

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fifteenth Session
(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)



Gazettes & Debates
Parliament Library Building
Room No. 20-025
Block 'C'
Acc. No. 5-26
Dated 15 June 2015

(Vol. XXXVII contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 80.00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, February 13, 2009/Magha 24, 1930 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of two of our former colleagues, Shri E. Balanandan and Shri Bhogendra Jha.

Shri E. Balanandan was a Member of the Seventh Lok Sabha from 1980 to 1984, representing the Mukundapuram Parliamentary Constituency of Kerala.

Earlier, Shri Balanandan was a Member of the Kerala Legislative Assembly from 1967 to 1969 and 1970 to 1976. He also served as a Member of Rajya Sabha for two terms from 1988 to 2000 representing the State of Kerala.

A committed political worker and an eminent trade unionist, Shri Balanandan strove for the welfare of the working class. He was the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Centre of Indian Trade Union (CITU) for a long time.

In his demise the country has lost a true friend and a powerful voice of the working class who fought for the emancipation of the toiling masses.

Shri E. Balanandan passed away on 19 January, 2009 at Kochi at the age of 84.

Shri Bhogendra Jha was a Member of the Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabhas from 1967 to 1977; Seventh Lok Sabha from 1980 to 1984 and Ninth and Tenth Lok Sabhas from 1989 to 1996 representing the Jainagar Parliamentary Constituency of Bihar during the Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabhas and the Madhubani Parliamentary Constituency of Bihar during the Seventh, Ninth and Tenth Lok Sabhas.

An able parliamentarian, Shri Jha was a member of the Committee on Public Undertakings during the Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabhas. He was a member of the Committee of Privileges during the Ninth Lok Sabha and a member of the Committee on Finance during the Tenth Lok Sabha.

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Jha played a proactive role in the freedom movement of the country and courted imprisonment on numerous occasions.

An active social and political worker, Shri Jha started his political career at the grass-root level and strove for the welfare of the deprived and backward sections of the society.

A man of letters, he has to his credit several thought provoking books in Hindi, Maithili and English on a number of socio-economic issues.

Shri Bhogendra Jha passed away on 20 January, 2009 at New Delhi at the age of 86.

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.

11.02 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, I have given a notice to suspend the Question Hour ...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: Just a minute.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Give me one minute.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Friends, please wait for your statements. I know you have very important issues. I respect your sentiments. Please listen to me.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We shall have the Question Hour followed by the Railway Budget and thereafter I will call each one of you.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: After Railway Budget, I will call you each to make a statement....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will call you after the Railway Budget. At that time you can raise the issues.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you to raise your issues after the Railway Budget.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record anything.

(Interruptions)...*

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you Mr. Acharia after the Railway Budget; I will allow you Mr. Ponnuswamy after the Railway Budget.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is the last Session of Fourteenth Lok Sabha. If you do not allow the Question Hour, I do not know how you are serving the Parliament.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You want to say something and I will allow you to say. What more do you want me to do? Why do you disturb the Question Hour, I do not understand.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

11.06 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Avinash Rai Khanna and some other hon. Members came and stood on the Floor near the Table)

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record one word.

(Interruptions)...*

MR. SPEAKER: I have said I will hear you after the Railway Budget today itself.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You want to raise some issues. I said, I will allow you to raise those issues. Even then you are disturbing the House. I can only say it is very very unfortunate. I do not know why this Parliament is there; why the elections are taking place. What is the good of this, I do not know. You are eager to come back to Parliament but you do not allow the Parliament to function. I will appeal to the leaders of all Parties to decide, if you do not want the House to continue.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record anything.

(Interruptions)...*

MR. SPEAKER: I have assured you. What more can I do? Can you not wait till one o'clock? Heavens will not fall! As soon as the Railway Budget is over, I will call you one by one.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am very sorry to say, you are showing utter lack of responsibility. This is absolute demeaning the most important institution in this country.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I hope the people are looking at today's proceedings.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record anything.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Siddhu, is this the place to make your statement? You go back to your seat. I would not allow this.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to come here? Your people will see you shouting from there.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, scam of more than Rs. 7 thousand crore has taken place in Sātyam Computers. I have given a notice for discussion on this issue. What happened to my notice?

MR. SPEAKER: Your notice has been rejected.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, my notice has not been rejected. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: If you want a formal order, I reject your notice also. I reject all the notices for suspension of the Question Hour.

I have made an announcement at the beginning that if you are serious about the subject, you can raise it in a proper manner. I have also said that you wait for the opportunity which is going to be given by the Speaker. But it seems that you are more concerned with creating some impressions somewhere else. I am not concerned about that. I am appealing to all of you again and again to allow the Question Hour. Already 14 minutes of the Question Hour have been eaten. Shri Siddhu, in spite of admiration that I have for you, you are not doing justice either to Parliament or to you. I can only say that. After the Question Hour and after the presentation of the Interim Railway Budget, which

*Not recorded.

is important, I will allow you to raise the matters. Let me see how long we can carry on that. Please wait for a little while. It takes time for you to come from Amritsar to Delhi.

[Translation]

It will take less time than what it takes to reach Delhi from Amritsar. Your shouting here will not help. You go back to your seats and speak properly.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. I would not adjourn the House. Let us now take up the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I have said, that

[English]

after the Question Hour and after the presentation of the Interim Railway Budget, I will allow. Please do not disturb. I think, you have already denigrated the image of this great institution for the last four and a half years. Only a few days are left in the 14th Lok Sabha.

Now, let us have the Question Hour. Question No. 1—Shri Adhir Chowdhury.

11.14 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Shortage of Houses

+

*1. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to ascertain the shortage of houses particularly

in the lower and middle categories in the country keeping in view the existing demand and supply situation;

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

(c) whether the Government has formulated any action plan in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) According to the estimates made by the Technical Group constituted by the Ministry for assessment of the urban housing shortage at the end of the 10th Five Year Plan, the total housing shortage in the country is 24.71 million. Details of State/UT-wise shortage are given at Annexure.

(c) and (d) As per the Constitution of India, the subjects 'land' and 'colonization' have been allocated to the States and thus it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to deal with the problem of housing needs in the urban areas. However, the Central Government has been taking several initiatives recently.

The National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP), 2007 has been formulated with the aim of promoting sustainable development of habitats to ensure equitable supply of land shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of the society.

The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) has been launched by the Government for provision of housing and basic services to urban poor in 63 specified cities under the sub-mission of Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) by holistic slum development.

A new scheme of Interest Subsidy Scheme for

Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) has been approved, to provide interest subsidy of 5% on home loans upto Rs. 1 lakh availed by Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) in order to draw institutional finance into social housing and bring home loans within repaying capacity of these groups.

Annexure

Housing Shortage as on 2007

State/UTs	Housing Shortage (Dwelling units in million)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	1.95
Arunachal Pradesh	0.02
Assam	0.31
Bihar	0.59
Chhattisgarh	0.36
Goa	0.07
Gujarat	1.66
Haryana	0.52
Himachal Pradesh	0.06
Jammu and Kashmir	0.18
Jharkhand	0.47
Karnataka	1.63
Kerala	0.76
Madhya Pradesh	1.29
Maharashtra	3.72
Manipur	0.05
Meghalaya	0.04
Mizoram	0.04

1	2
Nagaland	0.03
Orissa	0.50
Punjab	0.69
Rajasthan	1.00
Sikkim	0.01
Tamil Nadu	2.82
Tripura	0.06
Uttaranchal	0.18
Uttar Pradesh	2.38
West Bengal	2.04
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.01
Chandigarh	0.08
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.01
Daman and Diu	0.01
Delhi	1.13
Lakshadweep	0.00
Pondicherry	0.06
All India	24.71

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Sir, after food and clothing, the basic need of a human being is shelter. One of the essential components of Bharat Nirman is to provide shelter to the rural people. *...(Interruptions)* As a symbiotic relation between development of rural and urban area, the Government is committed to provide shelter at an affordable price to the urban poor also. *...(Interruptions)*

11.15 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa, Shri Ananth Kumar, Shri Avinash Rai Khanna and some other hon. Members left the House)

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Sir, in protest, I am also walking out.

MR. SPEAKER: I thought you have no issue. I understand your political compulsion.

11.16 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Chandrakant Khaire and some other hon. Members left the House)

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am very sorry that you are walking out, but do it quietly, please.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Sir, we are witnessing a steady pace of urbanization, as a sequel of which, there is a serious mismatch between supply and demand of housing...*(Interruptions)* reflecting the non-inclusive cities.

Sir, in his statement, the hon. Minister has stated that the total housing shortage in the country is 24.71 million.

MR. SPEAKER: Put your question, please.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that as per the Report of his Ministry, the total shortage during the Plan 2007-2012 period including the backlog is likely to be 26.53 million. Naturally, 'Housing for all' is still a distant dream, which the hon. Minister must admit.

So, may I ask the hon. Minister whether the same Technical Group that has been constituted by his Ministry for assessment of the urban housing shortage, has been assessing the financial implication of the programme 'Shelter for all'?

MR. SPEAKER: You say, her Ministry, and not his Ministry.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: What is the financial implication?

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow any longer, Mr. Chowdhury. This is not a Supplementary, it is a torture.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Has there been any statutory on institutional mechanism evolved by his Ministry to achieve the objective of 'Shelter for all'?

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, he is again saying 'his Ministry'.

MR. SPEAKER: I hope, you do not mind his saying 'his Ministry'.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, I do mind. But it is O.K.

The Technical Group, which was set up to go into the housing shortage has given the findings and projections that the housing shortage, at the beginning of the 10th Plan, will be 24.7 million, and by the end of the 11th Plan, it will go up to more than 26 million.

The money required to fill in this housing shortage will be more than Rs. 3 lakh crore. The Government has taken a number of steps to meet this housing shortage. As I have enumerated in my answer about the Jawaharlal Nehru Mission, the Housing Policy, of course, there is a new initiative by the UPA Government, of the interest subsidy scheme for the EWS and LIG categories.

I may point out here that much of this housing shortage is from the Lower Income Groups and the Economically Weaker Sections categories.'

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Sir, in tandem with Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Sarva Sastha Abhiyan, I would propose to this Government to announce Sarva Griha Abhiyan?

MR. SPEAKER: This is a suggestion for action. This is not a question.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Sir, access to land and legal security to the tenure, are the two most essential ingredients of achieving the desired result of the programme. We are already witnessing that there is a serious brouhaha, hue and cry, in respect of conversion of land in various parts of our country.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your question.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Sir, I would like to

know whether the Government is devising or pondering over any National Land Policy so that smooth acquisition of land could be made possible.

MR. SPEAKER: For housing.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Yes, for housing.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, I would like to point out that the land is the property of the State Governments and not of the Government of India. But be that as it may, the Government of India is trying to encourage housing in a number of ways. Of course, I said about the Jawaharlal Nehru Mission. Recently, there have been two stimulus packages announced by the Government of India, which are encouraging and raising the housing stock in the country.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon'ble Minister has mentioned that a new scheme of Interest Subsidy Scheme has been approved for providing interest subsidy of 5 per cent on home loans upto Rs. 1 lakh availed by economically weaker sections and low income groups. Everybody is aware of the condition of poverty in the country. If we leave out rural areas, there is a shortage of 24.71 million houses in urban areas, as has been stated. The biggest requirement is that poor people should get affordable houses, which are within their reach...*(Interruptions)*. You have mentioned that there is a shortage of 25 million houses for the urban areas. They will be given 5 per cent subsidy on interest of loan upto Rs. one lakh. I would like to know what is the present rate of interest on which the Government is giving 5 per cent subsidy.

KUMARI SELJA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it will be the rate of interest which banks will charge. For example, if banks are charging 8.5 per cent interest then Government of India will give 5 per cent extra therefore, a poor man will receive loan of Rs. one lakh at 3.5 per cent rate of interest.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Mr. Speaker, Sir,

just now hon'ble Minister has stated in his reply that there is a shortage of 3.72 crore houses in Maharashtra. The population of Maharashtra is about 10 crores. A lot of people migrate there from outside and rural areas as there are a lot of industries there. In Mumbai we had launched a very big scheme with the blessings of hon'ble Shiv Sena Chief, Shri Bala Saheb Thakeray and we had planned to give houses measuring 225 square feet to people under slum improvement. That was under C and S system. But today the Union Government has stated that there is a shortage of 3.72 crore houses. Through you, I would like to know from hon'ble Minister as to how many houses are going to be constructed in Maharashtra for that and construction of how many houses out of the same has already begun.

KUMARI SELJA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the number of shortage of housing was on the basis of projection. I would like to answer the second question put by hon'ble Member. I will send the exact figures to hon'ble Member later on. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You send it to him.

KUMARI SELJA: I think I will send it to him.

[Translation]

So far we have approved 46 projects for mission cities in Maharashtra, the total project cost of big cities is Rs. 4,655 crore. We have approved 1 lakh 42 thousand houses for them.

[English]

SHRI P. RAJENDRAN: May the Government consider for financial assistance to the EMS Housing Project announced by the Kerala Government for the urban, semi-urban and rural areas a total housing project, pioneer scheme all over India? I would like to know whether the Government will consider giving financial assistance.

KUMARI SELJA: It is definitely considering all financial assistance to all the States and I would like to

appeal to the MPs to ask their own States to give us as many projects as possible because there are still some States where we have money left and we would like to encourage more housing for the poor in all these States.

MR. SPEAKER: Specially, the Speaker's constituency.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, definitely, the Speaker's constituency.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Sir, the UPA Government has taken a major decision under which it has launched a special scheme for places where the population is more than 10 lakh. It has arranged for houses for the urban poor people under the Nehru Urban Mission Scheme, a mention of which has been made by the hon'ble Minister just now. Two cities have been selected from Bihar i.e. Patna and Bodh Gaya. I belong to Patna city. This scheme was implemented four years back. Through you, I would like to know from hon'ble Minister as to how much money was sought by the Bihar Government for the housing of poor people of Patna and how much funds have been released. It was said that there was shortage of land in Patna and there was no land available due to which the funds allocated for Patna were being diverted to other cities. Is there any provision under which the funds allocated for one city can be diverted to other city so that those poor people who need the funds are deprived of the same. Will you divert the funds to other cities by saying that there is lack of availability of land? Would it be proper?

KUMARI SELJA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it will certainly not be proper, but there are only two cities in Bihar. These two cities come under mission cities. There should not remain any unutilized funds. The funds should be spent there itself and should not be diverted to other cities because we have a separate scheme for small cities and we can provide funds to them

separately. ...*(Interruptions)*. I will provide you information about Patna separately. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You can go and talk to him in her office.

...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI SELJA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will send him the information. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, how much money has been sought by the Government of Bihar from the Union Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI SELJA: I will send you the information regarding Patna but so far we have approved nine projects for only two cities of Bihar—Patna and Bodh-gaya. I will send you the exact information about Patna but I would like to receive some more projects from there. There is nothing like shortage of land. We had met them at the Housing Minister's Conference. We had told the representatives who came from Bihar that they can learn from other states as to where there is a shortage of land and where there is no shortage.

There are different models which can be used if there is lack of land. We would like them to learn from us and other States as well. We will help them as much as possible. There is still a lot of scope for work in Patna.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are aware and also benefiting from the programme introduced by the hon. Minister. But, there are some States where there are no A and B class cities. They have small cities and even their capitals have population of one lakh fifty thousand. I want to know from the hon. Minister the comprehensive work done by the Government for such States? Does the Government propose to work further in this direction if no work has been done so far?

KUMARI SELJA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, allocation was based on urban population under this programme. Capitals have been included in places like North East, where there are not very big cities. We are inviting projects by including them under BSUP. I would like to

inform that we have approved a project in Arunachal Pradesh. We want and we will try to allocate more funds for the North-East.

Slums in Metro Cities

+

*2. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

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

(a) whether the number of slums has been rising at a faster pace in Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai and Kolkata over a period of time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take steps to address the problems of these slums in the above metro cities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Slum Census conducted by the Registrar General in 2001 in the country has, for the first time, provided slum population data in respect of select cities. The slum population of Greater Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai and Kolkata in 2001 are reported as follows:

City	Slum Population (2001)	Percentage of Slum Population
1	2	3
Greater Mumbai	64,75,440	54.1%
Delhi	18,51,231	18.7%

1	2	3
Chennai	8,19,873	18.9%
Kolkata	14,85,309	32.5%

As regards all India picture, slum population in the country is reported to have gone up, based on data released by the Town and Country Planning Organisation (TCPO), as follows:

Year	Slum Population: India
1981	26 million
1991	46.2 million
2001	61.8 million

(b) The reasons for increase in the number of persons living in slums in urban areas in the country including the metros, *inter-alia*, are:

- (i) Higher increase in urbanization than envisaged by the town plans, causing residents and migrants to find and create shelters and work spaces outside of planned areas;
- (ii) Inability of large sections of urban society, especially the poor, to access land and planned housing in cities and towns, due to spiralling

land prices and lack of supply of affordable to housing units; and

- (iii) Inadequacy of infrastructure and services especially in unplanned and unauthorized settlements inhabited by the poor, due to inadequate investment by and capacities of urban local bodies to keep pace with demands.

(c) and (d) Considering the need to address the issues of slum development and affordable housing in cities and towns, the Government has launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) with effect from December 3, 2005 with the key objectives of providing support to States/UTs for infrastructure and basic services to the poor in cities and towns and promoting reforms for sustainable and inclusive urban development. Under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) programme, development of housing and provision of basic civic amenities to poor households in slums are addressed in 63 Mission cities including the metro cities of Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai and Kolkata. The problems of non-Mission cities are similarly addressed through the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).

So far (by 31-01-2009), 116 projects for slums development/upgradation have been approved by the Central Government under BSUP in the cities of Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai and Kolkata:

(Rs. in crores)

City	No. of Projects approved	Total Projects cost approved	Central Share approved	Dwelling Units approved	Central Share released
Greater Mumbai	8	2098.71	878.63	56635	275.04
Delhi	15	1814.49	768.73	65504	157.72
Chennai	19	1351.03	583.63	36691	148.63
Kolkata	74	2278.12	1102.11	108030	266.29
Total	116	7542.35	3333.10	266860	847.68

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the number of slums is rising very much in the country. The percentage of slum population is 54.1% in Greater Mumbai, 18.7% in Delhi, 18.9% in Chennai and 32.5% in Kolkata. It means that the people in rural areas are not getting employment there and, thus, a large number of people are migrating to the cities rapidly. Often, the dwellings of the people living in slum areas are demolished. Officials treat them inhumanely. Thus, we see that the population of the slum dwellers has risen from 26 million in 1981 to 46.2 million in 1991 and 61.8 million in 2001.

MR. SPEAKER: All this has been stated in the reply.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: What I mean is that their number is rising while the Government is saying that it is making good progress. I want to say that the dwellings of the slum dwellers should not be removed and there is a need to make a legislation in this regard. The people who did hooting in 2004 are authorized for hooting while the slum dwellers are considered unauthorized. Therefore, my demand is that there is a need to make a legislation for the protection of the slum dwellers. There is a need to provide protection to all those who did hooting in 2004. My question is whether the Government is ready or not to make such a legislation?

MR. SPEAKER: What is the Central Government doing in this regard?

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, the hon. Member has raised a very important matter. It is true that poor people living in cities and in slums have too many problems. Our UPA Government understood it and accepted it and it is for the first time that Urban renewal was included in our Common Minimum Programme (CMP). It said that besides urban renewal, special attention will be needed to be given to the poor living in the cities. Our Government's flagship programme Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) has been introduced under the CMP under which we are investing

Rs. 50,000 crore in the cities. Out of this, about Rs. 20,000 crore are being allocated for providing housing and basic amenities to the poor.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Sir, Mumbai is the financial capital of the country. A large sum of money is received here from Mumbai every year. Therefore, more funds should be allocated for beautification of Mumbai as the number of slums is increasing there very much because a large number of outsiders come there. A struggle is going on between the Marathi and Hindi speaking population. Our party will protect the Hindi speaking people. ...*(Interruptions)* I, therefore, say that irrespective of the domicile of the persons living in the slums, at least, Rs. 50,000 crore should be allocated for Mumbai. You have to form the Government again and have to win more seats in Mumbai. Madam, I, therefore, demand that at least Rs. 50,000 crore should be provided for slum development in Mumbai.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Which Madam are you referring to here?

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Madam Soniaji is also here. Madam, you should give orders to them. You have to regain power and you have to win there also.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, the fact is that Mumbai reflects our composite culture. We should make efforts to provide basic amenities and houses for all who live in Mumbai whether they are poor or live in slums. We have special focus on Mumbai and we are also receiving many projects from there. We want that every person residing in Mumbai, irrespective of his place of residence, should get basic amenities and house. Our efforts are going on in this direction.

[English]

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPA: Sir, the Minister—while answering this supplementary and the previous one—said that there is enough fund with the Centre, and that the States are requested to submit plans. But

in that context my friend Shri Rajendran has pointed out a unique scheme, which is being implemented in the State of Kerala. Probably, you might have got it. It is a project worth Rs. 5,000 crore, and it is to provide house for everyone in the State in three years, that is, those who are homeless will get a house and those who do not have land and home will also be provided with land and home.

I am saying this because such schemes are being implemented. Will the Government of India take a little more interest in this than casually saying, "Send the project."? Will the Minister go and make a study of the project, or will the Minister call the Minister concerned and discuss the problem along with the Ministers of Housing in the States and make a concrete plan of action so that this serious problem will find a solution?

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, I would like to assure the hon. Member through you that the Government of India is not at all casual about this programme and about the shortage in housing. In fact the Government of India has shown its commitment towards ameliorating this problem by having the flagship programme, the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission. We welcome any initiatives by any State Government, not just Kerala. For example, Andhra and other State Governments have come up with their own housing projects. We welcome that; we encourage that. Apart from that, we are saying that the States can take money from us as per the allocation under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission. The Minister from Kerala has met me. We would like to encourage any schemes that are there.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. As the hon. Minister has stated in his reply and I also remember and it has been stated in the documents that Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission scheme has been launched on 3rd December, 2005 for the development of cities with a fund of about Rs. 15,000 crore. I also remember that the cities having population of more than 10 lakh have also been included in the scheme along with the metro cities. I want to know

from the hon. Minister about the six big cities of Gujarat, in which regard I have also written to her. I want to know whether the Central Government has approved the proposals for the development of Ahmedabad, Vadadara, Surat, Bhavnagar and Rajkot sent by the state Government and provided the required funds, if so, the quantum thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which it will be made available?

KUMARI SELJA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will forward the details regarding the cities in his State to the hon. Member. I would like to make a small correction. The Central Government has allocated Rs. 50,000 crore under the Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, not Rs. 15,000 crore as stated. Rs. 1436 crore have been allocated for 16 projects under the scheme in the large cities in Gujarat till date. As far as possible, we sanction projects for the poor in each of the States without any discrimination.

MD. SALIM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister's statement that,

[English]

"Land and colonization is a State subject", is not correct.

[Translation]

It is not correct to say that land is a state subject. A major portion of land in big cities generally lies in the hands of agencies of the Central Government such as railways, port, LIC, banks, etc., they are the biggest zamindars. The poor have not benefited by the recent rise in the price of land caused by the economic meltdown. Rather they have had to suffer due to it. The Government wishes to invest in massive housing today rather than provide loan subsidy since one lakh rupees are not sufficient to buy a house today. This would provide a push to the steel industry, cement industry, construction industry etc. Would you be ready to give a portion of land in the lands of the agencies of Central Government, including the land with the heavy industries? Thereafter, it would push the urban local bodies, the state governments. If the Union Government can do this, the others can do it too. Besides, during

this period of economic meltdown, the money that has been invested in houses that have no buyers and are merely instruments of investment during the sub prime crisis should have been invested in low cost housing which is the need of the hour.

[English]

Ninety eight per cent of housing shortage is in the EWS and LIG categories.

[Translation]

KUMARI SELJA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Chairman of the Standing Committee is well aware of this problem and it is quite true that our central agencies have a lot of land. Even so, state governments have more land, therefore, we want the state governments to make efforts at their end and the central government is prepared to extend all possible help to them. They should make available as much land as possible for construction of affordable housing for the poor. Our schemes are being run with this objective—be it the Jawahar Lal Nehru Mission or some other scheme. Some States have also experimented by granting cross-subsidies and giving increased FARs and FSIs. There are many formulae which would enable us to provide housing to the poor. The State Governments should try to understand this problem and find innovative ways to provide housing for the poor. The Government will assist in their efforts.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Members are aware, we are discussing slums but I would like to point out that the slums in rural areas are in a worse condition. The Union Government has started the Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission. The objective of this scheme is to develop slums and provide basic facilities such as sewers, drains, roads, electricity, toilets and safe drinking water. The original question pertains to Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai and Kolkata. However, Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission proposes to undertake development of slums in many cities and I would like to talk about Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh in this context. Despite best efforts of the municipal corporation the

slums in the city are in a bad state for want of assistance from the State Government. Funds are not being released for the Jawahar Lal Nehru Urban Development Scheme of the Union Government. Hence, development of slums in the city is not taking place. Would you identify such slums and prepare an action plan or hold discussions with the state Government in this regard?

KUMARI SELJA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform that we keep on holding talks with State Governments but Uttar Pradesh is a state from where the response is very slow. I would like to appeal to the hon'ble Member to talk to his State Government and get it to send us more projects so that we may try to resolve the problem of slums in Uttar Pradesh and it is able to develop like the other States. Uttar Pradesh should send us more projects. Uttar Pradesh is a bit slow in sending projects for the urban poor.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister, through you, whether these projects received from various States have the provisions of reservation for the urban and the rural poor? Generally, there are reservations for SC/ST, the handicapped and women. Do you have any such policy?

KUMARI SELJA: We have provided special concessions in this regard. All categories will be provided housing under the Jawahar Lal Nehru Mission because most of the poor reside in slums. However, the categories we are talking about are found in larger numbers in these slums. As a concession to them, the SC/ST/handicapped categories have to deposit only 10 per cent of cost initially against the 12 per cent to be deposited by other people. Besides this, a special feature of this programme is that ownership of the house is registered in the name of women. Joint ownership is given in rare cases, but mostly ownership is given in the name of women.

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not raising any question. I want to raise the point that the hon. Minister has used the term "malin basti" in the question list. I would like to say that this is an

undignified term that makes it seem as if people are living in dirty surroundings by choice. I request that the word 'malin' should not be used. These people are poor and hence forced to live in slums. The term 'malin' focuses on a particular aspect. Hence, would my request to substitute the term 'malin' be considered?

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, I would like to make it clear that the term 'malin bastis' has been used because they are not populated only by the poor. People of Mumbai can vouch for the fact that all the people living in slums are not poor but they are being deprived of basic amenities.

[English]

They are slums because they are not getting basic services; they are not getting proper housing. That is the reason why they are called slums.

[Translation]

We have to focus on improving the unsanitary conditions prevalent in jhuggi-jhopri clusters and slums. These people are poor, but why should they live in filthy surroundings. We have to give them a decent lifestyle which they deserve. Even if they are poor and forced to live in such places they should not be deprived of basic amenities. Everyone should try to improve their plight, hence the Government has focused on this aspect.

[English]

Irregularities in Satyam Computer Services Ltd.

+

*3. SHRI P.C. THOMAS:

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether irregularities in the accounts of Satyam Computer Services Ltd., its subsidiaries and in some other related companies have come to notice of the Government recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has constituted any inquiry to look into the matter;

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof so far; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to check such irregularities committed by companies and to protect the interests of the employees and investors?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government became aware of the possibility of irregularities in the accounts of Satyam Computer Services Ltd. on 7-1-2009 when Shri B. Ramalinga Raju, the then Chairman of Satyam, made a statement about the falsification of financial statements of Satyam for the last many years and tendered his resignation as Chairman. In his statement, Shri Raju, *inter alia*, declared that cash and bank balances of the company and its receivables were overstated, some of the liabilities under-stated/not reflected in the books of accounts, etc.

(c) and (d) The Government has ordered investigation into the affairs of the M/s Satyam Computer Services Limited under Sec. 235 of the Companies Act, 1956 by Inspectors drawn from the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) on 13-1-2009. Thereafter, on 19-1-2009, the Inspectors investigating the affairs of the Satyam were also empowered under Sec. 240(1A) of the Companies Act to obtain such documents/records from M/s Maytas Properties Limited and M/s Maytas Infra Limited as necessary for the purpose of investigation. The Government further gave sanction to the SFIO Inspectors under Sec. 240(1A) and 240(2)(b) of the Companies Act on 6-2-2009 empowering them to call for information, books and papers and to examine on oath from 356 other entities connected with Satyam Computer Services Ltd., including companies and other persons.

(e) Under the framework provided by the Companies Act, 1956 all companies are required to make statutory disclosures that reflect true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company. To facilitate making of such disclosures by companies and for stakeholders and regulatory agencies to view them, Government has set up an electronic registry with round the clock access through internet. Legal action is taken against such companies that do not comply with the requirement. In addition, the Act provides for appointment of independent, statutory auditors to audit the accounts and report to the shareholders. Such audited accounts are also displayed on the electronic registry for general viewing. While the reporting requirements are regulated under the Companies Act, 1956, the conduct of auditors is regulated under the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.

In addition, for listed companies, compliance with these statutory requirements is required to be certified by a company secretary in practice, who in turn is regulated under the Company Secretaries Act, 1980. The Act also provides powers to the Government to undertake inspection/investigation of companies. Subject to approvals by Company Law Board, the Government can also take action against mismanagement and oppression in companies by effecting changes in the management of the companies. The Government takes appropriate action under the Companies Act and other laws, as warranted, to deal with such incidents.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, my Hindi is not that good and so, I will put my question in English.

MR. SPEAKER: It is too late in this House; try next time, if you come back!

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: The question was with regard to the irregularities, if any, which the Government has found out, relating to the Satyam Computer Services Limited. It is a matter that is being looked down by the whole nation. If this company can do some embezzlement like this, which is reported, any other company can be found fault with. So, it is a very serious matter.

My question is with regard to the irregularities

found. I am also aware that the Chairman of the company had directly gone to the authorities and reported that he had done some such mistakes.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, put your question.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: When the Government came to know of the possibility of irregularities in the accounts of the Satyam Computer Services Limited—I am very sorry—what has been detected and what exactly has come out of the investigations. I am sure, the Ministry of Company Affairs is doing very great thing and some inquiries are already ordered, but here is a case where the Chairman himself goes and reports the case.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him answer; you may put your question only.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Here is a case where a lot of people had apprehended that they get support from the authorities including the State Government.

My question is, what are the irregularities that have been found. New persons who have been appointed are from the same company.

MR. SPEAKER: Sorry. The last part of his question is not allowed.

Mr. Minister, you may answer as to what are the irregularities found and what you are doing about it.

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: The concern of Shri Thomas is there—and there is no denial to that. There is a laid down procedure; the Board has to do its role; the auditors have to do their role; the Company has to do its role.

In the case of Satyam Computer Services Limited, it is an aberration only. This is not a general practice, as far as our corporate sector is concerned. Our corporate sector is mature enough; our IT sector enjoys the best reputation in the world. This is not a general practice. This must be understood clearly.

Different agencies have been looking into this issue. The Registrar of Companies has been looking into this issue; the SEBI has been looking into this issue.

All these investigating agencies have been working in a coordinated manner with the State Government, the State authorities. You would appreciate that unless and until we get a clear picture, it would not be in the interest of the investigations to reveal anything.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, there are complaints not only regarding Satyam but other companies also, which I have mentioned in the Question itself. There is one Company about which I have also reported. In Kerala, in my constituency, a promoter, with big politicians behind him with their full force, has formed a Company about thirteen years back. He has registered the Company saying that it is for rubber farmers and that he is going to manufacture a lot of tyres, including tyres for buses, planes, etc. For thirteen years, he has not manufactured even an erasing rubber, leave alone tyres. He has taken money from all the cooperative societies under the guise of the cooperative movement, which sponsors this Company. Its name is Palazy Tyre Company. It is in Kottayam District of Kerala
....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Why has no inquiry been made? ... (Interruptions) The State Government has already made a vigilance inquiry. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Is this a "related company"? This is not a "related company." I cannot allow anything. You have not given a prior notice. You have mentioned "other related companies."

