Governments to infuse 15 per cent of the recapitalisation package; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the State Governments in

this regard and the time by which the regional rural banks would be fully recapitalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) It has been decided to recapitalise RRBs having negative net worth, in a phased manner. As per provisional figures (unaudited) for March 31, 2007, there were 29 RRBs having negative net worth, comprising 11 amalgamated RRBs and 18 stand alone RRBs. The modalities of the recapitalization are being worked out.

[Translation]

#### **Involvement of Terrorist Groups in Share Market**

58. SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 564 on March 02, 2007 regarding terrorist groups in share market and state :

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

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

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and the time by which the same will be placed on the table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Based on the information collected, an implementation report was prepared and furnished as per statement enclosed.

(c) Does not arise.

## Statement

X Session of 14th Lok Sabha, 2007

Ministry of Finance

Department of Economic Affairs

Date of fulfillment: .05.2007

Q.No. Date and Name	Subject	Promise made	When and How fulfilled	Reasons for Delay
USQ No.564 Dt. 2.3.2007 by Shri Eknath M.Gaikwad, Shri Devidas Pingle, Smt. Nivedita Mane, Shri Brajesh Pathak, Shri Shailendra Kumar and Shri Shishupal N. Patle:	<b>Terrorist groups in share market</b>  Asking for: (a) whether terrorist groups are operating in the share market; (b) if so, the details in this regard; (c) whether any inquiry has been conducted in the matter; (d) if so, the outcome thereof; and (e) the steps taken/being taken by the Govt. in this regard?	(a) to (e) Information is being collected and shall be placed on the Table of the House.	(a) to (e) The question seems to have been asked in the context of a speech delivered by the National Security Adviser at the 43rd Munich Conference on Security Policy on February 11, 2007, wherein, while recounting the methods employed by terrorist outfits to generate funds, he referred to stock market operations. However, the National Security Council Secretariat has clarified that the speech mentioned about such possibilities and no specific names of companies were indicated.	Being fulfilled within stipulated time.

[English]

### Generation of Energy from Sea Waves

59. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN : Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated by the Government for generating affordable energy from sea waves; 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. Presently, there is no scheme for generating energy from sea waves on commercial basis formulated by the Government. National Institute of Ocean Technology, an organization under the Ministry of Earth Sciences has set up an experimental wave energy demonstration plant at Vizhinjam, Kerala. It generates 20 to 30 KW of power. The wave energy over Indian coast is not cost effective.

### Export frauds under PMLA

60. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring export frauds under the ambit of Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA);

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the extent to which such amendment is likely to help the Government to check undisclosed and suspicious transactions in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) to (d) A number of proposals for amendments to the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, have been received

from various Departments / agencies. Inclusion of section 135 of the Customs Act, 1962, which relates to 'Evasion of Duty or Prohibition' in the Schedule to the PMLA is one of such proposals. Once section 135 of the Customs Act, 1962 is included in the Schedule to the PMLA, the offender can be prosecuted for the offence of money laundering in addition to the offence under the Customs Act.

### Merger Of Local Banks

61. SHRI G. KURUNAKARA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether RBI has identified certain local banks ideal for merger and consolidation rather than acquisition by foreign players;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has not identified any Local Area Bank for merger and consolidation.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) RBI monitors the functioning of all banks including local area banks on a continuous basis and appropriate corrective action is taken as and when required.

### Low Power Generation Capacity of Gas Based Power Projects of NTPC

62. SHRI UDAY SINGH : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the gas based power plants of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) in the country are generating the power much below of their installed capacity;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) the losses suffered by such gas based power plants during the last three years; and

(d) the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) The details of performance of NTPC gas based stations during last three years are as under:-

Year	Declared Capacity (DC)		Scheduled Generation (SG)		Generation MU	PLF %
	Million Unity (MU)	%	(MU)	%		
2006-07	27230	87.61	23352	75.13	24166*	75.42
2005-06	27735	89.24	22207	71.54	22800*	71.16
2004-05	26548	85.42	21911	70.50	22376*	69.84

\*The figures shown above do not include liquefied fuel based Kayamkulam CCPP.

The main reasons for shortfall in generation during the years 2004-05 and 2005-06 were inadequate supply of natural gas and less schedule from beneficiaries due to high cost of liquid fuel.

(c) The generation loss suffered by NTPC gas stations due to less schedule in costly liquid fuel and RLNG during last three years is as under:-

2006-07	—	3879 MU
2005-06	—	5528 MU
2004-05	—	4637 MU

(d) The various remedial measures taken by the concerned agencies to meet the shortfall in gas supply include:-

- (i) Spot procurement of RLNG from various sources through short duration contracts.
- (ii) Tip up with GAIL/IOC/BPCL for supply of RLNG on fall back basis.

As a result, the PLF of NTPC's Gas Based Stations has improved from 69.84% to 75.42%.

#### Increase in Real Estate Prices

63. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the steep increase in real estate prices all over the country particularly in urban areas is due to repeal of urban land ceiling Act and artificial scarcity created by speculators; and

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to invoke any measure to curb hoarding of land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) No, Sir. Increase in urban land price may be attributed to the massive increase of urban population, scarcity of developed land, migration of people from rural to urban areas, and speculative tendencies.

(b) Land is a State subject. The State Governments may check the hoarding of land for speculation purpose through appropriate land development policies and proper enforcement of building bye-laws and procedures for sanction of building plans.

**Foreign Exchange Reserve for Infrastructure Improvement**

64. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA :  
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL :  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India proposes to lend to the Government from foreign exchange reserves for improvement of infrastructure:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken legal opinion to ensure that these funds could be utilized for improvement of infrastructure; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : (a) to (d) RBI has accepted in principle the proposal of a wholly owned overseas subsidiary of India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL) borrowing funds from RBI to lend to Indian Companies implementing infrastructure projects in India or to co finance their External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs) for such projects solely for expenditure outside India subject to certain conditions. Government has not taken any legal opinion on RBI Act, 1934. RBI has taken legal opinion regarding the applicability of Section 17(12A), Section 17(13) and Section 17 (12B) of the RBI Act.

**Increase in Bonus of Central Government Employees**

65. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD :

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has taken a decision to increase the bonus for the employees of Central Government as reported in the Hindustan Times dated July 09, 2007; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Conference on Power**

66. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI :  
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether two-day conference of Chief Secretaries and Power Secretaries of States and Union Territories was convened by the Ministry in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the main points discussed therein; and

(d) the implementation position of the decision taken in the conference?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Conference of Chief Secretaries and Power Secretaries of States and Union Territories was convened on 23rd and 24th April, 2007, at New Delhi.

(b) and (c) The following themes were discussed during the Conference:-

- (i) Reduction of losses [T and D/AT and C] to 15% by the end of the 11th Plan through a Crash Programme.

(ii) Programme for rapid expansion of generation in the next 5 years.

(iii) Improving functioning of Electricity Markets by ensuring greater competitiveness including through open access.

(iv) Rural Electrification.

(v) Energy Conservation and Demand Side Management.

(d) There was a general consensus on all the above issues. The States were asked to estimate and project accurately their requirements with regard to the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana [RGGVY] and quickly formulate their 'State Rural Electrification Plans' and forward them to the Ministry of Power.

The record of discussions in the conference was communicated to all States/Union Territories. Thereafter, the themes were taken up for deliberation at the Conference of Chief Ministers on Power Sector Issues on 28th May, 2007. This Conference was chaired by the Prime Minister.

#### **Increase in Rate of Interest on NRI Deposits**

67. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether various State Governments have demanded an increase in rate of interest on Non-Residential Indian deposits in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

#### **Tax Sharing between Centre and States**

68. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to reply given to Lok Sabha SQ 251 on December 8, 2006 and state :

(a) whether any decision has been arrived regarding collection and appropriation of service tax by States on certain specified services;

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

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) to (c) As desired by the States, during 2007-08, Central Government continues to collect service tax on services specified in the statement enclosed and transfer the tax proceed to the States through the budgetary process.

#### **Statement**

*List of 33 Services of Intra-State nature presently  
being taxed by the Centre and proposed  
to be transferred to the States*

S.No.	Service
1	2
1.	Wholesale trade services on a fee or contract basis, of agricultural raw materials and live animals
2.	Wholesale trade services on a fee or contract basis, of food, beverages and tobacco
3.	Wholesale trade services on a fee or contract basis, of textile, clothing and footwear

1	2
4.	Wholesale trade services on a fee or contract basis, or household appliances, articles and equipment
5.	Wholesale trade services on a fee or contract basis, of miscellaneous consumer goods
6.	Wholesale trade services on a fee or contract basis, of construction materials and hardware
7.	Wholesale trade services on a fee or contract basis, of chemical and pharmaceutical products
8.	Wholesale trade services on a fee or contract basis, of machinery, equipment and supplies
9.	Caterer services, providing meals to outside
10.	Non-scheduled road transport services of passengers
11.	Highway, bridge and tunnel operation services (Management Maintenance, Repair Services)
12.	Disinfecting and exterminating services
13.	Window cleaning services
14.	General cleaning services
15.	Specialized cleaning Services
16.	Other sanitation and fumigation services
17.	Services furnished by other membership organizations not elsewhere covered (including clubs, all types)
18.	Performing arts event promotion and organization services
19.	Performing arts event production and presentation services

1	2
20.	Sports and recreational sports event organisation services
21.	Sports and recreational sports event promotion services
22.	Coin operated laundry services
23.	Other textile cleaning services
24.	Pressing services
25.	Facsimile services (FAX)
26.	Beauty Treatment services
27.	Commercial Training or Coaching services
28.	Internet Cafe services
29.	Mandap Keeper's services
30.	Pandal or Shamiana Contractor's services
31.	Photography services
32.	Private Security Agency's services
33.	Real Estate Agent's services

[English]

#### IT Return Preparers Scheme

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

(a) whether Government has introduced Tax Return Preparers (TRPs) Scheme;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the purpose sought to be achieved by this scheme;

(c) the number to Tax Return Preparers trained under the Scheme;



(d) the condition of services of TRPs; .

(e) whether the services of the Tax Return Preparers is likely to be utilized by Institutions like Insurance and Banks to promote them; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Tax Return Preparer Scheme has been launched to provide help to small and medium tax-payers in the form of Tax Return Preparers to assist them to filing of their income-tax returns. The purposes sought to be achieved are reduction of cost of compliance for small and marginal tax-payers, increase of awareness of tax laws among tax-payers and to provide opportunities for self-employment to unemployed and under employed graduates who function as Tax Return Preparers.

(c) 3737 certified Tax Return Preparers have trained under the scheme.

(d) Tax Return Preparers (TRPs) are not Government employees nor are they agents of the Government, and as such, no conditions of service have been prescribed for them. However, the parameters under which they can conduct their profession as TRPs are prescribed in the Tax Return Preparer Scheme notified in the Gazette of India vide S.O. 2039(E) on 28.11.2006.

(e) and (f) Tax Return Preparers can file returns of income of small and marginal tax-payers only and their services cannot be utilised by Public Sector Institutions like Insurance and Banks to file their returns. At present there is no proposal by these institutions to utilise the services of Tax Return Preparers in any other manner.

[Translation]

#### Outstanding Demands

70. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR :

SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA :

SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of income tax and other corporate taxes outstanding against individuals and companies as on date;

(b) the companies against which taxes amounting to more than rupees ten lakh is outstanding;

(c) the reasons for not recovering the taxes from these companies by the Government; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to recover the taxes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) the amount of income tax and other corporate taxes outstanding against individuals and companies as on 1/6/07 is Rs. 119263 crores.

(b) As on 1/6/07 the demand outstanding against companies is Rs. 66928 crores. The figures of the companies against which taxes amounting to more than rupees ten lakh is outstanding is not maintained centrally. To furnish this detail would require compilation of data at all the field formations spread throughout the country, and the time and efforts required would not be commensurate with the objective sought to be achieved.

(c) Out of the Rs. 66928 crores outstanding against companies the net collectible demand is only Rs. 9454 crores. The balance demand of Rs. 57474 crores is difficult to recover due to many reasons — stay, instalments, protective assessment, demand pertaining to persons notified under section 3 of Special Court (Torts) Act, 1992, assessee not being traceable, Company in B.I.F.R. or before Settlement Commission or in liquidation etc. The Government makes all out efforts to collect the outstanding demand and as a result the arrear demand of companies was brought down from Rs. 67718 crores as on 1/04/07 to Rs. 65478 crores on 1/06/07.

(d) The steps taken/being taken by the Government against the defaulters vary from case to case and are governed by the provisions of Chapter XVII read with Second Schedule to the Income Tax Act, 1961. The steps include issuance of statutory notice u/s 220(2), charging of interest and levy of penalty for nonpayment of dues, attachment of bank accounts of the defaulter and amounts owed by debtors to such a defaulter, attachment and sale of movable/ immovable properties of the defaulter, arrest of the defaulter, appointing a receiver for the management of the defaulter's movable/immovable properties etc.

[English]

**Scheme for Housing and Urban  
Development**

71. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has formulated any effective scheme for Housing and Urban Development in North Eastern States, West Bengal and Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount likely to be allocated for the purpose; and

(d) the target set for implementation of the scheme and the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) With a view to address the housing and urban development concerns in the country, including the North-Eastern States, West Bengal and Delhi, Government has launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) to assist cities and towns for taking up housing and infrastructural facilities for the urban poor in 63 selected cities in the country under

the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) Programme. For taking up housing and slum upgradation programmes in non-Mission cities, the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) has been launched with the objective to strive for holistic slum development, with a healthy and enabling environment by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers. Both BSUP and IHSDP Schemes are under implementation since December-2005. The duration of JNNURM is seven years beginning from the year 2005-06.