... (Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, I would like to know whether there is any law or whether the arms of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs are strong enough to catch hold of such wrong doers. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Sorry. I do not know anything about this Company. But this is not the way to enlarge the scope of this Question.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, leave alone a particular company. Such wrong doers may register companies

and embezzle funds taken from the people, from the farmers, from the NRIs, etc. to the tune of hundreds of crores of rupees. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, sorry. I won't allow this.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, I would like to know whether an inquiry will be conducted on such companies, including the one which I have mentioned.
... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: "Related companies" means the companies related to Satyam. You just cannot go anywhere under the Sun. This is not the way to put a question.

... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Sorry, if you have any other question, you can put it.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, putting "Satyam" on the reverse, there is another related Company, which is an infrastructure Company, called "Maytas." It is "Satyam" put on the reverse. That Company is also involved in this embezzlement. The money invested by the people has been embezzled even without the consent of the Board of Directors. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has said that investigations are going on. I am sure steps will be taken.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Are our laws strong enough to catch hold of people who are involved in such embezzlement? ... (Interruptions) It is not an abrasion.

MR. SPEAKER: Enough, this is not the way to put a question.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, I seek your protection.
... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, I have to protect the Minister.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: It is not an abrasion. It is a deep cut and crores of people are involved.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing more will be recorded. Shri Thomas, you must know how to put a question.

(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Sir, the issue raised by Shri P.C. Thomas about a Company in his constituency is not related to this particular issue.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have rejected it already.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: He can always write to me and the Government is willing to look into the issue. But one thing should be clear. As far as "Maytas" is concerned, there are two Companies. One is Maytas Infrastructure and the other one is Maytas Properties. The initial investigation has revealed that certain inter-connection is there. Therefore, inquiry by the SFIO has been extended to these two Companies also. As soon as we get the information from the SFIO, further action would be taken.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the Government has said in its reply, it became aware of the irregularities on 07-01-2009. I find this reply unfortunate since actually the State Government and the Union Government had become aware of this scam much before the said date. The Satyam scam had come to light for the first time when the Ketan Parikh shares scam had been busted. Irregularities by the company had come to light at that time. But the hon. Minister is saying that he had become aware of it for the first time on the seventh of January and that too he is terming to be a 'speculation'. The second biggest scam had been perpetrated by a

company called India World. The scam was related to its liabilities and when it was not able to clear the liabilities, then Satyam scam came to light. The statement of the hon. Minister expressing his ignorance in the light of the said facts, and his saying that he is getting the information now merely demonstrates that he is trying to remain ignorant willfully. In view of the information that has been provided it is a matter of regret that the State Government was not aware of the...*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: That will not be mentioned.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: I am not revealing names. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are not mentioning names [English] but enough identification is here.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: "...when the topic of metro was raised again at that time contract for Metro was awarded by the then Chief Minister.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your question. Not much time is left.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: I regret that despite knowledge of all these things the State Government and the Union Government is saying that the matter has come to their knowledge just now. Would any protection be given to the shareholders and would they be assured that their shares would not be affected? I would like to know this. Kindly clarify the situation.

*Not recorded.

*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shareholders should be protected.

[Translation]

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: The issue raised by the hon. Member is quite appropriate. When Ketan Parekh scandal took place, the movement in shares of Satyam group was in lime light, NDA was in power at that time. The inspection was carried out in Satyam's affair on 12-09-2001 under Sec. 209 of Companies Act. Roc submitted its report on 19-04-2001. The Regional Director forwarded the said report on 30-04-2002. Your Government was in power when the report was cleared ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: You said that first time you learnt about it in 2009 ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: It is unfortunate that you are trying to give it a political colour. One cannot deny that Satyam scam is an unfortunate one. I do agree with you in this regard. But it should not be politicize. It won't be right to say that who were with the promoters of Satyam and with...* and you too won't like it. Who used to traveled in their aeroplane? Please do not ask me about it, it won't be appropriate.

Sir, the protection of interests of the share holders is a prime concern and the Government is informed and also alert about it. Every type of action required is being taken. Electronic System MCA-21 has been introduced. At present there are 8,90,000 companies in the country. Every year 4 crore documents are filed with the Roc. Humanly it is not possible to study such a large number of documents, therefore, electronic system has been introduced. It facilitates the study of these documents by Roc and various other government agencies and any violation of rules can be detected easily. I would like to say that if one has made up in mind, hardly anything can be done. But we have introduced a full proof system. I would reiterate that Satyam case is scandalous one. Our corporate sector is a responsible sector.

*Not recorded.

Several national and internal issues are involved in this case. If we will create a panic situation then it will affect around 175 multinational companies, four to five thousand other companies, few Governments and independent nations whose all pay and accounts records are maintained by the Satyam company. We have to save our corporate sector and the Government. The biggest issue is its 53,000 employees and three lakh shareholders. Besides, there are clients in the country and abroad. It was a question of corporate sector and our credibility. The biggest challenge before us was to keep the operations of Satyam going on and not let the working of Satyam get affected. I want to tell you that we have divided it into two parts—one of which is the working of Satyam. It is going on fine because customer satisfaction is our priority. The Board constituted for the purpose has been appreciated both in the country as well as all over the world. Your leaders have also appreciated it.

12.00 hrs.

They all are famous people and recognized in the country and in the world. Secondly, the investigation is going on and will keep going on and the Government will take strict action under the Law against the people found guilty.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I allow Shri Rupchand Pal to ask a brief supplementary.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will be very brief. Immediately after this exposure had come, the hon. Prime Minister had assured the nation that everything would be done to find out the offenders and appropriate punishment would be meted out and that would be done within three months time so that the nation would know the correct position. But we do find that a cover up operation is going on at the instance of important functionaries in the State Government and also the Central Government. This scamster is under protected custody. He enjoys five star luxury life. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: That does not relate to this Ministry. I am sorry.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Biomass Co-generation Power Projects

*4. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the present installed capacity of power projects based on biomass combustion and bagasse co-generation;

(b) whether the Government has prepared any action plan to achieve the target fixed for energy generation through biomass and bagasse for the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of biomass energy generation projects set up by the Government in each State during the years 2007-08 and 2008-2009 and the energy generation capacity of each project, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS

MUTTEMWAR): (a) to (d) A cumulative capacity of 1695 MW comprising of 681 MW of biomass combustion and 1014 MW of bagasse cogeneration projects has so far been installed in the country.

The target fixed for capacity addition from bio power was 1700 MW consisting of 500 MW, of biomass power projects and 1200 MW of bagasse cogeneration projects, during the 11th Five Year Plan period. The action plan to achieve the targets includes provision of capital subsidy for bio power projects, fiscal incentives such as accelerated depreciation, relief from taxes and duties, etc. States have announced tariff for purchase of electricity from biomass power and bagasse cogen projects. States are encouraged to attract investment to achieve potential in these areas.

Government do not set up bio power projects which are set up by private promoters and sugar mills availing the incentives mentioned above. Achievement during the 11th Plan period i.e. 2007-08 and 2008-09 (April, 2008—December, 2008) was 266 MW and 290 MW totaling to 556 MW against annual targets of 250 MW and 300 MW respectively. The installed capacity of a biomass power project varies between 6 to 10 MW depending upon the availability of biomass, whereas the installed surplus capacity of a bagasse cogeneration project in a sugar mill varies from 6 MW to 25 MW depending upon their cane crushing capacity. The State-wise information is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Capacity of Bio Power Projects installed (MW)			
		No. of Projects	2007-08 (MW)	No. of Projects	2008-09 (Apr-Dec.08) (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	33.00	1	9.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	5	33.00	1	9.80

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Karnataka	1	8.00	1	12.00
4.	Maharashtra	8	38.00	8	61.50
5.	Rajasthan	0	—	1	8.00
6.	Tamil Nadu	6	75.00	3	18.20
7.	Uttar Pradesh	4	79.00	10	172.00
Total		28.00	266.00	25	290.50

[Translation]

Setting Up of Thermal Power Plants

*5. SHRI GANESH SINGH:

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the actual power generation by the thermal power plants *vis-a-vis* their capacity of generating power in the country at present, plant-wise and State-wise;

(b) the reasons for the under-utilization of their capacity;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up more coal-based power plants in the country in near future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) The State-wise and plant-wise power generation by thermal power plants *vis-a-vis* their capacity in the country during April, 2008–January, 2009 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The utilization of the capacity of thermal generating units, expressed in terms of Plant Load Factor (PLF), depends on vintage of the unit, forced and planned outages, availability of required quantity and quality of fuel, etc.

(c) and (d) A capacity addition target of 78,700 MW has been set by the Planning Commission for the 11th Plan. Out of this, projects worth of 50,570 MW are coal based, including 22,600 MW in the Central Sector, 19,535 MW in the State Sector and 8,435 MW in the Private Sector.

Statement

State-wise and plant-wise generation from Thermal Power Plants during 2008-09 (April 08-Jan 09*)

2008-09 (April 08-Jan. 09)

Region/State	Type	Fuel	Station Name	Sector	Capacity (MW) as on 31-01-09	Actual Generation (MU)	PLF (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NR							
Delhi	Thermal	Coal	Badarpur	Central	705	4562.22	87.37
			I.P. Station	State	247.5	764.06	42.04
			Rajghat	State	135	734.75	74.11
		Gas	I.P. CCPP	State	270	1063.79	
			Pragati CCPP	State	330.4	2043.1	
	Thermal Total				1687.9	9167.92	
Delhi Total					1687.9	9167.92	
Haryana	Thermal	Coal	Faridabad Ext.	State	180	408.61	30.91
			Panipat	State	1360	7851.91	78.61
			Yamuna Nagar TP	State	600	2704.54	66.12
		Gas	Faridabad CCPP	Central	430	2015.73	
	Thermal Total				2570	12960.79	
Haryana Total					2570	12960.79	
Jammu and Kashmir	Thermal	Liquid fuel	Pampore GT (Liq.)	State	175	0.28	

Goa	Thermal	Liquid fuel	Goa GT (Liq.)	Pvt.	48	260.41	
	Thermal Total				48	260.41	
Goa Total					48	260.41	
Gujarat	Thermal	Coal	Gandhi Nagar	State	870	4859.19	76.05
			Sikka Rep.	State	240	1158.68	65.74
			Torr Power AEC	Pvt.	60	420.32	95.39
			Torr Power SAB.	Pvt.	330	2403.35	99.17
			Ukai	State	850	3956.23	63.38
			Wanakbori	State	1470	9100.24	84.3
		Lignite	Akrimota Lig	State	250	858.57	46.76
			Kutch Lig.	State	290	1097.25	69.49
			Surat Lig.	Pvt.	250	1400.36	
		Multi-fuel	Dhuvaran	State	220	1067.4	66.07
		Gas	Baroda CCPP	Pvt.	160	924.55	
			Dhuvaran CCPP	State	218.62	1008.76	
			Essar CCPP	Pvt.	515	1359.81	
			Gandhar CCPP	Central	648	3462.94	
			Gipcl. GT IMP	Pvt.	0	879.73	
			Hazira CCPP	State	156.1	810.29	
			Kawas CCPP	Central	644	2774.93	
			Peguthan CCPP	Pvt.	655	3239.73	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Sugen CCPP	Pvt.	0	0	
			Utran CCPP	State	144	704.16	
			Vatwa CCPP	Pvt.	100	590.52	
	Thermal Total				8070.72	42077.01	
Gujarat Total					8070.72	42077.01	
Madhya Pradesh	Thermal	Coal	Amar Kantak	State	50	71.97	17.51
			Amar Kantak Ext.	State	450	826.72	43.09
			Sanjay Gandhi	State	1340	6407.58	65.11
			Satpura	State	1142.5	6046.37	72.06
			Vindhyachal STPS	Central	3260	21947.37	91.67
	Thermal Total				6242.5	35300.01	
Madhya Pradesh Total					6242.5	35300.01	
Maharashtra	Thermal	Coal	Bhusawal	State	475	2514.5	72.08
			Chandrapur	State	2340	12364.36	71.95
			Dahanu	Pvt.	500	3681.53	100.26
			Khaparkheda II	State	840	5338.06	86.53
			Koradi	State	1040	4877.41	63.86
			Nasik	State	890	4539.36	70.24
			New Parli	State	250	834.42	45.45
			Paras Exp.	State	250	772.66	42.08
			Paras TPS	State	55	288.79	71.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Kondapalli CCPP	Pvt.	350	1897.01	
			Peddapuram CCPP	Pvt.	220	809.87	
			Vemagiri CCPP	Pvt.	370	362.11	
			Vijeswaran CCPP	State	272	1263.25	
		DG Set	LVS Power DG	Pvt.	36.8	0	
	Thermal Total				8854.7	52627.85	
	Andhra Pradesh Total				8854.7	52627.85	
	Karnataka	Coal	Bellary TPP	State	500	721.1	24.51
			Raichur	State	1470	8574.08	79.42
			Torangallu	Pvt.	260	1136.53	
		Liquid fuel	Tanir Bavi CCPP (Liq.)	Pvt.	220	511.84	
		DG Set	Belgaum DG	Pvt.	81.3	348.16	
			Bellary DG	Pvt.	25.2	97.44	
			Yelhanka (DG)	State	127.92	374.59	
	Thermal Total				2684.42	11763.74	
	Karnataka Total				2684.42	11763.74	
	Kerala	Liquid fuel	Cochin CCPP (Liq.)	Pvt.	174	642.6	
			R. Gandhi CCPP (Liq.)	Central	350	1580.09	
		DG Set	Bramhapuram DG	State	106.6	179.03	

Bihar Total					2380	7442	
Jharkhand	Thermal	Coal	Bokaro B	Central	630	2845.86	61.51
			Chandrapura	Central	750	2063.64	37.47
			Jojobera	Pvt.	360	1768.75	
			Patratu	State	840	829.56	13.45
			Tenughat	State	420	1734.91	56.25
		Liquid fuel	Maithon GT (Liq.)	Central	90	0.12	
	Thermal Total				3090	9242.84	
Jharkhand Total					3090	9242.84	
Orissa	Thermal	Coal	IB Valley	State	420	2625.58	85.12
			ICCL IMP	Pvt.	0	211.91	
			Nalco IMP	Pvt.	0	171.64	
			Talcher	Central	470	3083.54	89.33
			Talcher STPS	Central	3000	18200.52	82.61
	Thermal Total				3890	24293.19	
Orissa Total					3890	24293.19	
Sikkim	Thermal	DG Set	Gangtok DG	State	4	0.1	
			Ranipool DG	State	1	0	
	Thermal Total				5	0.1	
Sikkim Total					5	0.1	
West Bengal	Thermal	Coal	Bakreswar	State	840	4427.23	75
			Bandel	State	450	2064.97	62.48

Gas	DLF Assam GT	Pvt.	24.5	77.54	
	Kathalguri CCPP	Central	291	1511.85	
	Lakwa GT	State	120	544.36	61.77
	Namrup GT	State	73	301.78	56.29
	Namrup ST	State	24	96.34	54.66
	Namrup WHP	State	22	69.09	42.76
	Thermal Total		614.5	2600.96	
Assam Total			614.5	2600.96	
Manipur	Thermal	State	36	0	
	DG Set				
	Leimakhong DG	State	36	0	
Thermal Total			36	0	
Manipur Total			36	0	
Mizoram	Thermal	State	22.92	1.9	
	DG Set				
	Bairabi DG	State	22.92	1.9	
Thermal Total			22.92	1.9	
Mizoram Total			22.92	1.9	
Tripura	Thermal	Central	84	552.26	
	Gas				
	Agartala GT	Central	84	552.26	
	Baramura GT	State	37.5	141.42	
	Rokhia GT	State	90	370.29	
Thermal Total			211.5	1063.97	
Tripura Total			211.5	1063.97	
NER Total			894.92	3666.83	46.07
All India (Total)			93043.12	483705.351	75.78

*Provisional based on actual-cum assessment.

[English]

**Proposal of NCW on Harassment
of Women**

*6. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

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

(a) whether the National Commission for Women (NCW) has proposed that educational institutions be recognized as 'workplace' and brought under the ambit of the proposed Sexual Harassment at Workplace Bill;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) In the Draft of "The Protection of Women Against Sexual Harassment at Workplace Bill", 2008 submitted by the National Commission for Women (NCW), workplace has been defined as any Department, Organization, Undertaking, Establishment, Enterprise, Institution, Office, Branch or Unit which is established, owned, controlled or wholly or substantially financed by funds provided directly or indirectly by the appropriate Government or the local authority or a Government company or a Corporation or a Cooperative Society. Any private sector organization or a private venture, undertaking, enterprise, institution, establishment, society, unit or service provider carrying on commercial, professional, vocational, educational, industrial or financial activities including production, supply, sale, distribution or service is also defined as a workplace.

(c) The draft bill submitted by the National Commission for Women (NCW) is under consideration of the Government.

Family Courts

*7. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of family courts functioning at present in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of cases filed in these courts during the last three years;

(c) the number out of them disposed of and the number of cases still pending, State-wise;

(d) whether problems are being faced by States in disposing of cases registered in these courts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Complete information about the number of Family Courts functional, State-wise, as on date is not available centrally. Such information has been called for from the States and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

(b) and (c) Statements I, II and III based on the information furnished by the State Governments indicating the institution, disposal and pendency of cases in the Family Courts for the years 2005, 2006 and 2007 are enclosed.

(d) No such report has been received from the States.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in the Family Courts for the year 2005

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Opening balance	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Not recd.			

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Assam	Not recd.			
3.	Bihar	2986	1132	3049	11067
4.	Chhattisgarh	Not recd.			
5.	Gujarat	Not recd.			
6.	Jharkhand	4296	3164	3201	4297
7.	Karnataka	Not recd.			
8.	Kerala	Not recd.			
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Not recd.			
10.	Maharashtra	Not recd.			
11.	Manipur	910	569	621	858
12.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Orissa	5260	2354	2324	5290
14.	Punjab	Not recd.			
15.	Rajasthan	Not recd.			
16.	Sikkim	58	118	98	78
17.	Tamil Nadu	9881	11169	9157	11893
18.	Tripura	367	562	626	303
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Not recd.			
20.	Uttarakhand	Not recd.			
21.	West Bengal	Not recd.			
22.	Puducherry	708	503	695	516
Total		24466	19571	19771	34302

Statement-II***Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in the Family Courts for the year 2006***

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Opening balance	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Not recd.			
2.	Assam	Not recd.			
3.	Bihar	11067	12275	6701	16630
4.	Chhattisgarh	Not recd.			
5.	Gujarat	Not recd.			
6.	Jharkhand	4297	3408	2718	4985
7.	Karnataka	Not recd.			
8.	Kerala	Not recd.			
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Not recd.			
10.	Maharashtra	Not recd.			
11.	Manipur	858	594	683	769
12.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Orissa	5290	2375	2113	5552
14.	Punjab	Not recd.			
15.	Rajasthan	Not recd.			
16.	Sikkim	78	97	108	67
17.	Tamil Nadu	9881	11169	9157	11893
18.	Tripura	303	887	718	472
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Not recd.			
20.	Uttarakhand	4063	4023	3771	4315
21.	West Bengal	Not recd.			
22.	Puducherry	516	659	655	520
Total		36353	35487	26624	45203

Statement-III*Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in the Family Courts for the year 2007*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Opening balance	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Not recd.			
2.	Assam	Not recd.			
3.	Bihar	16630	9310	8591	17314
4.	Chhattisgarh	Not recd.			
5.	Gujarat	Not recd.			
6.	Jharkhand	4985	3321	3154	5076
7.	Karnataka	Not recd.			
8.	Kerala	Not recd.			
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Not recd.			
10.	Maharashtra	17705	15931	14829	18807
11.	Manipur	769	547	372	944
12.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Orissa	5552	2132	1641	6043
14.	Punjab	Not recd.			
15.	Rajasthan	Not recd.			
16.	Sikkim	67	92	97	62
17.	Tamil Nadu	9881	11169	9157	11893
18.	Tripura	472	1009	763	718
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Not recd.			
20.	Uttarakhand	4315	4433	4674	4074
21.	West Bengal	Not recd.			
22.	Puducherry	520	1093	1081	532
Total		60896	49037	44359	65463

[Translation]

Cost of Power Generation

*8. DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a wide gap between the cost of power generation and the selling price of power to the consumers in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to minimize the difference between per unit cost of power generation and its selling price to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) The cost of power generation varies between different generating stations depending mainly on the capital cost of the plant, type of the plant (thermal, hydro etc.), the plant's location, its capacity, its age, technology and fuel used etc. The cost of power generation for the year 2006-07 for different types of generating stations operating in different sectors (Central, State and Private) as compiled by the Central Electricity Authority in its "Monthly Review of Power Sector Performance" is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The power is distributed to consumers by distribution licensees who obtain the major share of their requirement from different generating stations, and to some extent from other sources such as trading licensees. The distribution licensee's selling price of power to different categories of consumers (such as agricultural, domestic, industrial) is determined by the concerned State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs), in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Electricity Act, 2003.

As the power generated at the generating stations has to use the transmission and distribution networks to reach the consumer premises, the selling price of power to the consumers (that is the tariff leviable by distribution licensees) determined by the SERCs includes the expenditure on account of elements such

as power purchase costs, employee cost, operation and maintenance costs, interest on loan and working capital, aggregate technical and commercial losses, depreciation, the level of cross-subsidies etc. Accordingly, there is a gap between the cost of generation and the consumer tariff in different States and across different categories of consumers. An illustrative list of the consumer tariff as available with the Central Electricity Authority for different categories of consumers in various States is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The gap between the cost of generation and the consumer tariffs is mainly on account of the high Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT and C) losses of the State Electricity Boards (SEBs)/Power Utilities and the level of cross-subsidies. The SEBs/Power Utilities are under the jurisdiction of their respective State Governments and Regulatory Commissions. However, the Central Government has taken the following major initiatives in this regard:

- (1) The Electricity Act, 2003 provides that the tariff will be regulated by the Electricity Regulatory Commissions on the basis of principles laid down in the Act which, *inter-alia*, include efficiency improvement and reduction of cross-subsidies.
- (2) Theft is one of the main reasons of high AT and C losses. Legal provisions in the Electricity Act, 2003 for dealing with theft of electricity have been further strengthened by the Electricity (Amendment) Act, 2007.
- (3) Emphasis is given on metering of feeders and supply to consumers for energy accounting and auditing for identifying the location of high losses so that corrective measures can be taken.
- (4) Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) has been sanctioned for the XI Plan as a Central Sector Scheme. The focus of the programme is on actual demonstrable performance in terms of sustained loss reduction.

Statement-I**COST OF GENERATION FOR THE YEAR 2006-07**

(As on 31-12-2008)

Name of the Utility/Power Station	Energy Source- Coal/Gas/Naptha/ LSHS/Diesel/Hydro	State where the unit is located	Installed capacity (MW)	Cost of Gene- ration/Unit (Paise/Kwh)
1	2	3	4	5
CENTRAL SECTOR				
BHAKRA BEAS MANAGEMENT BOARD				
Bhakra Complex (Bhakra Plant+Gang.+ Kotla P. House)	Hydro	Punjab/Himachal Pradesh	1480.30	13.50
Dehar Power House	Hydro		990.00	38.37
Pong Power Plant	Hydro		396.00	8.78
DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION				
Bokaro Thermal Power Station	Thermal-C	Jharkhand	630.00	194.00
Durgapur Thermal Power Station	Thermal-C	West Bengal	350.00	210.14
Chandrapura Thermal Power Station	Thermal-C	Jharkhand	750.00	174.11
Mejia Thermal Power Station	Thermal-C	West Bengal	840.00	199.45
Maithon Hydel Station	Hydro	Jharkhand	60.00	81.41
Panchet Hydel Station	Hydro	Jharkhand	80.00	81.92
Tilaiya Hydel Power Station	Hydro	Jharkhand	4.00	205.75
NATIONAL HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER COR. LTD.*				
Bairasial	Hydro	Himachal Pradesh	180.00	69.71
Salal I and II	Hydro	Jammu and Kashmir	690.00	27.05
Tanakpur	Hydro	Uttarakhand	94.20	96.77
Chamera-I	Hydro	Himachal Pradesh	540.00	59.06
Uri 1	Hydro	Jammu and Kashmir	480.00	62.94
Chamera-II	Hydro	Himachal Pradesh	300.00	148.77

1	2	3	4	5
Dhauligang	Hydro	Uttarakhand	280.00	119.07
Loktal	Hydro	Manipur	90.00	104.74
Rangir	Hydro	Sikkim	60.00	230.02
NATIONAL THERMAL CORPORATION LIMITED				
Singrauli (U 1-7)	Thermal-C	Uttar Pradesh	2000.00	118.00
Korba (U 1-6)	Thermal-C	Chhattisgarh	2100.00	96.00
Ramagundam (U 1-7)	Thermal-C	Andhra Pradesh	2600.00	144.00
Farakka (U 1-5)	Thermal-C	West Bengal	1600.00	167.00
Vindhyachal (U 1-9)	Thermal-C	Madhya Pradesh	2760.00	144.00
Rihand (U 1-4)	Thermal-C	Uttar Pradesh	2000.00	148.00
FGUTPS Unchahar (U 1-5)	Thermal-C	Uttar Pradesh	1050.00	184.00
NCTPS-Dadri Coal (U 1-4)	Thermal-C	Uttar Pradesh	840.00	225.00
Kahalgaoon (U 1-4)	Thermal-C	Bihar	840.00	194.00
Talcher (U 1-6)	Thermal-C	Orissa	3000.00	122.00
Talcher TPS (U 1-6)	Thermal-C	Orissa	460.00	181.00
Tanda (U 1-4)	Thermal-C	Uttar Pradesh	440.00	148.00
Simhadri (U 1-2)	Thermal-C	Andhra Pradesh	1000.00	161.00
Anta (U 1-3) and ST-I	Thermal-G	Rajasthan	419.00	230.00
Auraiya (U 1-4), ST-I and ST-2	Thermal-G	Uttar Pradesh	663.00	278.00
Dadri (U 1-4), ST-I and ST-2	Thermal-G	Uttar Pradesh	830.00	288.00
Kawas (U 1-B, I-A, II-B, II-A, ST-I and ST-2)	Thermal-G	Gujarat	656.00	554.00
Gandhar (U 1-3), ST	Thermal-G	Gujarat	657.00	268.00
Rajiv Gandhi (Kayamkulam) (U 1-2), ST	Thermal-N	Kerala	360.00	760.00
Faridabad (U 1-4), ST	Thermal-G	Haryana	432.00	225.00
Badarpur (U 1-4)	Thermal-C	Delhi	705.00	265.00
NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION LTD.				
Thermal Station I	Thermal-LIG	Tamil Nadu	600.00	153.31

1	2	3	4	5
Thermal Station I Expansion	Thermal-LIG	Tamil Nadu	420.00	139.26
Thermal Station II Stage I	Thermal-LIG	Tamil Nadu	630.00	142.77
Thermal Station II Stage II	Thermal-LIG	Tamil Nadu	840.00	137.07
NORTH EASTERN ELECTRIC POWER COR. LTD.				
Kopili Hydro Electric Project	Hydro	Assam	275.00	65.70
Doyang Hydro Electric Project (DHEP)	Hydro	Nagaland	75.00	260.20
Ranganadi Hydro Electric Project (RHEP)	Hydro	Arunachal Pradesh	405.00	121.29
Assam Gas Based Power Project (AGBPP)	Thermal-G	Assam	291.00	181.92
Agartala Gas Generation Power Project	Thermal-G	Triupura	84.00	166.95
SATLUJ JAL VIDYUT NIGAM LTD.				
Nathpa Jhakri Hydro Power Station	Hydro	Himachal Pradesh	1500.00	109.00
TEHRI HYDRO DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION				
Tehri St.-I	Hydro	Uttarakhand	1000.00	350.54
NARMADA HYDROELECTRIC DEV. COR. LTD.				
Indira Sagar Project	Hydro	Madhya Pradesh	1000	88.44
NUCLEAR POWER CORP. OF INDIA				
TAPS 1 to 4	Nuclear	Maharashtra	1400.00	192.00
Rajasthan (Unit-2, 3 and 4)	Nuclear	Rajasthan	640.00	177.00
Madras (unit-1 and 2)	Nuclear	Tamil Nadu	440.00	139.00
Narora (Unit-1 and 2)	Nuclear	Uttar Pradesh	440.00	178.00
Kakrapar (Unit-1 and 2)	Nuclear	Gujarat	440.00	145.00
Kaiga (Unit-1 and 2)	Nuclear	Karnataka	440.00	208.00
NORTHERN REGION				
HARYANA POWER GEN. CORP. LTD.				
Panipat Thermal Power Station (4x110)	Thermal-C	Haryana	440.00	286.12
Panipat Thermal Power Station (1x210)	Thermal-C	Haryana	420.00	257.90
Panipat Thermal Power Station (2x2.50)	Thermal-C	Haryana	500.00	247.30

1	2	3	4	5
Faridabad Thermal Power Station	Thermal-C	Haryana	165.00	482.64
Western Yamuna Canal, H.E. Hydrel Project	Hydro	Haryana	62.40	99.86
Kakroi Hydrel Project	Hydro-MIC	Haryana	0.30	2836.15
HIMACHAL PRADESH STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD				
Giri Power House	Hydro	Himachal Pradesh	60.00	47.00
Andhra Power House	Hydro	Himachal Pradesh	16.95	75.00
Gumnia Power House	Hydro	Himachal Pradesh	3.00	222.00
Bhaba/Sanja Power House	Hydro	Himachal Pradesh	120.00	32.00
Nogil Power House	Hydro	Himachal Pradesh	2.25	159.00
Ghanvi Power House	Hydro	Himachal Pradesh	22.50	215.00
Bassi Power House	Hydro	Himachal Pradesh	60.00	26.00
Binwa Power House	Hydro	Himachal Pradesh	6.00	105.00
Gaj Power House	Hydro	Himachal Pradesh	10.50	111.00
Baner Power House	Hydro	Himachal Pradesh	12.00	108.00
Chaba Power House	Hydro	Himachal Pradesh	1.38	123.00
Rukti Power House	Hydro	Himachal Pradesh	1.50	460.00
Rongtong Power House	Hydro	Himachal Pradesh	2.00	563.00
Chaba Power House	Hydro	Himachal Pradesh	0.30	298.00
Sal-II Power House	Hydro	Himachal Pradesh	2.00	203.00
Killar Power House	Hydro	Himachal Pradesh	0.30	420.00
Holi Power House	Hydro	Himachal Pradesh	3.00	136.00
Thirot Power House	Hydro	Himachal Pradesh	4.50	326.00
Khauri Power House	Hydro	Himachal Pradesh	18.00	1148.00
Larji Power House	Hydro	Himachal Pradesh	126.00	468.00
INDRAPRASTHA POWER GEN. CO. LTD.				
Rajghat Power House	Thermal-C	Delhi	135.00	308.48

1	2	3	4	5
Indraprastha Power Station	Thermal-C	Delhi	247.50	362.48
I.P. Gas Turbine Power Station	Thermal-G	Delhi	282.00	229.22
PRAGATI POWER CORP. LTD.				
Pragati Power Station	Thermal-NG	Delhi	330.00	105.65
PUNJAB STATE ELECTRICTIY BOARD				
G.N.D.T.P. Bhatinda	Thermal-C	Punjab	440.00	252.60
G.G.S.S.T.P. Ropar	Thermal-C	Punjab	1260.00	202.98
G.H.T.P. Lehra Mohabat	Thermal-C	Punjab	420.00	228.30
Shan Hydro Electric Project (UHL)	Hydro	Himachal Pradesh	110.00	25.87
U.B.D.C. Pathankot	Hydro	Punjab	91.35	64.18
Anandpur Sahib	Hydro	Punjab	134.00	46.60
Mukerian Hydel	Hydro	Punjab	207.00	43.86
Micro Hydel (Nidampur+Dodhar+Thuhi+Rohti)	Hydro	Punjab	4.90	234.16
Ranjit Sagar Dam (R.S.D.)	Hydro	Punjab	600.00	311.33
L. Bank and R. Bank	Hydro	Punjab	684.0	13.34
Beas and Extn.	Hydro	Himachal Pradesh	573.00	45.34
RAJASTHAN RAJYA VIDYUT PRASA. N. LTD.				
Rana Pratap Sagar Power Station	Hydro	Rajasthan	172.00	102.00
Jawahar Sagar Power Station	Hydro	Rajasthan	99.00	109.00
RAJASTHAN RAJYA VIDYUT UTPADAN N. LTD.				
Kota Supper Thermal Power Station	Thermal-C	Rajasthan	1045.00	184.60
Suratgarh Supper Thermal Power Station	Thermal-C	Rajasthan	1250.00	235.75
Ramgarh Gas Thermal Power Station	Thermal-G	Rajasthan	110.50	337.18
Mahi Hydel Power Station	Hydro	Rajasthan	140.00	48.43
Mini Micro Hydel Power Station	Hydro	Rajasthan	23.85	257.27
UTTARAKHAND JAL VIDYUT NIGAM LIMITED				
Chibro	Hydro	Uttarakhand	240.00	24.52