(c) The amount likely to be allocated for urban infrastructure, housing and slum development is as below:-

Sl. No.	States	Allocation under JNNURM for Mission period (Rs. in crore)	
		BSUP	IHSDP
1.	Assam	111.94	47.25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.57	4.52
3.	Manipur	11.83	12.35
4.	Meghalaya	23.70	8.97
5.	Mizoram	27.63	7.65
6.	Nagaland	5.89	6.79
7.	Sikkim	2.66	0.90
8.	Tripura	13.66	8.36
9.	West Bengal	2084.98	271.51
10.	Delhi	1456.28	0.00

(d) No targets have been fixed, as JNNURM is a demand driven scheme and sanctioning of projects depends upon submission of Detailed Project Reports

(DPRs) by the State Governments and also commitment to implement reforms at State and Urban Local Body (ULB) level in accordance with the JNNURM guidelines.

#### Performance under APDRP

72. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA :  
SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH :  
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there were significant deficiencies in the quality and reliability of power supply, which was targeted under Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP);

(b) if so, whether the number of feeder trippings and duration of outage, as well as failure rate of distribution transformers, was much higher than permissible in most States;

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

(d) the measures taken to improve the quality and reliability of power supply, to check failure rate of distribution transformers and to bring improvement in redressal of consumer complaints; and

(e) the present status of AT and C losses in each State?

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

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Number of feeder trippings and duration of outage as well as failure rate of distribution transformers are quite high in many towns. The main reasons for these are old and overloaded distribution

systems, lack of proper maintenance of distribution system, power shortages, no proper MIS etc.

(d) Under the investment component of the APDRP, funds are provided as Additional Central Assistance to the state Governments for up-grading and strengthening their distribution networks. Works related to Renovation and Modernization (R and M) of Sub-station and Distribution Transformers; Bifurcation of feeders; Reconductoring; Feeder Metering; Consumer Service Centers; IT enabling including Sub Station Automation are taken up by the State power utilities under the programme. Massive capacity addition programme has also been launched to meet the power shortages.

(e) On the basis of available information, the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT and C) Loss of the State Power Utilities at the national level for 2005-06 was 34.54%. The State-wise details are given in the statement enclosed.

#### Statement

Region	State	2005-06
1	2	3
Eastern	Bihar	67.46
	Jharkhand	54.10
	Orissa	
	Central ESCO	42.55
	Northern ESCO	36.77
	Southern ESCO	45.48
	Western ESCO	37.84
	Sikkim	64.45
	West Bengal	26.60
	Total	40.70

1	2	3
North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	37.19
	Assam	
	Central Assam EDCL	37.77
	Lower Assam EDCL	28.25
	Upper Assam EDCL	39.62
	Manipur	77.83
	Meghalaya	18.47
	Mizoram	16.92
	Nagaland	45.04
	Tripura	24.08
	Total	33.28
Northern	Delhi	
	BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd.	39.06
	BSES Yamuna Power Ltd.	48.58
	North Delhi Power Ltd.	28.01
	Haryana	
	Dakshin Haryana BVNL	40.78
	Uttar Haryana BVNL	41.90
	Himachal Pradesh	15.15
	Jammu and Kashmir	68.25
	Punjab	25.84
	Rajasthan	
	Ajmer VVNL	47.55

1	2	3
	Jodhpur VVNL	47.03
	Jaipur VVNL	42.26
	Uttar Pradesh	
	Dakshin VVN	55.59
	Madhya VVN	49.46
	Paschim VVN	42.43
	Poorvi VVN	46.08
	Uttaranchal	38.20
	Total	40.41
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	
	APCPDCL	18.82
	APEPDCL	12.67
	APNPDCL	15.28
	APSPDCL	16.51
	Karnataka	
	Bangalore ESCOM	35.75
	Gulbarga ESCOM	52.74
	Hubli ESCOM	40.38
	Mangalore ESCOM	20.83
	CHESCOM	46.03
	Kerala	25.95
	Pondicherry	16.05

1	2	3
	Tamil Nadu	20.48
	Total	23.73
	Chhattisgarh	38.19
	Goa	15.92
	Gujarat	
	Dakshin GVCL	22.40
	Madhya GVCL	24.61
	Paschim GVCL	43.05
	Uttar GVCL	27.57
Western	Madhya Pradesh	50.35
	MP Madhya KVVCL	43.20
	MP Paschim KVVCL	46.91
	MP Poorvi KVVCL	26.51
	Maharashtra	50.22
	MSEDCL	35.71
	Total	36.88
	Grand Total	34.54

(Source : PFC)

[Translation]

**Loan to Real Estate Etc.**

73. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN" :  
SHRI SURAJ SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the loans given by the public sector banks to the real estate and capital market sectors have increased in 2006-07 in comparison to 2005-06;

(b) if not, the details thereof;

(c) the details of guidelines given to banks for providing loans to the various sectors; and

(d) the names of the sectors which have received minimum and maximum flow of credit from the banks during the said years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : (a) and (b) As reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the outstanding loans to real estate and capital market sector banks have increased by Rs. 61827.05 crore and 6768.48 crore respectively in 2006-07.

(c) RBI circular No. DBS.CO.PP.BC.21/11.01.005/2004-05 dated 29.6.2005 on real estate sector and circular No. DBOD No. Dir.BC.47/13.07.05/2006-07 dated December 15, 2006 on capital market are available on the web site of RBI i.e. [www.rbi.org.in](http://www.rbi.org.in)

(d) As per available information outstanding credit as on May 25, 2007 to agriculture and allied activities, industry (small, medium and large), personal loans and services sector is as under:-

(Rupees crore)

Agricultural and allied activities	222042
Industry (small, medium and large)	676440
Personal loans	455439
Services	398428

[Translation]

**Role of MPs in DRDAs**

74. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO :

SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the provisions made for financing the DRDA;
- (b) whether works under the DRDA are sanctioned by the District Boards and the Members of Parliament have no say in this regard;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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 Budgeted Allocation funds are provided to District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) directly under various Rural Development Programmes.

(b) The administration of a DRDA is carried out by a Governing Body which provides policy directions, approves the annual plan and also reviews and monitors the implementation of the plan, including the different programmes. So far as composition of the Governing Body of a DRDA is concerned, the Guidelines of the 'DRDA Administration' Scheme provide for, among others, inclusion of MPs, MLAs and MLCs of the district as members of the Governing Body which works under the chairmanship of the Chairman of the Zilla Parishad. Wherever the Zilla Parishads are not in existence, the State Governments may nominate elected members of the State Legislature from the concerned districts to act as Chairman of the Governing Body of a DRDA.

(c) and (d) Question does not arise.

[English]

#### Gas Based Power Plants

75. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) proposes to source gas outside the country to feed its gas based power plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of proposed target for gas based power generation by the end of 2012;

(d) whether NTPC has initiated jointly efforts to explore gas blocks in India for future expansion; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE) : (a) and (b) NTPC has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Federal Govt. of Nigeria (FG N). The MoU envisages that FGN shall provide at least three (3) million tonnes of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) per annum on long term basis to NTPC subject to availability for a period of 25 years at a reasonable price. NTPC is also exploring the possibility of sourcing Liquefied Natural Gas from other countries.

(c) The proposed target for the gas based power generation by the end of 2012 is as under:-

i. Existing Power Plants (as on 31.03.2007)	12444.42 MW
ii. 11th Plan Projects	4266.00 MW
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>16,710.42 MW</b>

The details are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) and (e) NTPC has initiated efforts in exploring the possibility of having petroleum (oil/gas) blocks through participation in New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) rounds in India.

Under NELP V, a consortium of NTPC Ltd., GeoPetrol International Inc. (Operator) and Canoro Resources Ltd.

have been awarded petroleum acreage in the state of Arunachal Pradesh. Exploration activities are in progress.

### Statement

S. No.	Name of Power Station	Installed Capacity (MW)	Located in the State
1	2	3	4

#### A. EXISTING POWER PLANTS (As on 31.03.2007)

##### CENTRAL SECTOR

1.	Faridabad CCGT	430.00	Haryana
2.	Anta CCGT	413.00	Rajasthan
3.	Auraiya CCGT	652.00	Uttar Pradesh
4.	Dadri CCGT	817.00	Uttar Pradesh
5.	Kawas CCGT	644.00	Gujarat
6.	Gandhar CCGT	648.00	Gujarat
7.	Kathalguri CCGT (AGBPP)	291.00	Assam
8.	Agartala GT	84.00	Tripura
9.	Ratnagiri CCGT	1480.00	Maharashtra
	Sub Total (CS)	5459.00	

##### STATE SECTOR

1.	I.P. CCGT	282.00	Delhi
2.	Pragati CCGT	330.40	Delhi
3.	Ramgarh CCGT	113.80	Rajasthan
4.	Dholpur GT#	110.00	Rajasthan
5.	Utran CCGT	144.00	Gujarat

1	2	3	4
6.	Hazira CCPP (GSEG)	156.10	Gujarat
7.	Dhuvaran CCPP (GSECL)	106.62	Gujarat
8.	Dhuvaran CCPP (GSEL)	72.00	Gujarat
9.	Uran CCGT	912.00	Maharashtra
10.	Vijjeswaram CCGT	272.00	Arunachal Pradesh
11.	Karalkal CCGT	32.50	Pondicherry
12.	Narimanam GT	10.00	Tamil Nadu
13.	Kovilkalappal (Thirumakkottai) CCGT	107.00	Tamil Nadu
14.	Valuthur CCGT	94.00	Tamil Nadu
15.	Kuttalam CCGT	100.00	Tamil Nadu
16.	Namrup CCGT	133.50	Assam
17.	Lakwa GT	120.00	Assam
18.	Mobile Gas T-G	21.00	Assam
19.	Baramura GT	37.50	Tripura
20.	Rokhia GT	90.00	Tripura
	Sub Total (SS)	3244.42	

##### PRIVATE SECTOR (Licences)

1.	Vatwa CCGT (AEC)	100.00	Gujarat
2.	Trombay CCGT	180.00	Maharashtra
	Sub Total (PS)	280.00	

##### PRIVATE UTILITIES (IPPs)

1.	GPEC Puguthan CCGT	655.00	Gujarat
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1	2	3	4
2.	GIPCL-Stage-II CCGT	160.00	Gujarat
3.	Essar IMP CCGT	515.00	Gujarat
4.	Godavari CCGT (Spectrum)	208.00	Arunachal Pradesh
5.	Kondapalli CCGT	350.00	Arunachal Pradesh
6.	Jegurupadu CCGT (GVK)	235.00	Arunachal Pradesh
7.	Jegurupadu CCGT (GVK) Ext.	220.00	Arunachal Pradesh
8.	Samikot CCPP/ Peddapuram	220.00	Arunachal Pradesh
9.	Vemagiri CCPP	370.00	Arunachal Pradesh
10.	P. Nallur CCGT	330.50	Tamil Nadu
11.	Karuppur CCGT	119.80	Tamil Nadu
12.	Valanthurai CCPP	52.80	Tamil Nadu
13.	DLF Pvt. CCGT	24.50	Assam
	Sub Total (IPPs)	3461.00	
	Total	12444.42	

#### B. 11th PLAN PROJECTS

1.	Ratnagiri (Dabhol) CCGT	740.00	Maharashtra
2.	Dholpur GT + ST	220.00	Rajasthan
3.	Dhuvaran CCPP (GSEL)	40.00	Gujarat
4.	Sugen Torrent CCGT	1128.00	Gujarat
5.	Utran CCGT	350.00	Gujarat

1	2	3	4
6.	Konaseema\$ CCGT	445.00	Arunachal Pradesh
7.	Gautmi\$ CCGT	464.00	Arunachal Pradesh
8.	Valuthur Ext. CCGT	92.00	Tamil Nadu
9.	Lakwa WH	37.00	Assam
10.	Tripura Gas CCGT	750.00	Tripura
	Sub Total	4266.00	
	Total	16710.42	

#### Booking of Railway Tickets on Line

76. SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the customers of State Bank of India (SBI) can soon book their Railway tickets on line;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the customers of SBI in North East would be benefited in this regard; and

(d) number of towns in Assam which will be covered under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : (a) to (d) The facility for booking railway tickets on line is already available to the State Bank of India (SBI) internet enabled customers. All Internet banking customers of SBI all over the country can use the facility by registering on [www.irctc.co.in](http://www.irctc.co.in) and making payment through a debit to their account in SBI.

[Translation]

#### Grants to Voluntary Organisations

77. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :



(a) the number of non-Governmental organisations/ voluntary organisations which got grants from the Ministry of Science and Technology;

(b) the amount allocated to each organisations during the last three years; and

(c) the criteria adopted for sanctioning the amount to such organisations?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) and (b) 549 non-Governmental organisations/ voluntary organisations received grants from the Ministry of Science and Technology during the last three years namely, 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07. The total amount allocated to these organizations was Rs. 84,49,68,061/-.

(b) These organizations are sanctioned funds for undertaking projects, conducting workshops and training programmes, based on proposals received from them. Each proposal is carefully evaluated by the Ministry through internal scrutiny, peer group reviews and committees of experts before sanctioning funds. Multiple criteria are applied before sanctioning projects and would include relevance of the project for societal benefits, competence and experience of organizations, competence of project investigators and need assessment for projects.

[English]

#### Conference of Public Sector Banks

78. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL :  
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH :  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD :  
SRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a conference of public sector banks was held in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed in the said conference;

(c) whether the Government and RBI have finalised any formula for disbursement of loans to the minority communities;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Govt. also propose to give such priority to tribal communities of the country; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Finance Minister held a review meeting with the CEOs of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) on 1st August, 2007. The discussions included, inter-alia issues like Enhanced lending to minorities, Financial inclusion, Education loans, Credit Flow to agriculture, Financing Weaker Sections, Credit to Small and Medium Enterprises, etc.