1	2	3	4	5
Ramganga	Hydro	Uttarakhand	198.00	60.39
Chilla	Hydro	Uttarakhand	144.00	19.32
Khodri	Hydro	Uttarakhand	120.00	24.54
Tiloth	Hydro	Uttarakhand	90.00	26.61
Dhalipur	Hydro	Uttarakhand	51.00	27.52
Khatima	Hydro	Uttarakhand	41.40	28.42
Dhakrani	Hydro	Uttarakhand	33.75	36.31
Kulhal	Hydro	Uttarakhand	30.00	26.84
UTTAR PRADESH JAL VIDYUT NIGAM LIMITED				
Fipri	Hydro	Uttar Pradesh	300.00	27.32
Obra	Hydro	Uttar Pradesh	99.00	24.69
Matatila/Sheetla	Hydro	Uttar Pradesh	30.00	20.43
Muzaffar Nagar	Hydro	Uttar Pradesh	15.50	89.32
Khara/E/C	Hydro	Uttar Pradesh	78.00	89.74
UTTAR PRADESH R.V.U.N. LTD.				
Anpara A (Unit 1-3)	Thermal-C	Uttar Pradesh	630.00	133.22
Anpara B (Unit 1-2)	Thermal-C	Uttar Pradesh	1000.00	149.23
Obra A (Unit-5) and (Unit 6-8)	Thermal-C	Uttar Pradesh	550.00	329.67
Obra B (Unit 9-13)	Thermal-C	Uttar Pradesh	1000.00	191.64
Panki (Unit 3-4)	Thermal-C	Uttar Pradesh	220.00	330.64
Harduaganj B and C (Unit 1-4) and (Unit 5-7)	Thermal-C	Uttar Pradesh	440.00	423.49
Paricha (Unit 1-2)	Thermal-C	Uttar Pradesh	220.00	318.31
WESTERN REGION				
CHHATTISGARH STATE ELEC. BOARD				
Korba-East	Thermal-C	Chhattisgarh	440.00	94.84
Korba-West	Thermal-C	Chhattisgarh	840.00	87.28

1	2	3	4	5
HEP Machadoli Bango	Hydro	Chhattisgarh	120.00	39.35
HEP-Gangrel	Hydro	Chhattisgarh	10.00	61.81
HEP Sikasar	Hydro	Chhattisgarh	70.00	61.05
Mini Hydrel	Hydro	Chhattisgarh	0.85	—
GUJARAT STATE ELECTRICITY CORP. LTD.				
Ukai TPS (Unit 1-3)	Thermal-C	Gujarat	850.00	184.00
Gandhinagar TPS (Unit 1-4)	Thermal-C	Gujarat	660.00	259.00
Gandhinagar 5	Thermal-C	Gujarat	210.00	200.00
Wanakbori TPS (Unit 1-6)	Thermal-C	Gujarat	1260.00	193.00
Wanakhori 7	Thermal-C	Gujarat	210.00	181.00
Sikka TPS (Unit 1-2)	Thermal-C	Gujarat	240.00	255.00
Kutch Lignite TPS (Unit 1-3)	Thermal-C	Gujarat	215.00	216.00
Dhuvaran (Unit 1-6)	Thermal-C	Gujarat	534.00	390.00
Dhuvaran	Thermal-G	Gujarat	107.00	506.00
Utran GBPS (GT-I to 3 and STG)	Thermal-G	Gujarat	135.00	228.00
Ukai Hydro (Unit-1-4) and Ukai Hydro-LBC	Hydro	Gujarat	305.00	16.00
Kadana (Unit 1-4) and Panam Hydro (Unit 1-2)	Hydro	Gujarat	242.00	87.00
M.P.P.G.C.L. JABALPUR				
Amar Kantak TPH (PH I and II)	Thermal-C	Madhya Pradesh	290.00	159.17
Satpura TPH Sami (PH I, II and III)	Thermal-C	Madhya Pradesh	1142.50	165.18
Sanjay Gandhi TPH Birsinghpur (PH 1 and II)	Thermal-C	Madhya Pradesh	840.00	164.02
Rani Avanti Bai HPS Bargi	Hydro	Madhya Pradesh	90.00	18.87
Pench HPS	Hydro	Madhya Pradesh	160.00	27.05
Gandhi Sagar	Hydro	Madhya Pradesh	115.00	25.13
Tons (Tons+Ban Sagar II+Bansagar III)	Hydro	Madhya Pradesh	405.00	68.49
Rajghat	Hydro	Madhya Pradesh	45.00	106.79

1	2	3	4	5
Sanjay Gandhi HPS, Birsinghpur	Hydro	Madhya Pradesh	20.00	98.07
Madhikhera	Hydro	Madhya Pradesh	40.00	0.00
Jhinna HPS, Jhinna	Hydro	Madhya Pradesh	20.00	183.93
MAHARASHTRA STATE POWER GEN. CO. LTD.				
Chandrapur	Thermal-C	Maharashtra	2340.00	144.00
Koradi	Thermal-C	Maharashtra	1100.00	163.00
Khaparkheda	Thermal-C	Maharashtra	840.00	147.00
Bhusawal	Thermal-C	Maharashtra	482.50	198.00
Nasik	Thermal-C	Maharashtra	910.00	198.00
Parli	Thermal-C	Maharashtra	690.00	195.00
Paras	Thermal-C	Maharashtra	62.50	210.00
Uran GT	Thermal-G	Maharashtra	672.00	102.00
Koyna	Hydro	Maharashtra	1960.00	26.00
SARDAR SAROVAR NARMADA NIGAM LTD.				
Sardar Sarovar Project	Hydro	Gujarat	1450.00	163.05
SOUTHERN REGION				
ANDHRA PRADESH GAS POWER CORP. LTD.				
Gas Turbo Power Station Stage-I	Thermal-G	Andhra Pradesh	100.00	133.00
Gas Turbo Power Station Stage-II	Thermal-G	Andhra Pradesh	172.00	152.00
ANDHRA PRADESH POWER GEN. CORP. LTD.**				
Total (A.P. Power Gen. Corp. Ltd.)	TH and HY	Andhra Pradesh	6980.26	137.77
KARNATAKA POWER CORPO. LTD.				
Sharavathy (U 1-10)	Hydro	Karnataka	891.00	13.15
Linganamakki (U 1-2)	Hydro	Karnataka	55.00	101.19
Bhadra (U 1-5)	Hydro	Karnataka	39.20	101.56
Nagihari (U 1-6)	Hydro	Karnataka	855.00	27.32

1	2	3	4	5
Supa (U 1-2)	Hydro	Karnataka	100.00	27.32
Ghataprabha (U 1-2)	Hydro	Karnataka	32.00	64.73
Varahi (U 1-2)	Hydro	Karnataka	230.00	60.12
Mani Dam Power House (U 1-2)	Hydro	Karnataka	9.00	60.12
Kalmala	Hydro	Karnataka	0.40	221.44
Sirwar	Hydro	Karnataka	1.00	221.44
Ganekal	Hydro	Karnataka	0.35	221.44
Mallapur (U 1-2)	Hydro	Karnataka	9.00	221.44
Kampadgudda Wind Farm	Hydro	Karnataka	4.55	215.09
Kedra (U 1-3)	Hydro	Karnataka	150.00	122.08
Kodasalli (U 1-3)	Hydro	Karnataka	120.00	93.08
BRBC Power House (Installed Capacity included in Bhadra)	Hydro	Karnataka		93.28
Gerusoppa Power House (U 1-4)	Hydro	Karnataka	240.00	113.07
Almatti Dam Power House (U 1-6)	Hydro	Karnataka	290.00	90.42
MGHE Jogfalls (U 1-8)	Hydro	Karnataka	120.00	35.33
Sivasamundram (U 1-10)	Hydro	Karnataka	42.00	46.43
Munirabad (U 1-3)	Hydro	Karnataka	17.20	32.01
Shimshapura (U 1-2)	Hydro	Karnataka	17.00	46.43
Raichur T.P.S. Stage-I and II (U 1-7)	Thermal-C	Karnataka	1470.00	214.83
D.G. Plant Yelahanka (U 1-6)	Thermal-DG	Karnataka	127.92	696.43
KERALA STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD	TH+HY	Kerala	2071.23	336.00
PUDUCHERRY POWER CORPORATION LTD.				
Karalkal Combined Cycle Gas Power Plant	Thermal-G	Puducherry	32.50	185.00
TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD				
Ennore	Thermal-C	Tamil Nadu	450.00	380.16
Mettur	Thermal-C	Tamil Nadu	840.00	186.67

1	2	3	4	5
Tuticorin	Thermal-C	Tamil Nadu	1050.00	207.90
North Chennai	Thermal-C	Tamil Nadu	630.00	219.81
Basin Bridge	Thermal-N	Tamil Nadu	120.00	2541.08
Kovilkalappal	Thermal-G	Tamil Nadu	107.88	162.60
Valuthur	Thermal-G	Tamil Nadu	95.00	194.21
Kuttalam	Thermal-C	Tamil Nadu	101.00	250.87
Wind	Wind	Tamil Nadu	19.36	1163.39
Pykara	Hydro	Tamil Nadu	69.95	46.00
Pykara Micro	Hydro	Tamil Nadu	2.00	64.27
Moyar	Hydro	Tamil Nadu	36.00	15.61
Maravakandy	Hydro	Tamil Nadu	0.75	166.18
Kundah I	Hydro	Tamil Nadu	60.00	19.72
Kundah II	Hydro	Tamil Nadu	175.00	17.44
Kundah III	Hydro	Tamil Nadu	180.00	28.95
Kundah IV	Hydro	Tamil Nadu	100.00	38.89
Kundah V	Hydro	Tamil Nadu	40.00	52.40
Parson Valley	Hydro	Tamil Nadu	30.00	391.25
Mettur Dam	Hydro	Tamil Nadu	40.00	65.94
Mettur Tunnel	Hydro	Tamil Nadu	200.00	3.16
Barriage I to IV	Hydro	Tamil Nadu	120.00	73.12
Bavani Sagar RBC	Hydro	Tamil Nadu	8.00	149.37
Lower Bhavani Sagar	Hydro	Tamil Nadu	8.00	159.63
Poonachi Micro	Hydro	Tamil Nadu	1.00	503.81
Sathanoor	Hydro	Tamil Nadu	7.50	1144.05
Mukurthy	Hydro	Tamil Nadu	0.70	90.84
Thirumuthy Dam	Hydro	Tamil Nadu	1.95	844.12

1	2	3	4	5
Periyar	Hydro	Tamil Nadu	140.00	32.14
Vaigai	Hydro	Tamil Nadu	6.00	45.49
Suruliyar	Hydro	Tamil Nadu	35.00	64.59
Papanasam	Hydro	Tamil Nadu	28.00	35.77
Servalar	Hydro	Tamil Nadu	2000	88.53
Sarkarpathy	Hydro	Tamil Nadu	30.00	8.97
Aliyar	Hydro	Tamil Nadu	60.00	18.64
Kadamparai	Hydro	Tamil Nadu	400.00	5662.98
Sholayar I	Hydro	Tamil Nadu	70.00	6.30
Sholayar II	Hydro	Tamil Nadu	25.00	16.59
Kodayar I	Hydro	Tamil Nadu	60.00	36.65
Kodayar II	Hydro	Tamil Nadu	40.00	52.61
Lower Aliyar	Hydro	Tamil Nadu	2.50	755.01
Pykara Ultimate	Hydro	Tamil Nadu	150.00	215.84
Bhavani Kattalai	Hydro	Tamil Nadu	30.00	5.06
EASTERN REGION				
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION				
Electricity Deptt. Port Blair	Thermal-DG	Andaman and Nicobar	20.00	823.00
BIHAR STATE HYDROELECTRIC POWER COR.				
Sone Western Link Canal H.E. Project, Dehri-On-Sone	Hydro	Bihar	6.60	253.00
Sone Eastern Link Canal H.E. Project, Barun (Aurangabad)	Hydro	Bihar	3.30	253.00
Eastern Gandak Canal H.E. Project, Valmikinagar	Hydro	Bihar	15.00	307.00
Kosi Hydel Power Station Katalya, Birpur (Supaul)	Hydro	Bihar	19.20	52.00

1	2	3	4	5
GOVERNMENT OF SIKKIM, ENERGY AND POWER DEPTT.				
L.L.H.P. (Lower Lagyap)	Hydro	Sikkim	12.00	111.54
Rimbi-I	Hydro	Sikkim	0.60	1063.89
Rongnichu-II	Hydro	Sikkim	2.50	570.98
Meyong	Hydro	Sikkim	4.00	87.73
Kalez	Hydro	Sikkim	2.00	242.31
D.P.H. (Gangtok DG)	Thermal DG	Sikkim	4.00	2810.91
ORISSA HYDRO POWER CORP. LTD.				
Hirakud Power System	Hydro	Orissa	347.50	75.50
Rengali H.E. Project	Hydro	Orissa	250.00	47.48
Upper Indravati H.E. Project	Hydro	Orissa	600.00	36.11
Upper Kolab H.E. Project	Hydro	Orissa	320.00	26.86
Balimela H.E. Project	Hydro	Orissa	360.00	21.05
ORISSA POWER GENERATION CORP. LTD.				
1b Thermal Power Station, Banarpali	Thermal-C	Orissa	420.00	90.02
DURGAPUR PROJECTS LIMITED				
Durgapur Projects Power Station	Thermal-C	West Bengal	401.00	195.00
WEST BENGAL POWER DEVLOP. CORP. LTD.				
Kolaghat Thermal Power Station (U 1-6)	Thermal-C	West Bengal	1260.00	168.49
Bakreswar Thermal Power Station (U 1-3)	Thermal-C	West Bengal	630.00	172.66
Bandel Thermal Power Station (U 1-5)	Thermal-C	West Bengal	450.00	221.92
Santalidih Thermal Power Station (U 1-4)	Thermal-C	West Bengal	480.00	208.97
WEST BENGAL STATE ELEC. DIS. COM. LTD.				
Jaldhaka HEP	Hydro	West Bengal	35.00	91.53
Ramam HEP	Hydro	West Bengal	51.00	87.31
Teesta Canal Falls	Hydro	West Bengal	67.50	1736.78
Other Hydro	Hydro	West Bengal	14.20	403.17

1	2	3	4	5
Rudranagar	Thermal-DG	West Bengal	0.50	1235.29
NORTH EASTERN REGION				
Arunachal Pradesh**	Hydro	Arunachal Pradesh	34.24	118.88
ASSAM POWER GEN. CORPORATION LTD.				
Namrup T.P.S	Thermal-G	Assam	119.50	109.82
Lakwa T.P.S.	Thermal-G	Assam	120.00	139.23
MEGHALAYA STATE ELEC. BOARD**				
MeSEB Hydel Power Station	Hydro	Meghalaya	185.20	132.40
NAGALAND DEPTT. OF POWER				
D.G. Set Kma (As Standby)	Thermal-DG	Nagaland	0.70	592.00
Likimro HEP	Hydro	Nagaland	24.00	212.00
Dzuza MHP	Hydro	Nagaland	1.50	198.00
Duilumroi-I	Hydro	Nagaland	0.54	211.00
Duilumroi-II	Hydro	Nagaland	0.20	211.00
Telangao MHP	Hydro	Nagaland	0.60	215.00
TRIPURA STATE ELECTRICITY CORPORATION LTD.				
Rohit Gas Thermal Project	Thermal-G	Tripura	74.00	178.89
Baramura Gas Thermal Project	Thermal-G	Tripura	21.00	135.87
Gumti Hydel Project	Hydro	Tripura	15.00	30.22
PRIVATE				
DLF POWER LIMITED				
Adamtilla	Thermal-G	Assam	9.00	288.09
Banskandi	Thermal-G	Assam	15.50	207.20
Rajrappa	Thermal-C	Jharkhand	11.00	391.32
Gidi	Thermal-C	Jharkhand	11.00	413.75
Madhuband	Thermal-C	Jharkhand	11.00	779.79
ESSAR POWER LIMITED, HAZIRA				

1	2	3	4	5
Essar Power Limited, Hazira	Thermal-G	Gujarat	515.00	217.00
GMR ENERGY LIMITED				
GMR Energy Ltd.	Thermal-DG	Karnataka	220.00	819.00
GMR POWER CORPORATION PVT. LTD.				
GMR Power Corporation Limited	Thermal-L	Tamil Nadu	200.00	626.00
GUJARAT INDUSTRIES POWER COM. LTD.				
145 MW Power Plant (Station-I)	Thermal-G	Gujarat	145.00	136.00
160 MW Power Plant (Station-II)	Thermal-G	Gujarat	160.00	222.00
Surat Lignite Power Plant (SLPP)	Thermal-LIG	Gujarat	250.00	187.00
GUJARAT PAGUTHAN ENERGY COR. PVT. LTD.				
Paguthan CCPP	Thermal-G	Gujarat	654.73	218.69
GVK INDUSTRIES LIMITED				
Jegurupadu Combined Cycle Power Plant	Thermal-G	Andhra Pradesh	216.82	201.00
HINDALCO INDUSTRIES LIMITED				
Hirakud Power	Thermal-C	Orissa	267.50	89.50
HINDALCO INDUSTRIES LIMITED				
Renusagar Power Division (Captive Power Plant)	Thermal-C	Uttar Pradesh	741.70	138.08
JAIPRAKASH HYDRO POWER LIMITED				
Vishnuprayag HEP	Hydro	Uttarakhand	400.00	143.00
JAIPRAKASH POWER VENTURES LIMITED				
Baspa II HEP	Hydro	Himachal Pradesh	300.00	161.00
JSW ENERGY LTD. (JINDAL THERMAL POWER. CO. LTD.)				
JSWEL (Coal and furnace gas)	Thermal-C	Karnataka	260.00	232.00
MADURAI POWER COR. PVT. LTD. (Balaji)				
Madurai Power Corporation Pvt. Ltd.	Thermal-DG	Tamil Nadu	105.00	632.00

1	2	3	4	5
MALANA POWER COMPANY LTD.				
Malana HEP	Hydro	Himachal Pradesh	86.00	141.54
RELIANCE ENERGY LTD.				
Dahanu Thermal Power Station (DTPS)	Thermal-C	Maharashtra	500.00	196.00
REL-Goa	Thermal-N	Goa	48.00	736.00
RELIANCE ENERGY LTD.				
Samalkot Power Station	Thermal-G	Andhra Pradesh	220.00	939.77
SAMALPATTI POWER COMPANY PVT. LTD.				
Samalpatti Power Company Pvt. Ltd.	Thermal-DG	Tamil Nadu	105.65	695.43
TATA POWER COMPANY LIMITED				
Thermal Power Station Trmbay Gen. Str. Chembur	Thermal-C	Maharashtra	1330.00	273.00
Jojobera Power Plant, Jamshedpur	Thermal-C	Jharkhand	427.50	80.00
DG Based Power Plant, Belgaum	Thermal-DG	Karnataka	81.30	505.00
TORRENT POWER LTD.				
Sabarmati Power House	Thermal-C	Gujarat	400.00	
CCPP-Vetwa	Thermal-G	Gujarat	100.00	
Total (Torrent Power Ltd.)			500.00	237.00

Note— 1. C : Coal, CA: Captive, DG: Diesel Generator, G: Gas, L: LSHS, LIG: Lignite, MIC: Micro, N: Nathpa and NG: Natural Gas.

2. *NTPC have not furnished the cost of generation, hence tariff for Sale of Power from NTPC stations is given.

3. **Project-wise break not given by the concerned Authorities.

Statement-II
Central Electricity Authority
Financial Studies and Assistance Division
Estimated Average Rates of Electricity (Updated upto 01-06-2008)

Sl. No.	Name of Utility	Tariff effective from	(Rates in Paise/KWh)							
			Domestic 1 KW (100 KWh/ Month)	Domestic 4 KW (400 KWh/ Month)	Domestic 1000 W (1000 KWh/ Month)	Commercial 20 W (300 KWh/ Month)	Commercial 100 W (15000 KWh/ Month)	Commercial 30 KW (4500 KWh/ Month)	Commercial 50 KW (7500 KWh/ Month)	Agriculture 2 HP (400 KWh/ Month)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	01-04-2007	238.50	396.63	492.25	599.33	624.67	628.73	629.73	29.38
2.	Assam	04-08-2006	310.00	411.50	445.00	528.33	528.33	536.31	536.31	240.00
3.	Bihar	01-11-2006	233.20 U	294.05	362.52	515.87 U	503.85	500.09	499.33	51.50 RS
			76.32 R			51.94 R				61.50 US
4.	Chhattisgarh	01-10-2006	189.10	238.50	334.58	436.41	519.17	519.37	519.41	32.50
5.	Gujarat	01-04-2007	348.00 U	462.00 U	526.80 U	564.58	595.42	590.14	589.08	55.00
			264.00 R	368.50 R	427.90 R					
6.	Haryana	01-11-2006	356.20	410.05	450.82	468.00	468.00	468.00	468.00	17.50
7.	Himachal Pradesh	01-04-2007	216.00	263.50	283.00	450.67	437.33	448.44	447.56	208.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	01-04-2007	129.50	188.88	214.75	222.00	262.00	268.67	270.00	49.50
9.	Jharkhand	01-01-2004	163.00 U	183.00	182.00	438.67	438.67	438.67	438.67	28.75
			74.00 R							

10. Karnataka	01-11-2006	292.43 D	418.30 D	482.32 D	637.88 D	651.18 D	653.39 D	653.84	45.00 D
		292.43 E	413.05 E	473.92 E	618.63 E	630.53 E	632.51 E	632.91 E	110.00 H
		260.93 F	381.55 F	442.42 F	609.87 F	623.18 F	625.39 F	625.83 F	
11. Kerala	01-04-2006	187.00	398.89	517.61	727.84	889.90	962.74	969.98	74.80
12. Madhya Pradesh	16-04-2007	347.44 U	442.25 U	463.18 U	615.86	617.31	617.55	617.60	188.65
		341.74 R	430.38 R	451.05 R					
13. Maharashtra	01-05-2007	270.36	422.57	560.09	533.98	599.14	646.83	650.81	90.00 I
									75.00 J
14. Meghalaya	01-10-2004	180.00	246.25	275.50	409.33	446.67	452.89	454.13	116.00
15. Orissa	01-04-2007	135.20	247.00	286.00	384.80	443.04	452.75	454.69	102.00
16. Punjab	01-04-2006	247.10	374.10	408.80	469.30	469.30	469.30	469.30	0.00
17. Rajasthan	01-01-2005	417.50 U	396.88 U	392.75 U	556.67	554.00	555.78	556.13	78.75
		390.25 R	363.81 R	358.53 R					
18. Tamil Nadu	01-04-2007	120.00	216.25	269.50	602.00	607.60	608.53	608.72	0.00
19. Uttar Pradesh	10-05-2007	249.00 U	359.00 U	359.00 U	452.33 U	452.33 U	452.33 U	452.33 U	224.00 U
		59.00 R	209.00 R	239.00 R	209.00 R	269.00 R	279.00 R	281.00 R	45.00 R
20. Uttarakhand	01-04-2006	215.00	215.00	215.00	315.00 W	315.00 W	315.00 W	315.00 W	81.60 U
					365.00 M	365.00 M	365.00 M	365.00 M	69.00 R
21. West Bengal	01-04-2007	248.33 U	406.43 U	529.24 U	443.27 U	583.96 U	604.05 U	608.07 U	147.00
		237.11 R	391.49 R	523.26 R	441.48 R	583.59 R	603.93 R	608.00 R	
22. Arunachal Pradesh	01-02-2000	162.50	211.88	231.75	370.00	390.00	393.33	394.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
23.	Goa	01-04-2002	122.00	170.75	216.50	327.00	357.00	373.67	377.00	102.00
24.	Manipur	03-09-2002	262.20	299.70	302.20	302.20	302.20	381.80	381.80	272.20
25.	Mizoram (Distt. Headquarter and Sub. Divl. Area)	25-07-2005	170.00	247.50	349.00	266.67	266.67	266.67	266.67	69.94
	Other Areas		180.00	195.00	198.00					
26.	Nagaland	01-04-2006	272.00	310.25	337.70	398.00	431.60	437.20	438.32	150.00
27.	Sikkim	01-04-2006	105.75	266.06	322.43	335.25	396.45	408.15	410.49	180.00
28.	Tripura	01-07-2006	215.00	365.00	365.00	353.33	456.67	456.67	456.67	87.46
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	01-07-2003	130.00	275.00	326.00	406.67	465.33	475.11	477.07	90.00
30.	Chandigarh	01-08-2005	179.00	304.00	304.00	347.00	347.00	347.00	347.00	165.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	01-10-2006	130.00	172.50	204.00	248.33	265.67	268.56	269.13	55.00
32.	Daman and Diu	01-10-2006	130.00	172.50	204.00	248.33	265.57	268.56	269.13	56.00
33.	Delhi BYPL/BRPL/NDPL	01-10-2006	277.20	346.50	434.70	596.75	595.75	622.76	622.76	162.20
34.	Delhi NDMC	01-04-2006	158.00	252.25	327.70	462.00	525.00	525.00	525.00	—
35.	Lakshadweep	01-09-2004	100.00	300.00	300.00	480.00	480.00	480.00	480.00	—
36.	Pondicherry	16-04-2002	55.00	113.75	150.50	274.74	325.34	333.78	335.47	0.00
37.	Torrent Power Ltd. Ahmedabad	01-04-2007	345.15	399.26	427.64	527.88	586.51	592.79	594.54	311.64

38. Kolkata (CESC)	01-04-2007	279.84	462.48	533.62	450.53	579.26	597.30	600.91	—
39. D.V.C. (A) Bihar Area	01-09-2000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(B) West Bengal Area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40. Durgapur Projects Ltd.	01-04-2007	189.00	254.93	264.33	272.43	293.40	294.83	295.12	479.39*
41. Mumbai (B.E.S.T.)	01-04-2007	123.77	217.59	597.01	503.62	947.60	1079.63	1106.03	—
Mumbai (Reliance Energy)	24-05-2007	235.99	449.24	613.86	658.16	841.40	828.34	828.34	115.41
Mumbai (Tata's)	01-05-2007	240.12	444.52	648.92	736.65	691.45	964.82	964.62	—

(Rates in Paise/Kwh)										
Sl. No.	Name of Utility	Tariff effective from	Agriculture 5 HP (1000 KWh/ Month)	Agriculture 10 HP (2000 KWh/ Month)	Small Industry 10 KW 1500 KWh/ Month)	Medium Industry 50 KW (7500 KWh/ Month)	Large Industry 1000 KW 60% L.F. (438000 KWh/ Month)	Heavy Industry 10000 KW 60% L.F. (438000 KWh/ Month)	Heavy Industry (30 KV) 10000 KW 60% L.F. (8750000 KWh/ Month)	Railway Traction 12500 KW (25000000 KWh/ Month)
1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	01-04-2007	23.75	21.88	415.40	414.33	380.30	418.60	407.68	410.03
2.	Assam	04-08-2006	240.00	240.00	285.67 U	450.33	370.20	369.07	358.05	
3.	Bihar	01-11-2006	51.50 RS	51.50 RS	490.38	525.72	497.84		484.56	531.89 at 25 KV
			61.50 US	61.50 US	254.00 R					525.89 at 132 KV
4.	Chhattisgarh	01-10-2006	32.50	42.50	304.52	413.35	423.47	423.47	452.40	477.22 at 132 KV
5.	Gujarat	01-04-2007	55.00	55.00	438.62	468.36	495.00	534.70	534.50	549.12 at 132 KV
6.	Haryana	01-11-2006	17.50	17.50	478.00	499.90	457.00	457.00	445.00	481.29 at 11 KV
7.	Himachal Pradesh	01-04-2007	205.00	204.00	386.33	406.56	340.12	325.99	323.60	
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	01-04-2007	40.33	27.50	222.00	222.00	256.09	256.09	250.20	

9. Jharkhand	01-01-2004	28.75	28.75	405.62	405.62	412.95	412.95	392.95	516.50 at 25 KV
10. Karnataka	01-11-2006	45.00 G	55.00 G	418.40 D	521.47 D	490.28 D	501.07 D	499.57 D	477.69 at 132 KV
		110.00 H	115.00 H	397.96 O	477.57 O	471.71 O	482.50 O	480.98 O	
11. Kerala	01-04-2006	74.80	74.80	390.50	390.50	385.02	385.02		360.29 at 110 KV
12. Madhya Pradesh	16-04-2007	213.50	221.75	385.62 U	540.40 U	480.83	480.83	468.01	460.00 at 132/220 KV
				348.80 R	478.00 R				
13. Maharashtra	01-05-2007	90.00 I	90.00 I	344.42	517.28	424.98 B	424.98 B	—	410.85
		75.00 J	75.00 J			456.47 O	456.47 O		
14. Meghalaya	01-10-2004	116.00	116.00	383.33	408.67	253.92	253.53	—	—
15. Orissa	01-04-2007	102.00	102.00	322.40	335.81	361.51	361.46	361.46	413.48 at 25/33 KV
16. Punjab	01-04-2006	0.00	0.00	374.70	413.20	413.20	413.20	400.92	447.00 at 132 KV
17. Rajasthan	01-01-2005	75.60	74.55	421.28	459.68	463.83	463.83	480.65	451.00
18. Tamil Nadu	01-04-2007	0.00	0.00	458.85	486.57	452.11	462.61	452.11	526.47
19. Uttar Pradesh	10-05-2007	224.00 U	224.00 U	452.33 U	452.33 U	404.18 U	404.18 U	418.29 U	461.11 below 132 KV
		45.00 R	45.00 R	385.83 R	385.83 R	344.91 R	344.91 R	356.90 R	444.40 132 KV and above

1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20.	Uttarakhand	01-04-2006	78.00 U	76.80 U	305.09	305.09	282.10	282.10	275.68	
			65.40 R	64.20 R						
21.	West Bengal	01-04-2007	147.00	147.00	379.78 U	470.78 U	470.81	470.81	447.14	453.79 at 25 KV
					364.71 R	450.20 R				424.39 at 132 KV
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	01-02-2000	—	—	345.00	353.33	393.86	394.89	—	—
23.	Goa	01-04-2002	102.00	102.00	257.00	297.00	342.29	342.29	342.29	—
24.	Manipur	03-09-2002	272.20	272.20	287.20	381.80	336.09	336.09	336.09	—
25.	Mizoram (Distt. Headquarter and Sub. Divi. Area)	25-07-2005	69.94	69.94	208.33	208.33	71.35	71.35	71.35	—
	Other Areas									
26.	Nagaland	01-04-2006	150.00	150.00	280.00	296.33	314.68	314.97	—	—
27.	Sikkim	01-04-2006	247.50	326.25	414.00 U	288.18	312.30	312.30	—	—
					300.00 U					
28.	Tripura	01-07-2006	87.46	134.92	300.00	338.67	—	—	—	—
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	01-07-2003	90.00	90.00	316.67	327.33	—	—	—	—
30.	Chandigarh	01-08-2005	165.00	165.00	360.33	387.00	360.70	360.70	350.21	—
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	01-10-2006	55.00	55.00	230.00	253.40	299.97	301.00	—	—
32.	Daman and Diu	01-10-2006	55.00	55.00	250.00	282.34	279.97	281.00	—	—
33.	Delhi BYPL/BRPL/NDPL	01-10-2006	162.20	162.20	560.00	560.00	560.30	560.30	547.32	517.26 at 11 KV

34. Delhi NDMC	01-04-2006	—	—	431.00	431.00	—	—	576.00
35. Lakshadweep	01-09-2004	—	—	330.00	330.00	—	—	—
36. Pondicherry	16-04-2002	20.67	19.83	247.52	257.50	320.15	332.72	—
37. Torrent Power Ltd. Ahmedabad	01-04-2007	311.64	311.64	396.73	446.40	411.62	411.62	—
38. Kolkata (CESC)	01-04-2007	—	—	393.17	485.24	442.18	442.18	373.38
39. D.V.C. (A) Bihar Area	01-09-2000	—	—	—	—	373.79	373.79	460.96 at 33 KV
(B) West Bengal Area	—	—	—	—	—	398.45	398.45	442.07 at 132 KV
40. Durgapur Projects Ltd.	01-04-2007	479.39 ^	479.39 ^	267.71	297.12	308.31	308.31	379.41 at 25 KV
41. Mumbai (B.E.S.T)	01-04-2007	—	—	749.18	871.52	634.72	631.72	—
Mumbai (Reliance Energy)	24-05-2007	115.41	115.41	614.50	778.25	675.79	675.79	—
Mumbai (Tata's)	01-05-2007	—	—	581.58	785.56	625.42	625.42	470.57 33/22/11/6.6 KV

B: BMR/PMR Areas	C: Continuous Supply Areas	D: Bangalore Metro Area	E: Areas under other local bodies	F: Areas under Villages
Panchayats				
G: General	H: Urban Feeders	I: Category 1 Zone Areas	J: Category 2 Zone Areas	
<p>^ Too tariff from 17.00 hrs. to 23.00 hrs. for Durgapur Projects Ltd.</p> <p>*In Kerala, Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission has approved continuation of the existing tariffs (effective from 01-10-2002) and other charges by the Kerala State Electricity Board.</p> <p>Tariffs notified have varying parameters for tariff in respect of various categories of consumers. The above comparison is for certain assumed loads and electricity consumption levels in a month.</p> <p>The statement has been prepared on the basis of Electricity Tariff as reported to F.S. and A division, CEA upto 21-06-2002.</p>				

DDA Housing Scheme, 2008***9. SHRI MOHAN SINGH:****SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:**

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons applied and those out of them being allotted flats as per the recently held draw for various categories under the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) Housing Scheme, 2008;

(b) whether complaints of alleged irregularities have been reported in the procedure adopted by the DDA at the time of scrutiny of forms and in the allotment process;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any inquiry has been conducted to ascertain the facts; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof and the action/corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The total number of applications received and found eligible for inclusion in the draw by DDA were 5,68,719 and 5,66,906 respectively, the category-wise details of which, are as follows:—

Category	No. of Applications included for draw	No. of successful applicants
1	2	3
General	5,09,337	3761
Scheduled Castes	37741	918
Scheduled Tribes	9147	393
War Widows	165	50

1	2	3
Physically Handicapped	5163	57
Ex-Servicemen	5353	59
Total	566906	5328

(b) and (c) DDA has reported that a complaint dated 2-12-2008 was received alleging that application forms on behalf of various persons mainly from Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes category were filled in by a gang, for allotment under DDA Housing Scheme, 2008. Further, the said gang is alleged to have managed to get PAN cards issued and the loan amount sanctioned from ICICI Bank on behalf of above persons. Reports have appeared in the print and electronic media alleging discrepancies and irregularities in the allotment of flats particularly in SC/ST categories. Some of the allegations levelled include allotment to applicants from ST category, who have not personally applied, inclusion of applications without valid addresses, allotments of three flats to one person etc. The brochure/application form clearly states that it is not possible to check the eligibility of applicant at the time of acceptance of the form. Therefore, those who are not eligible would register their name at their own risk and would not be entitled for allotment of flats if at a later stage it is detected that they are not eligible under the scheme. The brochure also states that mis-representation or suppression of facts may lead to rejection of the application/cancellation of allotment, forfeiture of registration/earnest money. The conditions of eligibility also included possession of a Permanent Account Number (PAN) under the Income Tax Act as well as a bank account by the applicant. The results of draw published in newspapers and on DDA's website also stated that demand-cum-allotment letters will be issued only after proper scrutiny as per eligibility criteria. The draw was held on 16-12-2008 in the presence of four independent judges including a Professor from Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi and a journalist.