(c) and (d) Under the extant policy, Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks are required to lend 40% of their Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) to the Priority Sector, out of which banks are required to lend 10% of their ANBC to weaker sections.

Pursuant to the PM's new 15-Point Programmes for the Welfare of Minority Communities, RBI, while revising circular dated 30.04.2007 on lending to Priority Sector has issued circular dated 18.05.2006 to the banks including minority communities under the heading "Weaker Sections".

In their consolidated Master Circular on lending to minorities dated 5.07.2007, the RBI has advised the banks to take care to ensure that minority communities secure in a fair and adequate measure, the benefits flowing from various Government sponsored special programmes. The master circular inter-alia envisages creating a separate cell in each bank to ensure smooth flow of credit to minority communities.

(e) and (f) Besides, lending under Priority Sector, funds are also earmarked for tribal communities as a category by Government of India for administering subsidy in all Government sponsored schemes, namely; Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY), Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Differential Rates of Interest (DRI) scheme etc.

**Setting up of Additional Courts for  
Speedy Disposal of Cases**

79. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR :  
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up new additional courts in the country for speedy disposal of pending cases;

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

(c) the total funds required; and

(d) the time by which these courts are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY) : (a) to (d) The Central Government does not have any proposal to set up new additional courts in the country for speedy disposal of pending cases. Requests received from Union Territories for setting up of courts, whether to deal with pending cases or on account of any other factor like creation of a new district, are examined on merits. The State Governments, in consultation with its concerned High Court, decides all matters concerning operations and setting up of courts, in the respective States.

[Translation]

**Implementation of NREGS**

80. SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL :

SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of difficulties being faced in implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS);

(b) whether Union Government is getting desired co-operation from the State Governments; and

(c) if not, the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU) : (a) Non-availability of adequate staff for implementation of NREGA had been reported by some States. The States have been advised to recruit additional staff dedicated to NREGS in key functional areas of the scheme and remunerations paid to such staff may be met out of the 4% administrative expenses.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

**Amount Deposited with SEBI**

81. SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the NSDL, CDSL and other depositories Karvy, HDFC Bank, ING Vaisya and IDBI banks were asked by the SEBI to deposit Rs. 116 Crore as fine;

(b) if so, whether the said companies have deposited the said amount;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of cases going on in SEBI and courts, Tribunals till June 30 regarding the irregularities and scams in the share markets; and

(e) the names and the serial-wise details of all such companies including the foreign and public-sector companies and the details of the scams and irregularities committed by these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : (a) SEBI has informed that vide its order November 21, 2006, it directed NSDL, CDSL and a few Depository Participants to jointly and severally disgorge an amount of Rs. 116 crore approximately.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) SAT has stayed the operation of the above order.

(d) The number of cases going on in SEBI, Courts and SAT as on June 30, 2007 regarding the irregularities in the share markets are 2709, 1104 and 146 respectively.

(e) The details of orders passed by SEBI since June 2002 are available on its website at [www.sebi.gov.in](http://www.sebi.gov.in).

[English]

#### **Research by Central Food Technological Research Institute**

82. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI) has carried out research in the field of food Science; 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) Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI) is one of the prime Research and Development

Leaders in the areas of Food Science and Technology. The Institute, known nationally and globally has carried out extensive research in the field of food science, which has been translated into commercial use. A brief summary of the outstanding work carried out by CFTRI is as outlined in the statement enclosed.

#### **Statement**

#### ***Outstanding Research and Development Milestones of CFTRI as a result of long term Research in Food Science which has reached the Industry and the public at large***

- |         |   |
|---------|---|
| 1950s : | — Baby Food—Amul  |
|         | — Vegetable Milk manufacturing process (groundnut, soyabean etc.)                             |
|         | — Dehydrated Vegetables for Soups and Technology for Fruit Powders                            |
| 1960s : | — Vegetable Protein Supplement (Nutritious Foods)   |
|         | — Pre-cooked and ready-to consume foods (40 formulations)                                     |
|         | — Production protocols of papain and pectin (large No. of small scale Industries are working) |
|         | — Improved process for parboiling of rice - 30,000 units benefited                            |
| 1970s : | — Spice oils and Spice Oleoresins - 70% of India's export is from CFTRI's research            |
|         | — Mini rice mill and destoner (more than 4 lakhs in use)                                      |
|         | — Packaging of more than 150 products   |
|         | — The launch of papad machine and its success story   |

- 1980s : — Dewaxing of rice bran oil
- Rice and Wheat bran stabilization
- Mini roller flaker for rice and wheat mills around the country
- Energy Food — 30 lakh children fed per day
- 1990s : — Technology protocols for export of mango, banana, grapes by ship — as implemented by APEDA
- Continuous Dosa, Idli and Chapathi machines and other automation of traditional foods
- Dry Maiz Milling plant (Installed many of them commercially)
- 2000s : — Minimally processed Foods protocol
- Natural Colours Process
- Natural additives Process
- Convenience Foods which has revolutionized the instant food market
- Vanilla curing (Short method)
- 2010 : — Health Foods
- (Targeted Research) — Nutraceuticals from Spices, Herbs and Plantation products
- Functional and speciality Foods
- Food Safety and Security
- Nutrition Security from Pediatrics to Geriatrics.

**Indo-Japan Co-operation In New and Renewable Energy**

83. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY :

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU :

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

(a) whether India and Japan have entered into a bilateral agreement to explore ways and means for further cooperation in the field of new and renewable energy sources;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Working Group on New and Renewable Energy established under the India-Japan Energy Dialogue held its first meeting on 28 June 2007 at New Delhi wherein it was decided that both sides will explore ways and means to further cooperation in the field of new and renewable energy.

**Violation of norms by Gas Companies**

84. SHRI UDAY SINGH : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has decided to take legal steps to enforce its contract with Reliance Industries Limited over the issue of gas supply agreement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several private sector companies to whom power contracts were given by the Government have now violated the norms;

(d) if so, the facts thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. NTPC invited bids under International Competitive Bidding for procurement of natural gas @ 132 Trillion British Thermal Unit (Tbtu) per annum for a period of 17 years. Many leading national and international bidders had participated in the bidding. After the qualification process, the Request for Proposal (RFP) was issued in April 2003 and the techno-commercial bids were opened in Sept. 2003. The final price offer was opened on 14.05.2006 and Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) was evaluated to be the lowest techno-commercially acceptable bidder. A Letter of Intent (LOI) was placed on 16.06.2006 on RIL and the same was acknowledged by them resulting into a binding contract.

Subsequently, RIL sought major changes in the Gas Sale and Purchase Agreement (GSPA) in the form of Limitation of Liability and RIL did not sign the GSPA. Therefore, NTPC filed a suit in the High Court of Mumbai against Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) on 20.12.2005 for specific performance of the contract.

Since December, 2005 onwards the case has come up for hearing in court on various dates and is now fixed for hearing on 29.08.2007.

(c) and (d) Following power projects developed by Private Sector Power companies have not been made commercially operational due to non availability/supply of natural gas:-

S.No.	Name of the projects	Capacity (MW)	Private (Independent) Power Producers
1.	Jagrupadu CCPP	220 MW	GVK
2.	Gautami CCPP	464 MW	Gautami Power Ltd.
3.	Konaseema CCPP	445 MW	Konaseema Power Corporation Ltd.
4.	Vemagiri CCPP	370 MW	Vemagiri Power Generation Ltd.
Total		1499 MW	

(e) In order to bridge the gap between demand and supply of natural gas, Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged strategy which are as under:-

- (i) Intensification of domestic exploration and production (E and P) activities;
- (ii) Exploitation of unconventional sources like Coal Bed Methane (CBM)
- (iii) Underground coal gasification;
- (iv) Implementation of Natural Gas Hydrate Programme (NGHP) for evaluation of hydrate resources and their possible commercial exploitation;

(v) Encouraging import of gas in the form of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG); and

(vi) Gas sourcing through transnational gas pipelines.

[Translation]

#### Development of Shirdi

85. SHRI SUBHASH SURESH CHANDRA DESHMUKH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any

proposal from Shri Sai Baba Trust Management, Shirdi regarding making Shirdi as modern city;

- (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) No, Sir. As per Census 2001, Shirdi Town is covered under urban Infrastructure Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of Ministry of Urban Development. As per guidelines of the Scheme, the projects approved/recommended on the admissible components of infrastructure development in urban areas by the State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) are considered in the Ministry of Urban Development for release of financial assistance. A proposal on Sewerage in Shirdi Town has been approved by SLSC and Rs. 10.07 crore has been released as Central Assistance under UIDSSMT during 2006-07.

[English]

#### Pending Proposals under PMGSY

86. SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN :  
SHRI M.K. SUBBA :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government has received a proposal from the Government of Assam for constructing 4000 kms. of rural roads worth Rs. 2000 crores under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana (PMGSY); and
- (b) whether the Government has accepted the proposal and sanctioned the amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL) : (a) So far, project proposals for 1923 road works measuring 7239.27 km. and valued at

Rs. 3149.70 crore have been sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India for Assam. In addition, project proposals for 1819.857 km. length and valued at Rs. 905.31 crore have been received from the Government of Assam.

(b) Issues relating to Core Network, Bharat Nirman targets, quality management, institutional capacity, cost etc. for the project proposals of 835.588 km. length, valued at Rs. 409.67 crore were discussed with the officers of the State Government. Complete explanatory note on the issues raised is awaited from the State Government. Further, Project proposals for Rs. 495.64 crore for a length of 984.269 km. are under scrutiny at National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA).

[Translation]

#### Rationalization of Power Tariff

87. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government has taken any steps or proposes to take to reform the Power Sector in order to provide cheaper electricity to the consumers in view of the constantly rising electricity charges and its adverse impact on the economic development of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof till date; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE) : (a) and (b) 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 and C) losses, operational expenses, capital investment for system upgradation/augmentation, consumer profile, subsidy and cross subsidy etc. Tariff determination is the

function of appropriate Electricity Regulatory Commission under the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003.

A number of steps have been taken for rationalizing the tariff of electricity:-

- (i) The Electricity Act, 2003 creates a competitive framework for electricity sector 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) Implementation of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each to achieve benefit of economy of scale and supercritical technology which has higher efficiency.
- (x) The Government had also earlier reduced the custom duty on Naphtha and Natural Gas for power projects and the custom duty on coal.
- (xi) The Accelerated Power Development and Reform 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.
- (xii) Emphasis is given on metering of feeders and supply to consumers for energy accounting and auditing for identifying location of high losses.
- (xiii) Legal provisions in Electricity Act, 2003 for dealing with theft of electricity have been further strengthened by the Electricity (Amendment) Act, 2007.

(c) In view of (a) and (b) above, does not arise.

[English]

**Research on Earthquakes in  
Himalayan Region**

88. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL :  
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH :  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD :  
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE :

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether IIT, Roorkee has made any research regarding Earthquakes in Himalayan Region;

(b) If so, the findings thereof;

(c) whether IIT, Roorkee has developed any technology to reduce the losses/damages from Earthquakes in the said region; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

IIT, Roorkee is not our organization. However, India Meteorological Department coordinates with them on these issues.

(b) Following are the details of the research findings in Earthquakes in Himalayan Region by IIT, Roorkee:-

- Seismic Hazard and Risk Assessment of Dehradun city suggests that possibilities of minimal structural damages exist upto a Earthquake of magnitude 5.0 on a Richter Scale.
- Tehri Dam is found to be Earthquake Resistant for a maximum possible magnitude of 8.5

magnitude quake on a Richter Scale occurring at 15 km. depth just below the dam reservoir system.

- Micro-Earthquake studies around Tehri Dam are used to monitor seismicity changes due to reservoir filling on continuous basis and also help in designing suitable structural interventions.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Following are the details of technologies/methodologies developed to reduce the losses/damages from Earthquakes:-

- Developed technologies for seismic retrofitting of existing deficient low cost as well as reinforced cement buildings consisting of roof, lintel, plinth bands and vertical reinforcement at corner and jambs.
- Developed earthquake resistant designs in respect of major structures such as Tehri rock-fill Dam, Koteewar Dam etc.
- Knowledge dissemination of Earthquake Resistant Technologies through short term courses, training programmes and various community level sensitization/awareness generation programmes.

[Translation]

**Desalination of Sea Water**

89. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH : Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken any measures to make sea water potable;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether work on this project has been initiated;



(d) if so, the per liter estimated cost involved in making sea water potable; and

(e) by when this project is likely to be completed?

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

(b) and (c) The Ministry has indigenously designed, developed and demonstrated the desalination technology for conversion of sea water into potable water based on Low Temperature Thermal Desalination System (LTTD). The LTTD is a process under which the warm surface sea water is flash evaporated at low pressure and the vapour is condensed with cold deep sea water. After conducting several experiments in the Laboratory (500 Liter per day capacity and 5000 Liter per day capacity), a LTTD plant with a capacity of 1 lakh liter/day production of fresh water was developed and commissioned at Kavaratti, Lakshadweep in May 2005. The plant has been effectively working continuously since then and catering significantly to the needs of the population of Kavaratti. This LTTD plant has produced about 6 crore litre of water so far. In April, 2007, a 10 lakh liter per day capacity plant was demonstrated on a barge, about 40 kms. off Chennai.

(d) The estimated cost per liter is about 6 paise.

(e) The demonstration of the technology for production of 10 lakh liter per day has been completed. During 11th Five Year Plan, the Ministry is proposing to take up 100 lakh liter per day demonstration plant.

(English)

#### Mechanism of I.T. Assessment

90. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL :  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD :  
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has recently changed and revised the scrutiny mechanism of income tax assessment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it has effected the scrutiny mechanism;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the collection of tax is likely to be improved by the changed scrutiny mechanism of assessment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The legal provisions relating to scrutiny of income tax assessment remain the same as prescribed in Section 143 of the I.T. Act. However, internal guidelines for the selection of cases for scrutiny have undergone changes recently.

(b) Changes have been made with a view to reduce human intervention and discretion in selection of cases for scrutiny and shift to Computer Assisted Selection of Scrutiny (CASS) system.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Selection of Cases is being made through CASS as well as manually under the scrutiny guidelines prescribing well defined parameters based on risk assessment every year. Broad parameters for selection of cases are as under:-

Cases are selected for scrutiny based on risk analysis conducted through computer-assisted programme and also manually with reference to parameters decided every year for the entire tax-payer population, inter alia, considering factors like gross income, deductions and exemptions claimed, legal issues involved in litigation, quantum and nature of specific transactions, status of assesses, etc.

(e) It is not possible to exactly quantify the likely

improvement in collection of tax by the changed scrutiny mechanism of assessment. However, it is expected that the changed scrutiny mechanism will result in selection of potential revenue cases thereby improving the collection of tax substantially.

[Translation]

#### Losses of SEBs

91. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA  
DESHMUKH :  
SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that many of the State Electricity Boards/Corporation are incurring huge losses;

(b) if so, the financial losses suffered by each State Electricity Board/Corporation during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to curtail the losses of these Boards/Corporations during the period;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the achievements made so far in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) The State power utilities are regulated by the concerned State Electricity Regulatory Commissions. The Power Finance Corporation, which lends funds to State power utilities also, brings out an annual compilation on the result of financial performance of these utilities. State-wise details of profits/losses of State Electricity Boards (SEBs)/Power Utilities for the years 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 as compiled by Power Finance Corporation are given in the statement enclosed

(c) and (d) The Government of India has also taken the following major initiatives to bring down the losses of SEBs/Power Utilities:-

- (i) Past dues of Central Public Sector Companies against State Electricity Boards (SEBs) amounting to Rs. 34,957.96 crores have been securitized in the year 2001.
- (ii) The Electricity Act, 2003 provides that the tariff determination is to be done by Independent Electricity Regulatory Commissions.
- (iii) Section 65 of the Act provides that if the State Government requires the grant of any subsidy to any consumer or class of consumers in the tariff determined by the State Commission, the State Government shall pay to the concerned utility/licensee the full amount required to compensate the grant of subsidy. This provision is to ensure timely release of subsidy by the State Government to the utilities.
- (iv) The Accelerated Power Development and Reform 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.
- (v) Legal provisions in Electricity Act, 2003 for dealing with theft of electricity have been further strengthened by Electricity (Amendment) Act, 2007.
- (vi) Emphasis is given on metering of feeders and supply to consumers for energy accounting and auditing for identifying location of high losses.

(vii) Improving financial viability of power utilities is one of the key deliverables of power sector reforms. The trend of continuously increasing commercial losses of power Utilities has been arrested. The commercial losses (without subsidy) in State Power Utilities which had increased from Rs.4,560 crores during 1992-93 to

Rs. 25,259 crores during 2000-01, have come down to Rs.19,107 crores, Rs. 23,880 crores and Rs. 19,546 crores during the year 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06, as per the available data compiled by Power Finance Corporation.

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

### Statement

*Profit/losses (without Subsidy) of State Power Utilities during 2003-04 to 2005-06*

(Rs. in crore)

Region	State	Utility	Years		
			2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5	6
Eastern	Bihar	BSEB	(690)	(1,268)	(1,515)
	Jharkhand	JSEB	(370)	(331)	(507)
	Orissa	CESCO	(63)	(61)	(84)
		GRIDCO	418	357	26
		NESCO	(79)	(96)	(2)
		OHPC	6	59	(24)
		OPGCL	136	143	148
		SESCO	(91)	(107)	(29)
		WESCO	(77)	(29)	(8)
		OPTCL			(0)
	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	(9)	(11)	(6)
	West Bengal	WBPDCCL	9	10	23
		WBSEB	(305)	(285)	(257)
Eastern Total			(1,114)	(1,618)	(2,236)

1	2	3	4	5	6
North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	(69)	(85)	(90)
		ASEB	(656)	(1,081)	(111)
	Assam	APGCL			(51)
		AEGCL			(1)
		CAEDCL			(24)
		LAEDCL			(27)
		UAEDCL			(42)
	Manipur	Manipur PD	(131)	(131)	(228)
	Meghalaya	MeSEB	64	(9)	(52)
	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	(46)	(61)	(33)
	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	(167)	(96)	(98)
	Tripura	Tripura PD	(76)	(55)	(8)
	North Eastern Total		(1,081)	(1,518)	(764)
Northern	Delhi	BSES Rajdhani	(32)	60	89
		BSES Yamuna	(55)	7	46
		Delhi Transco	(1,791)	(955)	94
		Indraprashta	(22)	(52)	(49)
		NDPL	29	57	113
		Pragati	90	71	48
	Haryana	DHBVNL	(323)	(582)	(466)
		HPGCL	(0)	(35)	9
		HVPNL	166	1	(110)
		UHBVNL	(629)	(940)	(1,121)

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB	(46)	(37)	(56)
	Jammu and Kashmir	J and K PDCL	62	45	26
		J and K PDD	(1,051)	(1,125)	(1,375)
	Punjab	PSEB	(663)	(4,757)	(1,402)
	Rajasthan	AVVNL	(673)	(716)	(618)
		JDVVNL	(535)	(683)	(671)
		JVVNL	(525)	(615)	(340)
		RRVPNL	(23)	(2)	(3)
		RRVUNL	(21)	(20)	(19)
	Uttar Pradesh	DVVN	(397)	(707)	(840)
		MVVN	(231)	(635)	(671)
		Pash VVN	(172)	(604)	(599)
		Poorv VVN	(293)	(1,232)	(1,357)
		UPJVNL	(7)	(2)	(42)
		UPPCL	(631)	(247)	(149)
		UPRVUNL	(218)	(214)	(293)
	Uttaranchal	UJVNL	9	(9)	(2)
		Ut PCL	(49)	(169)	(215)
		Ut Transco		(13)	(20)
Northern Total			(8,032)	(14,112)	(9,993)
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	AP Genco	10	52	63
		AP Transco	60	31	138
		APCPDCL	(720)	(463)	(235)

1	2	3	4	5	6
		APEPDCL	(224)	(179)	(12)
		APNPDCL	(306)	(307)	(634)
		APSPDCL	(399)	(328)	(561)
	Karnataka	BESCOM	(176)	81	51
		GESCOM	(436)	(474)	(387)
		HESCOM	(666)	(819)	(637)
		KPCL	223	239	252
		KPTCL	(44)	109	(264)
		MESCOM	(218)	(253)	11
		VVNL	2	10	7
		CHESCOM			(174)
	Kerala	KSEB	(916)	(239)	(43)
	Pondicherry	Pondicherry PCL	13	11	9
		Pondicherry PD	25	53	30
	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	(1,360)	(2,101)	(2,535)
Southern Total			(5,132)	(4,578)	(4,921)
Western	Chhattisgarh	CSEB	346	135	414
	Goa	Goa PD	153	148	144
	Gujarat	GEB	(3,033)	(2,028)	
		GSECL	2	11	70
		DGVCL			(64)
		MGVCL			(64)
		PGVCL			(401)

1	2	3	4	5	6
		UGVCL			(575)
		GETCO			(14)
	Madhya Pradesh	MPSEB	(667)	450	84
		MPPGCL			5
		MPPTCL			(5)
		MP Madhya Kshetra VVCL			(395)
		MP Paschim Kshetra VVCL			(321)
		MP Purv Kshetra VVCL			(319)
	Maharashtra	MSEB	(549)	(768)	(291)
		MSEDCL			(304)
		MSPGCL			113
		MSPTCL			311
Western Total			(3,748)	(2,054)	(1,632)
Grand Total			(19,107)	(23,880)	(19,546)

Source: Power Finance Corporation (report on "Performance of State Power Utilities for the years 2003-04 to 2005-06")

Figures in ( ) indicate loss.

List of Abbreviations			
AEGCL	Assam Electricity Grid Corporation Ltd.	APNPDCL	Andhra Pradesh Northern Power Distribution Company Ltd.
APCPDCL	Andhra Pradesh Central Power Distribution Company Ltd.	APSPDCL	Andhra Pradesh Southern Power Distribution Company Ltd.
APEPDCL	Andhra Pradesh Eastern Power Distribution Company Ltd.	APTRANSCO	Andhra Pradesh Transmission Corporation Ltd.
APGCL	Assam Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	AVVNL	Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.
		ASEB	Assam State Electricity Board

APGENCO	Andhra Pradesh Generation Corporation Ltd.	HESCOM	Hubli Electricity Supply Company Ltd.
BESCO	Bangalore Electricity Supply Company Ltd.	HPSEB	Himachal Pradesh Electricity Board
BSEB	Bihar State Electricity Board	HVPNL	Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd.
CESCO	Central Electricity Supply Company of Orissa Ltd.	IPCL	Indraprastha Power Corporation Limited
CHESCOM	Chamundeshwari Electricity Supply Corporation Ltd.	JDVNL	Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.
CPSU	Central Public Sector undertaking	JSEB	Jharkhand State Electricity Board
CSEB	Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board	JVVNL	Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.
CAEDCL	Central Assam Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd.	J and K PDD	Jammu and Kashmir Power Development Department
DGVCL	Dakshin Gujarat Vij. Co. Ltd.	J and K PDCL	Jammu and Kashmir Power Development Corporation Ltd.
DHBVNL	Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam Ltd.	KPCL	Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd.
DVVNL	Dakshinanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	KPTCL	Karnataka Power Transmission Company Ltd.
ED / PD	Electricity Department/Power Department	KSEB	Kerala State Electricity Board
GSECL	Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Ltd.	LAEDCL	Lower Assam Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd.
GESCOM	Gulbarga Electricity Supply Company Ltd.	MESCOM	Mangalore Electricity Supply Company Ltd.
GRIDCO	Grid Corporation of Orissa Ltd.	MGVCL	Madhya Gujarat Vij Co. Ltd.
GEB	Gujarat Electricity Board	MPSEB	Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board
GETCO	Gujarat Electricity Transmission Corporation Ltd.	MPPGCL	Madhya Pradesh Power Generation Co. Ltd.
HPGCL	Haryana Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	MPPTCL	Madhya Pradesh Power Transmission Co. Ltd.



MP Madhya Kshetra VVCL	MP Madhya Kshetra Vidyut Vitran Co. Ltd.	Pash VVNL :	Pashchimanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.
MP Paschim Kshetra VVCL	MP Paschim Kshetra Vidyut Vitran Co. Ltd.	RRVUNL :	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.
MP Purv Kshetra VVCL	MP Paschim Kshetra Vidyut Vitran Co. Ltd.	RRVPNL :	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd.
MSEB	Maharashtra State Electricity Board	SESCO	Southern Electricity Supply Company of Orissa Ltd.
MSEDCL	Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd.	TNEB :	Tamil Nadu Electricity Board
MSPGCL :	Maharashtra State Power Generation Co. Ltd.	UAEDCL :	Upper Assam Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd.
MSPTCL	Maharashtra State Power Transmission Co. Ltd.	UGVCL	Uttar Gujarat Vij Co. Ltd.
MeSEB	Meghalaya State Electricity Board	UHBVNL	Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam Ltd.
MVVNL	Madhyanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	UJVNL	Uttaranchal Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited
NDPL	North Delhi Power Limited	UPRVUNL	Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.
NESCO	Northern Electricity Supply Company of Orissa Ltd.	UPJVNL	Uttar Pradesh Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd.
OHPC	Orissa Hydro Power Corporation Ltd.	UPPCL	Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd.
OPGCL	Orissa Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	UP	Uttar Pradesh
OPTCL	Orissa Power Transmission Corporation Ltd.	Ut. PCL :	Uttaranchal Power Corporation Ltd.
PGVCL	Paschim Gujarat Vij Co. Ltd.	Ut. Transco :	Uttaranchal Transmission Co. Ltd.
PPCL	Pragati Power Corporation Limited	VVNL	Viveksharaya Vidyuth Nigam Limited
PSEB	Punjab State Electricity Board	WBPDC	West Bengal Power Development Corporation Ltd.
Poorv VVNL :	Poorvanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	WBSEB	West Bengal State Electricity Board

WESCO Western Electricity Supply Company of Orissa Ltd.

#### Cities of Rajasthan under JNNURM

92. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of cities of Rajasthan selected under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission;

(b) the funds proposed to be provided under this Mission for development works;

(c) whether any time limit has been fixed for completion of the projects under JNNURM; and

(d) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) Jaipur and Ajmer-Pushkar are selected cities of Rajasthan under sub-Mission-I Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). Cities which are not covered under the UIG have been covered under another scheme of the Ministry, namely, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT).

(b) to (d) The Government of India has committed Rs. 50,000 crore for the mission which is for 7 years beginning from 3rd December, 2005 to 2012. The indicative allocation for Rajasthan during 2005-12 for UIG is Rs. 589.69 crore and Rs. 401.43 crore for UIDSSMT. The projects are expected to be completed during the mission period.