(d) A High Level Internal Committee has been constituted by the DDA to look into the whole process

of allotment of flats and alleged irregularities. The Economic Offences Wing (EOW) of Delhi Police is conducting investigation into the allegations. As part of the investigation, the EOW has forwarded the hardware and software involved in the draw to the Government Examiner of Questioned Documents (GEQD) Hyderabad.

(e) The Demand-cum-allotment letters have not been issued. The reports of the High Level Internal Committee constituted by DDA and of GEQD from EOW are awaited. Appropriate decision on issuing demand-cum-allotment letters will be taken only upon receipt of the reports.

[English]

Wind Energy Generation

*10. DR. K. DHANARAJU:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) the target set and the achievement made thereunder in wind energy generation during the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plans;

(b) whether any study has been carried out to identify the locations for harnessing wind energy in various parts of the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) to (c) The overall achievements vis-a-vis targets for wind power capacity addition for the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plans is given below:—

Plan	Target (MW)	Achievement (MW)
1	2	3
10th Plan	1500	5456

1	2	3
11th Plan	10500	2560 (during 2007-08 and 2008-2009 upto Dec. 2008)

The Wind Resource Assessment studies have been conducted in various States since mid-80's for identifying new areas for deployment of wind power projects under the National Wind Resource Assessment Programme by the Centre for Wind Energy Technology, Chennai. 216 potential sites in 13 States/UTs having annual mean wind power density of 200 watt/square meter or more at 50 meter elevation height have been identified which are considered suitable for setting up of wind power projects. Wind resource assessment has been continued during the 11th Plan at 58 locations in 8 State/UTs. Five additional sites namely Vashpet, Bhud (Sangli), Rohina (Latur) in Maharashtra, Nargund (Gadag) in Karnataka and Pushpagiri (Idukki) in Kerala have been identified during 11th Plan period which is suitable for installation of wind power projects.

Problems In Power Transmission

*11. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agency of the Government monitors transmission of power in the country and problems related thereto;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the transformer testing facility available in the country is inadequate;

(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) Yes, Sir. The Electricity Act, 2003 has mandated the establishment of National Load Despatch Centre, Regional Load Despatch Centres and

State Load Despatch Centres which have been authorized to monitor the transmission of power in the Grid and take necessary remedial action to ensure secure and economic operation of the Grid in accordance with the grid standards to be specified by CEA and grid code to be specified by Appropriate Commissions.

Some of the major problems being encountered in the operation of the Power Grid in the country are the large gap between the demand and supply, overdrawal by number of Utilities under low frequency operation, severe frequency and voltage fluctuations due to inappropriate management of active and reactive demand by the generators and loads, inadequate trained manpower at the State Load Despatch Centres, no ring fencing of the operation of State Load Despatch Centres (SLDCs) from the transmission utilities and lack of transparency in facilitating open access by the SLDCs.

(c) to (e) All facilities for testing of transformers upto 400 kV class, except for the Short Circuit test, are available in the country. The Short Circuit testing facility for transformers is available at Central Power Research Institute (CPRI) but limited to testing transformers upto 90 MVA and 245 kV voltage class. The Electrical Research and Development Association (ERDA), an autonomous Research Association of the Indian Electrical Industry and Utilities also has Short Circuit testing facilities limited to testing transformers upto 4 MVA and 33 kV voltage class.

Ministry of Power has taken an initiative to form a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) of four power sector Public Sector Undertakings (PSU) viz. National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL), National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) and Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) to set up the online Short Circuit testing facility at one of PGCIL's 400 kV substations. A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed on 1-12-2008 to this effect. The PSUs would contribute towards equity of the cost of the project.

[Translation]

Coverage of Villages under PMGSY

***12. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA:**

SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages with habitation of 250 or more connected so far with road and those which remain to be connected under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), State-wise/UT-wise;

(b) whether any time-limit and target has been fixed to provide road connectivity to the remaining villages;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the funds released and utilised during the year 2008-09 for the purpose, State-wise/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (d) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) envisages all weather connectivity to all habitations with population 250 or more in Hill States (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand), Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and Tribal (Schedule V) Areas and 500 or more in other parts of the country as per 2001 census. As a part of Bharat Nirman initiative, all habitations with population 500 or more in Hill States (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand), Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and Tribal (Schedule V) Areas and all habitations with population of 1000 or more in other parts of the country are targetted to be connected by all weather roads under the scheme.

Out of 1.67 lakh unconnected habitations eligible under PMGSY, clearance has been accorded to projects worth Rs. 88,625.02 crore for construction/upgradation of 3,48,494.10 km of rural roads which will provide all weather connectivity to 89,901 habitations. Out of this, 53,555 habitations have already been connected under PMGSY and works are in different stages of execution

for connecting 36,346 habitations. 19,618 habitations have been connected under other schemes. State-wise details of status of connectivity of habitations having population 250 or more eligible under PMGSY have been given in the enclosed Statement-I.

It is expected that Bharat Nirman targets will be achieved by end of Financial Year 2009-10 and the remaining habitations eligible under PMGSY are expected to be provided with all weather connectivity by end of 12th Five Year Plan.

During Financial year 2008-09, Rs. 8,729.19 crore has been released to the States and they have spent Rs. 9,006.98 crore till December, 2008. Some States have shown expenditure in excess of the amount released in the year. This was due to availability of opening balances carried from previous year. State-wise details are given as enclosed Statement-II. Under the scheme, the States have spent Rs. 40,652.21 crore to complete 1,89,500.84 km roads. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

Sl. No.	State	Habitation connectivity status				
		Connected under PMGSY	Connected from other Schemes	In progress (PMGSY)	Remains to be connected	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	861	—	52	67	980
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	185	—	123	158	466
3.	Assam	3,003	1,308	5,677	2,197	12,185
4.	Bihar	1,690	—	5,262	3,082	10,034
5.	Chattisgarh	4,166	—	2,562	3,127	9,855
6.	Goa	2	—	18	—	20
7.	Gujarat	1,660	371	357	1,273	3,661
8.	Haryana	—	—	—	2	2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1,539	106	689	1,527	3,861
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	166	68	1,124	1,434	2,792
11.	Jharkhand	1,171	2,236	2,776	3,823	10,006
12.	Karnataka	315	370	7	—	692
13.	Kerala	292	—	162	—	454
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6,945	—	3,847	8,823	19,615
15.	Maharashtra	1,008	364	69	484	1,925

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Manipur	79	—	202	373	654
17.	Meghalaya	152	—	(3)	607	756
18.	Mizoram	74	—	43	134	251
19.	Nagaland	40	—	51	25	116
20.	Orissa	3,625	97	3,411	11,206	18,339
21.	Punjab	406	—	12	118	536
22.	Rajasthan	9,878	385	972	—	11,235
23.	Sikkim	93	—	203	22	318
24.	Tamil Nadu	1,923	186	1	292	2,402
25.	Tripura	385	—	1,205	362	1,952
26.	Uttar Pradesh	8,981	14,050	2,902	2,909	28,842
27.	Uttarakhand	248	77	454	1,752	2,531
28.	West Bengal	4,668	—	4,168	14,096	22,932
Grand Total		53,555	19,618	36,346	57,893	167,412

Statement-II*Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana**Funds released and utilised during 2008-09 (upto Dec. '08)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Funds released during 2008-09*	Expenditure during 2008-09 (upto Dec. '08)**
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	350.60	270.71
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	71.49	81.85
3.	Assam	692.45	472.76
4.	Bihar	653.96	555.17
5.	Chhattisgarh	337.12	604.56

1	2	3	4
6.	Goa	0	0.00
7.	Gujarat	170.81	154.79
8.	Haryana	182.02	211.18
9.	Himachal Pradesh	123.58	153.29
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	91.74	93.27
11.	Jharkhand	79.4	130.57
12.	Karnataka	272.46	285.75
13.	Kerala	34.02	41.16
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1187.58	1356.16
15.	Maharashtra	500	519.29
16.	Manipur	0	13.28
17.	Meghalaya	15.9	10.75
18.	Mizoram	40	38.74
19.	Nagaland	85.71	75.04
20.	Orissa	731.63	713.78
21.	Punjab	143.42	147.86
22.	Rajasthan	1204.54	1173.86
23.	Sikkim	0	76.09
24.	Tamil Nadu	48.68	69.38
25.	Tripura	303.98	175.20
26.	Uttar Pradesh	920.16	1141.59
27.	Uttarakhand	86.66	82.69
28.	West Bengal	396.33	358.21
	Total	8724.24	9006.98
29.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	4.95	Not Reported
	Grand Total	8729.19	9006.98

* The amount released includes Cess, assistance from ADB/WB and the loan drawn from NABARD.

** Expenditure is more than release in case of some states on account of opening balances carried over from the preceeding year.

Statement-III
Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
Physically and Financial progress under PMGSY

(Rs. in crore, Length in Km)											
#	States	Value of proposals cleared	Amount Released (upto 27-01-2009)	No. of road works completed	Length of road works completed (upto Dec. '08)	No. of road works completed (upto Dec. '08)	Length of road works completed (upto Dec. '08)	% Completed road works (upto Dec. '08)	% Length completed (upto Dec. '08)	Exp. upto Dec. '08	% Exp. to Amount released (upto Dec. '08)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,336.19	1,833.72	5,765	18,778.91	4,629	13,443.09	80.29	71.59	1,780.17	97.08
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,211.71	440.20	623	3,147.86	399	1,745.63	64.04	55.45	404.95	91.99
3.	Assam	6,176.51	2,385.00	3,198	12,245.79	1,158	5,201.86	36.21	42.48	2,125.80	89.13
4.	Bihar (RWD)	4,050.15	685.63	2,964	10,218.60	764	1,755.17	25.78	17.18	383.45	55.93
5.	Bihar (NEA)	6,775.25	1,916.30	2,806	16,014.89	399	3,338.98	14.22	20.85	1,672.65	87.29
6.	Chhattisgarh	6,465.18	3,368.79	5,320	25,508.58	2,544	12,173.13	47.82	47.72	3,219.21	95.56
7.	Goa	9.72	10.00	90	178.16	72	158.70	80.00	89.08	5.32	53.20
8.	Gujarat	1,292.42	717.44	2,849	7,469.71	1,962	4,535.38	68.87	60.72	691.69	96.41
9.	Haryana	1,248.66	804.73	351	3,978.01	218	2,901.53	62.11	72.94	727.20	90.37
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2,127.27	1,064.80	1,887	11,381.15	1,022	6,619.22	54.16	58.16	1,075.68	101.02
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,215.77	408.21	885	4,772.13	154	417.63	17.40	8.75	293.31	71.85

12. Jharkhand	2,105.64	742.85	1,651	8,164.46	562	2,927.51	34.04	35.86	656.45	88.37
13. Karnataka	2,362.42	1,290.09	2,775	13,350.49	2,016	7,699.24	72.65	57.67	1,167.22	90.48
14. Kerala	488.27	193.95	753	1,555.49	305	551.19	40.50	35.43	203.00	104.67
15. Madhya Pradesh	12,402.31	5,781.80	11,629	52,370.10	4,825	22,410.83	41.49	42.79	5,634.73	97.46
16. Maharashtra	3,514.19	1,913.59	4,198	16,581.61	3,125	9,259.66	74.44	55.84	1,861.31	97.27
17. Manipur	636.70	200.50	980	2,424.21	563	1,164.33	57.45	48.03	185.19	92.36
18. Meghalaya	185.34	158.87	373	917.02	322	778.53	86.33	84.90	136.49	85.91
19. Mizoram	526.90	336.89	152	2,051.72	92	1,465.81	60.53	71.44	297.74	88.38
20. Nagaland	374.73	259.78	248	2,668.87	191	2,056.79	17.02	77.07	229.46	88.33
21. Orissa	6,614.43	3,388.81	5,722	20,655.23	2,832	9,830.70	49.49	47.59	3,027.50	89.34
22. Punjab	1,131.37	860.57	690	3,571.84	580	2,794.02	84.06	78.22	749.96	87.15
23. Rajasthan	7,447.40	5,971.45	11,148	44,648.81	9,965	37,260.97	89.39	83.45	5,652.24	94.65
24. Sikkim	645.89	343.56	326	2,618.44	111	2,067.39	34.05	78.96	291.04	84.71
25. Tamil Nadu	1,176.71	631.58	3,378	7,022.90	2,515	4,785.72	74.45	68.14	609.69	96.53
26. Tripura	1,344.51	590.87	881	2,710.67	315	763.16	35.75	28.15	437.23	74.00
27. Uttar Pradesh	8,422.74	5,048.91	15,894	39,144.61	11,784	22,852.39	74.14	58.38	4,595.29	91.02
28. Uttarakhand	798.46	421.75	4881	3,503.78	228	1,818.80	46.72	51.91	395.35	93.74
29. West Bengal	3,456.60	2,495.28	1,718	10,685.94	1,161	6,654.95	67.58	62.28	2,128.39	85.30
Total	88,543.43	44,265.89	89,742	346,339.97	54,813	189,432.31	61.08	54.38	40,637.71	91.80
Union Territories										
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	32.39	10.59	18	—	—	—	—	—	0.26	2.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17.73	13.84	75	66.21	—	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Daman and Diu	10.00	10.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.94	49.40
33.	Delhi	5.00	5.00	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34.	Lakshadweep	4.89	4.89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35.	Pondicherry	11.58	10.00	78	87.92	77	68.53	98.72	77.95	9.30	93.00
	Total (UTs)	81.59	54.32	172	154.13	77	68.53	44.77	44.46	14.50	26.69
	Grand Total	88,625.02	44,320.21	89,914	348,494.10	54,890	189,500.84	61.05	54.38	40,652.21	91.72

*[English]***Small Hydro Power Projects*****13. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:****SHRI KIREN RIJU:**

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

(a) the details of the on-going Small Hydro Power (SHP) Projects in the country, State-wise;

(b) the present policy governing participation of private sector in SHP projects;

(c) the total funds provided to each State for the purpose during the last three years;

(d) the number of SHP projects completed with the participation of private sector during the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plans, State-wise; and

(e) the assessment of the Government on the impact of the policy in this behalf thus far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) 651 small hydro power (SHP) projects (up to 25 MW plant capacity) with an aggregate capacity of 2344 MW have been set up in the country and 210 SHP projects aggregating to 573 MW are under implementation as on 31-01-2009. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Policy for Small Hydro Power and private sector participation therein, is governed by the Electricity Act 2003, the National Electricity Policy 2005 and the Tariff Policy 2006. Further, 23 State Governments have announced policy for private sector participation for the development of SHP projects. The State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) are deciding tariff in their respective States.

(c) During the last three years (2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08), a sum of Rs. 149.42 crore have been spent by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for the development of small hydro including Central Financial Assistance/subsidy to the State Governments and private sector. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Out of the 167 SHP projects of 842.98 MW set up by the private sector, 97 projects aggregating to 607.63 MW have been set up during the 10th and 11th Plan period (upto 31-01-2009). The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) The policies announced by the State Government are by and large quite conducive for SHP development and the response of private sector has been quite good. However, the procedures of allotment of sites and other statutory clearances including environment take some time in the State Governments. The Ministry has been pursuing the States to expedite the process of allotment of sites and simplify procedure for obtaining statutory clearances.

Statement-I

*State-wise numbers and aggregate capacity of SHP projects
(upto 25 MW) installed and under implementation*

Sl. No.	State	Projects Installed		Projects under Implementation	
		Nos.	Capacity (MW)	Nos.	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59	180.83	12	21.50

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	76	52.420	48	34.64
3.	Assam	4	27.110	4	15.00
4.	Bihar	7	50.400	9	7.60
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	18.050	1	1.00
6.	Goa	1	0.050	—	—
7.	Gujarat	2	7.000	2	5.60
8.	Haryana	5	62.700	1	6.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	76	217.915	9	26.75
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	32	111.830	5	5.91
11.	Jharkhand	6	4.050	8	34.85
12.	Karnataka	81	558.20	17	103.00
13.	Kerala	17	123.12	4	14.55
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10	71.160	4	19.90
15.	Maharashtra	29	211.325	5	31.30
16.	Manipur	8	5.450	3	2.75
17.	Meghalaya	4	31.030	3	1.70
18.	Mizoram	16	17.470	3	15.50
19.	Nagaland	10	28.670	4	4.20
20.	Orissa	7	32.300	7	35.93
21.	Punjab	29	123.900	2	18.75
22.	Rajasthan	10	23.850	—	—
23.	Sikkim	15	41.110	3	11.20
24.	Tamil Nadu	15	90.05	4	13.00
25.	Tripura	3	16.010	—	—
26.	Uttar Pradesh	9	25.100	—	—
27.	Uttarakhand	91	109.92	36	63.15

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	West Bengal	23	98.400	16	79.25
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	5.250	—	—
Total		651	2344.67	210	573.03

Statement-II

State-wise funds released during the years 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 under the SHP Programme

Sl. No.	State	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)			
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	351.42	5.10	62.00	418.52
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	359.60	855.05	845.54	2060.19
3.	Assam	0.00	2.64		2.64
4.	Bihar	40.63	653.20	399.99	1093.82
5.	Chhattisgarh	60.00		90.00	150
6.	Goa	—	—	—	—
7.	Gujarat	—	—	—	—
8.	Haryana	—	—	—	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	88.85	664.33	437.37	1190.55
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1007.54	0.00	3.00	1010.54
11.	Jharkhand	5.20	0.00		5.2
12.	Karnataka	2.00	1020.09	447.50	1469.59
13.	Kerala	42.50	69.45		111.95
14.	Madhya Pradesh	33.69	0.00		33.69
15.	Maharashtra	104.75	160.50	63.50	328.75
16.	Manipur	0.00	2.00	0.75	2.75

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Meghalaya	108.21	0.00	48.00	156.21
18.	Mizoram	1254.14	868.66	627.75	2750.55
19.	Nagaland	85.43	19.60	170.00	275.03
20.	Orissa	—	—	—	—
21.	Punjab	147.62	218.99	333.80	700.41
22.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—
23.	Sikkim	270.00	524.00	1388.40	2182.4
24.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—
25.	Tripura	—	—	—	—
26.	Uttar Pradesh	—	4.80		4.8
27.	Uttaranchal	654.97	118.75	72.62	846.34
28.	West Bengal	91.82	52.04	4.83	148.69
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—
30.	Others	—	—	—	—
Total		4708.37	5239.20	4995.05	14942.62

Statement-III

*State-wise numbers and aggregate capacity of SHP projects (upto 25 MW)
installed by the private sector*

Sl. No.	State	Total Number	Total Capacity (MW)	Projects installed during 10th and 11th Plan (up to 31-01-2009)	
				Number	Total Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41	96.93	6	22.38
2.	Assam	1	0.10	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Himachal Pradesh	31	125.45	28	122.85
4.	Karnataka	64	515.55	38	393.80
5.	Kerala	2	33.00	1	12.0
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1	2.20	1	2.20
7.	Maharashtra	4	21.00	2	6.0
8.	Punjab	10	16.65	10	16.65
9.	Tamil Nadu	1	0.35	1	0.35
10.	Uttaranchal	7	25.30	7	25.30
11.	West Bengal	5	6.45	3	6.10
		167	842.98	97	607.63

Indira Awaas Yojana

*14. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated and utilised under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) during the year 2008-09, State-wise;

(b) the targets set for construction of houses under the scheme and achievements made thereunder during the said period; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to accelerate the pace of construction of houses under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) During the year 2008-09, allocation of funds under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) was made in two phases. Rs. 5645.77 crore were allocated in the first phase in the beginning of the year. In the second phase in the month of January, 2009,

Rs. 3050 crore were provided for IAY out of which Rs. 2862.15 crore have so far been allocated to the States. A statement showing the State-wise allocation of total funds of Rs. 8507.92 crore and funds utilized during the year 2008-09, is enclosed.

(b) Against the allocation of Rs. 5645.77 crore made in the first phase in the beginning of the year, a physical target for construction of 21.27 lakh houses was fixed. Against this target, 11.03 lakh houses have been completed and 16.47 lakh houses are under construction at various stages, as per the reports received from the State Governments upto January, 2009. Further, the additional amount of Rs. 2862.15 crore recently allocated in the second phase is sufficient for use as first instalment for taking up construction of 21.3 lakh houses. Second instalment for these houses will be released out of the next year's allocation.

(c) The Government is making all efforts to accelerate the pace of construction of houses under the scheme by timely release of funds and monitoring the implementation of the scheme through monthly progress reports, review meetings and field visits.

Statement**Allocation and Utilization of Funds under Indira
Awaas Yojana (IAY) during 2008-09**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Central Allocation	Utilization of Funds*
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78836.71	46530.64
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2814.02	1197.80
3.	Assam	61843.55	28333.38
4.	Bihar	226891.19	160373.99
5.	Chhattisgarh	15687.13	6079.59
6.	Goa	444.56	245.69
7.	Gujarat	35398.42	19614.33
8.	Haryana	4969.56	2359.33
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1783.79	1135.13
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6985.32	1751.02
11.	Jharkhand	28495.83	11791.24
12.	Karnataka	27807.81	13201.15
13.	Kerala	15463.92	7053.44
14.	Madhya Pradesh	22926.50	11765.32
15.	Maharashtra	45178.03	24861.96
16.	Manipur	2879.35	111.24
17.	Meghalaya	4226.04	538.60
18.	Mizoram	900.61	435.30
19.	Nagaland	2796.52	2892.87
20.	Orissa	45562.92	7954.91
21.	Punjab	6145.95	2499.96

1	2	3	4
22.	Rajasthan	17787.41	9258.16
23.	Sikkim	534.84	459.17
24.	Tamil Nadu	28897.78	23069.42
25.	Tripura	5445.08	3892.60
26.	Uttar Pradesh	96381.42	61160.04
27.	Uttarakhand	4797.21	2580.72
28.	West Bengal	57738.89	28035.03
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	639.67	26.37
30.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	106.58	16.65
31.	Daman and Diu	47.68	000
32.	Lakshadweep	59.15	0.00
33.	Pondicherry	318.60	12.10
Total		850792.04	479237.15

*As reported by States upto January 2009.

**Entry of Overseas Law Firms
in the Country**

*15. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to allow entry of overseas firms to the country's legal profession;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Bar Council of India has opposed the proposal;

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

(e) the response of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) The issue of allowing foreign law firms to establish their offices to give legal advice and assistance on foreign law is being discussed with all the stake holders including the Bar Council of India.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) A litigation is also pending before the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay in Writ Petition No. 1526/1995-Lawyers Collective Vs. Bar Council of India and Ors in the entry of foreign law firms. The matter is under hearing. The Government will take a decision after considering the views of all stake holders and the outcome of the litigation in the Best interest of the legal profession.

Ultra Mega Power Projects

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

(a) the present status of each of the Ultra Mega Power Projects proposed to be set up in the country;

(b) the reasons for which the projects have not made any headway so far;

(c) whether the Government has stipulated any fresh deadlines for their completion;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR

SHINDE): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Power had launched an initiative for the development of coal based Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs), each of about 4000 MW capacity. These projects are being developed on a Build, Own and Operate basis, and the project developers are selected through a tariff based competitive bidding process initiated/to be initiated by project specific shell companies which have been formed as wholly owned subsidiaries of Power Finance Corporation, the identified nodal agency for this initiative. Full benefits of these projects are envisaged to come up in the 12th Plan.

Out of the nine UMPPs originally envisaged, after finalization of sites in consultation with the States, the bidding process was initiated in respect of four Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) and has been completed in three projects. The details are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Location	State	Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sasan Ultra Mega Power Project	Near Sasan village in Sidhi District	Madhya Pradesh	Bidding Process had been completed and Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) had been transferred to M/s Reliance Power Ltd., the selected developer on 07-08-2007. As per the original Power Purchase Agreement (PPA), all six units of 660 MW each were to be commissioned in the 12th Plan. Now with constant monitoring and mobilization, two units of the above six units are expected to be commissioned in XI Plan as per the revised PPA. Thus the benefit of this project will start accruing in the 11th Plan itself. According to information received from the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), order for main plant equipment has been placed by the project developer.
2.	Mundra Ultra Mega Power Project	Near Tunda-wanda village in Kutch District	Gujarat	Bidding Process had been completed and Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) had been transferred to M/s Tata Power Ltd., the selected developer on 23-04-2007. As per the original Power Purchase Agreement (PPA), all five units of 800 MW each were to be commissioned in the 12th Plan. Now with constant monitoring and mobilization, two units of the above five units are expected to be commissioned in XI Plan as per

1	2	3	4	5
				the revised PPA. Thus the benefit of this project will start accruing in the 11th Plan itself. According to information received from the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), order for main plant equipment has been placed by the project developer.
3.	Krishnapatnam Ultra Mega Power Project	Krishnapatnam village in Nellore District	Andhra Pradesh	Bidding Process had been completed and Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) had been transferred to M/s Reliance Power Ltd., the selected developer on 29-1-2008. Further development work is being done by the developer.
4.	Tilaiya Ultra Mega Power Project	Site near Barhi to the North East of Tilaiya Dam in Hazaribagh District	Jharkhand	The bidding process is currently in progress. The RfP bids were opened on 29-12-2008 and financial bids were opened on 28-1-2009.

In addition, for the UMPP in Tamil Nadu, the project site at Cheyyur along with site for the development of a captive port near Paramankeni Village has been confirmed by the State Government. For the UMPP in Chhattisgarh, a site in Salka and Khamaria villages near Udaipur in district Sarguja has been identified, and water allocation letter has been received from the State Government. Initiation of bidding process in respect of Orissa, Maharashtra and Karnataka is contingent upon the availability of requisite clearances with regard to land and water availability from the respective State Governments.

**World Bank Loan for
Power Sector**

*17. SHRI M. APPADURAI:

SHRI E. DAYAKAR RAO:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have sought loan from the World Bank during the last three years for restructuring their power sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of loan sanctioned by the World Bank to each State for the purpose; and

(d) the extent to which the loan has been utilized by the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (d) During the last three years no state has sought a loan from the World Bank for restructuring its power sector. However, the World Bank has previously provided the following states' loans for restructuring:

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Date Loan Agreement	Loan Amount (USD Million)	Loan Terminal Date	Loan Utilization (USD Million)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Orissa Power Sector Restructuring Project	10-07-1996	350.00	31-12-2004	225.41

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Haryana Power Sector Restructuring Project	16-01-1998	60.00	31-12-2000	52.35
3.	Andhra Pradesh Power Sector Restructuring Project	05-03-1999	210.00	31-08-2003	169.84
4.	Uttar Pradesh Power Sector Restructuring Project	19-05-2000	150.00	31-12-2004	140.30
5.	Rajasthan Power Sector Restructuring Project	27-02-2001	180.00	30-06-2005	166.19

Apart from restructuring loans, the World Bank has agreed to provide an aggregate assistance of USD 225.4 million for the Renovation and Modernization of Bandel thermal power station (Unit-5) West Bengal, Koradi thermal power station (Unit-6) Maharashtra and Panipat thermal power station (Units 1 and 2) Haryana.