[English]

#### Opium Cultivation

93. SHRI M.K. SUBBA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether opium cultivation is on the rise during the last three years in the North East;

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

(c) the annual production of opium in the country alongwith the quantity of opium diverted to pharmaceutical use and for clandestine purpose;

(d) whether the Government has imposed regulation for regulated production rather than destruction of opium cultivation; and

(e) If so, the details thereof alongwith the quantum of opium destroyed under opium regulations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) Licensed opium cultivation in India is carried out only in the three states namely, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. However, illicit cultivation has been detected in some parts of the North-Eastern States. Details of the illicit cultivation destroyed in the North East during the last three years are as under:-

State	Illicit cultivation destroyed (in Acre)		
	2005	2006	2007 (upto 31.7.2007)
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	2186
Meghalaya	—	—	—
Mizoram	—	—	—
Nagaland	—	—	—
Tripura	—	—	—
Manipur	30	—	15
Assam	—	—	—

(c) The opium cultivation is carried out in India, in accordance with the Section 8 of the NDPS Act, 1985, for medicinal and scientific purposes only. Details of the opium

licitly produced in India during the last three years are as under:-

Crop year	Quantity of opium produced at 70° C (in MT)	Opium transferred to plant for pharmaceutical purposes at 90° C (in MT)
2004-05	457	132
2005-06	434*	140
2006-07	346*	135

\*Provisional figures. Results of analysis of suspect category opium are awaited.

As regards the quantity of opium diverted for clandestine purpose, the details of opium seizures made during the last three years are as under:-

Year	Quantity of opium seized (in kilogram)
2005	2009
2006	2826
2007 (upto 30 June)	649

(d) India is a signatory to the 1988 UN Drug Convention, the 1961 UN Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the 1972 Protocol and the 1971 UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances. The cultivation, production, manufacture and use of drugs to an adequate amount is permitted only for medical and scientific purposes.

At present opium cultivation is permitted in India only in the tracts notified in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. The General Conditions for grant of licence for opium cultivation are notified every year by

the Government of India to prevent illicit cultivation, production and manufacture.

(e) The illicit opium cultivation destroyed (including in the North-Eastern States) during the years 2005, 2006 and 2007 (upto 31.7.2007) is 31 acre, 617 acre, and 19,877 acre respectively.

[Translation]

#### Fake Currency

94. SHRI KIREN RIJU :  
SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the network of fake currency is spreading rapidly in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated amount of fake currency in circulation in the country; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check the circulation of fake currency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of House.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to curb circulation of Fake Indian Currency Notes in the country include stepping up of vigilance by the Border Security Force and Custom authorities to prevent smuggling of fake notes; dissemination of information on security features through print and electronic media and formation of Forged Note Vigilance Cells in all the Head Offices of the banks. Further, additional security features have been incorporated in the Indian Bank notes which will make counterfeiting very difficult. In addition, Government of India have nominated the Central Bureau of Investigation as the Nodal agency to monitor investigation of fake currency note cases.

[English]

### Time Limit for Construction of Houses

95. SHRI A.F.G. OSMANI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has reduced the maximum permissible period for construction of houses in various categories of plots allotted by it in the past from 25 years to 10 years;

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

(c) whether the Government has received representations from various quarters to enhance this period to atleast 15 years in view of the difficulties faced by allottees due to lack of civic amenities, public transport in certain areas and also due to court orders on implementation of Delhi Master Plan 2021; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reduced the maximum permissible period for construction of houses from 25 years to 10 years in various categories of Residential plots to ensure that the plots allotted by it do not remain vacant and the facilities are developed in a reasonable time period.

(c) and (d) No representations could be located in the Ministry. The DDA has also reported that no specific proposal is under consideration for enhancing the period of construction.

### Pending Cases

96. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of civil and criminal cases that were

filled and pending in the Delhi High Court, New Delhi since 1985 to 2000 year-wise separately;

(b) whether a special bench is likely to be constituted for cases relating to heinous crimes, culpable homicide, rape and murder;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY) : (a) A statement indicating the civil and criminal cases instituted and pending in the Delhi High Court, since 1985 to 2000, year-wise, is enclosed.

(b) to (d) Earlier there was only one Division Bench and two Single Benches for hearing criminal matters in the Delhi High Court. One more Division Bench and Two more Single Benches have been constituted for early disposal of criminal matters including heinous crimes. Hon'ble High Court of Delhi has informed that keeping in view the present strength of Judges it is not possible to constitute any other special bench.

### Statement

Year	Civil		Criminal Cases	
	Institution	Present pendency	Institution	Present pendency
1	2	3	4	5
1985	20658	90	2442	40
1986	14156	104	2405	49
1987	13290	171	3037	60
1988	16850	308	3315	60
1989	29884	186	3599	54

1	2	3	4	5
1990	14349	373	4391	85
1991	14124	406	3959	65
1992	18016	531	4601	31
1993	17009	666	4720	32
1994	16141	750	4806	38
1995	15333	758	4403	49
1996	16255	631	4739	76
1997	15959	741	5045	205
1998	19759	705	6942	177
1999	18245	734	6425	360
2000	21326	1333	8390	476
Grand Total	281354	8487	73219	1857

#### Performance of SGRY, SGSY and NSAP

97. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the provisions regarding the issue of funds under the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), Swarna Jayanti Grameen Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP);

(b) whether these provisions are being complied;

(c) if the details of the funds issued State-wise, year-wise;

(d) if not the reasons therefor;

(e) the provisions regarding fixation of target for beneficiaries under the scheme; and

(f) the details of the targets and achievement, State-wise, year-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 (f) The funds under schemes Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) are released in two instalments. The first instalment is generally released without condition to the districts which have received second instalment during the previous year. The second instalment is released when the stipulated conditions with regard to fund utilization, contribution of State's share etc. are fulfilled. SGRY is a self targeting programme. Indicative targets are suggested for mandays generation on the basis of cash and monetized value of foodgrains. Under SGSY, special safeguards have been provided to vulnerable sections by way of reserving 50% benefits for SCs/STs, 40% for women and 3% for physically challenged persons.

Under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), the release of the Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to the States is made automatically by the Ministry of Finance in equal instalments on monthly basis until December of the financial year. The States should utilise at least 50% of the ACA by December of the financial year so that the ACA for the remaining three months of that financial year could be released. The number of beneficiaries under the schemes of NSAP are determined by the State Governments.

State-wise and year-wise funds released and achievements made under SGRY and SGSY during 2005-06 and 2006-07 are given in Statement-I enclosed. The funds released as ACA and number of beneficiaries covered under the schemes of NSAP during 2005-06 and 2006-07 are given in Statement-II and III respectively.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise releases and physical achievements during 2005-2006 and  
2006-2007 under SGRY and SGSY*

State Names	Central Releases (Rs. In Lakhs)				Physical Achievement			
	SGSY		SGRY		SGSY (No. of Swarojgaris)		SGRY (Mandays in lakhs)	
	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	5263.37	5885.67	29453.70	13545.64	132462	226782	434.16	136.40
Arunachal Pradesh	183.89	125.36	1377.50	842.20	2013	725	9.42	11.74
Assam	6601.52	7217.03	40916.96	29847.28	55753	57064	716.00	632.34
Bihar	11079.65	11613.93	59124.30	20462.40	131033	85688	618.37	192.74
Chhattisgarh	2633.11	3093.97	16605.81	6089.13	28971	28987	256.82	83.58
Goa	29.36	50	242.07	250.58	625	624	1.91	2.64
Gujarat	1996.08	2208.34	12648.76	10724.36	30948	21335	186.34	104.78
Haryana	1147.48	1304.92	6758.76	7552.28	14955	9890	70.90	73.99
Himachal Pradesh	448.75	517.66	2230.05	1948.24	8457	5210	36.48	24.32
Jammu and Kashmir	419.78	591.21	3229.13	3252.59	7185	4463	42.09	29.18
Jharkhand	3498.87	4736.81	33841.77	4173.94	79847	53844	407.43	40.97
Karnataka	3579.36	4185.34	21881.83	19871.61	46924	36181	395.07	310.51
Kerala	1797.82	1985.02	9767.11	9618.09	22483	18053	109.40	53.88
Madhya Pradesh	5722.89	6566.78		20402.84	56456	44610	533.55	267.72
Maharashtra	7443.34	8740.86	40869.63	31832.03	73839	56378	659.28	412.54
Manipur	116.82	184.35	2164.50	2179.95	1964	360	13.56	32.30
Meghalaya	281.43	308.92	2334.13	1753.09	1835	1112	41.74	25.87
Mizoram	123.21	125.14	748.55	688.66	1557	5307	11.48	14.20
Nagaland	135.9	234.97	1415.70	1356.43	3508	2125	33.10	20.53
Orissa	6065.95	6724.76	33322.45	11931.45	63904	48395	556.02	183.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Punjab	562.17	633.02	6412.39	4416.73	5923	6617	36.68	44.19
Rajasthan	2662.12	3222.55	17945.03	25360.83	33476	27274	182.54	162.76
Sikkim	138.45	141.22	828.75	703.59	1466	1054	7.60	10.53
Tamil Nadu	4691.65	5204.41	25995.76	23561.42	39708	45630	472.11	239.73
Tripura	869.92	1137.37	5213.91	4324.16	6188	1598	130.36	77.54
Uttar Pradesh	17018.11	19901.34	98576.36	68935.32	261080	234784	1608.64	797.53
Uttarakhand	943.75	1061.01	6607.12	6123.38	17243	8159	102.02	66.64
West Bengal	5465.50	6201.87	34453.29		18829	17304	539.74	165.95
Andman and Nicobar Islands	6.25	0	44.36	0.00	1594	108	3.94	0.27
Chandigarh	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	N/R	N/R
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	N/R	N/R
Delhi	0	0	0.00	0.00			N/R	N/R
Daman and Diu	0	12.5	0.00	0.00	0	0	N/R	N/R
Lakshadweep	0	0	126.75	129.55	15	42	0.41	0.15
Puducherry	100	100	0.00	166.84	875	1248	1.23	0.59
<b>Total</b>	<b>91026.50</b>	<b>104016.33</b>	<b>549743.00</b>	<b>346484.00</b>	<b>1151116</b>	<b>1050951</b>	<b>8216.45</b>	<b>4239.22</b>

SGRY and SGSY are not implemented in UTs of Chandigarh and Delhi.

**Statement-II**

*State-wise releases and physical achievement during 2005-2006 under NSAP*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Combined release for 3 schemes (Rs. in Lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries reported		
			NOAPS	NFBS	Annapurna
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6746.70	466000	16492	93200

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Bihar	13213.06	820193	27920	148483
3.	Chhattisgarh	2880.35	183893	11472	25337
4.	Goa	66.95	3491	282	NR
5.	Gujarat	3582.50	63550	7718	20358
6.	Haryana	1311.73	95800	4500	NR
7.	Himachal Pradesh	547.17	22700	3040	5242
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	735.10	64708	3110	NR
9.	Jharkhand	4615.34	166236	3744	54939
10.	Karnataka	5207.76	488130	NR	NR
11.	Kerala	2874.17	141768	11744	44980
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7649.45	683680	30551	NR
13.	Maharashtra	10234.03	659429	18302	120000
14.	Orissa	5899.77	493381	4635	NR
15.	Punjab	897.89	45853	1290	NR
16.	Rajasthan	3754.48	144555	10426	119162
17.	Tamil Nadu	7043.03	481028	48977	71974
18.	Uttar Pradesh	19851.70	1461481	30500	NR
19.	Uttarakhand	1224.26	64246	3000	NR
20.	West Bengal	7993.56	451579	13296	67611
<b>Northern Eastern States</b>					
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	415.46	12923	260	4761
22.	Assam	8218.02	614513	15539	26640
23.	Manipur	628.92	43619	2024	22695



1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Meghalaya	684.72	33776	618	9263
25.	Mizoram	195.85	10525	400	2583
26.	Nagaland	447.02	30051	680	NR
27.	Sikkim	190.69	14869	157	2500
28.	Tripura	1119.32	83972	1460	17351
<b>UTs</b>					
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20.00	665	NR	NR
30.	Chandigarh	16.00	4497	157	NR
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15.00	1086	134	NR
32.	Daman and Diu	4.00	372	NR	NR
33.	NCT Delhi	567.00	150000	400	NR
34.	Lakshadweep	5.00	32	NR	NR
35.	Pondicherry	115.00	NR	NR	NR
<b>Total</b>		<b>118971.00</b>	<b>8002561</b>	<b>272828</b>	<b>857079</b>

NR : Not Reported

**Statement-III**

*State-wise releases and Physical achievement during 2006-07 under NSAP*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Combined release for 3 schemes (Rs. in Lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries reported		
			NOAPS	NFBS	Annapurna
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11975.33	466000	11759	93200
2.	Bihar	36002.20	904916	13795	166600

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Chhattisgarh	7321.40	198908	5910	25337
4.	Goa	66.95	3409	313	NR
5.	Gujarat	4507.10	40117	1055	NR
6.	Haryana	3296.25	95800	NR	NR
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1389.08	41342	3685	5001
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1381.41	66038	603	NR
9.	Jharkhand	10257.15	366236	5000	NR
10.	Karnataka	9043.49	533334	NR	NR
11.	Kerala	4056.39	134409	3644	44950
12.	Madhya Pradesh	17387.80	453620	31087	NR
13.	Maharashtra	22213.91	742561	19395	120145
14.	Orissa	17021.72	643400	7928	64800
15.	Punjab	1289.03	45853	1290	NR
16.	Rajasthan	8533.24	418566	7040	105293
17.	Tamil Nadu	13159.76	494996	16214	71974
18.	Uttar Pradesh	37824.45	1576481	39000	NR
19.	Uttarakhand	3217.41	65752	1640	NR
20.	West Bengal	15220.45	467846	15503	65068
<b>Nothorn Eastern States</b>					
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	759.11	12923	847	4761
22.	Assam	15866.36	628949	7877	26640
23.	Manipur	1062.92	43619	1707	8590
24.	Meghalaya	1190.80	33446	2	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Mizoram	345.32	10525	617	2583
26.	Nagaland	1016.72	28053	487	NR
27.	Sikkim	304.33	14869	150	2500
28.	Tripura	2386.92	83972	2275	14851
<b>UTs</b>					
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	78.42	702	NR	NR
30.	Chandigarh	16.00	4350	280	NR
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	78.42	1132	71	NR
32.	Daman and Diu	4.00	246	2	NR
33.	NCT Delhi	567.00	84000	NR	NR
34.	Lakshadweep	5.60	36	NR	NR
35.	Pondicherry	115.00	NR	NR	NR
<b>Total</b>		<b>248961.44</b>	<b>8706404</b>	<b>199176</b>	<b>822293</b>

NR : Not Reported

#### Misuse of Benefits Extended to SSIs

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

(a) whether the Directorate General of Central Excise Intelligence (DGCEI) has cautioned the Union Government about sweeping misuse of Small Scale Industries (SSIs) scheme in the country;

(b) If so, the number of raids conducted by DGCEI all over the country during the current year and No. of SSIs found to be involved in misusing the benefits of SSI;

(c) the total loss suffered by Government on account

of exemption of excise duty to SSI during each of the last three years; and

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

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

(b) DGCEI have conducted 14 raids on SSI Units all over the country during the current year and 17 SSI Units were found to be involved in misusing the benefits of SSI scheme.

(c) The information in this regard is not maintained.

However, the Receipt Budget for the year, 2006-07, mentions the figure of duty foregone in 2004-05 as Rs. 11,316 crore, based on a study conducted by the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy.

(d) Filing of Declaration by SSI units once the turnover crosses Rs. 90 Lakh has been made mandatory. Further, field formations have also been alerted to remain vigilant.

#### Import Duty on Edible-Oil

99. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH :

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD :

SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has slashed import duty on edible oil;

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

(c) the extent to which price of edible oil in the domestic retail market is likely to be affected by such reduction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) Government has recently reduced customs duty on certain edible oils.

(b) With effect from 23rd July, 2007 customs duty on specified edible oils has been reduced as under:-

- (i) Crude palm oil including crude palmolein from 50% to 45%;
- (ii) Refined palm oil including RBD palmolein from 57.5% to 52.5%;
- (iii) Soya bean oils from 45% to 40%;
- (iv) Crude sunflower oil from 50% to 40%; and

(v) Refined sunflower oil from 60% to 50%.

(c) All other factors remaining unchanged, the above reduction in import is likely to reduce landed cost (c.i.f + customs duty) of these oils by about:-

Rs. 0.9 per kg. for palm oils;

Rs. 1.2 per kg. on soya bean oils; and

Rs. 2.9 per kg. on sunflower oil.

#### Legal Aid to Poor

100. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO :

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA :

SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that due to higher cost and lengthy process the poor people do not prefer to go to court and continue bearing injustice in the country;

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

(c) whether the Ministry proposes to undertake an extensive and indepth study to improve judicial system for the aggrieved and the poor;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) The higher cost of the case is due to various factors like hiring the services of an experienced competent lawyer, travel expenses, etc. which further scales up on account of various adjournments and other lengthy requirements of the court processes. For filing a case in the competent courts of law, a prescribed court fee is levied which is generally nominal. Even in cases where

a litigant is unable to pay that fee, he can request the court for waiver of the fee as per prescribed procedure. Further, Section 12 of the National Legal Services Act, 1987 provides for free legal Aid to certain categories such as members of SCs and STs, victims of trafficking in human beings or beggar, a woman or a child, mentally ill or otherwise disabled person etc. irrespective of income criteria and also other persons within the income limit prescribed in the said Act.

(b) to (e) The lengthy process of the court is being periodically discussed with the Judiciary and the State Governments in different Conferences of the Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of the High Courts as a part of ushering in judicial reforms which is an on-going process. Even though the speed of disposal of a case in the courts is primarily a judicial function. Governments has taken a number of steps to facilitate reduction of Pendency and backlog of cases in the courts. These steps are expected to have a salutary effect in curtailing huge cost of litigation. Important steps taken by the Government in this regard are:-

- (a) With a view to liquidating cases pending for long in the Sessions Courts, Government introduced a scheme of Fast Track Courts which has been extended upto 31.3.2010.
- (b) Government reviews the Judge strength (in the High Courts) triennially and ensures prompt filling up of vacancies so that administration of justice does not suffer from inadequate number of judges.
- (c) In respect of filling up of vacancies in the Subordinate Courts, a matter falling within the domain of the State Governments, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has given directions to the States in the Malik Mazhar Sultan case. Government has reminded the State Governments in this regard.
- (d) Measures like encouraging alternative modes of

disposal and setting up of special tribunals, etc. have been taken so that congestion in the courts is reduced.

- (e) To encourage Alternate Dispute Resolution, to give speedy relief to the litigants and to reduce the pendency in courts, Section 89 was inserted in the Code of Civil Procedure, in the year 1997, providing for settlement of the disputes by way of Mediation, Conciliation, Arbitration, judicial settlement or through Lok Adalat.
- (f) The Legal Services authorities Act was amended in 2002 for establishing permanent Lok Adalat for public utility service.
- (g) Government has initiated a scheme for application of Information and Communication Technology in the courts that would facilitate faster justice delivery. As a first step, laptops have been provided to all the judicial officers of the country.
- (h) The government proposes to establish Gram Nyayalayas in the rural areas to provide speedy justice and reduce pendency and a Bill to this effect is presently with the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee.

In addition, Government has, with a view to ensuring speedy disposal of cases, made appropriate changes in the Code of Criminal Procedure through Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005. Separately, the Government has introduced the concept of 'plea bargaining' in the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2005.

#### **Housing and Slum Development of Assam and North Eastern Region**

101. SHRI M.K. SUBBA : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated population of slum dwellers in each state;

(b) whether any comprehensive action has been drawn out for focused development of Assam and other states in the North Eastern Region, through social housing, slum development and construction of marketing complexes for the urban poor; and

(c) If so, the details thereof with targets fixed for each State in each scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) The estimated population of slum dwellers in each State based on 2001 census (limited to cities with more than 50,000 population) is given in the statements enclosed.

(b) and (c) Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), funds are allocated to various states including the North-Eastern States for undertaking housing, slum development and other related infrastructure projects for benefiting the urban poor. The indicative allocations are as follows :-

S. States No.	Allocation under JNNURM for Mission period (2005-12) (Rs. in crore)	
	Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)	Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)
1. Assam	111.94	47.25
2. Arunachal Pradesh	2.57	4.52
3. Manipur	11.83	12.35
4. Meghalaya	23.70	8.97
5. Mizoram	27.63	7.65
6. Nagaland	5.89	6.79
7. Sikkim	2.66	0.90
8. Tripura	13.66	8.36

#### Statement

*Slum Population in States and UTs 2001  
(Based on Partial Census 2001\*)*

S. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of Cities/ Towns Reporting Slum	Total Urban Population of States/UTs	Population of Cities/Towns Reporting Slum	Total Slum Population	Percentage of Slum Population to Total	
						Urban Population of States/ UTs	Population of Cities/ Towns Reporting Slum
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	2516638	1446148	268513	10.7	18.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. Punjab	27	8262511	5660268	1159561	14.0	20.5	
3. Chandigarh	01	808515	808515	107125	13.2	13.2	
4. Uttaranchal	06	2179074	1010188	195470	9.0	19.3	
5. Haryana	22	6115304	4296670	1420407	23.2	33.1	
6. Delhi	16	12905780	11277586	2029755	15.7	18.0	
7. Rajasthan	26	13214375	7668508	1294106	9.8	16.9	
8. Uttar Pradesh	69	34539582	21256870	4395276	12.7	20.7	
9. Bihar	23	8681800	4814512	531481	6.1	11.0	
10. Tripura	01	545750	189998	29949	5.5	15.8	
11. Meghalaya	01	454111	132867	86304	19.0	65.0	
12. Assam	07	3439240	1371881	82289	2.4	6.0	
13. West Bengal	59	22427251	15184596	4115980	18.4	27.1	
14. Jharkhand	11	5993741	2422943	301569	5.0	12.4	
15. Orissa	15	5517238	2838014	629999	11.4	22.2	
16. Chhattisgarh	12	4185747	2604933	817908	19.5	31.4	
17. Madhya Pradesh	43	15967145	9599007	2417091	15.1	25.2	
18. Gujarat	41	18930250	12697360	1866797	9.9	14.7	
19. Maharashtra	61	41100980	33635219	11202762	27.3	33.3	
20. Andhra Pradesh	77	20808940	16090585	5187493	24.9	32.2	
21. Karnataka	35	17961529	11023376	1402971	7.8	12.7	
22. Goa	02	670577	175536	14482	2.2	8.3	
23. Kerala	13	8266925	3196622	64556	0.8	2.0	
24. Tamil Nadu	63	27483998	14337225	2866893	10.4	20.0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25. Pondicherry	03	648619	513010	73169	11.3	14.3	
26. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	01	116198	99984	16244	14.0	16.2	
India	640	283741818	184352421	42578150	15.0	23.1	

\*The 2001 Census for the first time made an attempt to collect demographic data about slum areas in the country, particularly in cities and towns having population of 50,000 or more in 1991.

Source : Registrar General of India.

Note : Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep have not reported any slums in 2001.

[Translation]

#### Additional Foodgrains under SGRY

102. SHRI KIREN RIJU :

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has made the allotment of foodgrains to different States for the year 2007-08 under Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY);

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

(c) whether some States have asked for allotment of more foodgrains to them;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of action taken by the Government in this regard?

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) During the year 2007-08, 4.68 lakh MTs of foodgrains have been allocated and 4.28 lakh MTs of foodgrains authorized so far to the eligible districts. Details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Statement

(Rs. in lakh)			
S. No.	States/UTs	Allocation of foodgrains for 2007-08	Foodgrains authorized in 2007-08
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10304	10304
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5187	5187
3.	Assam	34118	0
4.	Bihar	No SGRY district in 2007-08	



1	2	3	4
5. Chhattisgarh		3392	3392
6. Goa		⊙	
7. Gujarat		21247	21247
8. Haryana		17240	17240
9. Himachal Pradesh		4602	3600
10. Jammu and Kashmir		6104	4993
11. Jharkhand		No SGRY district in 2007-08	
12. Karnataka		35781	35781
13. Kerala		20123	20123
14. Madhya Pradesh		27740	27770
15. Maharashtra		50778	50778
16. Manipur		4277	4277
17. Meghalaya		1669	868
18. Mizoram		826	826
19. Nagaland		1376	1376
20. Orissa		14073	14073
21. Punjab		15719	14857
22. Rajasthan		28318	28318
23. Sikkim		419	419
24. Tamil Nadu		47881	47881
25. Tripura		2008	2008
26. Uttaranchal		11274	11274
27. Uttar Pradesh		98604	98604

1	2	3	4
28. West Bengal		2341	2341
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		822	0
30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		541	0
31. Daman Diu		⊙	
32. Lakshadweep		⊙	
33. Pondicherry		833	0
All India		467627	427537

⊙ - Goa, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep are exempted from compulsory distribution of foodgrains under SGRY based on their request.

#### **Irregularities in BPL Lists**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that in preparation of BPL list the names of non-BPL persons have also figured in the list;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken steps to exclude the names of non-deserving persons and include the names of the deserving persons in the BPL list; 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 SURYAKANTA PATIL) : (a) to (d) The Government have

issued detailed guidelines to the States and Union Territories to prepare the New BPL list on the basis of BPL Census 2002 in a transparent manner. The procedure prescribed for this purpose includes approval of the BPL list by the Gram Sabha, displaying the draft BPL list at the Panchayat Head Quarter and facilitating the people to file their objections, if any, to their ranking in the new BPL list. In addition, a two-stage appeal mechanism has also been provided where a person having an objection to the list can file the first appeal with the SDM or the Tehsildar, as the case may be. If still not satisfied, he also has the option to file the second appeal with the Collector. As a result of these measures of ensuring transparency, most of the States have reported the receipt of a large number of objections raised by the people to the proposed New BPL list, which are being addressed to through the institutional mechanism provided in the guidelines. The States and UTs have also been advised to make a provision to allow new names to be added and ineligible names deleted from the BPL list on a continuous basis during the period to which the list applies to redress the public grievances.

#### Poverty Alleviation

104. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of people living below poverty line in the country state-wise;

(b) whether the Government has fixed any target for bringing these people above the poverty line during the last two years; and

(c) if so, the extent to which the target has been achieved during the last two years?

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 estimation of incidence of poverty at National and State level is done by the Planning Commission. On the basis of the latest sample survey data

on household consumer expenditure (61st Round of NSS), covering the period July, 2004 to June, 2005 (Report No. 508 (61/1.0/1), two different consumption distributions for the year 2004-05 have been obtained. The first one from the consumption data collected using 30-day recall period (also known as reference period) for all the items. The other distribution is obtained from the consumer expenditure data collected using 365-day recall period for five infrequently purchased non-food items, namely, clothing, footwear, durable goods, education and institutional medical expenses and 30-day recall period for remaining items. These two consumption distributions have been termed as Uniform Recall Period (URP) consumption distribution and Mixed Recall Period (MRP) consumption distribution respectively. The Planning Commission, using the Expert Group methodology has estimated poverty in 2004-05 using both the distributions. The percentage and number of poor in 2004-05 estimated from URP consumption distribution of NSS 61st Round of consumer expenditure data are comparable with the poverty estimates of 1993-94. The percentage and number of poor in 2004-05 estimated from MRP consumption distribution of NSS 61st Round of consumer expenditure data are roughly (but not strictly) comparable with the poverty estimates of 1999-2000. The details of people living below poverty line in the country state-wise as per URP and MRP estimates are given in Statement I and II respectively.