Opening of Fast Track Courts

*18. SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:

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

(a) the criteria fixed for setting up of Fast Track Courts (FTCs) in the country;

(b) the number of FTCs opened during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the details of specific facilities being provided in these courts;

(d) whether the funds being provided to FTCs are not adequate to meet the recurring and non-recurring expenditure being incurred by such courts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) The Eleventh Finance

Commission recommended providing a grant to enable the States to create 1734 new additional courts for the disposal of long pending cases and provided an amount of Rs. 502.90 crore as central assistance to the States for setting up and operating these additional courts known as Fast Track Courts for the period 2000-2005. The State Governments established these Fast Track Courts and as on 31-3-2005, 1562 Fast Track Courts (FTCs) were reported operational in the States. Government decided to continue providing central assistance for a further period of five years beyond 31-3-2005 i.e. up to 31-3-2010 in respect of these 1562 FTCs, State-wise details of which are enclosed as Statement and made a provision of Rs. 509 crore for such assistance. It is the responsibility of the State Governments to open any court, including a FTC, in consultation with the High Court under the jurisdiction of which the State falls. The Central Government has not sanctioned assistance for establishing any new FTC during the last three years and the current year.

(c) to (e) The scheme recommended by the Eleventh Finance Commission provided for central assistance being given for construction of court room and for computers and library and also for meeting recurring cost on salaries, stationery, maintenance of vehicle, etc. For the extended period of operation of the FTCs beyond 31-3-2005 Government decided to provide further central assistance for non-recurring expenditure beyond that which had already been provided to the States as per the recommendation of

the Eleventh Finance Commission to enable the States to make provision for constructing record rooms, room for Public Prosecutor, facilities for women and disabled in the FTCs and permitted construction over a total area of 1600 sq.ft. at a higher unit cost as against the 808 sq.ft. covered under the scheme of the Eleventh Finance Commission. It is for the State Governments to provide further facilities in the FTCs, Additional central assistance to the States for non-recurring expenditure is at the rate of Rs. 8.60 lakh per court to meet the increased cost of construction. An amount of Rs. 4.80 lakh per court per annum is provided as central assistance to the States towards the recurring expenditure. Some State Governments have reported incurring expenditure in excess of the central assistance provided to them.

Statement

*Number of Fast Track Courts Earmarked
as on 31-3-2005*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Earmarked no. of FTCs as on 31-3-2005
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3
3.	Assam	20
4.	Bihar	150
5.	Chhattisgarh	31
6.	Goa	5
7.	Gujarat	166
8.	Haryana	16
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9
10.	Jharkhand	89
11.	Karnataka	93

1	2	3
12.	Kerala	31
13.	Madhya Pradesh	66
14.	Maharashtra	187
15.	Manipur	2
16.	Meghalaya	3
17.	Mizoram	3
18.	Nagaland	2
19.	Orissa	41
20.	Punjab	18
21.	Rajasthan	83
22.	Tamil Nadu	49
23.	Tripura	3
24.	Uttar Pradesh	242
25.	Uttarakhand	45
26.	West Bengal	119
Total		1562

Working Days under NREGS

*19. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of households which had demanded and were provided employment during the years 2007-08 and 2008-09 under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), State-wise;

(b) whether 100 days of guaranteed work was provided to those households which had demanded employment;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the average number of working days provided to every household during the said period, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure availability of 100 days of work in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) The number of households which had demanded and were provided employment under NREGA during 2007-08 was 34287442 and 33889122 respectively. The number of households which have demanded and have been provided employment during 2008-09 (upto January, 2009) is 38077719 and 36968502 respectively. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) NREGA is demand driven. Under the Act, employment is provided to a wage seeker for the number of days of employment demanded subject to an over all ceiling of 100 days per household in a financial year. 3601926 households were provided 100 days of employment during 2007-08 and 2713053 households have been provided 100 days of

employment during 2008-09 so far. Average number of persondays of employment provided during 2007-08 and 2008-09 (upto January, 09) is given in columns 4 and 7 respectively of the Statement.

With a view to ensure availability of 100 days of employment to the maximum number of rural households, efforts are made to inform the rural households about their rights under NREGA through intensive IEC activities involving print as well as electronic media such as brochures, peoples primers, hand books, TV spots, radio jingles, advertisements, films etc. Gram Sabhas have been convened. Village camps have been organized by the District teams and Self Help Groups associated with awareness generation campaign. Government of India has also introduced awards known as Rozgar Jagrookta Puraskar to recognize the outstanding contributions by the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) for promoting effective implementation of NREGA in different States of the Country. In the NREGA Sammelan held on 2-2-2009, five such NGOs have been awarded Rozgar Jagrookta Puraskar for their outstanding contributions in the field of awareness generation.

Statement

Sl. No.	States	2007-08			2008-09 (upto Jan. 09)		
		No. of households who have demanded employment (in Nos)	No. of households provided employment (in Nos)	Average personsdays per Households (in Days)	No. of households who have demanded employment (in Nos)	No. of households provided employment (in Nos)	Average personsdays per Households (in Days)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4803892	4803892	42	5440602	5440602	35
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	36437	4490	62	12761	12761	31
3.	Assam	1448243	1402888	35	1716764	1501099	34
4.	Bihar	3956055	3859630	22	2696713	2696713	27
5.	Chhattisgarh	2297042	2284963	58	1765895	1747133	54
6.	Gujarat	290691	290691	31	563897	563674	22
7.	Haryana	70869	70869	50	95153	92982	37
8.	Himachal Pradesh	275463	271099	36	439512	380349	35
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	116914	116800	32	72753	68083	33
10.	Jharkhand	1679978	1679868	44	1298543	1296353	44
11.	Karnataka	554002	549994	36	605305	599096	28
12.	Kerala	259275	185392	33	446127	438323	18
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4347079	4346916	63	4466741	4443482	47
14.	Maharashtra	474695	474695	39	723589	544981	52
15.	Manipur	112549	112549	43	342409	338811	42
16.	Meghalaya	106989	106042	39	185936	162146	33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Mizoram	88943	88940	35	170616	170616	50
18.	Nagaland	115331	115331	21	288243	288243	27
19.	Orissa	1134751	1096711	37	963377	815588	33
20.	Punjab	49690	49690	39	103244	70489	41
21.	Rajasthan	2173122	2170460	77	5987524	5867116	63
22.	Sikkim	21773	19664	44	30094	25886	39
23.	Tamil Nadu	1234818	1234818	52	2826217	2815395	33
24.	Tripura	425299	423724	43	533484	532716	42
25.	Uttar Pradesh	4104283	4096408	33	3775182	3547180	45
26.	Uttaranchal	189263	189263	42	159570	156862	35
27.	West Bengal	3919996	3843335	25	2352282	2337109	20
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands				1755	1283	4
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli				1167	1167	11
30.	Daman and Diu				NR	NR	
31.	Goa				NR	NR	
32.	Lakshadweep				NR	NR	
33.	Pondicherry				12264	12264	13
34.	Chandigarh				NR	NR	
Total		34287442	33889122	42	38077719	36988502	41

* NR—Not Reported

Additional Funds under SGSY

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received requests from various States including Kamataka for allocation of additional funds under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) during the current financial year;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana has received proposals from the State Governments of Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, and Tripura seeking additional funds during the current financial year. However, no such proposal has been received from the Government of Kamataka.

(b) A statement indicating State-wise proposals

received seeking additional funds and their eligibility for additional funds during the current financial year is enclosed.

(c) The additional funds sought by the State Governments, for specific districts, are considered subject to the following conditions.

(i) Savings in central allocation to the concerned State during the current financial year,

(ii) The concerned district having utilized 75 per cent or more of the available funds with the District Rural Development Agency (DRCA), and

(iii) The concerned District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) having received second instalment during the financial year.

The Government has not taken action on these proposals for additional funds at present as the position of savings is not yet confirmed.

Statement*Status of proposal received for additional amount during 2008-09 under SGSY*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Name of DRDA	Total Available Funds (including 2nd instalment)	Expenditure	Percentage of Expenditure	Remarks
1.	Nagaland	Paraen	42.28	38.30	90.59	Eligible for Addl. Fund
2.	Tripura	North Tripura	472.25	189.24	40.07	Not eligible for Addl. Fund
		South Tripura	781.56	309.04	39.54	Not eligible for Addl. Fund
		West Tripura	1086.81	428.86	39.46	Not eligible for Addl. Fund
3.	Kerala	Idduki	99.14	79.07	79.76	Eligible for Addl. Fund
		Malapuram	556.14	418.93	75.33	Eligible for Addl. Fund
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	131.41	116.09	88.34	Eligible for Addl. Fund
		Umeria	167.71	135.06	80.53	Eligible for Addl. Fund

[Translation]

Financial Assistance to Gujarat

1. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

SHRI V. K. THUMMAR:

SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Government has requested the Union Government for financial assistance and also external assistance during the last three years to further assist its municipalities;

(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) Under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), 109 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) were received from the State Government of Gujarat for funding under various admissible components since December, 2005 (the date of inception of JNNURM) till date. Out of this, 63 projects have been approved by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee with the sanctioned project cost of Rs. 4747.00 crore and Additional Central Assistance

(ACA) commitment of Rs. 2026.11 crore. So far, Rs. 690.46 crore as ACA has been released for the various sanctioned projects. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), 48 projects for 48 towns have been sanctioned at an approved cost of Rs. 396.95 crore and Additional Central Assistance (ACA) amounting to Rs. 176.12, crore has been released to the State so far details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

For undertaking Gujarat Urban Development Programme with World Bank assistance, the Government of Gujarat is in the process of finalization of the Project Report with Project Preparation Facility of the World Bank for providing water, sewerage, sanitation and slum upgradation in the 10 towns viz. Bhavnagar and Surendernagar, Jamnagar and Gandhinagar, Junagarh and Veraval-Patan, Patan, Anand, Barauch and Vednagar under four packages.

During the last three years, a proposal seeking, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) loan from Gujarat Government for sewerage programme for 52 municipalities of Gujarat Project at an estimated cost of Rs. 903.10 crore has been received. The proposal has been included in the Rolling Plan seeking JICA loan for Financial Year 2009-12 Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) loan package.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	State	Sector	Project Name	Date of approval by CSMC	Approved cost (Rs. in lakh)	ACA committed (Rs. in lakh)	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Gujarat	Water Supply	Pipeline from Narmada Main canal to Kotarpur WTP; 330 MLD Intake Well in Sabarmati river near Kotarpur; Water Treatment Plant at Rasaka	21-Mar-06	5383.25	1884.14	1413.03
2.	Gujarat	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	22-Jan-07	1851.00	647.85	161.96
3.	Gujarat	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	Construction of Railway over Bridge No. 132 ft. Ring Road near Dakshini Society over B.G. Railway lines between Maninagar and Vatva Rly. Station	22-Jan-07	2144.00	750.40	749.20
4.	Gujarat	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	Construction of Railway over Bridge on Ahmedabad Botad M.G. Railway line at Shreyas Crossing on 122 ft. Ring Road	26-May-06	1212.00	424.20	424.00
5.	Gujarat	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	Construction of four lane Bridge across River Sabarmati connecting Vasna and Pirana 122 road	26-May-06	2955.00	1034.25	1034.00

6.	Gujarat	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	Costruction of four lane ROB in lieu of No. 306 on Ahmedabad-Mumbai B.G. Fly. line at Ambica Tube crossing between Station Vatva and Maninagar	22-Jan-07	500.00	525.00	393.00
7.	Gujarat	Sewerage	Renovation of Existing Sewage Treatment Plant at Pirana	28-Jun-06	6922.00	2422.70	1817.04
8.	Gujarat	Sewerage	Renovation of Sewerage Treatment Plant at Vasna	28-Jun-06	1135.00	397.25	198.62
9.	Gujarat	Mass Rapid Transport System	Bus Rapid Transport System—Construction of 12 Km. long stretch (Stretch-I of first phase) BRT Roadway and Carrying out detailed studies and engineering of remaining stretches	11-Aug-06	8760.00	3066.00	766.50
10.	Gujarat	Roads/ Flyover/ RoB	Construction of six lane flyover bridge on SOLA (AEC) junction at Ahmedabad	22-Jan-07	1857.00	649.95	486.49
11.	Gujarat	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	Construction of four lane bridge on Sabarmati-Virangam B.G. Railway line, Ahmedabad	22-Jan-07	2011.00	703.85	701.92
12.	Gujarat	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	Construction of four lane flyover bridge on Shivrangani junction at Ahmedabad	22-Jan-07	1670.00	584.50	584.26
13.	Gujarat	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	Construction of six lane flyover on Memnagar junction at Ahmedabad	22-Jan-07	1513.00	529.55	397.17
14.	Gujarat	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	Construction of Major and Minor Radial Roads Phase-I in AUDA Area	22-Jan-07	5013.00	1754.55	1314.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Gujarat	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Storm Water Drainage System for West Zone of AMC area	19-Sep-06	5914.00	2089.90	517.47
16.	Gujarat	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Storm Water Drainage for South and Central Zones of AMC area, Ahmedabad	25-Oct-06	12088.00	4230.80	1057.70
17.	Gujarat	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Storm Water Drainage for North and East Zones of AMC area Ahmedabad	25-Oct-06	12283.00	4299.05	2149.52
18.	Gujarat	Mass Rapid Transport System	Bus Rapid Transit System (stretch of 46 km)	6-Oct-06	40572.00	14200.20	3550.05
19.	Gujarat	Sewerage	Terminal Sewerage Pumping Station, Pumping Main and Sewage Treatment Plant near Vinzol for East AUDA Area	2-Feb-07	3681.26	1288.44	322.11
20.	Gujarat	Sewerage	West AUDA Area Terminal Sewerage Pumping Station, Pumping Main and Sewage Treatment Plant near Vasana	2-Feb-07	10692.01	3742.20	935.55
21.	Gujarat	Drainage/storm Water Drains	Catchment Development and Drainage for Water Bodies Development and Flood Relief Project	18-Jan-08	10475.43	3666.40	916.60
22.	Gujarat	Mass Rapid Transport System	BRTS Phase-II	19-Aug-08	48813.00	17085.00	4271.00
23.	Gujarat	Sewerage	Sewerage Network of West AUDA area of Ahmedabad UA	21-Nov-08	23541.00	8239.00	823.00

24.	Gujarat	Sewerage	Sewerage Network of West AUDA area of Ahmedabad UA	21-Nov-08	7765.00	2718.00	271.00
25.	Gujarat	Water Supply	Water Supply Project for Rajkot	27-Mar-06	8562.00	4281.00	3210.00
26.	Gujarat	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Underground Drainage-Phase-II and Phase-III (Part-1) (Sewage Disposal Network and STP)	31-Jul-06	7542.00	3771.00	2828.10
27.	Gujarat	Solid Waste Management	Strengthening of Solid Waste Management (Phase-I)	14-Jul-06	867.00	433.50	325.14
28.	Gujarat	Mass Rapid Transport System	Bus Rapid Transit System Phase I (Development of Blue Corridor Part I)	20-Jul-07	11000.00	5500.00	1375.00
29.	Gujarat	Roads/Flyovers/ RoB	Construction of RoB in lieu of level crossing on B.G. Railway line along Gonadal Road and Mavdi Road	16-May-08	2480.74	1240.37	310.09
30.	Gujarat	Sewerage	Upgradation of Anjana Sewage Treatment Plant	27-Mar-06	1098.00	549.00	549.00
31.	Gujarat	Sewerage	Augmentation of Adajan Sewerage	27-Mar-06	1193.00	596.50	596.50
32.	Gujarat	Sewerage	Augmentation of Bhesan Sewage Treatment Plant	27-Mar-06	1509.00	754.50	754.50
33.	Gujarat	Sewerage	Secondary Sewage Treatment Plant at Bamroli	26-May-06	1322.47	661.24	661.23
34.	Gujarat	Water Supply	Water Supply Project for Vesu Urban Settlement of Surat Urban Development Authority	10-May-06	1919.00	959.50	959.50
35.	Gujarat	Water Supply	Water Supply Project for Pal-Palanpur Area	10-May-06	995.00	497.50	497.50
36.	Gujarat	Roads/Flyovers/ RoB	Bridge across river Tapi joining Daboli to Jahangirpura	10-May-06	6500.00	3250.00	1625.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
37.	Gujarat	Drainage Storm Water Drains	Storm Water Drainage Vesu Area	28-Jun-06	4995.00	2497.50	624.38
38.	Gujarat	Roads/Flyovers/RoB	Flyover bridge on Kapodhara Fire Station	22-Jan-07	932.00	466.00	116.50
39.	Gujarat	Roads/Flyovers/RoB	Flyover Bridge near Nanavarachha	22-Jan-07	758.00	379.00	379.00
40.	Gujarat	Sewerage	Sewerage Disposal Network and STP for Vesu area	28-Jun-06	3437.00	1718.50	429.63
41.	Gujarat	Sewerage	Sewerage Disposal Network and STP for Pal-Palanoor area	28-Jun-06	2128.00	1064.00	532.00
42.	Gujarat	Solid Waste Management	Upgradation of Solid Waste Management in Surat	26-Mar-07	5249.72	2624.86	656.22
43.	Gujarat	Water supply	Augmentation of Sarthana, Katargam and Rander Water Works of SMC	26-Mar-07	14068.65	7034.33	5275.74
44.	Gujarat	Roads/Flyovers/RoB	Bridge across Kankara Khadi between Udhana Magdalla Road and Bamroli	20-Jul-07	841.39	420.70	210.34
45.	Gujarat	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Storm water drainage system of Surat city for SMC area	20-Apr-07	13382.54	6691.27	1672.81
46.	Gujarat	Sewerage	Sewerage and Sewate Treatment system for New East Zone Areas	28-Jan-08	11065.73	5532.86	1383.21
47.	Gujarat	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Storm Water Disposal System for New Zone	28-Jan-08	3426.82	1713.41	428.35
48.	Gujarat	Roads/Flyovers/RoB	Construction of RoB on proposed Outer Ring Road of Surat city at Gothan	8-Feb-08	1427.12	713.56	178.39

49.	Gujarat	Roads/Flyovers/ RoB	Construction of Railway Over Bridges on proposed Outer Ring Road of Surat city at Sachin	8-Feb-08	2077.12	1038.56	259.64
50.	Gujarat	Water Supply	Water Supply system for New East Zone areas of Surat Municipal Corporation	29-Feb-08	16743.43	8371.71	2092.94
51.	Gujarat	Sewerage	Automation/SCDA of existing pumping station and STP of Surat Municipal Corporation	29-Feb-08	3063.43	1537.71	382.93
52.	Gujarat	Mass Rapid Transport System	Development of BRTS for Surat	7-Mar-08	46902.00	23451.00	5862.75
53.	Gujarat	Sewerage	Sewerage system for New Northern Drainage Zone of SMC	14-Mar-08	18404.35	9202.18	2300.52
54.	Gujarat	Water Supply	Water Supply Source augmentation	28-Jun-06	4105.00	2052.50	2052.52
55.	Gujarat	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Storm Water Drainage of Vadodara city	22-Feb-07	14594.56	7297.28	1824.32
56.	Gujarat	Sewerage	Sewerage System for Vadodara city	22-Jan-07	10514.93	5257.47	2628.74
57.	Gujarat	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management for Vadodara	20-Jul-07	3098.54	1549.27	387.32
58.	Gujarat	Roads/Flyovers/ RoB	Construction of 4 Lane RoB Across Ahmedabad-Mumbai B.G Line at Railway Km. 399/41 between Station Vishwamitri and Makarpura near D-Cabin Navayard on 24.0 M. Road at Vadodara city	8-Feb-08	1396.00	698.00	174.50
59.	Gujarat	Roads/Flyovers/ RoB	Construction of 2 Lane RoB Across Ahmedabad-Mumbai B.G Line at Railway Km. 395/10 between Station	8-Feb-08	1968.00	984.00	246.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Vadodara and Makarpura near Dinesh Mill at Vadodara				
60.	Gujarat	Preservation of Water Bodies	Restoration and strengthening of Sayaji Sarovar Partappura System, Vadodara	14-Jan-09	2869.72	1434.86	0.00
61.	Gujarat	Roads/Flyovers/ RoB	Construction of ROB in lieu of exist- ing level crossing No. 2 between Station Pratapnagar Jambusar (NG) Section at Railway Km.1/15 to 2/1 near Lalbaug at Vadodara	14-Jan-09	4570.00	2285.00	0.00
62.	Gujarat	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management in Ahmedabad	22-Jan-09	11885.84	4160.04	0.00
63.	Gujarat	Sewerage	Sewerage System Ph-II for Madodana city	30-01-09	6055.74	3027.87	0.00

Statement-II
Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)
Project-wise Status
(as on 31-1-09)

Sl. No.	Name of towns/cities	Scheme/Name of Component	Cost approved by SLSC	Total eligible Central Share (80%)	1st instalment of the eligible Central Share (50%)	Incentive @ 1.5% for DPR preparation	2nd instalment of Central Share	1st instalment of ACA released during 2005-06	1st instalment of ACA released during 2006-07	Balance/1st instalment of ACA released during 2007-08	ACA released during 2008-09	Total release with M/o Finance	(Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Gujarat													
1.	Amreli	Water Supply	1082.95	866.36	433.18	0.00		0.00	433.18	0.00	0.00	433.18	
2.	Bharuch	Water Supply	1371.98	1097.58	548.79	0.00	548.79	0.00	548.79	0.00	548.79	1097.58	
3.	Bhavnagar	Water Supply	2096.07	1676.85	838.43	0.00		0.00	838.43	0.00	0.00	838.43	
4.	Billimora	Water Supply	806.25	645	322.5	12.09		0.00	307.94	26.65	0.00	334.59	
5.	Boriyavi	Water Supply	434.35	347.48	173.74	6.52		0.00	165.90	14.36	0.00	180.26	
6.	Chalala	Water Supply	503.64	402.91	201.46	7.55		0.00	192.36	16.65	0.00	209.01	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7.	Dakor	Water Supply	451.98	361.58	180.79	6.78	180.79	0.00	172.63	14.94	180.79	360.36	
8.	Dhanera	Water Supply	416.35	333.08	166.54	6.25	166.54	0.00	159.03	13.76	166.54	339.33	
9.	Dhoraji	Water Supply	841.61	673.29	336.65	0.00		0.00	336.65	0.00	0.00	336.65	
10.	Gondal	Water Supply	1434.04	1147.23	573.62	0.00		0.00	573.61	0.00	0.00	573.61	
11.	Jamnagar	Water Supply	2015.31	1612.25	806.13	0.00		0.00	806.12	0.00	0.00	806.12	
12.	Junagadh	Water Supply	1598.64	1278.91	639.46	0.00		0.00	639.46	0.00	0.00	639.46	
13.	Kapadvanj	Water Supply	823.58	658.86	329.43	0.00		0.00	329.43	0.00	0.00	329.43	
14.	Lunawada	Water Supply	477.04	381.63	190.82	7.16		0.00	182.21	15.77	0.00	197.98	
15.	Palitana	Water Supply	473.69	378.95	189.48	0.00	189.47	0.00	189.48	0.00	189.47	378.95	
16.	Songadh	Water Supply	334.3	267.44	133.72	5.01		0.00	127.68	11.05	0.00	138.73	
17.	Kheda	Water Supply	496.59	397.27	198.64	0.00	198.63	198.64	0.00	0.00	198.63	397.27	
18.	Mehsana	Water Supply	940.74	752.59	376.30	0.00		376.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	376.30	

19. Kadi	Water Supply	523.51	418.81	209.40	0.00	209.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	209.40
20. Godhra	Water Supply	1446.52	1157.22	578.61	0.00	578.61	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	578.61
21. Radhanpur	Water Supply	224.52	179.62	89.81	0.00	89.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	89.81
22. Himmatnagar	Water Supply	814.94	651.95	325.98	0.00	325.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	325.97
23. Prantij	Water Supply	279.92	223.94	111.97	0.00	111.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	111.97
24. Surendra-nagar	Water Supply	765.12	612.10	306.05	0.00	306.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	306.05	612.10
25. Valsad	Water Supply	618.59	494.87	247.44	0.00	247.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	247.43
26. Jetpur	Water Supply	2384.09	1907.27	953.64	35.76	0.00	0.00	989.40	0.00	0.00	989.40
27. Chaklasi	Water Supply	713.20	570.56	285.28	10.70	0.00	0.00	295.98	0.00	0.00	295.98
28. Pethapur	Water Supply	428.20	342.56	171.28	6.42	0.00	0.00	177.70	0.00	0.00	177.70
29. Valjapur	Water Supply	273.04	218.43	109.22	4.10	0.00	0.00	113.31	0.00	0.00	113.31
30. Rajula	Water Supply	366.89	293.51	146.76	5.50	0.00	0.00	152.26	0.00	0.00	152.26
31. Savarkundla	Water Supply	555.45	444.36	222.18	8.33	0.00	0.00	230.51	0.00	0.00	230.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
32.	Dharagadhra	Water Supply	1461.04	1168.83	584.42	21.92		0.00	0.00	606.33	0.00	606.33	
33.	Chota Udepur	Water Supply	371.67	297.34	148.67	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	148.67	148.67	
34.	Balasinor	Water Supply	521.60	417.28	208.64	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	208.64	208.64	
35.	Wadhwan	Water Supply	1539.28	1231.42	615.71	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	615.71	615.71	
36.	Sutarpada	Water Supply	657.74	526.19	263.10	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	263.10	263.10	
37.	Khambhat	Water Supply	881.93	705.54	352.77	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	352.77	352.77	
38.	Jasdan	Water Supply	337.90	270.32	135.16	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	135.16	135.16	
39.	Mahudha	Water Supply	528.52	422.82	211.41	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	211.41	211.41	
40.	Umreth	Water Supply	762.96	610.37	305.18	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	305.18	305.18	
41.	Kathlal	Water Supply	392.44	313.95	156.98	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	156.98	156.98	
42.	Upleta	Water Supply	1450.48	1160.38	580.19	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	580.19	580.19	
43.	Keshod	Water Supply	1080.96	864.77	432.38	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	432.38	432.38	

BPL List

2. SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of people living Below Poverty Line (BPL) in the country based on BPL census 2002, State-wise;

(b) whether the above list is being used in determining the beneficiaries under poverty alleviation programmes;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) The State-wise details of BPL families identified on the basis of BPL Census 2002 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) The list of BPL families prepared on the basis of BPL Census conducted by the Ministry in the rural areas is used for selecting beneficiaries for major poverty alleviation programmes such as Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) etc.

Statement

Rural BPL families identified by the States/UTs based on BPL Census, 2002

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of BPL families identified (in Lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.107
2.	Andhra Pradesh	29.893
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.830

1	2	3
4.	Assam	18.728
5.	Bihar	113.410
6.	Chhattisgarh	17.892
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.160
8.	Daman and Diu	0.005
9.	Goa	0.071
10.	Gujarat	14.512
11.	Haryana	8.583
12.	Himachal Pradesh	2.823
13.	Jharkhand	24.810
14.	Karnataka	19.190
15.	Madhya Pradesh	40.842
16.	Maharashtra	45.025
17.	Meghalaya	2.052
18.	Mizoram	0.374
19.	Nagaland	1.558
20.	Punjab	3.445
21.	Rajasthan	17.362
22.	Tamil Nadu	34.848
23.	Uttar Pradesh	100.271
24.	Uttarakhand	6.238
25.	West Bengal	39.250

[English]

Adoption of Children

3. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children adopted by the Indians and foreigners during each of the last three years and the current year, separately;

(b) whether the adoption of children is declining in the country;

(c) if so, the reasons therefore;

(d) whether the Government has received complaints regarding cumbersome formalities for adoption of children; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and action taken by the Government to simplify the process of adoption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) As per the information available from Recognized Indian Placement Agencies and Shishu Grehs', the number of children adopted by Indians and Non-resident Indian [NRI], Overseas Citizen

of India [OCI], Persons of Indian Origin [PIO] and foreigners, during the years from 2005 to 2008 is given in the enclosed Statement. However, the data does not include adoption from other licensed agencies in the states.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The Guidelines for In-country adoption 2004 and Guidelines for Adoption from India 2006 are governing the adoption related matters. These guidelines are reviewed, from time to time, in order to simplify the adoption process.

Statement

Details of number of children adopted by Indians and Non-resident Indian [NRI], Overseas Citizen of India [OCI], Persons of Indian Origin [PIO] and foreigners, during the years from 2005 to 2008

Year	In-country adoption	Inter-country adoption [NOCs issued by Central Adoption Resources Agency [CARA]	Total of [a] and [b]
2005	2284	867	3151
2006	2409	853	3262
2007	2494	770	3264
2008	2100*	823	2923*

*Data likely to increase as information in respect of some of CARA associated agencies is still awaited.

Tribal Communities in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

4. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribals in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, community-wise;

(b) whether the number of certain aboriginal tribes in Andaman and Nicobar Islands is declining;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (Dr. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) The tribal communities of Andaman and Nicobar Islands identified as Scheduled Tribes under Article 342 of the Constitution and their population details are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Tribes	Population as per Census		
		1981	1991	2001
1.	Andamanese, Chariar, Chari, Kora, Tabo, Bo, Yere, Kede, Bea, Balawa, Bojigiyab, Juwai, Kol.	42	32	43
2.	Onges	97	101	96
3.	Jarawas	31	89	240
4.	Sentinelese	—	24	39
5.	Shom Pens	223	131	398
6.	Nicobarese	21956	25939	28653

(b) to (d) No Sir, do not arise.

Power Transmission Lines

5. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) proposes to invest Rs. 8,400 crores to strengthen power transmission lines in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of resource mobilization of funds for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL) is making an investment of Rs. 7,624 crores (Approx.) in the Financial Year 2008-09 to implement various projects like Transmission Systems associated with Central Sector generation projects like NTPC Limited's Barh STPP and Koldam HEP, National Hydro-electric Power Corporation (NHPC)'s Parbati HEP II and III, Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC)'s Maithon Right Bank, Nuclear Power Corporation (NPC)'s Kudankulam APP and Kaiga 3 and 4, Sasan and Mundra Ultra Mega Power Projects and Grid strengthening projects in Northern, Eastern, Western and Southern Regions.

(c) Details of resource mobilization for the investment of Rs. 7,624 crores are given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Internal Resources	Domestic Loans/Bonds	External Commercial Borrowing/Suppliers Credit	Total RE 2008-09
12,276	3,606	1,742	7,624

Land Allotted at Concessional Rates

6. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several societies in Delhi to which land has been allotted at concessional rates have failed to construct buildings for schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any time limit has been given to them to construct the school buildings;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has taken any steps against the errant societies; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that eighteen societies have not constructed buildings for schools on allotted land. The Zone-wise numbers are as follows:

North Zone	— 4
Dwarka	— 9
East Zone	— 1
West Zone	— 3
Rohini	— 1

As per latest policy of DDA, the period for construction has been extended up to 31-12-2009. The Land and Development Office (L and DO) has reported that Jai Hind School society was granted time of two years to construct the building which ended on 03-02-1967. Delhi Public School Society was also allotted land at Lodhi Road, New Delhi on 19-06-2002. The Society was granted extension of time for construction till 31-12-2008.

(e) and (f) DDA has informed that defaulting societies are required to pay composition fee as penalty. L and DO has re-entered the property in one case and recovered belated charges from the other.

Repair of Transmission Towers

7. SHRI ABDULLAKUTTY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nepal Government has requested for early repair of transmission towers uprooted during the recent Kosi floods to restore power supply from India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of Nepal has requested for restoration of Forbesganj-Kataiya Section of Transmission Line in Bihar by mid-February, 2009. There are two transmission lines (i) 132 kV Katiya-Forbesganj Circuit-I and (ii) 132 kV Katiya-Forbesganj Circuit-II of the Bihar State Electricity Board (BSEB) from which power is fed to Nepal. These lines had collapsed due to the devastating floods in Kosi river.

(c) The Government of India had taken up the issue with the Government of Bihar for early restoration of these transmission lines. The Government of Bihar have intimated that work has started on Circuit-II line and this line would be available for feeding power to Nepal by the end of February, 2009. The restoration of Circuit-I would be taken up by Bihar State Electricity Board subsequently.

[Translation]

Wind Energy Generation

8. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total increase in wind energy generation during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the wind energy generation in India is much less than that of China, U.S.A. and Spain;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase wind energy generation in the Country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY

OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR) (a) A total of 26.95 billion units of electricity was generated from wind power projects during the last three years viz., 2005-06 to 2007-08. The State-wise details during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) India, having the installed capacity of 9645 MW, occupies fifth position in the world at the end of 2008, after USA, Germany, Spain and China with installed capacity of 25,170 MW; 23,900 MW; 16,754 MW and 12,210 respectively. The capacity addition in wind power depends on various factors such as quality of wind potential, incentives mechanism, feed in tariff, higher percentages of commitments for renewable

energy including wind energy, manufacturing cost, etc.