(b) During the last two years, the Government has not fixed any target for bringing the people above the poverty line. However, the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) had set a target for reduction of poverty by 5 percentage points by 2007. The Approach Paper to the 11th Plan has mentioned reduction of the headcount ratio of consumption poverty by 10 percentage points.

(c) The Planning Commission estimates poverty at national and state level from the large sample survey of consumer expenditure conducted by the NSSO at an interval of approximately five years. The comparable poverty estimates for the two latest years are available for (a) 1993-94 and 2004-05 (URP), (b) 1999-2000 and 2004-05 (MRP). As such the estimates for the last two years are not available.

**Statement-I****No. and Percentage of Population of Below Poverty Line in the States in the year 2004-05**

(Based on URP-Consumption)

S. No.	States/UTs	No. of Poor (Lakhs)	% of poor
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh,	126.10	15.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.03	17.6
3.	Assam	55.77	19.7
4.	Bihar	369.15	41.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	90.96	40.9
6.	Delhi	22.93	14.7
7.	Goa	2.01	13.8
8.	Gujarat	90.69	16.8
9.	Haryana	32.10	14.0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	6.36	10.0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.85	5.4
12.	Jharkhand	116.39	40.3
13.	Karnataka	138.89	25.0
14.	Kerala	49.60	15.0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	249.68	38.3
16.	Maharashtra	317.38	30.7
17.	Manipur	3.95	17.3
18.	Meghalaya	4.52	18.5

1	2	3	4
19.	Mizoram	1.18	12.6
20.	Nagaland	3.99	19.0
21.	Orissa	178.49	46.4
22.	Punjab	21.63	8.4
23.	Rajasthan	134.89	22.1
24.	Sikkim	1.14	20.1
25.	Tamil Nadu	145.62	22.5
26.	Tripura	6.38	18.9
27.	Uttar Pradesh	590.03	32.8
28.	Uttarakhand	35.96	39.6
29.	West Bengal	208.36	24.7
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.92	22.6
31.	Chandigarh	0.74	7.1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.84	33.2
33.	Daman and Diu	0.21	10.5
34.	Lakshadweep	0.11	16.0
35.	Pondicherry	2.37	22.4
All India		3017.20	27.5

URP consumption = Uniform Recall Period consumption in which the consumer expenditure data for all the items are collected from 30 day recall period.

**Notes:-**

1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.

2. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and Expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
3. Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
4. Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab is used for both rural and urban Poverty of Chandigarh.
5. Poverty line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
6. Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman and Diu.
7. Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

**Statement-II**

*No. and Percentage of Population of Below Poverty Line in States in the Year 2004-05*

(Based on URP-Consumption)

S. No.	States/UTs	No. of Poor (Lakhs)	%of poor
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	88.71	11.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.54	13.4
3.	Assam	42.39	15.0
4.	Bihar	290.01	32.5
5.	Chhattisgarh	71.11	32.0
6.	Delhi	15.83	10.2
7.	Goa	1.74	12.0
8.	Gujarat	67.43	12.5
9.	Haryana	22.56	9.9

1	2	3	4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4.27	6.7
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.54	4.2
12.	Jharkhand	100.39	34.8
13.	Karnataka	96.30	17.4
14.	Kerala	37.51	11.4
15.	Madhya Pradesh	210.97	32.4
16.	Maharashtra	259.83	25.2
17.	Manipur	3.00	13.2
18.	Meghalaya	3.43	14.1
19.	Mizoram	0.89	9.5
20.	Nagaland	3.03	14.5
21.	Orissa	153.59	39.9
22.	Punjab	13.30	5.2
23.	Rajasthan	107.18	17.5
24.	Sikkim	0.87	15.2
25.	Tamil Nadu	115.10	17.8
26.	Tripura	4.85	14.4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	458.15	25.5
28.	Uttarakhand	28.86	31.8
29.	West Bengal	173.23	20.6
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.71	17.6
31.	Chandigarh	0.40	3.8

1	2	3	4
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.77		30.6
33. Daman Diu		0.16	8.0
34. Lakshadweep		0.09	12.3
35. Pondicherry		1.92	18.2
All India		2384.99	21.8

MRP consumption = Mixed Recall Period consumption in which the consumer expenditure data for five non food items namely, clothing, footwear, durable goods, education and institutional medical expenses are collected from 365 day recall period consumption data for the remaining items are collected from 30 day recall period.

Notes:-

1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
2. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and Expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
3. Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
4. Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab is used for both rural and urban Poverty of Chandigarh.
5. Poverty line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
6. Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman and Diu.
7. Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

**Provisions for STS under SGRY,  
SGSY and NSAP**

105. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any separate provision for tribals under the Sampooma Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), Swarna Jayanti Grameen Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the newly created employment for tribals under the said schemes?

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 guideline of Sampooma Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) stipulates that (i) 22.5% of the annual allocation (inclusive of foodgrains) allocated at the level of Districts and Intermediate Panchayats shall be earmarked for individual/group beneficiaries schemes of SCs/STs candidates living below the poverty line and (ii) minimum 50% of Village Panchayats allocation (inclusive of foodgrains) shall be earmarked for the creation of need base infrastructure in SCs/STs habitations/wards. Similarly the guidelines of the Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), stipulated total 50% of the benefits of the programmes should be earmarked for SCs / STs. Under IAY, 60% of houses are to be allotted to SCs/STs. Though the guidelines provide combined target for SCs/STs, monitoring is done separately for SCs and STs. During 2006-07 of the total employment generated under SGRY, 15.29% was STs. Similarly under SGSY of the total Swarozgaris assisted, 14.16% were STs. Under IAY 18.69% houses were allotted to STs. And under new programmes of NREGA, 36.45% of total mandays of employment were generated for STs.

The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) comprised three separate schemes namely, National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and National Maternity Benefit Scheme

(NMBS), was being administered by the Ministry of Rural Development till the programmes was transferred to States Plan from the year 2002-2003. The assistance under NSAP was available to the poorest of the poor among the families living below the poverty line.

[English]

#### **Credit to Minority**

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to make it mandatory for all the banks to prioritize credit to minorities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken or proposed to be taken against defaulting banks during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : (a) and (b) RBI has instructed in its circular dated 1.09.2006 to all the Scheduled commercial Banks to ensure that the minority communities receive a fair and equitable portion of credit within the overall targets of Priority Sector and the sub-targets of 10% earmarked for Weaker Section.

The master Circular on priority sector lending was amended on 18.05.2007 to include minority communities under "Weaker Sections".

In their consolidated Master Circular on lending to minorities dated 5.07.2007, the RBI has advised the banks to take care to ensure that minority communities secure in a fair and adequate measure, the benefits flowing from various Government sponsored special programmes and create a separate cell in each bank to ensure smooth flow of credit to minority communities.

As the instructions regarding credit to Minority communities are of recent origin, the question of violation of these guidelines, during the last three years, does not arise.

#### **Rate of Interest**

107. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has received complaints regarding high charge of interest rate by nationalized associate and private banks on credit cards, personal loan, top-up loans;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has received some complaints of excessive interest and other charges levied by banks on loans and advances. The complaints are being dealt with by the concerned banks.

(c) RBI, vide its circular dated May 7, 2007, has advised banks to have an objective and transparent policy approved by their Boards for fixing interest rates on loans and advances. It has been advised that the Boards of the bank should lay out appropriate internal principles and procedures so that usurious interest rates including processing and other charges are not levied by the bank on loans and advances.

#### **Housing Schemes in Andhra Pradesh**

108. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has special programme to implement housing schemes in the most backward districts in Andhra Pradesh which has been repeatedly hit by droughts and floods in the last four years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not reasons therefor?

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) Funds under Indira Aawas Yojana (IAY) are allocated to the States/UTs in accordance with a pre-determined criteria assigning due weightage to the housing shortage and poverty ratio of each State. In addition, as per IAY guidelines, an amount equivalent to 10% of the district's annual allocation or Rs. 50 lakh (including State share) whichever is higher, can be released to district to meet the exigencies arising out of the natural calamities like floods, which is sufficient for about 200 houses. However, for reconstruction of houses damaged due to heavy floods affecting major parts of the State, the concerned State Government has to take up the matter with the Disaster Management Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

[Translation]

**Proposal from Maharashtra for Subsidy to  
Jhuggi Dwellers**

109. 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 to Union Government to grant subsidy for providing accommodation to poor jhuggi dwellers in urban areas;

(b) If so, whether the Union Government has taken any decision to allocate the funds for this purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of funds sought by the State Government, sanctioned by the Union Government and actual allocation made 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 statement enclosed.

**Statement**

(Rs. in Crore)

Scheme	No. of Detailed Project Reports received	No. of Detailed Project Reports Approved	Total Project cost	Project cost approved	Admissible Central Share approved	Amount released as Addl. Central Assistance
Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)	35	32	3380.42	3055.63	1336.57	334.15
Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)	29	19	290.61	199.65	154.25	60.23

[English]

**Scanning and Microfilming of Survey  
Reports in Karnataka**

110. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has received a proposal for scanning and microfilming of survey records in 168 taluks in Karnataka;

(b) if so, whether a pilot project for scanning of survey records has been approved by the Government of India;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(e) the time by which final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU) : (a) to (e) A proposal costing Rs. 16.78 crore for scanning, cleaning, indexing and preservation of cadastral survey records of 163 taluks was received from the State Government of Karnataka during the financial year 2005-06. The proposal was examined and funds to the tune of Rs. 8.84 crore have been released to the State Government of Karnataka during the financial year of 2006-07 for the said purpose under the scheme of computerisation of land records as per the guidelines of the scheme.

[Translation]

**Computerisation of Land Record**

111. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of funds released State-wise for the

Computerisation of Land Records (CLR) during the last three years;

(b) the number of districts State-wise covered under CLR;

(c) whether the Government proposes to include more districts under CLR;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of tehsil / taluka and subdivision where the computerisation work of land records have been completed and the targets fixed for the completion of the remaining work; and

(f) the details of the funds released State-wise during the last three years under CLR and the criteria for issuing funds for the purpose?

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 Sabha.

[English]

**Polymers Currency Notes**

112. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to start a pilot project to print currency notes made of polymers instead of paper;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the new currency notes are likely to come into circulation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : (a) to (c) Exploring scientific alternatives for increasing the life of Indian Bank Notes is a continuous process undertaken by the RBI and the Government. As part of this exercise RBI is at present evaluating various options for increasing the



life of currency notes, including printing on polymer substrate.

### Judges in Courts

113. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD :

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of male and female judges in Supreme Court and High Courts at present, court-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to appoint adequate female judges in courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY) : (a) and (b) Appointments of Judges of the Supreme Court of India and High Courts are made under articles 124 and 217 of the Constitution of India, respectively, which do not provide for reservation for any caste or class of persons. The Government have, however, addressed letters to the Chief Ministers of the States and the Chief Justices of the High Courts, from time to time, requesting them to locate persons from the Bar belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, other Backward Classes, Minorities and amongst Women who are suitable for appointment as High Court Judges. A statement, giving details regarding the male and female Judges in the Supreme Court and the High Courts and the vacancies, is enclosed.

### Statement

*Judges Position as on 06.08.2007*

S. No.	Court	Sanctioned strength	No. of Judges in position	No of Women Judges	No of male Judges	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<b>Supreme Court</b>	26	—	—	22	04
	<b>High Courts</b>					
1.	Allahabad	95	76	04	72	19
2.	Andhra Pradesh	39	31	02	29	08
3.	Bombay	61	53	05	48	08
4.	Calcutta	50	42	02	40	08
5.	Chhattisgarh	08	06	00	06	02
6.	Delhi	36	32	05	27	04
7.	Gauhati	23	23	01	22	00
8.	Gujarat	42	30	03	27	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	09	09	00	09	00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	09	00	09	05
11.	Jharkhand	12	09	00	09	03
12.	Karnataka	40	36	01	35	02
13.	Kerala	29	27	01	26	02
14.	Madhya Pradesh	42	41	04	37	01
15.	Madras	46	44	04	40	02
16.	Orissa	20	14	01	13	06
17.	Patna	31	31	04	27	00
18.	Punjab and Haryana	40	35	01	34	03
19.	Rajasthan	40	37	01	36	03
20.	Sikkim	03	01	00	01	02
21.	Uttaranchal	09	09	00	09	00
Total		689	595	39	556	94

**Effect of Capital Inflow on the  
Indian Economy**

114. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether reserve Bank of India has expressed apprehensions against large capital in flows in the country as reported in the Hindustan Times dated June 19, 2007;

(b) If so, whether it will result in over-valuation of India's currency and erode competitiveness of traditional and goods sector;

(c) If so, the extent of capital inflows during the 1st

and 2nd quarter of the current year (2007-08) and the effect thereof on valuation of Indian currency and its competitiveness so far, compared to that during corresponding period last year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : (a) and (b) In a paper presented by Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) at an International Monetary Seminar organised by Banque de France on Globalisation, Inflation and Financial Markets in Paris on June 14, 2007, the following was stated in the context of the challenge of

capital account liberalisation in India: "The large inflow of remittances and major and sustained spurt in software exports coupled with capital inflows have the potential for possible overvaluation of the currency and the resultant erosion of long-term competitiveness of other traditional and goods sectors — popularly known as the Dutch disease. Given the fact that more people are in the goods sector, the human aspects of the exchange rate management should not be lost sight of".

(c) As per the advance release calendar of RBI, data on capital flows on BoP basis for the first quarter of 2007-08 would be released in end September 2007; the data on second quarter of 2007-08 will be released in end December 2007.

(d) Exchange rate policy of the RBI in recent years has been guided by the need to reduce excess volatility, prevent the emergence of destabilising speculative activities, help maintain adequate level of reserves, and develop an orderly foreign exporters market. In the context of appreciation in the value of rupee in the recent period, Government has announced a relief package to exporters comprising enhanced Duty Entitlement Passbook (DEPB) rates, reduction in export Credit Guarantee Corporation (ECGC) premium, release of Rs. 600 crore for clearing all arrears of terminal excise duty and Central Sales Tax reimbursement, enhancement of duty drawback rates and reduction in interest rates on pre and post shipment credit.