(d) The Steps taken by the Government to promote setting up of commercial wind power projects through private sector investments include fiscal incentives such as concessional import duty on certain components of wind electric generator, excise duty exemption, ten years' tax holiday on income generated from wind power projects, benefit of accelerated depreciation and loan from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA). Technical support, including detailed wind resource assessment to identify further potential sites, is provided by the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai. This apart, preferential tariff is being provided for wind power by potential States.

Statement

State-wise Wind Generation Data in (BU) during Last Three Years

Sl. No.	State	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.079	0.111	0.101
2.	Gujarat	0.286	0.455	0.851
3.	Karnataka	0.935	1.397	1.840
4.	Kerala	0.000	0.000	0.000
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0.030	0.070	0.069
6.	Maharashtra	0.790	1.714	1.804
7.	Rajasthan	0.427	0.532	0.682
8.	Tamil Nadu	3.444	5.268	6.066
Total		5.991	9.547	11.413

Norms for BPL People

9. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expert Group constituted to review the norms/parameters for identification of people living Below Poverty Line in the country has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the recommendations made therein; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

in this regard?

[English]

**Integrated Housing and Slum
Development Programme**

10. SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allocated fund for some specific cities in the country under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme for the year 2008-09;

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

(c) the progress of work achieved till 31-12-2008

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

(b) and (c) City-wise details covering Additional Central Assistance committed, Additional Central Assistance released to the States for undertaking projects covering housing and related infrastructure facilities under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) for the year 2008-09 are given in the enclosed Statement. Since, the housing projects involve a gestation period, the projects sanctioned during 2008-09 are yet to report any substantial progress.

Statement

Town-wise Details

Summary of Projects Approved under IHSDP in 2008-2009

(Rs. in crore)

Name of the State	Name of Town and Total No. of Projects	Total Project Cost Approved	Additional Central Assistance committed	Total ACA released
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	Bodhan, Nizamabad	6.25	5.00	2.50
	Repalle Guntur	6.25	5.00	2.50
	Yellandu Khammam	2.86	2.29	1.14
	Guntur	5.36	4.29	2.15
	Kadappa	2.61	1.86	0.93
	Dhore Kurnool	2.24	1.79	0.90
	Kadappa	6.25	5.00	2.50
	Palwancha Khammam	6.25	5.00	2.50
	Guntur city	33.56	16.24	0.00
	Kakinada	54.50	23.73	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	Samalkot City	36.61	18.60	0.00
	Peddapurum	34.50	15.98	0.00
	Kumool	19.76	15.81	0.00
	Rajhumudry	55.69	24.88	0.00
	14	272.70	145.47	15.11
Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	9.95	8.66	0.00
No. of projects	1	9.95	8.66	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	Sopore Town	5.58	3.62	0.00
	Mattan	0.55	0.36	0.00
	Bandipora	5.16	3.35	0.00
	Baramulla	8.40	5.45	0.00
	Magam	1.75	1.14	0.00
	Gandebal	1.38	0.89	0.00
	Hajin Town	0.89	0.58	0.00
	Handwara	2.45	1.59	0.00
	Kulgam	3.20	2.08	0.00
	Shophion	1.65	1.07	0.00
	Sumbal town	2.59	1.68	0.00
	Budgam	1.07	0.68	0.00
	Reasi	2.79	1.80	0.00
	Kupwara	2.83	1.83	0.00
	Ramnagar	2.34	1.52	0.00
No. of projects	15	42.63	27.64	0.00
Jharkhand	Chaibasa	12.99	6.33	0.00
	Lahardagga	35.05	16.94	0.00
	Hazaribag	19.83	9.41	0.00
No. of projects	3	67.87	32.68	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
Kerala	Neyyatinkara	7.97	5.95	2.97
	Nedumangad	5.4	4.32	2.16
	Moovthapuzha	5.98	4.75	0.00
	Tirur	3.73	2.44	0.00
No. of projects	4	23.08	17.46	5.13
Maharashtra	Mohapa	6.52	4.11	2.05
	Ramtek	5.11	3.46	1.73
	Wardha	12.50	8.61	4.31
	Gangapur	4.60	3.23	1.62
	Georai	2.17	1.54	0.77
	Ambad	5.50	3.79	1.89
	Shirpur Varwade, Distt. Dhule	11.20	5.90	2.95
	Tirora City (Phase-II) Distt. Gondia	10.72	7.24	3.62
	Amravati (Ph-I)	23.84	15.13	7.56
	Karanja, Distt. Washim	20.43	11.85	5.92
	Palmi (p-1), Distt. Bhandara	1.54	1.05	0.52
	Lonar town, Distt. Buldhana	17.84	10.46	000
	Bhiwandi	12.09	6.91	3.46
	Risod	21.52	14.58	7.29
	Bhandara City	23.00	15.18	7.59
	Hingoli	33.39	22.54	11.27
	Pulgaon	8.12	4.82	000
	Tumsar	6.34	3.77	0.00
	Chandur Amravati	17.24	9.59	0.00
	Chandur Amravati	6.83	3.95	0.00
	Achalpur	24.34	14.20	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	Anjangaon	21.91	12.97	0.00
	Dondaicha Varwade	23.97	13.62	0.00
	Murtizapur	24.56	14.22	0.00
	Umred	7.24	4.52	0.00
	Malkapur	5.10	3.14	0.00
	Sendurgana Ghat	11.05	6.38	0.00
	Hingoli	25.59	14.78	0.00
	Sindhkehdh raja	11.73	6.93	0.00
	Darwha	10.15	6.02	0.00
	Deulgaon	19.86	11.69	0.00
	Yavatmal	29.12	16.62	0.00
	Pandharkawa	14.58	8.36	0.00
	Arvi	8.78	5.20	0.00
	Patur City	20.14	11.50	0.00
	Vaijapur city	29.41	17.02	0.00
	Kannad city	4.15	2.41	0.00
	Pauni (P-II), Distt. Bhandara	25.98	15.14	0.00
	Malegaon (P-I)	28.92	17.50	0.00
	Malegaon (P-II)	28.69	17.31	0.00
	Malegaon (P-III)	28.24	16.96	0.00
	Malegaon (P-IV)	28.44	17.12	0.00
	Malegaon (P-V)	29.31	17.81	0.00
	Malegaon (P-VI)	28.76	17.37	0.00
	Malegaon (P-VII)	28.92	17.50	0.00
	Malegaon (P-VIII)	28.51	17.17	0.00
	Parbhani	56.44	31.02	0.00
	Bokhardhan	13.38	8.25	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	Kalmeshwar	4.75	2.54	0.00
	Pathrir	17.42	10.53	0.00
	Amravati (P-II)	44.80	25.60	0.00
	Amravati (P-III)	26.80	15.39	0.00
	Latur	57.26	43.62	0.00
No. of projects	53	1018.79	618.10	62.56
Mizoram	Champhai	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Kolasib	0.00	0.00	0.00
No. of projects	2	0.00	0.00	0.00
Punjab	Rajpura	21.01	7.07	3.54
No. of projects	1	21.01	7.07	3.54
Rajasthan	Jaitaran	4.84	2.9630	1.48
	Bikaner Ph-II	35.57	20.23	10.11
	Jhalore	7.90	4.5	2.25
	Suratgarh	35.05	20.66	10.33
No. of projects	4	83.36	48.3530	24.18
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	9.72	6.50	0.00
	Sivagangai	2.90	1.97	0.00
	Thiruvanamalai	8.76	5.86	0.00
	Tuticorin	8.02	5.16	0.00
	Salem	15.58	9.26	0.00
	Kancheepuram	4.57	2.94	0.00
	Thirunelveli	20.00	14.38	0.00
	Alampalayam	2.25	1.33	0.00
	Mohanur	2.80	1.73	0.00
	Seerapalli	2.16	1.34	0.00
	Gangavelli	2.66	1.68	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
Tamil Nadu	R. Pudupatty, Namakkal	2.14	1.22	0.00
	Veeraganur Town, Salem	3.75	2.26	0.00
	Theedavoor, Salem	2.30	1.47	0.00
	Kodumudi	1.40	0.88	0.00
	Uthukuli	1.12	0.70	0.00
	Palla Palayam	2.35	1.50	0.00
	Avalpoondurai	1.67	1.05	0.00
	Karur	3.29	2.23	0.00
	Mettur	2.42	1.69	0.00
	Cumbum	5.19	3.34	0.00
	Krishnagri	4.96	3.40	0.00
	Kugalur	1.29	0.82	0.00
	Inam Kurur	5.00	3.48	0.00
	Karuppur	1.57	0.99	0.00
	P. Mettupalayam	1.27	0.77	0.00
	Nagercoil	3.47	2.32	0.00
	Tiruchengody	8.87	6.18	0.00
	Gobichittipalayam	2.56	1.67	0.00
	Lakkampatti	1.44	0.89	0.00
	Satyamangalam	3.76	2.49	0.00
	Thuraiyur	8.61	5.57	0.00
	Dharapuram	3.60	2.47	0.00
	Kodaikanal	18.89	11.01	0.00
	P.N. Patty	1.61	1.01	0.00
	Velur Town	1.37	0.82	0.00
	Ariyalur	7.89	5.43	0.00
	Thanthoni	4.10	2.85	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	11.37	7.01	0.00
	Theni	3.85	2.64	0.00
No. of projects	40	200.54	130.31	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	Banat	10.36	5.74	2.87
	Baraut	4.41	2.67	1.34
	Bugrasi	3.65	2.34	1.17
	Chattari	2.69	1.77	0.89
	Chhatta	1.55	0.88	0.44
	Gokul	2.83	1.62	0.81
	Hariharpur	1.97	1.23	0.61
	Khanpur	2.21	1.45	0.73
	Nandgaon -	6.93	3.91	1.96
	Pachperwa	1.02	0.69	0.35
	Raebareilly (Phase-II)	20.85	14.30	7.15
	Raya	1.53	0.87	0.43
	Saharanpur	3.90	2.21	1.10
	Hariharpur (Jawahar Nagar)	2.00	1.30	0.65
	Hariharpur (Patel Nagar)	1.84	1.19	0.60
	Utaraula	1.74	1.12	0.56
	Sehjanwa	1.94	1.06	0.53
	Saona	4.17	2.33	1.17
	Nawabganj	1.38	0.79	0.40
	Arthala	5.62	3.43	1.71
	Farid Nagar	7.54	4.56	2.28
	Kharkhuda	2.66	1.65	0.85
	Bhikampur	1.18	0.73	0.36
	Bidhuna	14.73	9.02	4.51

1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	Jhalu (Phase-I)	1.50	0.93	0.46
	Salarganj	7.93	4.86	2.43
	Beekapur, Distt. Faizabad	2.22	1.37	0.69
	Biswan, Distt. Sitapur	6.44	3.99	2.00
	Bithur, Distt. Kanpur	2.86	1.77	0.89
	Gola Town, Distt. Lakhimpur	3.12	1.94	0.97
	Kunda Town, Distt. Pratapgarh	6.43	352	1.76
	Chandauli, Distt. Chandauli	6.88	4.08	2.04
	Adalsarai Kalpi Town, Distt. Jalaun	3.29	1.91	0.95
	Kadaura Town, distt. Jalaun	4.25	2.46	1.23
	Kurara, Distt. Hamirpur, Uttar Pradesh	3.58	2.07	1.04
	Manikpur, Distt. Chitrakoot Uttar Pradesh	3.86	2.22	1.11
	Pati, Distt. Lalitpur, Uttar Pradesh	3.92	2.27	1.13
	Mahoba Town, Distt. Mahoba Uttar Pradesh	2.61	1.56	0.78
	Bisanda, Distt. Banda, Uttar Pradesh	2.77	1.63	0.81
	Pichhor near Bajrang Colony, Distt. Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh	4.01	2.34	1.17
	Orai Town (Lahariyapura) Distt. Jalun, Uttar Pradesh	7.16	4.03	2.02
	Chakia	1.18	0.69	0.35
	Mughalsarai	4.22	2.48	1.24
	Chandauli (Phase-II)	3.95	2.28	1.14
	Sadat	0.93	0.55	0.27
	Aligarh	4.40	2.66	1.33

1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	Etah	2.58	1.57	0.78
	Naraini	2.10	1.24	0.62
	Jhinjhak	10.71	6.37	3.18
	Rasoolabad	5.24	3.24	1.62
	Thakurdwara	5.57	3.36	1.68
	Jaswant Nagar	6.02	3.73	1.86
	Moradabad	1.31	0.79	0.40
	Shivrajpur	3.34	2.05	1.02
	Gosaiganj	1.92	1.19	0.59
	Unnao	2.51	1.57	0.78
	Jhalu (Phase-II)	5.78	3.35	1.67
	Gopamau, Distt. Hardoi	3.80	2.30	1.15
	Saraimir, Distt. Azamgarh	3.85	2.33	1.16
	Ghorawal, Distt. Sonbhadra	15.42	8.35	4.18
	Tirwa, Distt. Kannauj	7.37	4.48	2.24
	Chibramau, Kannauj	5.89	3.62	1.81
	Saurikh, Kannauj	3.47	2.12	1.06
	Derapur, Kanpur Dehat	1.85	1.11	0.56
	Amraudha, Kanpur	1.79	1.06	0.53
	Nidhauri, Etah	1.62	0.98	0.49
	Awagarh, Etah	2.59	1.57	0.79
	Farrukhabad TA	1.89	1.17	0.58
	Mohammadabad, Farrukhabad	3.19	1.93	0.97
	No. of projects	69	296.02	177.96
West Bengal	Arambag	10.00	7.17	3.58
	Contai (Phase-I)	12.35	8.48	4.24
	Kalimpong	11.99	8.57	4.28

1	2	3	4	5
West Bengal	Kaliyaganj	7.95	5.72	2.86
	Kandi	8.98	6.29	3.15
	Kurseong	11.99	8.57	4.29
	Mirik	7.96	5.60	2.80
	Murshibad	8.74	5.94	2.97
	Old Maida	10.78	7.75	3.87
	Tarakeswar	9.89	6.98	3.49
	Bongaon	14.64	10.48	0.00
	Jargram (II)	4.00	2.87	0.00
	Tamluk	8.94	6.42	0.00
	(English Bazar) Malda	16.74	12.03	0.00
	Balur Ghat (Dakshin Dinajpur)	15.77	11.35	0.00
	(Beldanga) Murshidabad	6.17	4.36	0.00
	Jhalda	7.98	5.73	0.00
	Katwa	10.90	7.68	0.00
	Rampurhat	10.89	7.74	0.00
	Suri	14.47	10.41	0.00
	Darjeeling	20.66	13.57	0.00
No. of projects	21	231.78	163.73	35.54
Grand Total	227	2267.73	1377.43	235.02

Setting up of Solar Mission

11. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:

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

(a) whether the Government has finalized the modalities for setting up of the solar mission in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(d) the time by which the modalities are likely to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) to (d) The Prime Minister's Council

on Climate Change has identified setting up of a National Solar Mission as one of the eight National Missions under National Action Plan on Climate Change. The Council is in the process of developing the modalities for setting up the Mission.

**Power Generation from Renewable
Energy Sources**

12. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:

SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA:

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

(a) the efforts being made by the Government to enhance power generation from renewable energy sources;

(b) whether the Government proposes to formulate National Renewable Energy Policy for the purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of on-going renewable energy projects in the country and the quantum of energy generated from each source during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY

OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) The Government has put in place a conducive policy and regulatory framework under the Electricity Act 2003, the National Electricity Policy 2005 and Tariff Policy 2006 to attract investment in Renewable power sector. There are several programmes under which a mix of fiscal and financial incentives are being provided, which include capital/interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, nil/concessional excise and customs duties. Preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power is being given in various States.

(b) and (c) An Expert Committee constituted by the Planning Commission has prepared an Integrated Energy Policy Report (IEPR) covering all sources of energy including renewable energy sources, which has been considered and accepted by Government. This report has highlighted the need to maximally develop domestic supply options and diversify energy sources. It has also projected that renewables may account for 5 to 6 per cent of India's energy mix by 2031-32 and has observed that the distributed nature of renewables can provide many socio-economic benefits for the country, including its rural, tribal and remote areas.

(d) Grid-interactive power projects with an aggregate capacity of 13,741 MW based on different renewable energy sources have been installed in the country as on 31-12-2008. State-wise and resource-wise details of the capacities set up during the last 3 years (2005-06 to 2007-08) and the current year upto 31-12-2008 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

*State-wise and Resource-wise Power Generation Installed Capacity during the last 3 years
(2005-06 to 2007-08) and current year upto 31-12-2008*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Small Hydro Power MW					Wind Power MW				
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Andhra Pradesh		0.04	1.98		0.50	0.80				
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.60	0.94		010						
3.	Assam			25.00							
4.	Bihar	4.50									
5.	Chhattisgarh		7.05								
6.	Goa										
7.	Gujarat					84.60	284.00	616.40	194.8		
8.	Haryana										
9.	Himachal Pradesh	24.00	9.54	21.00	42.30						
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		2.09								
11.	Jharkhand										
12.	Karnataka	54.75	86.87	47.50	62.50	173.80	266.00	190.30	182.1		
13.	Kerala		13.50	25.00				8.50	22.5		
14.	Madhya Pradesh		10.00	20.00		11.40	16.40	130.40			

15. Maharashtra		2.25	1.50	533.50	485.30	268.20	97
16. Manipur							
17. Meghalaya			0.32				
18. Mizoram		2.71					
19. Nagaland	0.20		8.00				
20. Orissa			25.00				
21. Punjab	11.15	1.35					
22. Rajasthan				54.80	111.80	69.00	139.7
23. Sikkim	3.00	0.51		2.00			
24. Tamil Nadu		12.00		0.35	577.90	380.70	261.5
25. Tripura							
26. Uttar Pradesh	3.60						
27. Uttaranchal	3.00	0.22	29.45	4.80			
28. West Bengal	6.00	0.10					

 MW—Megawatt

Sl. No.	State/UT	Biomass Power MW				Energy from Waste MW			
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.00	22.00	33.00	9.00		6.00	3.50	3.66
2.	Arunachal Pradesh								
3.	Assam								
4.	Bihar								
5.	Chhattisgarh	16.50	85.80	33.00	9.80				
6.	Goa								
7.	Gujarat								
8.	Haryana								
9.	Himachal Pradesh								
10.	Jammu and Kashmir								
11.	Jharkhand								
12.	Karnataka	72.50	29.80	8.00	12.00				
13.	Kerala								
14.	Madhya Pradesh								
15.	Maharashtra		40.00	38.00	61.50				
16.	Manipur								
17.	Meghalaya								

Mumbai Metro Rail Project

13. SHRI PRATIK P. PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has submitted a proposal for the construction of Varsova-Andheri-Ghatkopar Corridor under proposed Metro Rail Project in First Phase; and

(b) if so, the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 'In-principle' approval for the project has been given by Planning Commission. The project has been awarded by the State Government on Public Private Partnership basis and construction work has started. No financial assistance has been provided by the Central Government for this project so far.

[Translation]

Irregularities in NREGS

14. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding financial irregularities and violation of rules laid down under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) during the year 2008-09;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During 2008-09, a total of 328 such complaints have so far been received. The state-wise details are as under:

Sl. No.	State	Number of complaints received
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7
2.	Assam	7
3.	Bihar	28
4.	Chhattisgarh	11
5.	Gujarat	3
6.	Haryana	11
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4
8.	Jharkhand	46
9.	Karnataka	1
10.	Kerala	1
11.	Madhya Pradesh	44
12.	Maharashtra	4
13.	Manipur	4
14.	Nagaland	1
15.	Orissa	9
16.	Punjab	1
17.	Rajasthan	27
18.	Tamil Nadu	2
19.	Tripura	2
20.	Uttar Pradesh	100
21.	Uttarakhand	3
22.	West Bengal	12
Total		328

(c) Implementation of NREGA is done by the State Governments in accordance with the Employment Guarantee Schemes formulated by each State.

Panchayats at District, intermediate and Village level are the principal planning and implementing agencies. All complaints received in the Ministry have, therefore, been referred to the concerned State Governments for taking appropriate action in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

[English]

Foreigners in Voter Lists

15. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Pakistani and Bangladeshi nationals have been enrolled in the voter lists in various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to delete their names from the voter lists?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c) The Election Commission of India has intimated that it does not have the information as to whether a large number of Bangladeshi or Pakistani nationals have managed to enroll themselves as voters in any State/UT in the country. No foreign national is eligible to be registered as voter in India. The electoral rolls for the territorial Assembly Constituencies are prepared under the superintendence, direction and control of the Election Commission of India under the provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960. As per these provisions only Indian citizens are eligible for inclusion in the electoral roll. However, sometimes during intensive revision, summary revision or continuous revision, names of some ineligible persons who do not fulfill the qualification of Indian citizenship find their way into the electoral roll due to false information provided by the individuals. Whenever such cases of wrongful inclusion come to the notice of the Electoral Registration authorities, immediate action is taken to remove such names from the electoral rolls.

In the State of Assam, the electors whose

citizenship is either doubtful or disputed, their cases are referred to the appropriate authorities for determining their citizenship status. Their names are, however, not deleted from the electoral roll but they are not allowed to cast their vote till their cases are favourably disposed of by the appropriate authorities. These electors are called 'D' voters and letter 'D' is marked against their entries in the electoral rolls to identify them.

Salary of Anganwadi Workers and Helpers

16. SHRI MADUSUDAN MISTRY:

SHRI SUNIL KHAN:

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

(a) whether several State Governments have not increased the honorarium of Anganwadi workers and helpers in their States, so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented through State Governments/Union Territories. All the policy decisions including enhancement of honoraria for Anganwadi Workers and Helpers are decided by the Union Government and not by any State Government.

The Honorarium for Anganwadi Workers/Helpers has been enhanced by Government of India vide order No. 1-5/2008-CD-I dated 24th October 2008 and dated 16-12-2008. Accordingly, the funds in this regards have been released in December 2008.

Additional Financial Assistance under JNNURM

17. SHRI HITEN BARMAN: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has sought additional financial assistance during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period to overcome the bottlenecks pertaining to infrastructural facilities of 63 mission cities under JNNURM; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Planning Commission has made component-wise indicative allocation of the total fund of Rs. 50,000 crore under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) (2005-12). The allocation for Urban Infrastructure and Governance Component for the Mission cities is Rs. 25,500 crore.

A group chaired by Secretary (Urban Development) was set up by Planning Commission to suggest ways of financing urban sector projects. The group recommended that over and above the allocation of Rs. 50,000 crore for the Mission period (2005-12), an additional amount of Rs. 20,000 crore may be provided for undertaking urban infrastructure projects in the JNNURM cities during the 11th Five year plan.

Inclusion of Bodo-Kachari Communities in ST List

18. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to include Bodo-Kachari Tribes living in Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills Autonomous districts of Assam in the Scheduled Tribes list; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (Dr. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) and (b) The Scheduled Tribes are notified by the Presidential Order under article 342(1) of the Constitution. The Government on 15-06-1999 had laid down the modalities for determining the claims for inclusion in/exclusion from and other modifications in Orders specifying Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes list. As per the modalities only those proposals, which have been justified and recommended by the concerned State Government and the Registrar General of India as well as the National Commission for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are to be considered and legislation amended.

The granting of Scheduled Tribe status to "Bodo Kachari" community of Karbi Anglong and NC Hills Districts of Assam is indicated at Item No. 8 in the Memorandum of Settlement (MOS) signed among the Central Government; Government of Assam; and Bodo Liberation Tigers (BLT) on 10-02-2003. The Ministry of Home Affairs also held a meeting on 05-09-2003 to review the implementation of Memorandum of Settlement.

Thereafter, no formal proposal/communication for inclusion of "Bodo/Bodo Kachari" in the list of Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous Districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills in Assam has been received in this Ministry.

Diversion of Funds

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

(a) the States which have been provided additional assistance by the Union Government for poverty alleviation programme during the last year and current year so far;

(b) whether the Union Government has received complaints regarding diversions of funds meant for poverty alleviation to other spheres during the said period;

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

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development implements the major poverty alleviation Programmes namely, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) and National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA). State-wise additional assistance over and

above normal allocation given under SGSY during the last year i.e. 2007-08 is given in the enclosed Statement-I. No additional assistance has been released to any State under NREGA.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Rural Development has

received complaints regarding diversion of funds under National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) from States of Manipur and Uttar Pradesh.

(d) The details of the complaints and action taken thereon is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Additional Amount released under SGSY during 2007-08	Additional Amount released under SGSY during 2008-09
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	26.41	
2.	Assam	1450.37	No Additional Amount has been released to any State so far.
3.	Manipur	8.06	
4.	Meghalaya	7.91	
5.	Mizoram	25.44	
6.	Nagaland	31.59	
7.	Sikkim	27.91	
8.	Tripura	175.55	

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of the complainant	Allegations made	Action taken by Ministry
1	2	3	4

Manipur

1.	Shri Ngursanglur, Member Manipur Legislative Assembly	It was alleged that the Government of Manipur was diverting NREGS funds for buying FCS rice in view of famine due to bamboo flowering and rodent menace.	The complaint was forwarded to the State Government in April, 2008 followed by a reminder on 5-5-08. According to the information received from the State Government, no funds under NREGS have diverted for purchasing FCS rice. The State
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1	2	3	4
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Government has issued orders on 16-2-08 and 13-3-08 regarding distribution of food grain as a part of wages under NREGS with the approval of the State Cabinet.

Uttar Pradesh

2. Two news articles appeared in "The Hindu" dated 10-9-08 and "The Indian Express" dated 20-9-08

The Uttar Pradesh Government was accused of diverting Rs. 219 crores from funds allotted under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme out of a sum of Rs. 409 sanctioned by the State Government for planting saplings in the seven districts of the Bundelkhand region in the State.

(i) The complaint was forwarded to the State Government on 10-09-08. The State Government has reported that afforestation is an approved work under NREGS and to make best use of the good monsoons after a long gap in the Bundelkhand region, Government has launched a massive plantation drive in the area. The funds made available to the Forest Department for plantations by District Programme Coordinators of the seven districts of Bundelkhand from NREGS is Rs. 56.01 crore against which the utilization reported till 30-09-08 is Rs. 43.27 crore. The State Government has taken a decision to bear the cost of the plants from state resources. The funds made available to the Horticulture Department for plantation of fruit trees on the land of approved category of farmers under NREGS is Rs. 4.25 crore against which no payment is made till now as the process of verification on site is under progress. So the allegation of transferring Rs. 219 crore from NREGA and its mis-utilisation is not correct. The State Government ordered a detail enquiry in the matter. From the findings of an enquiry team of officers sent from the State head quarter, it appears that the allegation made by a political party is not true.

(ii) The matter was investigated by two teams of two National Level Monitors each deputed by Ministry of Rural Development. According to the reports submitted by National Level Monitors the allegations have not been proved.

Proposals under Area Development Programmes

20. SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received project proposals under Area Development Programmes from the State Governments including Gujarat during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals received and cleared, project-wise/State-wise; and

(c) the time by which remaining proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) to (c) Under the Haryali Guidelines prioritized lists of blocks/districts for sanctioning of projects under Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) are invited each year from the States. New IWDP projects are sanctioned from these prioritized lists by a Project Sanctioning Committee, which includes a representative of each of the State Governments. The projects are approved depending upon the extent of

waste lands, performance of the States in implementation and availability of funds after meeting the committed liabilities of ongoing projects. There is no pendency of project proposals under IWDP at the level of Department of Land Resources.

The projects under Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) are sanctioned by Department in blocks identified by Hanumantha Rao Committee (1994) on the basis of DPAP, DDP coverage in the State, performance of the ongoing projects and budget availability after meeting the committed liabilities of the ongoing projects.

The funds under Haryali Guidelines are released for each project in five installments of 15%, 30%, 30%, 15% and 10%. The first installment is released suo-moto at the time of sanction of the project and subsequent installment is released when more than 50% of the funds released under the previous installment have been utilized. The funds do not lapse at the end of the financial year. The details of programme-wise, State-wise and year-wise projects approved and funds released by the Government during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statements I to VI.

Statement-I

Details of State-wise and year-wise projects sanctioned under DPAP during last three years and current year

Year	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (11-2-2009)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	342	360	No new projects have been sanctioned	No new projects have been sanctioned
Bihar	90	90		
Chhattisgarh	135	140		
Gujarat	290	295		
Himachal Pradesh	47	47		

1	2	3	4	5
Jammu and Kashmir	77	77		
Jharkhand	234	142		
Karnataka	265	265		
Madhya Pradesh	310	333		
Maharashtra	360	436		
Orissa	170	173		
Rajasthan	115	120		
Tamil Nadu	190	208		
Uttar Pradesh	190	201		
Uttaranchal	105	109		
West Bengal	80	80		
Total	3000	3076		

Note: Each micro-watershed project covers about 500 ha.

Statement-II

Drought Prone Areas Programme

(Funds Released during last three years and current year)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (11-02-08)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53.82	41.31	56.24	53.08	204.45
2.	Bihar	3.79	3.03	0.20	0.00	7.02
3.	Chhattisgarh	16.75	8.26	13.92	21.74	60.67
4.	Gujarat	29.11	35.97	16.34	34.02	115.44
5.	Himachal Pradesh	6.60	3.69	8.35	7.76	26.40
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.60	2.60	0.00	6.40	11.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Jharkhand	15.56	4.79	0.00	2.90	23.25
8.	Karnataka	27.36	31.76	44.46	39.25	142.83
9.	Madhya Pradesh	53.28	53.74	53.16	54.99	215.17
10.	Maharashtra	44.49	57.53	54.21	58.59	214.82
11.	Orissa	20.91	14.81	23.93	23.51	83.16
12.	Rajasthan	17.12	25.82	13.96	17.91	74.81
13.	Tamil Nadu	16.60	30.63	32.01	31.90	111.14
14.	Uttar Pradesh	26.44	34.67	49.40	35.43	145.94
15.	Uttarakhand	14.67	7.69	14.62	5.86	42.84
16.	West Bengal	3.88	2.70	2.68	3.63	12.89
Total		352.98	359.00	383.48	396.97	1492.43

Statement-III

Desert Development Programme
Number of projects sanctioned (Batch-wise)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (15-12-2008)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	134	148	No new projects have been sanctioned	No new projects have been sanctioned
2.	Gujarat	370	420		
3.	Haryana	140	159		
4.	Himachal Pradesh	46	48		
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	50	62		
6.	Karnataka	198	220		
7.	Rajasthan	1062	1213		
Total		2000	2270		

Each project covers about 500 ha.

Statement-IV*Desert Development Programme**Details of funds released during last three years and current year*

(Rupees in crore)

Name of the State	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (11-2-2009)	Total
Andhra Pradesh	27.61	18.00	28.30	35.02	108.93
Gujarat	54.46	35.04	65.59	73.01	228.1
Haryana	17.56	12.34	28.74	9.58	68.22
Himachal Pradesh	3.86	9.25	2.17	6.44	21.72
Jammu and Kashmir	12.95	4.49	7.39	2.75	27.58
Karnataka	19.56	29.63	35.07	42.49	126.75
Rajasthan	131.98	160.25	98.18	176.72	567.13
Total	267.98	269.0	265.44	346.01	1148.43

Statement-V*IWDP—Number of projects and area sanctioned during last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	State	2005-06		2006-07	
		No. of Projects	Area	No. of Projects	Area
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24	139500	20	121000
2.	Bihar	22	110000	23	112000
3.	Chhattisgarh	21	99575	21	102076
4.	Goa	2	2920		
5.	Gujarat	21	105000	16	80000
6.	Haryana	7	26000	4	16500
7.	Himachal Pradesh	21	93592	8	39083

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	91711	9	45000
9.	Jharkhand	6	30000	5	28234
10.	Karnataka	22	113780	22	116714
11.	Kerala	18	75346	5	29091
12.	Maharashtra	14	70000	31	154864
13.	Madhya Pradesh	29	145060	26	151283
14.	Orissa	22	112639	21	108200
15.	Punjab	8	31482	1	4245
16.	Rajasthan	21	106986	22	109252
17.	Tamil Nadu	27	134234	10	50730
18.	Uttar Pradesh	25	125000	38	193277
19.	Uttaranchal	17	89211	10	51569
20.	West Bengal	11	30053	11	58712
	Total	354	1732089	303	1571830
North-Eastern States					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	35	70000	79	191000
2.	Assam	23	138000	37	221920
3.	Manipur	8	49000	9	58000
4.	Meghalaya	45	56500	46	88000
5.	Mizoram	17	136000	8	64000
6.	Nagaland	5	40500	3	24000
7.	Sikkim	5	14342	4	21700
8.	Tripura	5	25400	6	27971
	Total	143	529742	192	696591
Grand Total		497	2261831	495	2268421

No new projects have been sanctioned during 2007-08 and 2008-09 (as on 11-02-2009).

Statement-VI*IWDP—Funds released during last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (11-2-09)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4046.95	3563.06	3713.46	4070.78
2.	Bihar	990.00	951.41	199.57	732.1
3.	Chhattisgarh	2026.44	2295.67	2574.75	2856.54
4.	Goa	24.10	0.00	0.00	0
5.	Gujarat	2418.52	2713.08	2356.55	2470.96
6.	Haryana	594.32	547.99	445.31	363.96
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2662.51	1754.56	2785.57	2171.51
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1120.45	661.74	596.52	455.02
9.	Jharkhand	303.25	232.93	290.31	679.43
10.	Karnataka	2495.94	3206.49	2292.29	4131.6
11.	Kerala	778.17	260.05	201.36	921.45
12.	Maharashtra	2051.93	1967.91	1647.23	2135.41
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4857.38	3111.57	5697.46	5694.97
14.	Orissa	2307.44	2062.00	1793.91	2607.01
15.	Punjab	302.87	350.80	250.17	360.13
16.	Rajasthan	2401.67	4276.32	4845.23	4151.31
17.	Tamil Nadu	2600.44	2692.45	2707.01	3216.55
18.	Uttar Pradesh	3222.78	4736.16	5582.07	6505.55
19.	Uttaranchal	1688.02	1123.27	1667.40	2072.64
20.	West Bengal	464.5	627.18	262.27	512.94
	Total	37357.74	37134.66	39908.45	46109.86
NORTH-EASTERN STATES					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1061.37	2583.77	1563.57	2066.17

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Assam	3373.90	3102.23	2705.23	3115.27
3.	Manipur	553.52	1634.93	449.58	803.48
4.	Meghalaya	804.01	1202.51	547.37	430.86
5.	Mizoram	1122.00	857.86	3128.82	1862.56
6.	Nagaland	3886.19	1098.17	2964.28	2306.05
7.	Sikkim	165.55	274.95	386.14	260.08
8.	Tripura	308.48	538.08	0.00	158.38
Total of NE		11275.01	11292.50	11745.00	11002.85
Total of IWDP		48632.75	48427.16	51653.45	57112.71

[Translation]

Power Generation

21. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA:

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power generation capacity is sufficient to meet the rapidly growing demand of power in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has formulated any concrete action plan to increase the power generation in near future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The total installed generating capacity in the

country as on 31st January, 2009 was 1,47,458 MW. During the year 2008-09 (upto end of January, 2009), against a peak demand of 1,09,809 MW, the peak met was 94,634 MW, representing a shortage of 15,175 MW (13.8%). The present rate of growth of power generation is falling short of the rate of growth in demand for electricity, primarily due to inadequate capacity addition, inadequate availability of coal, gas and nuclear fuel, delay in achieving commercial operation of generating units due to delay in completion of balance of plant works by the contractors and poor financial position of state utilities making it difficult for them to raise the resources necessary for making the required investments to create adequate generation, transmission and distribution system.

(c) and (d) The National Electricity Policy envisages "Power for all by 2012" and per capita availability of power to be increased to over 1000 units by 2011-12. The Planning Commission has set a capacity addition target of 78,700 MW during the 11th Plan, out of which capacity aggregating 11,937 MW has already been commissioned upto 31-01-2009 and balance capacity is under construction. The steps taken/being taken to increase the power generation in the near future include

improving generation from the available sources including utilization of the unrequisioned capacity of gas based power station on liquid fuel, close monitoring of the ongoing power generation projects, import of coal to bridge the gap between domestic availability and its requirement, harnessing surplus captive power into grid, renovation, modernization, life extension and uprating of old and inefficient generating units, etc.

**Expansion of Metro Rail
Network in Delhi**

22. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the length in kilometres by which the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation has planned to expand its network in Delhi by the year 2010 in view of the forthcoming Commonwealth Games;

(b) the routes that have been identified for the purpose;

(c) the proposed dates for completion of each of the said routes;

(d) whether the work is progressing in accordance with the stipulated time frame; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken or proposed for its completion in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Ltd. has planned to add 121.765 Kms of metro rail network, as approved by Government, by 2010. Out of this, 20.16 Kms, i.e. Central Secretariat-Badarpur corridor is directly connected to Commonwealth Games to be organized in Delhi in 2010 as it would provide connectivity to Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, the main venue for the games and Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Range at Tughlakabad.

(b) and (c) The routes of the approved corridors and likely date of completion for each route are given in the statement enclosed.

(d) DMRC has reported that the work is going on as per schedule.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Project	Length (in Km)	Likely date of completion
1	2	3	4
1.	Delhi MRTS Phase II		
	Shahadara-Dilshad Garden	3.09	Commissioned on 30-06-2008
	Vishva Vidyalaya-Jahangir Puri	6.36	Commissioned on 03-02-2009
	Indraprastha-New Ashok Nagar	8.07	30-06-2009
	Yamuna Bank-Anand Vihar ISBT	6.16	31-12-2009
	Inderlok-Mundka	18.47	31-03-2010
	Central Secretariat-Qutab Minar	12.525	30-06-2010

1	2	3	4
2.	Extension of Delhi Metro from Qutab Minar to Sushantlok (Gurgaon)	14.47	31-07-2010
3.	Extension of Delhi Metro from 7.0 New Ashok Nagar in Delhi to Noida Sector-32 (U.P.)	7.0	30-06-2009
4.	Central Secretariat to Badarpur	20.16	30-09-2010
5.	High Speed Express Link from New Delhi Railway Station to IGI Airport	19.2	31-08-2010
6.	Express link from IGI Airport to Dwarka Sec-21	3.50	30-09-2010
7.	Metro link from Dwarka Sector-9 to Sector-21	2.76	30-09-2010
Total		121.765	

*[English]***Facilities in Tribal Areas**

23. SHRI P.C. THOMAS:

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is lack of basic amenities and infrastructural facilities such as roads, water supply, housing, etc. in the tribal areas of the country including eastern Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any plan for the development of these facilities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of tribals likely to be benefited therefrom, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (Dr. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) to

(e) Yes, sir. The infrastructure facilities in the tribal areas in the country are not at par with other developed areas in the Country. Each Central Ministry/Department is the nodal Ministry or Department concerning its sector; so is the State Government and UT Administration for over all development including tribal areas, Grants under Art. 275(1) of the Constitution are essentially used for creation and up gradation of critical infrastructure to bridge the gap in the sectors like roads, bridges, health, drinking water, education, agriculture, sport promotion etc. Priority for the development schemes are fixed and executed by the State Government depending on the felt needs of the local area and its people. The State Government of Kerala has intimated that during the XIth Plan, the policy of the State Government is to provide the basic needs of the tribal families such as houses to homeless, land to all landless families and drinking water, electricity and quality education to the tribals. The budget allocation of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is Rs. 2121.00 crore during current financial year. The schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs are implemented through the States/UTs and the funds are released to State/UT Governments who are required

to ensure that the benefits of projects sanctioned under the schemes reach the beneficiaries. The data relating to the number of beneficiaries is not specifically maintained in the Ministry.

Setting Up of Transport Fund

24. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

SHRI SURAJ SINGH:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has made mandatory for States to set up dedicated transport fund by imposing additional sales tax on petrol, increasing registration fee on four wheelers and imposing congestion tax and green tax;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the response of the State Governments thereon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the States/UTs have been advised to review the implementation of National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP, 2006), which, *inter-alia*, envisages setting up of a dedicated urban transport fund at State level and city level exclusively to meeting urban transport needs within the city/state in the form of a supplement to the petrol and diesel taxes, betterment levy on land owners or even an employment tax on employers etc.

(c) and (d) Dedicated urban transport fund has been set up by cities of Surat in Gujarat and Pimpri Chinchwad in Maharashtra.

[Translation]

Capital Investment by Power Companies

25. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission has taken a decision to permit the power generation companies to earn 15.5 per cent profit on their capital investment;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Electricity is a concurrent subject. The appropriate Electricity Regulatory Commission shall, subject to the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, (Act) specify the terms and conditions for the determination of tariff, and in doing so, shall be guided by the provisions of section 61 of the Act, including the National Electricity Policy and Tariff Policy. The Tariff Policy cast the duty of notifying the rate of return on equity on the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC).

Para 5.3 (a) of the Tariff Policy notified by Government of India provides that the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission would notify from time to time the rate of return on equity for generation and transmission projects keeping in view the assessment of overall risk and the prevalent cost of capital.

The CERC has issued Regulations on Terms and Conditions of Tariff for the year 2009-2014 to be effective from 1-4-2009. Regulation 15 (copy of relevant part enclosed as Statement) provides that Return on equity shall be computed on pre-tax basis at the base rate of 15.5%. It also provides that in case of projects commissioned on or after 1st April, 2009, an additional

return of 0.5% shall be allowed if such projects are completed within the timeline and this shall not be admissible if the project is not completed within the timeline specified for reasons whatsoever.

Statement

Central Electricity Regulatory Commission

Notification

New Delhi the 19th January, 2009

***15. Return on Equity.** (1) Return on equity shall be computed in rupee terms, on the equity base determined in accordance with regulation 12.

(2) Return on equity shall be computed on pre-tax basis at the base rate of 15.5% to be grossed up as per clause (3) of this regulation:

Provided that in case of projects commissioned on or after 1st April, 2009, an additional return of 0.5% shall be allowed if such projects are completed within the timeline specified.

Provided further that the additional return of 0.5% shall not be admissible if the project is not completed within the timeline specified above for reasons whatsoever.

(3) The rate of return on equity shall be computed by grossing up the base rate with the normal tax rate for the year 2008-09 applicable to the concerned generating company or the transmission licensee, as the case may be:

Provided that return on equity with respect to the actual tax rate applicable to the generating company or the transmission licensee, as the case may be, in line with the provisions of the relevant Finance Acts of the respective year during the tariff period shall be trued up separately for each year of the tariff period along with the tariff petition filed for the next tariff period.

(4) Rate of return on equity shall be rounded off to three decimal points and be computed as per the formula given below:

Rate of pre-tax return on equity = Base rate/(1-t).

Where It is the applicable tax rate in accordance with clause (3) of this regulation.

RGGVY

26. SHRI MOHAN SINGH:

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA:

SHRI K.S. RAO:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of proposals under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) received by the Government from various States are still pending for approval;

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

(c) whether some States have requested for early clearance of their proposals;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) 619 proposals under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) have been received in Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), the nodal agency for RGGVY. In view of approval for capital subsidy of Rs. 28000 crore for implementation of Phase-I of RGGVY during XI plan period, the Monitoring Committee on RGGVY has identified 558 proposals out of 619 proposals for sanctions. State-wise details of proposals received, sanctioned and pending for approval as on 1st February 2009 are given in the enclosed Statement. Some of the States have requested for early clearance of the pending proposals. The sanction of these pending proposals will depend upon the availability of funds.

Statement**State-wise Status of Proposals received under RGGVY****(As on 01-02-2009)**

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Proposals received	Proposals Sanctioned during 10th Plan	Proposals Sanctioned during 11th Plan	Total Proposals sanctioned so far	Proposals Pending with REC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26	17	9	26	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	2	14	16	0
3.	Assam	23	3	20	23	0
4.	Bihar	44*	26	17	43	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	16	3	10	13	3
6.	Gujarat	25	3	22	25	0
7.	Haryana	20	4	14	18	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12	1	11	12	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	3	11	14	0
10.	Jharkhand	22	13	9	22	0
11.	Karnataka	27	17	7	24	3
12.	Kerala	14	1	0	1	13
13.	Madhya Pradesh	48	8	21	29	19
14.	Maharashtra	34	4	30	34	0
15.	Manipur	9	2	2	4	5
16.	Meghalaya	7	2	5	7	0
17.	Mizoram	8	2	6	8	0
18.	Nagaland	11	2	9	11	0
19.	Orissa	31	4	27	31	0
20.	Punjab	17	0	17	17	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Rajasthan	41	25	16	41	0
22.	Sikkim	4	2	2	4	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	29	0	26	26	3
24.	Tripura	4	1	3	4	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	71	64	0	64	7
26.	Uttaranchal	13	13	0	13	0
27.	West Bengal	33	13	15	28	5
Total		619	235	323	558	60

N.B.-1 *One DPR of West Champaran withdrawn by NHPC/BSEB as another DPR covering electrification of 392 unelectrified villages, reelectrification of 524 de-electrified besides intensive electrification of 374 already electrified villages of district has been sanctioned for execution during 11th Plan period.

[English]

**Action Plan to Resolve
Traffic Problems**

27. DR. K. DHANARAJU:

SHRI RANEN BARMAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate any national level action plan to resolve alarming traffic problems particularly in big cities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Realising the seriousness of addressing of rapidly growing problem of increasing pressure on urban transportation, the Central Government formulated National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP) in April, 2006. It, *inter-alia*, seeks to promote integrated land use and transport planning, greater use of public transport, non-

motorized modes of transport and Intelligent Transport Systems. It provides guidelines for central financial assistance for investments in urban transport duly prioritizing investments in public transport, non-motorised transport and intelligent transport systems etc.

WHO Norms on Malnutrition

28. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA:

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

(a) whether the World Health Organisation (WHO) has recommended new norms on malnutrition;

(b) if so, the details and the implementation status thereof; and

(c) the extent to which these norms are beneficial and different from the existing norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It has

been decided to follow the new WHO Child Growth Standards for monitoring growth of children through the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme and National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) w.e.f. 15-8-2008.

(c) (i) the New WHO Growth Standards have resulted in change in current estimates on;

- (a) increase in total normal weight children,
- (b) increase in severely underweight children,
- (c) increase in underweight children (mild/moderate and severe) in age group of 0-6 months.

(ii) Correct assessment of underweight children shall be beneficial for timely interventions which in turn will help in improving the nutritional status.

(iii) As per the National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-III, the percentage of malnutrition and severely malnutrition children under 5 years of age is 42.5% and 15.8% respectively.

(iv) Difference between new standards and old standards are as follows:

- (a) The new Standards are based on SD (Standard Deviation) Internationally accepted classification as compared to Harvard Standards which were being used hitherto in Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme.
- (b) New Standards are gender specific while old standards are unisex.
- (c) New Standards have prescriptive approach while old standards have descriptive approach.

Model Real Estate Regulation Bill

29. SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL:

SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate Model Real Estate Regulation Bill for checking unscrupulous elements in the property sector and keeping the prices of properties at reasonable level;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any other mechanism to control and regulate the activities of private housing construction companies in various States including Delhi;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has received complaints against such private construction companies from different quarters; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The National Conference of Ministers of State Governments/UTs dealing with Housing, Urban Development and Municipal Administration held on 20-01-2009 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, has recommended formulation of a Model Real Estate Regulation Bill by the Ministry. 'Land' and 'Colonization' being State subjects under the Constitution, a consultative process with State Governments, eminent experts and other stakeholders has been initiated to develop consensus and framework of such a bill.

(c) and (d) 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.

(e) and (f) Issues relating to protecting the interests of house buyers have been expressed on various platforms and taking note of these concerns, a consultative process has been initiated to develop a consensus and to draft a Model Real Estate Regulation Bill.

Manual Scavengers

30. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

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

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has constituted a high level group to make elaborate plans to end manual scavenging within a fixed time frame in the country;

(b) if so, the details of progress made during 2007-08 and 2008-09 so far;

(c) whether NHRC has requested the Union and State Governments to adopt Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993; and

(d) if so, the response of the various States and Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. As per the information available with NHRC, the details regarding responses of various State/UTs is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Status of Adoption of the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993 by the State Government as per the information available with NHRC

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Status
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Adopted
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Response awaited
3.	Assam	Adopted

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	Adopted
5.	Chhattisgarh	Adopted
6.	Delhi	Adopted
7.	Goa	Adopted
8.	Gujarat	Adopted
9.	Haryana	Adopted
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Own Municipal Act
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Response awaited
12.	Jharkhand	Response awaited
13.	Karnataka	Adopted
14.	Kerala	Adopted
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Adopted
16.	Maharashtra	Adopted
17.	Manipur	Adopted
18.	Meghalaya	Adopted
19.	Mizoram	Response awaited
20.	Nagaland	Response awaited Replied that there is no Manual Scavenging.
21.	Orissa	Adopted
22.	Punjab	Response awaited
23.	Rajasthan	They have their own separate Act
24.	Sikkim	Response awaited
25.	Tamil Nadu	Adopted
26.	Tripura	Adopted

1	2	3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Adopted
28.	Uttarakhand	Adopted
29.	West Bengal	Adopted
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Adopted
31.	Chandigarh	Response awaited
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Response awaited
33.	Daman and Diu	Response awaited
34.	Lakshadweep	Response awaited
35.	Pondicherry	Response awaited

Solar Cities

31. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed by the Government to declare a city as a solar city in the country; and

(b) the details of the cities which have been identified by the Government to be developed as solar cities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) The criteria fixed by the Ministry for developing an identified city as solar city is to reduce a minimum of 10% of its projected demand of conventional energy at the end of five years in their Master Plans through energy efficiency measures and generation from renewable energy installations. These cities will have a population between 0.5 to 5 million with relaxation given to special category States including North-East States.

(b) Based on the scheme guidelines and the cities identified by State Governments, so far 'in principle'

approval has been given to 15 cities namely, Agra, Moradabad, Rajkot, Gandhinagar, Nagpur, Kalyan-Dombiwali, Indore, Imphal, Kohima, Dehradun, Chandigarh, Gurgaon, Coimbatore, Vashakhapattanam and Thane for preparing their Master Plans.

Increase in Rates of Water Supply by DDA

32. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Cooperative Group Housing Societies in Delhi have raised objections against the increase in rates of water supply to them by DDA;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) DDA has informed that rates of water supply have not been increased by DDA. Hence there is no objection from Cooperative Societies.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise in view of answer at (a) above.

Power Generation

33. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is likely to miss the power generation target as envisaged in the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

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

(c) the efforts being made by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The target for power generation is fixed on a year to year basis and not for the entire Five Year Plan. The target fixed for generation during 2008-09 is 774.3 Billion Unit (BU) and the actual generation upto end of January, 2009 was 601.117 BU, which is approximately 93% of the proportionate target (646.442 BU) for the period. The main reasons for lower achievement in generation are delay in achieving commercial operation of some of the new thermal generating units, inadequate availability of gas, coal and nuclear fuel, long duration of forced outage of some of the existing thermal units and delayed and insufficient rains in catchment areas of reservoirs and hydro power stations.

(c) The following steps have been taken/are being taken by the Government to enhance power generation:

- (i) Enhancing generation from the available sources including utilization of the unrequisitioned capacity of gas based power stations on liquid fuel.
- (ii) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the ongoing power generation projects proposed in the 11th Plan.
- (iii) Import coal to bridge the gap between domestic availability and requirement of coal.
- (iv) A capacity addition target of 78,700 MW during the 11th Plan has been set by the Planning Commission, out of which projects aggregating 11,937 MW have been commissioned till 31st January, 2009 and the balance capacity is under construction.
- (v) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each to reap benefits of economies

of scale.

- (vi) Harnessing surplus captive power into Grid.
- (vii) Taking up new hydro power projects in Bhutan for import of power into India.

Thermal Power Generation

34. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the thermal power generation capacity added during the Tenth Five Year Plan and the target fixed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether a number of thermal power projects scheduled to be commissioned during the Tenth Five Year Plan could not be implemented in time;

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

(d) the action taken by the Government for timely completion of these projects to achieve power generation target fixed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) A thermal capacity of 12114.24 MW was added during the Tenth Five Year Plan and a target of 59693.4 MW has been fixed for the thermal sector during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c) Thermal projects, aggregating to 14553.6 MW, which were scheduled to be Commissioned during the Tenth Five Year Plan, could not be implemented in time due to various reasons as indicated in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) some of the measures taken by the Government for timely completion of these projects in the Eleventh Five Year Plan are indicated in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I*Thermal Projects Slipped/Dropped from Original Tenth Five Year Plan Target*

Sector, State	Project Name	Impl. Agency	Unit No.	Cap. (MW)	Reasons for Slippage
1	2	3	4	5	6
Projects Slipped on to the 11th Plan					
Central Sector					
Bihar	Barh STPP	NTPC	U-1	660	—Delay in order placement. Main Plant Order was placed on 14-3-2005.
	North K Pura TPP	NTPC	U-1	660	—Delay in investment decision due to delay in MOE and F clearance.
Chhattisgarh	Sipat STPP-I	NTPC	U-1 and 2	1320	—Delay in order placement. Main Plant Order was placed in 4/2004.
	Sipat STPS-II	NTPC	U-4	660	—Timely non supply of high pressure parts and ducting material by BHEL.
Jharkhand	Chandarpura TPS Extn.	DVC	U-7 and 8	500	—Late handing over of site by DVC to BHEL
					—Law and order problem
	Maithon RBC TPP	DVC	U-1 to 4	1000	—The project was proposed to be set-up as a joint venture project with Tata Power.
					—Delay in Placement of Main plant order.
Rajasthan	Barsingsar Lignite TPP	NLC	U-1 and 2	250	—Delay in order placement. Main Plant Order was placed on 21-12-2005.
Tamil Nadu	Neyveli TPS-II Exp.	NLC	U-1 and 2	500	—Delay in order placement. Main Plant Order was placed on 19-8-2005.
Uttar Pradesh	Dadri TPS-II	NTPC	U-1	490	—Project not taken up by NTPC.
Sub-Total:				6040	
State Sector					
Andhra Pradesh	Royalaseema TPS-II	APGENCO	U-4	210	—Delay in supplies by BHEL.
					—Inadequate manpower by BHEL.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	Lakwa WH	APGCL	ST	38	—Delay in placement of main plant order. Order placed in 4/2006.
Chhattisgarh	Korba East TPP St-V	CSEB	U-2	210	—Delay in placement order for BOPs. —Delay in supplies by BHEL.
Gujarat	Kutch Lignite Extn.	GSECL	U-4	75	—Delay in placement of order for material handling plant. —Inadequate manpower by BHEL.
Karnataka	Bellary TPP	KPCL	U-1	500	—Delay in supplies by BHEL. —Delay in placement of order for BOPs.
Madhya Pradesh	Birsingpur TPS Extn. St-III	MPPGCL	U-5	500	—Delay in supplies by BHEL and Non-readiness of BOPs.
Punjab	Guru Har Gobind TPS-II	PSEB	U-3 and 4	500	—Delay in placement of order for BOPs. —Delay in supplies by BHEL.
Uttar Pradesh	Anpara-C TPS	UPRVUNL	U-1	500	—Paucity of funds.
West Bengal	Bakreshwar TPS-II	WBDCL	U-4	210	Slipped from 10th Plan due to late placement of main plant order as well as delay in supplies by BHEL.
			U-5	210	
	Sagardighi TPP	WBDCL	U-1	250	—Delay in supply of material —Delay in start of civil works
Sub-Total:				3203	
Private Sector					
Andhra Pradesh	Konaseema CCPP	Konaseema EPSOPL	GTs+ST	445	—Non availability of gas.
	Gautami CCPP	Gautami Power Ltd.	GTs+ST	464	—Non availability of gas.
Maharashtra	Ratangiri CCPP-II	RGPPL	Block-III	704	—Paucity of funds.
Punjab	Goindwal TPP	GVK Power Ltd.	U-1 and 2	500	—Issue of Escrow cover and coal pricing to be resolved.
Sub-Total:				2113	
Total (Slipped)				11356	

1	2	3	4	5	6
PROJECTS DROPPED FROM 10TH PLAN TARGET					
Central Sector					
Bihar	Kahalgao STPS-II (Ph-I)	NTPC	U-5	160	—The unit size has been revised from 660 MW to 500 MW.
Tripura	Monarchak CCPP	NEEPCO	GT+ST	500	The project has now been taken up by ONGC at the same site.
		Sub-Total:		660	
State Sector					
Jharkhand	Tenughat TPP-II	TVNL	U-3	210	—Funds to be tied up from PFC/ financial institutions. —State guarantee for repayment of loan is awaited.
Meghalaya	Byrnihat DGPP	Government of Meghalaya	DGs	24	Project authorities have dropped the project from 10th Plan
Meghalaya	Mendipathar DGPP	Government of Meghalaya	DGs	24	Project authorities have dropped the project from 10th Plan
Pondicherry	Karaikal CCPP	PPCL	GT+ST	100	—Gas linkage not firmed up.
Rajasthan	Mathania ISCC	RRECL	GTs+ST	140	—GSA with GAIL yet to be signed. —Order for main plant yet to be placed.
		Sub- Total:		498	
Private Sector					
Andhra Pradesh	Jagrupadu CCPP Extn.	GVK Industries	GT	10	—Gas Turbine capacity revised from 150 MW to 140 MW.
	Ramagundem TPP	BPL Power Project	U-1 and 2	520	Consequent in the termination notice issued by APTRANSCO, GOAP have decided to get this project implemented by APGENCO. Accordingly, GOAP requested Ministry of Coal for transfer of coal linkage from BPL to APGENCO.
Bihar	Bihta TPP	—	U-1	135	—Executing agency not decided so far.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat	Jamnagar TPP	Reliance Power Ltd.	U-1 and 2	500	—Issue of change of EP contractor not resolved by developer. —Non-achievement of Financial closure.
Karnataka	Kaniminike CCPP	Peenya Power	GT+ST	107.6	—No escrow cover.
	Hassan Power	Hassan Power Co.	GT+ST	189	—Project to be cleared by KERC. LNG is now proposed as fuel in place of Naphtha. LNG supply is to be tied up.
Madhya Pradesh	Bina TPP	Bina Power Supply Co. Ltd.	U-1 and 2	578.0	—No Escrow cover
Sub-Total:				2039.6	
Total (Dropped):				3197.6	
Total (Slipped+Dropped):				14553.6	

Statement-II**Measures to Achieve 11th Plan Targets**

- Monitoring supply of plant equipment and other materials, regular review and additional hydro-initiatives are some of the major steps taken to achieve 11th Plan targets. The following measures have been taken to remove the bottlenecks in supply of plant equipment and other materials:

- Preparation of PERT Charts for implementation with sequential supply schedule of equipment with web connectivity between project site, manufacturing unit, corporate manufacturing headquarters and National Project Monitoring Board.
- Enhancement and diversification of equipment manufacturing base in the country.
- Development of suppliers for balance plant

equipments like Coal Handling Plant, Ash Handling Plant, DM Plant, Water Treatment Plant etc.

- Augmentation of manufacturing capacity for equipments like transformers, switchgears, cables, conductors, control panels, piping etc.
 - Development of Civil contracting agencies including for specialized areas like Chimney and Cooling towers.
 - Availability of construction and erection equipment to meet the escalated demand.
 - Availability of construction material like cement, steel and others.
- The Government has strengthened the monitoring of the projects to ensure their timely completion. Some of the important measures taken are:

- The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has appointed designated nodal officers to be associated with each on-going project to continuously and closely monitor the progress at site through frequent visits and regular interaction.
 - Intensive review meetings are regularly organized by the Ministry of Power along with CEA, the Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and other stakeholders to review the critical milestones associated with each on-going project.
 - A Power Project Monitoring Panel (PPMP) has been set up to independently follow up and monitor the progress of the critical projects.
3. Power Finance Corporation (PFC) and Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) have mobilized themselves to ensure that the execution of good projects is not hampered due to lack of funds.

[Translation]

**Recommendations of
Law Commission**

35. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:

SHRI KIREN RIJUJU:

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

(a) the number of Law Commissions constituted by the Government during the last ten years alongwith the details of the recommendations made by them and the amount spent on these commissions;

(b) whether most of the recommendations made by these Law Commissions are pending with the Government for consideration and implementation;

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

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to implement the pending recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) Three Law Commissions namely 16th (2000-2003) 17th (2003-2006) and 18th (2007-2009) have been constituted during the last ten years. These Law Commissions have so far submitted 42 Reports, i.e. 175th to 216th Reports on various subject as per enclosed Statement-I. The Reports so far submitted are available on the Website www.lawmin.nic.in. The amount spent during the last ten years from 1-04-1999 to 11-02-2009 is Rs. 17.96 crore.

(b) and (c) The 16th, 17th and 18th Law Commission have so far submitted 42 Reports i.e. 175th to 216th Reports. Up-to 209th Reports has already been laid in the Parliament. The 210th to 216th Reports are to be laid. The 18th Law Commission has submitted the 202nd report onward. The current status and the action taken on recommendations of Law Commission are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The Government in pursuance of the recommendations of the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee has been laying annually a Statement on Pending Law Commission's Report since 2005. The 4th Annual Statement in this regard has been laid in the Lok Sabha on 12-12-2008 and in the Rajya Sabha on 15-12-2008. The Parliamentary Standing Committee in para 9.3 of its 32nd Report on Action Taken Reply on the recommendations/observations contained in the 26th Report on Demand for Grants (2008-2009) has *inter-alia* observed that the Committee desires that the Ministry should continue pursuing with the concerned Ministries/Departments and hopes it would certainly reduce the pendency of implementation of Law Commission Report."