#### **Development of Power Sector**

115. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of schemes and programmes formulated and being implemented by the Government for the development of Power Sector in the Country;

(b) the investment made in both Central and Private Sector for meeting the objective of power for all in the country during the 10th Plan State-wise; and

(c) the allocated funds utilized by each State Government for the development of Power sector in the country under the programmes during the plan?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE) : (a) Some of the major initiatives taken by the Government to overcome the problems of the power sector and to make it competitive and viable are as follows:-

- XI Plan Working Group on Power has proposed sizeable growth in the generating capacity.
- 50,000 MW hydro initiative has been launched for coordinated development of hydro sector.
- For creation of bankable shelf of thermal projects sites aggregating to over 1,00,000 MW have been identified.
- Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of about 4000 MW capacity each under tariff based competitive bidding route.
- Periodical ratings of State power utilities for assessing the progress of reforms.
- Permitting stand alone systems for accelerating electrification in rural areas.
- Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana has been launched for Accelerated rural electrification of villages and rural households.
- Enhancement of Inter-State and Inter-regional transfer of power by strengthening of inter-regional transmission links.
- Implementation of energy conservation measures.

(b) and (c) During 10th Plan, about Rs. 65,340 crore has been spent by Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs). While allocation to CPSUs are not State specific, during the 10th Plan, under the Accelerated Power

Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP), an amount of Rs. 6941.01 crore has been released among the States under investment component and an amount of Rs. 1749.03 crores had been released under incentive component details of which are given at Statement-I. Similarly, under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), Rs. 4900 crore has been released. Details of State-wise disbursement on account of RGGVY are at Statement-II.

In addition, Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region funds projects for the development of power sector in the North Eastern Region through two schemes. These are as follows:-

1. Funding through the Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR)
2. Funding by the North Eastern Council (NEC)

The state-wise figures of amount released by that Ministry under the above two schemes and the amount utilized by the North Eastern States, during the 10th Plan, for implementation of the Power sector projects are given in Statement-III enclosed.

#### Statement-I

##### (A) Apdrp Investment Status

(Figures in Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	State	Release (upto 31.03.07)	Counter Part Fund drawn	Utilisation (upto 31.03.07)	
				Total	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	566.76	466.45	961.34	85
2.	Bihar	313.18	250.57	488.72	59
3.	Chhattisgarh	159.21	65.99	197.85	56
4.	Delhi	105.51	105.51	211.02	100

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Goa	113.40	44.87	178.75	62
6.	Gujarat	400.26	372.44	978.74	90
7.	Haryana	168.99	107.28	231.57	54
8.	Jharkhand	153.87	65.54	217.59	51
9.	Karnataka	463.62	587.34	848.25	72
10.	Kerala	248.57	159.12	423.20	49
11.	Madhya Pradesh	178.70	177.37	283.11	43
12.	Maharashtra	426.78	376.62	948.65	58
13.	Orissa	74.02	35.52	41.79	20
14.	Punjab	202.67	211.59	362.37	51
15.	Rajasthan	434.28	499.86	757.83	64
16.	Tamil Nadu	441.82	392.77	724.14	76
17.	Uttar Pradesh	293.70	632.68	875.71	82
18.	West Bengal	92.92	113.96	324.20	73
Total		4838.26	4665.48	9054.83	66

#### Special Category States

1.	Arunachal Pradesh	36.68		33.27	40
2.	Assam	394.35	47.07	374.84	58
3.	Himachal Pradesh	306.88	15.88	306.82	95
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	593.39		377.80	34
5.	Manipur	42.67		2.67	2

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Meghalaya	90.45		87.23	38
7.	Mizoram	78.01		68.09	63
8.	Nagaland	71.44		64.81	53
9.	Sikkim	154.73		152.09	100
10.	Tripura	54.31		57.40	39
11.	Uttarakhand	279.76		230.69	74
	Total	2102.75	62.95	1755.71	52
	Grand Total	6941.01	4728.43	10810.54	63

*(B) Status of Incentive Claims*

(Figures in Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	State	Cash Loss Reduction	Eligibility	Incentive Released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	530.22	265.11	265.11
2.	Gujarat	1502.56	751.28	461.33
3.	Haryana	210.98	105.49	105.49
4.	Kerala	289.82	144.91	96.38
5.	Maharashtra	275.78	137.89	137.89
6.	Punjab	503.88	251.94	109.42
7.	Madhya Pradesh	672.46	336.23	54.06
8.	Rajasthan	275.42	137.71	137.71
9.	West Bengal	993.48	496.74	381.64
	Total	5254.60	2627.30	1749.03

*Statement-II*

*Funds released under RGGVY during  
2005-06 and 2006-07*

(Rupees in Crore)

Sl.No.	State	2005-06	2006-07	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Rajasthan	74.982	68.738	143.72
2.	Uttar Pradesh	812.607	1544.403	2357.01
3.	Uttarakhand	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

1	2	3	4	5
19. Maharashtra	0	10.02	10.02	
20. Nagaland	0	4.23	4.23	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1542.111</b>	<b>3306.379</b>	<b>4848.49</b>	
Disbursement for BPL Claims and for enabling activities	55.46		55.46	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1597.571</b>		<b>4903.95</b>	

This includes loan component of 10% of project cost

**Statement-III**

*Funding of projects for the development of power sector in the North Eastern Region by Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region in 10th Plan*

**(a) NLCPR Scheme**

(Figures in Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	State	Amount released	Funds utilized
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	102.01	92.72
2.	Assam	105.35	87.84
3.	Manipur	54.06	60.07
4.	Meghalaya	49.65	59.18
5.	Mizoram	107.74	113.30
6.	Nagaland	107.51	102.66
7.	Sikkim	103.06	87.92
8.	Tripura	104.96	162.59
<b>Total</b>		<b>734.34</b>	<b>766.28</b>

*In some states the utilization is more due to availability of funds released prior to the 10th Plan*

**(b) NES Scheme**

Sl. No.	State	Amount released	Funds utilized
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.75	6.65
2.	Assam	5.20	5.00
3.	Manipur	12.72	11.48
4.	Meghalaya	15.74	0.90
5.	Mizoram	10.32	10.32
6.	Nagaland	1.40	1.40
7.	Sikkim	3.60	0.00
8.	Tripura	67.83	57.97
<b>Total</b>		<b>123.56</b>	<b>93.72</b>

[Translation]

**Financial Assistance to Orissa**

116. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) has provided any financial assistance or loan for Housing Projects in Orissa during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of loan or other assistance provided during the last three years to each project; and

(c) the criteria prescribed for providing financial assistance and loans by HUDCO?

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

(b) Details of housing schemes sanctioned by Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) in Orissa during the last 3 years are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) HUDCO provides loan assistance to State Government Housing Boards, Development Authorities, Improvement Trusts, Co-operative Societies and various other public sector and private sector organizations for implementation of various types of housing and urban infrastructure schemes on the basis of their financial soundness technical viability and legal admissibility.

### Statement

#### List of Housing Schemes Sanctioned in the State of Orissa

(Rupees in lacks)

Scheme No.	Agency	Scheme Name	Project Cost	Loan Amount	No. of Units
<b>Year - 2004-2005</b>					
18359	Safal	Const of RES cumm comp PC Plaza	257.81	100.00	18
18477	Suda	Vambay Sch. At Chhatrapur, Orissa	8.80	0.00	22
18521	Puhctcs	Cons. of Pobhupanla APT, Puri	575.00	400.00	90
18573	Orhdc	EWS RHS For Super Cyclone Affectd Distts.	5865.48	5250.00	15000
18638	Suda	Vambay HS at Puri	40.00	0.00	100
18639	Suda	Vambay HS at Pipili, Palasara, Gopalpur	24.00	0.00	60
18640	Suda	Vambay HS at Tilianagar, Balangir	8.00	0.00	20
			<b>6779.09</b>	<b>5750.00</b>	<b>15310</b>
<b>Year - 2005-2006</b>					
<b>No Scheme is Sanctioned During the Year 2005-2006</b>					
18996	Neelanchal	Const of RES Complex at Jharpara, Bhubneshwar	225.30	100.00	0
18997	Neelanchal	Const of RES Complex at Jharpara, Bhubneshwar	619.34	300.00	0
19087	Icon Prop	Const of Duplex RES Complex at Patia, Bhubneshwar	218.83	100.00	0
			<b>1063.47</b>	<b>500.00</b>	<b>0</b>

### Summer Vacation In Courts

117. SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO PATIL :  
SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Supreme Court, High Courts and other subordinate courts remain closed during the summer vacations despite lacs of matters lying pending for years in these courts;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to call off summer vacations in the courts for expediting the pending cases; and

(c) If so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY) : (a) to (c) The working hours in the Supreme Court and High Courts are regulated by the rules framed by the respective Courts. According to available information, the Supreme Court of India works for 222 days in a year; all High Courts in the country normally have 210 working days in a year and the number of working days as well as working hours of the District/Subordinate Courts are regulated by the concerned High Court. There is no proposal to call off summer vacations in the Courts.

[English]

### Retirement of Employees in Nationalized Banks

118. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees retired in different nationalized banks during the last three years, category-wise and bank-wise;

(b) the number of employees appointed during the

last three years in nationalized banks, category-wise and bank-wise; and

(c) the number of persons belonging to SC/ST and minority community employed during the last three years, in nationalized banks category-wise and bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Missing Files from Customs Commissionerates

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

(a) whether sensitive files relating to cases of duty misappropriation involving hundreds of importers in the metropolitan cities as Mumbai and Kolkata have gone missing from customs commissionerates as reported in the Times of India dated May 24, 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) action taken in the matter;

(d) the period to which these files pertain to; and

(e) the measures the Government proposes to take to ensure that such incidents do not recur in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Report Number 7 of 2007 (Indirect Taxes) of Comptroller and Auditor General of India, in para 2.6.2 indicates that in four Commissionerates, 165 case files were missing relating to demands involving duty of Rs. 26.48 crore, apart from interest and penalty of Rs. 89.81 lakh.

(c) Director General of Inspection had conducted special inspection of the Commissionerates and suggested measures for expeditious adjudication of cases and for tracing or reconstructing the files.



(d) The said Report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India indicates the period for illustrative cases as between 1997 and 2002.

(e) Government propose to take appropriate action on the remedial measures arising out of special inspection conducted by Director General of Inspection in this regard.

#### **Launching of National Rural Poverty Elimination Programme**

120. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government is planning to launch another nationwide ambitious scheme under the Rural Development Ministry to be known as National Rural Poverty Elimination Programme; and

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

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 programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development are reviewed from time to time from the point of view of their effectiveness. The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is the major self-employment and poverty alleviation programme of the Government of India under implementation since 01.04.1999. After taking stock of the experience under the programme since inception, it has been felt necessary to redesign the scheme so as to ensure and enhance the deliverables to the rural BPL families, make the programme more effective and assist them to rise above the poverty line. The restructuring of the SGSY is being considered by a Drafting Committee and also a Steering Committee constituted by the Planning Commission. The National Rural Poverty Elimination Programme (NRPEP) is only a revised nomenclature suggested by the Drafting Committee for the SGSY and is not a new programme which is just under discussion.

[Translation]

#### **Science and Technology Projects from Orissa**

121. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has forwarded any projects to Union Government regarding Science and Technology during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of proposals approved; and

(d) the number of proposals which are lying pending with the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) No, Sir. However, the Ministry of Science and Technology in the Union Government provides support to scientific research proposals received from research and development institutions, universities, voluntary organisations, state science and technology councils and other autonomous organisations in various states including the State of Orissa. According to available official statistics, the Union Government has funded 38, 42 and 35 numbers of research and development projects at a total cost of Rs. 392.75 lakhs, Rs 780.24 lakhs and Rs 345.71 lakhs during the years 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 respectively in the state of Orissa.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **Tax Relief to Senior Citizens**

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

(a) whether the Government has raised the

exemption limit of Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) on interest earned from any deposit under the Senior Citizens Savings Scheme, 2004, as reported in the Times of India dated June 05, 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number senior citizens expected to stand benefited by this move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Finance Act, 2007 has amended the provisions of section 194A of the Income-tax Act, 1961 thereby increasing the threshold limit upto which tax is not required to be deducted at source in respect of, inter alia, interest on any deposit with,-

(i) a banking company specified under sub-clause (a) of clause (i) of section 194A(3); and

(ii) post office under any scheme framed by the Central Government and notified by it in this behalf.

The threshold limit has been raised from five thousand rupees to ten thousand rupees. The enhanced limit has come into force from 1st of June, 2007.

The Central Government have, vide notification No. S.O. 861 (E) dated 1st June, 2007, accordingly notified the Senior Citizens Savings Scheme, 2004 for the purposes of sub-clause (c) of clause (i) of sub-section (3) of section 194-A of the Income-tax Act. By virtue of this notification, tax will not be required to be deducted at source on payment of interest on deposits made with post office under the Senior Citizens Savings Scheme, 2004, if the amount of interest so credited or paid is upto Rs.10,000/-.

(c) No such information is compiled by the Central Government.

### Village Courts

123. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI :

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up village courts in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce a Bill in Parliament in this regard; and

(d) if so, the time by which the Bill is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Government has introduced the Gram Nyayalayas Bill, 2007 in Rajya Sabha on 15th May, 2007.

MR. SPEAKER :The House stands adjourned to meet on Monday, 13th August 2007 at 11.00 a.m.

11.18 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 13, 2007/  
Sraavana 22, 1929 (Saka).*

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