Statement-I*Sixteenth Law Commission**(Chairman Mr. Justice B.P. Jeevan Reddy 2000-2001)**(Chairman Mr. Justice M. Jagannadha Rao 2002-2003)*

Report No.	Subject	Year
175	The Foreigners (Amendment) Bill, 2000	2000
176	The Arbitration and conciliation (Amendment) Bill, 2002	2001
177	Law Relating to Arrest	2001
178	Recommendations for amending various enactments, both civil and criminal	2001
179	Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers	2001
180	Article 20(3) of the Constitution of India and Right to Silence	2002
181	Amendment to Section 106 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882	2002
182	Amendment of Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894	2002
183	A Continuum on the General Clauses Act, 1897 with special reference to the admissibility and codification of external aids to interpretation of statutes	2002
184	Legal Education and Professional Training and Proposals for amendments to the Advocates Act, 1961 and the University Grants Commission Act, 1956	2002
185	Review of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872	2003

*Seventeenth Law Commission**(Chairman Mr. Justice M. Jagannadha Rao 2003-2006)*

Report No.	Subject	Year
186	Proposal to Constitute Environment Courts	2003
187	Mode of Execution of Death Sentence and Incidental Matters	2003
188	The Proposals for Constitution of Hi-Tech Fast-Track Commercial Divisions in High Courts	2003
189	Revision of Court Fees Structure	2004
190	The Revision of the Insurance Act, 1938 and the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999	2004

Report No.	Subject	Year
191	Regulation of Funds collected for Calamity Relief	2004
192	Prevention of vexatious Litigation	2005
193	Transnational Litigation, Conflict of Laws, Law of Limitation	2005
194	Verification of Stamp Duties and Registration of Arbitral Awards	2005
195	The Judges (Inquiry) Bill, 2005	2006
196	Medical Treatment to Terminally Ill Patients (Protection of Patients and Medical Practitioners)	2006
197	Public Prosecutor's Appointments	2006
198	Witness Identity Protection and Witness Protection Programmes	2006
199	Unfair (Procedural and Substantive) Terms in Contracts	2006
200	Trial by Media: Free Speech Vs. Fair Trial Under Criminal Procedure (Amendments to the Contempt of Court Act, 1971)	2006
201	Medical Treatment after Accidents and During Emergency Medical Condition and Women in Labour	2006

Eighteenth Law Commission

Chairman Dr. Justice AR Lakshmanan (2007-2009)

Report No.	Subject	Year
202	Proposal to amend Section 304B of Indian Penal Code	2007
203	Section 438 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 as amended by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005 (Anticipatory Bail)	2008
204	Proposal to Amend the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 as amended by Act 39 of 2005	2008
205	Proposal to Amend the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 and Other Allied Laws	2008
206	Proposal for enactment of new Coroners Act applicable to the whole of India	2008
207	Proposal to amend Section 15 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 in the case a female dies intestate leaving her self acquired property with no heirs	2008
208	"Proposal for amendment of Explanation to Section 6 of the Hindu Succession	2008

Report No.	Subject	Year
	Act, 1956 to include oral partition and family arrangement in the definition of "Partition"	
209	Proposal for omission of Section 213 from the Indian Succession Act, 1925	2008
210	Humanization and Decriminalization of Attempt to Suicide	Oct. 2008
211	Laws on Registration of Marriage and Divorce—A Proposal for Consolidation and Reform	Oct. 2008
212	Laws of Civil Marriages in India—A Proposal to Resolve Certain Conflicts	Oct. 2008
213	Fast Track Magisterial Courts for Dishonoured Cheque Cases	Dec. 2008
214	Proposal for Reconsideration of Judges cases I, II, III—S.P. Gupta Vs. UOI reported in AIR 1982 SC 149, Supreme Court Advocates on Record Association Vs. UOI reported in 199(4) SCC 441 and Special Reference I of 1998 reported in 1998(7) SCC 739	Dec. 2008
215	L. Chandra Kumar be revisited by Larger Bench of Supreme Court	Dec. 2008
216	Non-Feasibility of Introduction of Hindi as Compulsory Language in the Supreme Court of India	Dec. 2008

Statement-II

Report No.	Subject	Ministry/Department concerned	Action Taken
1	2	3	4
175	The Foreigners (Amendment) Bill, 2000	M/o Home Affairs	Implemented
176	The Arbitration and conciliation (Amendment) Bill, 2002	Leg. Deptt.	The Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill, 2003 has been withdrawn from Rajya Sabha on 12th May, 2006. A new comprehensive Bill will be introduced in the Parliament.
177	Law Relating to Arrest	M/o Home Affairs	The Report has been examined in consultation with the State Governments. A Bill namely the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2006 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 23rd August, 2006. Most of the provisions of

1	2	3	4
<p>178 Recommendations for amending various enactments, both civil and criminal</p>	<p>Leg. Deptt. M/o Home Affaris</p>	<p>the Bill are on the basis of the recommendations contained in 177th Report of the Law Commission. Recommendations that have already been included in the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2006. The Bill was referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs for their examination and report. The Committee submitted its report on 16-8-2007. Taking into account the suggestions of the Committee and on further consideration, some proposals were drafted by MHA which have since been considered by the Government. Based on the decisions, a notice for moving a set of official amendments during the ensuing session of Parliament has been sent to the Rajya Sabha Secretariat.</p>	<p>This Report contains various recommendations proposing amendment to civil and criminal laws. As far as this Ministry is concerned, it is only concerned with recommendations to amend Cr. P.C./I.P.C. The major recommendation in this Report is to amend Cr. P.C. to provide provision to prevent the witnesses from turning hostile. These recommendations had been included in the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2003 introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 22nd August, 2003. The Bill had been referred to Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs, which, however did not agree with these recommendations and accordingly these were deleted from the Bill by way of moving amendments. (The Bill was passed during the winter session of Parliament, 2005 after moving official amendments to the Bill). To prevent the evil of witness turning hostile, it is now proposed to re-introduce the recommendations, contained in the 178th Report. Accordingly, these proposals have been incorporated in the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2006,</p>

1	2	3	4
			<p>which has been introduced in Parliament. The Bill was referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs for their examination and report. The Committee submitted its report on 16-8-2007. The Committee has opposed the proposals. The matter has been considered by the Government and it has been decided to drop the proposals requiring recording of statements of the witness(es). Some proposals were drafted by MHA which have since been considered by the Government. Based on the decisions, a set of official amendments is proposed to be moved during the ensuing session of Parliament.</p> <p>LD—The Subject matter of the Reports relates to the List-III-Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and as such views of the State Government have to be ascertained for implementation of the report.</p> <p>The comments of the following 10 States/UTs have not been received:</p> <p>Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal</p>
179	Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers	Deptt. of Personnel and Training	<p>The Draft Public Interest Disclosure (Protection of Informer) Bill was examined by the GOM in its meeting held on 15-3-2007. The GOM directed that a Committee of Secretaries first examine the Bill. Accordingly, the matter was referred to the CoS. In its meeting held on 27-12-2007, the CoS deliberated on the proposed legislation at length and recommended that the Bill in its present form does not seem workable and a new Bill be drafted in its place. The CoS also made certain suggestions. A three members committee under Secretary, CVC including</p>

1	2	3	4
			Joint Secretary (Vigilance), DOP and T and a representation of Ministry of Law, Legislative Department was constituted on 24-3-2008 to draft a preliminary Bill on "The Public Interest Disclosure (Protection of Informers) on the lines recommended by the CoS. The Committee has held few meetings in this.
180	Article 20 (3) of the Constitution of India and Right to Silence	M/o Home Affairs	Implemented
181	Amendment to Section 106 of the Transfer of property Act, 1882	Leg. Deptt.	Implemented
182	Amendment to Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894	D/o Land Resources	The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 2007, approved by the Cabinet, has been introduced in the Lok Sabha during the Winter Session, 2007 of the Parliament. Presently, the Bill is being considered by the Standing Committee on Rural Development.
183	A continuum on the General Clauses Act, 1897 with special reference to the admissibility and codification of external aids to interpretation of statutes	Leg. Deptt.	<p>The Subject matter of the Reports relates to the List-III-Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and as such views of the State Government have to be ascertained for implementation of the report.</p> <p>The comments of the following 7 States have not been received:</p> <p>Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Nagaland and Sikkim</p>
184	Legal Education and Professional Training and Proposals for amendments to the Advocates Act, 1961 and the University Grants Commission Act, 1956	D/o Legal Affairs D/o Higher Education	<p>Various proposals for amendment of the UGC Act, 1956 have been under consideration. At present, the functions of UGC is being reviewed by a Committee constituted by Government.</p> <p>This Department has called comments of the Bar Council of India, UGC and the Department</p>

1	2	3	4
			of Higher Education. The comments of the Bar Council of India are being examined.
185.	Review of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872	Leg. Deptt.	<p>The Subject matter of the Reports relates to the List-III-Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and as such views of the State Government have to be ascertained for implementation of the report.</p> <p>The comments of the following 11 States/UTs have not been received:</p> <p>Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Tamil Nadu and UT of Pondicherry.</p>
186	Proposal to Constitute Environment Courts	M/o Environment and Forests	<p>A Draft Bill alongwith the Note for the Cabinet, prepared by this Ministry was referred to Ministry of Law and Justice on 4th June, 2007 for vetting and Draft Bill vide U.O. Note No. 1 (18)/2003-PL. The Bill after vetting from the Ministry of Law and Justice was received only on 11th June, 2008 vide OM No. F 1(133)/05-Leg. I, after almost a period of one year resulting in delay in implementation. The observations made by the Law Ministry are being attended to for further follow-up action.</p>
187	Mode of Execution of Death Sentence and Incidental Matters	M/o Home Affairs, D/o Justice	<p>The Report has been referred to State Governments seeking their comments/views on 19-10-2004. The State Governments of Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand and Union Territory Administrations Daman and Diu, Dadar Nagar Haveli, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, NCT of Delhi and Lakshadweep have given their comments/ views on the recommendations of the Law</p>

1	2	3	4
			<p>Commission. Some have agreed but some have suggested changes also. The remaining State Governments have not yet conveyed their views.</p> <p>The Supreme Court has informed that the matter is under consideration of the Rules Amendment Committee.</p>
188	The Proposals for Constitution of Hi-Tech Fast-Track Commercial Divisions in High Courts	D/o Justice	Under consideration
189	Revision of Court Fees Structure	D/o Justice	Once the court Fees Acts, enacted by certain significant States viz., Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala etc. are received, a uniform approach would be adopted to draft the Central Court Fee Act, substituting the old Act.
190	The Revision of the Insurance Act, 1938 and the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999	D/o Financial Services	<p>On the recommendations of the Law Commission (190th Report)/K.P. Narasimhan Committee and Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority, a Cabinet Note regarding Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2006 was considered in the Cabinet meeting held on 21-12-2006. The Bill has been referred to the Group of Ministers (GOM) for consideration.</p> <p>Recommendations of the GOM have been recently received and accordingly the Bill is being modified for submission to the Cabinet for approval.</p>
191	Regulation of Funds collected for Calamity Relief	M/o Home Affairs	The Planning Commission in its recent communication has informed that a National Policy on the Voluntary Sector—2007 has been notified on 17th July, 2007. Under which an Expert Group has been constituted under the chairmanship of Member (VAC), Planning Commission on 27-03-2008 to examine the feasibility of enacting a simple and liberal Central law that will serve as an alternate all

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India Statute for registering and regulating Voluntary Organizations. Such a law would co-exist with prevailing Central and State laws, allowing a Voluntary Organization the option of registering under one or more laws, depending upon the nature and sphere of its activities.

Further, the FCRA Wing of Foreigners Division of Ministry of Home Affairs has informed that a new Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill, 2006, was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 18th December, 2006 which will substantially address the regulation of foreign contribution/donations/hospitality received not only for calamity relief but also for all purposes. The Bill has since been referred to Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs for their consideration and recommendation. The Committee held two meetings with the officials of MHA on 12th and 20th June, 2007 respectively and have also recorded the oral evidence of various Ministries/Departments/Organizations/Institutions and individuals on 16-7-2007, 17-7-2007, 3-10-2007 and 6-11-2007. The Standing Committee had scheduled a two day meeting with MHA on 30th and 31st January, 2008 for a clause by clause discussion on the Bill. While the Standing Committee held the meeting on 30-1-2008, the meeting to be held on 31-1-2008 had been re-scheduled to a subsequent date. The re-scheduled meeting for a clause by clause discussion was held on 15th and 16th May, 2008. The report of the Standing Committee is yet to be received.

With the above position, MHA is of the view that we may await the views of the Planning Commission and FCRA Wing of Foreigners Division, MHA before proceeding to enact a new legislation or issuing guidelines to the

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			States on the subject. After that, this matter would be discussed in Inter-Ministerial Meeting. The final outcome on formulation of guidelines on regulation of funds collected for calamity relief is, therefore, likely to take some more time.
192	Prevention of vexatious Litigation	M/o Home Affairs, Leg. Deptt.	<p>The Subject matter of the Reports relates to the List-III-Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and as such views of the State Government have to be ascertained for implementation of the report.</p> <p>The Comments of following 15 States/UTs are awaited.</p> <p>Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, NCT of Delhi, and Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu</p>
193	Transnational Litigation, conflict of Laws, Law of Limitation	Leg. Deptt.	<p>The Subject matter of the Reports relates to the List-III-Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and as such views of the State Government have to be ascertained for implementation of the report.</p> <p>The Comments of following 16 States/UTs are awaited:</p> <p>Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Punjab, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and NCT of Delhi, Union Territory of Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry.</p>
194	Verification of Stamp Duties and Registration of Arbitral Awards	Leg. Deptt.	The Subject matter of the Reports relates to the List-III-Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and as

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			such views of the State Government have to be ascertained for implementation of the report.
			Comments from 12 State Governments/UTs have been received.
195	The Judges (Inquiry) Bill, 2005	D/o Justice	Under consideration
196	Medical Treatment to Terminally Ill Patients (Protection of Patients and Medical Practitioners)	M/o Health and Family Welfare	Rejected
197	Public Prosecutor's Appointments	M/o Home Affairs	The Report has been referred to State Governments seeking their comments/views on 20th December, 2007 as the Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure are on the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The State Governments of Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Kerala, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Punjab have given their comments/views on the recommendations of the Law Commission. Some have agreed but some have suggested changes also. The remaining State Governments have not yet conveyed their views.
198	Witness Identity Protection and Witness Protection Programmes	M/o Home Affairs	The Report has been referred to State Governments seeking their comments/views on 18th February, 2008 as the Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure are on the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The State Governments of Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Sikkim and Union Territory Administrations of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, NCT of Delhi and Puducherry have given their comments/views on the recommendations of the Law Commission. Some have agreed but some

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			have suggested changes also. The remaining State Governments have not yet conveyed their views.
199	Unfair (Procedural and Substantive) Terms in Contracts	Leg. Deptt.	<p>The Subject matter of the Reports relates to the List-III-Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and as such views of the State Government have to be ascertained for implementation of the report.</p> <p>Comments from 14 State Governments/UTs have been received.</p>
200	Trial by Media: Free Speech vs. Fair Trial Under Criminal Procedure (Amendments to the Contempt of Court Act, 1971)	D/o Justice	Under consideration
201	Medical Treatment after Accidents and During Emergency Medical Condition and Women in Labour	M/o Health and Family Welfare	Under consideration
202	Proposal to amend Section 304B of Indian Penal Code	M/o Home Affairs	<p>The Report has been referred to State Government seeking their comments/views on 27th March, 2008 as the Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure are on the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The State Governments of Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Union Territory Administrations of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Daman and Diu, NCT of Delhi and Puducherry have given their comments/views on the recommendations of the Law Commission. Some have agreed but some have suggested changes also. The</p>

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			remaining State Governments have not yet conveyed their views.
203	Section 438 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 as amended by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005 (Anticipatory Bail)	M/o Home Affairs	<p>The Report has been referred to State Governments seeking their comments/views on 22nd March, 2008 as the Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure are on the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The State Governments of Chhattisgarh, Goa, Haryana, Meghalaya and Nagaland and Union Territory Administrations of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and Pudducherry have given their comments/views on the recommendations of the Law Commission. Some have agreed but some have suggested changes also. The remaining State Governments have not yet conveyed their views.</p>
204	Proposal to Amend the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 as amended by Act 39 of 2005	Leg. Deptt.	<p>The Subject matter of the Reports relates to the List-III-Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and as such views of the State Government have to be ascertained for implementation of the report.</p> <p>Comments from 13 State Governments/UTs have been received.</p>
205	Proposal to Amend the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 and Other Allied Laws	Leg. Deptt.	<p>The Subject matter of the Reports relates to the List-III-Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and as such views of the State Government have to be ascertained for implementation of the report.</p> <p>The Ministry of Women and Child Development do not agree with the recommendations of the Law Commission of India. In so far as compulsory registration of marriage is concerned, the matter is under consideration of the Department in consultation with the State Governments.</p>

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206	Proposal for enactment of new Coroners Act applicable to the whole of India	M/o Home Affairs	Under consideration
207	Proposal to Amend Section 15 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 in the case a female dies intestate leaving her self acquired property with no heirs	Leg. Deptt.	<p>The Subject matter of the Reports relates to the List-III-Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and as such views of the State Government have to be ascertained for implementation of the report.</p> <p>Comments from 8 State Governments/UTs have been received so far.</p>
208	"Proposal for amendment of Explanation to Section 6 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 to include oral partition and family arrangement in the definition of "Partition"	Leg. Deptt.	The Report has recently been circulated to the State Governments/UTs.
209	Proposal for omission of Section 213 from the Indian Succession Act, 1925	Leg. Deptt.	The Report has recently been circulated to the State Governments/UTs.
210	Humanization and Decriminalization of Attempt to Suicide	M/o Home Affairs	The report is to be laid in the Parliament.
211	Laws on Registration of Marriage and Divorce—A Proposal for Consolidation and Reform	Oct. 2008	The report is to be laid in the Parliament.
212	Laws of Civil Marriages in India—A Proposal to Resolve Certain Conflicts	Oct. 2008	The report is to be laid in the Parliament.
213	Fast Track Magisterial Courts for Dishonoured Cheque Cases	D/o Economic Affairs, D/o Justice	The report is to be laid in the Parliament.
214	Proposal for Reconsidera-	M/o Home Affairs	The report is to be laid in the Parliament.

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	tion of Judges cases I, II, III—S.P. Gupta Vs. UOI reported in AIR 1982 SC 149, Supreme Court Advocates on Record Association Vs. UOI reported in 199(4) SCC 441 and Special Reference I of 1998 reported in 1998(7) SCC 739		
215	L. Chandra Kumar be revisited by Larger Bench of Supreme Court	D/o Personnel and Training	The report is to be laid in the Parliament.
216	Non-Feasibility of Introduction of Hindi as Compulsory Language in the Supreme Court of India	D/o Justice	The report is to be laid in the Parliament.

[English]

New Educational Complexes for Tribal Girls

36. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Educational Complexes in low literacy pockets for the development of Scheduled Tribe girls in the tribal areas of the country at present, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up more such complexes in the tribal areas during the Eleventh Plan period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) During 2008-09, Ministry of Tribal Affairs has supported 107 educational complexes in low literacy pockets for

the development of education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in tribal areas so far, under the revised scheme of "Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe (ST) Girls in Low Literacy Districts (erstwhile scheme of Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets for Development of Women Literacy in Tribal Areas)". The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) During current financial year of the Eleventh Plan period, out of above mentioned 107 educational complexes, 51 are new which have been set up in the States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa till 6-2-2009. Out of these 51 new educational complexes, 50 are run by autonomous societies of the concerned State Governments. The State-wise details are in Statement. The new proposals are considered under this scheme as and when complete proposals are received from Non-Governmental Organizations/ State run Societies as per prescribed procedure under the aforesaid revised scheme, subject to availability of funds.

Statement

State-wise number of Educational Complexes Supported by Ministry of Tribal Affairs under the Scheme of "Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts"

Sl.No	Names of the State	No. of already running educational complexes being supported by Ministry	No. of new educational complexes supported by Ministry during current year	Total number of educational complexes supported by Ministry as on 6-2-2009 (Column III + IV)
I	II	III	IV	V
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43	0	43
2.	Chhattisgarh	1	0	1
3.	Gujarat	2	24	26
4.	Madhya Pradesh	5	7	12
5.	Orissa	4	20	24
6.	Rajasthan	1	0	1
Total		56	51	107

Notary Public

37. SHRI M. APPADURAI:

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 1333 dated 7 March, 2007 and state:

(a) whether requisite information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI

H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) Compilation of the information will still take some time.

(c) and (d) Since a large number of applications are pending, compilation of state-wise information alongwith the reasons therefore will take at least three or four months more.

Performance of NGOs

38. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has evaluated the role and performance of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) engaged in various welfare schemes for women and children in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) The schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development have inbuilt system of evaluation and monitoring. However, the role and performance of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) engaged in various welfare schemes for women and children in the country are being reviewed through periodical reports, review meetings and field visits by concerned Area Officers.

[Translation]

Construction of Flyovers in Delhi

39. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) The details of flyovers proposed to be constructed in Delhi in view of the Commonwealth Games, 2010;

(b) whether the construction work is likely to be completed in time;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) A list indicating details of flyovers to be constructed for Commonwealth Games-2010, with time lines, is as under:

A. Flyovers to be constructed by Government of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Completion Date
1	2	3
1.	Mangolpuri	July, 2009

1	2	3
2.	Geeta Colony Bridge	Sept., 2008
3.	ROB on Road No. 63	Sept., 2008
4.	Mukarba Chowk	Feb., 2009
5.	Behra Enclave	May, 2009
6.	R.R. Kohli Marg	July, 2009
7.	Shastri Nagar Pushta	July, 2009
8.	Nangloi NH10	June, 2009
9.	Azadpur	August, 2009
10.	BJ Marg/RTR Marg	June, 2009
11.	Nelson Mandela/ VivekanandMarg	June, 2009
12.	Aruna Asaf Ali/Africa Avenue	June, 2009
13.	ITO Chungi Underpass	June, 2009
14.	Naraina T Point	Dec., 2009
15.	Shyam Lal College. GT Road	Sept. 2009
16.	Flyover on NH24 Bypass Near Ghazipur	June, 2010
17.	Bridge at Neela Hauz	Oct., 2009
18.	Alignment over Barapullah Nallah	June, 2010
19.	Apsara Border	June, 2010
20.	Corridor improvement of Road No. 56	May, 2010
21.	UP Link Road	July, 2009
22.	Ring Road Bypass from Salimgarh Fort to Velodrome Road	March, 2010
23.	RoB on Road No. 68	July, 2010

Projects at No. 2 and 3 have been completed and commissioned.

B. RoBs/RUBs/Grade Separators to be constructed Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Completion Date
1.	RUB on railway level crossing near Vivek Railway Station Connecting GT Road to ITI Vivek Vihar	Dec., 2009
2.	Road Under Bridge at Sarai Kale Khan	May, 2010
3.	Sewa Nagar-Prem Nagar in vicinity of Tyag Raj Stadium	May, 2010
4.	Najafgarh-Brijwasan Road near Brijwasan	May, 2010
5.	At Nahri Road crossing at Narela-Lampur Road	May, 2010
6.	Approach from Ring Road up to Intersection leading to Railway side (Shakur Basti)	May, 2010
7.	Kirti Nagar-Prem Nagar	May, 2010
8.	Road Under Bridge at Samaipur Badli on Auchandi Road connecting GT Road to Badli Industrial Area	Sept. 2010
9.	Road Over Bridge at Sultanpuri	Sept., 2010
10.	GT Road Industrial Area approaching towards Swan Park near over Bridge at Ashok Vihar i.e. 800 mtr. away (appr.)	Sept., 2010
11.	Rohtak Road (Rampura)	Sept., 2010
12.	Near Rohtak Road and Zakhira (Daya Basti)	Sept., 2010
13.	Mundka Railway Crossing	Sept., 2010
14.	Adjacent to Roashanara Garden nearest under bridge Shakti Nagar (600 Mtr. away)	Sept., 2010
15.	At back of Sanjay Gandhi Transport Nagar towards Badli Villages	Sept., 2010
16.	Connecting Mangolpuri to Rohtak Road	March, 2010
17.	Grade Separator at Rani Jhansi Road	June, 2010
18.	Grade Separator at Dabri Intersection of Pankha Road	Sept., 2010

Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that Flyover on NH-24 at the intersection of Akshardham bund road near Commonwealth Games village is being constructed by it. DDA has also informed that this work will be completed in time.

[English]

Construction of Flats by DDA

40. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has instructed the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) to come out with specific plans for construction of 40,000 houses a year, beginning next year itself;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by DDA in this regard; and

(d) the details of the budgetary provisions made or proposed to be made for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) As per the Master Plan of Delhi (MPD), for a projected population of 230 lakh by 2021, the estimated additional housing stock required will be around 24 lakh dwelling units in different categories. This indicates a need of 75,000 dwelling units per annum. Keeping in view of the socio-economic composition of the population, it is estimated that around 50-55% of the housing requirement would be for the urban poor and the economically weaker sections. Similarly, the Master plan provides for construction of 7 lakh, 9 lakh and 8 lakh dwelling units for the period upto 2011, 2011-16 and 2016-2021 respectively. With this background, recently, the Government has conveyed to DDA that there is a definite need to add at least 40,000 housing units by DDA to the housing stock in the city every year.

(c) DDA has informed that for provision of adequate housing stock and delivery of serviced land, MPD-2021 has incorporated a multi-pronged strategy for involvement of private sector, public agencies and cooperative societies. To meet with its share of responsibility, DDA has conceived plans for construction of various types of dwelling units. DDA has further informed that 15,660 dwelling units of various categories are under construction. Further 52,000 dwelling units in different categories and 37,000 dwelling units under in situ rehabilitation of JJ clusters are also planned to be taken up within the next six months.

(d) DDA has further informed that a sum of Rs. 1094.00 crore has been provided for housing schemes in the budget for the year 2009-2010.

Review of ICDS Scheme

41. DR. K. DHANARAJU:

SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to

(a) whether the Government has decided to review the implementation framework for Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Solar Energy Generation

42. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

(a) whether there is a vast potential of solar energy in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) the target set for tapping the solar power generation during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) the extent to which it is likely to be achieved during the above plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) India receives solar energy equivalent to over 5,000 trillion kWh per year. The daily average solar energy incident varies from 4-7 kWh per square metre of the receiving area depending upon the location.

(c) and (d) A target of 50 MW has been set for solar power generation during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, which is likely to be achieved.

**Indo-Kazakhstan Co-operation in
Power Sector**

43. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Kazakhstan have signed an agreement to set up new power plants in Kazakhstan and renovate the existing plants in that country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the terms and conditions of the said agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, do not arise.

**Separate Courts to Deal with
Corruption Cases**

44. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken decision on the request of Chief Justice of India (CJI) to set up additional special courts for trial of corruption cases investigated by CBI;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c) Department of Personnel and Training, the administrative Department, has informed that the matter has been referred to the CBI to examine the issue and send a consolidated proposal based on functional justification alongwith details of

existing special courts and cases pending with them so that the matter could be taken up with the concerned State Governments by that Department.

Housing Project by NBCC

45. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Buildings Construction Corporation (NBCC) proposes to launch housing schemes in various parts of the country in the coming years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the locations identified for the purpose, States/UT-wise; and

(c) the time by which the said schemes are likely to be notified for the general public including Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Housing projects are taken up by NBCC in different parts of the country from time to time as a part of its ongoing business.

At present NBCC has formally announced and is executing a housing project for construction of 826 houses at Rajarhat in Kolkata.

Employment to Trainees

46. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to assess the actual number of beneficiaries of vocational training in tribal areas and collected data regarding trainees who have gained employment after completion of vocational courses;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the said survey is proposed to be conducted by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (Dr. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) to (d) No such survey has been conducted, or proposed. The Ministry sanctions grants to States as well as NGOs on the basis of actual number of trainees every year.

The scheme envisages the selection of trades for vocational training on the basis of employment potential in the proximity of the location of vocational training centres. The State-wise details for number of trainees for whom the grant was released in 2007-08 to State Governments as well as NGOs, is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Number of Beneficiaries covered during 2007-08 in Vocational Training Centres

Sl. No	Name of State	No. of Beneficiaries covered through State Governments	No. of Beneficiaries covered through NGOs	No. of Beneficiaries covered during 2007-08
1.	Assam	0	300	300
2.	Chhattisgarh	1100	51	1151
3.	Gujarat	1300	69	1369
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	100	0	100
5.	Karnataka	0	200	200
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1000	200	1200
7.	Maharashtra	0	100	100
8.	Meghalaya	0	100	100
9.	Mizoram	500	0	500
10.	Nagaland	0	200	200
11.	Sikkim	240	0	240
12.	Tamil Nadu	0	100	100
Total		4240	1320	5560

IREDA

47. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of projects funded by IREDA during

the last three years and the power generation capacity of each project;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the performance of IREDA in the recent past; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) The Ministry of New and Renewable

Energy (MNRE) has provided equity contribution of Rs. 114.65 crore to the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) during the last three years. The year-wise details are given below:

Year	Amount (Rs. in crore)
2005-06	24.65
2006-07	40.00
2007-08	50.00

(b) IREDA has financed 77 renewable energy projects with an aggregate capacity of 543.94 MW during the last three years. The sector-wise, details of power generation capacity of the projects are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Performance of IREDA is reviewed regularly through a process of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between IREDA and MNRE.

Statement

Sector-wise details of power generation capacity of the projects during the last three years i.e. 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08

Sector	No. of Projects	Capacity (MW)
Wind Energy	60	329.73
Small Hydro Power	8	64.55
Bio-Mass Power	4	40.00
Cogeneration	4	106.00
Waste to Energy	1	3.66
Total	77	543.94

[Translation]

Pending Proposals for Rural Development

48. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects pertaining to rural development and poverty alleviation submitted by various State Governments to the Union Government during the year 2008-2009;

(b) the number of projects out of them cleared and lying pending for clearance, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for their pendency; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development implements the major poverty alleviation programme namely, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) and National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA). Under SGSY special projects, the Ministry receive proposals from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for release of Central funds. These proposals are examined with respect to the programme guidelines by the concerned Project Approval/Sanctioning Committees. NREGA is a demand based scheme under this scheme the District Rural Development Agency (DRDAs)/Zilla Parishads submit the proposals for release of funds after qualifying the laid down criteria. These proposals are examined and funds are released. Incomplete proposals are referred back for requisite information and clarifications etc.

(b) and (c) State-wise number of projects cleared, lying pending for clearance and reasons for their pendency under SGSY Special Projects are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Proposals remain pending due to some short comings or incomplete information etc. Proposals are cleared routinely after the requisite conditions/clarifications are received from the concerned authority.

Statement*Details and number of SGSY Special Projects Received during 2008-09**(As on 10-02-09)*

State	Total Received	Approved	Pending*	Returned
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	2	0	1	1
Arunachal Pradesh	7	0	7	0
Assam	4	0	2	2
Bihar	7	0	4	3
Chhattisgarh	2	0	1	1
Goa	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	3	0	3	0
Haryana	6	1	3	2
Himachal Pradesh	9	0	7	2
Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	0	1
Jharkhand	3	0	0	3
Karnataka	2	1	1	0
Kerala	2	0	1	1
Maharashtra	9	0	7	2
Manipur	12	0	11	1
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	3	0	2	1
Nagaland	7	0	7	0
Orissa	13	0	9	4
Punjab	2	0	1	1
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
Tamil Nadu	2	0	0	2
Tripura	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	2	0	2	0
Uttaranchal	1	0	0	1
West Bengal	6	0	3	3
Multi State	10	4	3	3
Total	115	6	75	34

* Includes all project proposals under different processing stages, deferred pending because currently only placement linked Skill Development project activities are put on hold.

to. a large number of Special project proposals are being processed/cleared and projects for normal

[English]

Intelligent Transport System

49. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to introduce Intelligent Transport System (ITS) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry of Urban Development has circulated a draft framework on ITS to various Ministries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken to implement the ITS in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The National Urban Transport Policy-2006 envisages setting up of Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) in various cities. The Bus Rapid Transit Systems (BRTS) sanctioned under JNNURM for cities of Pune, Indore, Bhopal, Ahmadabad, Rajkot, Surat, Vishakapatnam, Vijayawada and Jaipur shall be ITS enabled.

and (d) Yes, Sir. Draft paper on ITS Framework-movement forward and relevant next steps had been circulated to the Member Ministries of the Core Group as agenda item for the meeting held on 22-10-2008 on the matter.

(c) Implementation of ITS is an ongoing process.

Stringent Laws for Rape Cases

50. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to enact stringent laws to deal with rape cases and rehabilitation of rape victims;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made so far in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHADWAJ): (a) to (c) According to the information furnished by Ministry of Home Affairs, the Government, there is a proposal to amend the provision related to rape in Indian Penal Code in consultation with the State Governments and the Ministry of Women and Child Development. Further, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is in the process of formulating a scheme for providing support to rape victims and their rehabilitation.

Monitoring of NGOs

51. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set-up any mechanism to monitor and evaluate the performance of Non-Governmental Organisations assisted by Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of such evaluations?

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

(b) The Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) has an all India panel of 265 Institutional Monitors selected from amongst government establishments research bodies, universities and reputed NGOs located in different parts of the country for the purpose of monitoring and evaluating the progress and performance in implementation of projects supported by CAPART. Each project proposal supported by CAPART is subjected to three appraisals known as pre-funding, mid-term and post-evaluation after the project is completed. The quality of reporting and adherence to norms is periodically reviewed. The outcome of the evaluation carried out during the year 2008-09 has been as follows:—

- (i) 444 projects were sanctioned to 433 NGOs as consequence to pre-funding appraisal.
- (ii) 212 projects were closed/terminated after the evaluation. A project is terminated when it is either not feasible due to changed circumstances or on discovering willful default on the part of the project holder.
- (iii) A total of 10 VOs were blacklisted for indulging in financial misappropriation.

- (iv) A total of 46 projects of VOs were placed under 'Further Assistance Stopped' category, which is a temporary funding restriction, based on the prima-facie evidence that grants were not properly utilized by the VOs or the promises made in the proposal have not been fulfilled during the implementation of project.

LNG and CNG based Power Projects

52. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH: ३१

SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) based power projects functioning in the country as on date;

(b) the quantum of power generated therefrom during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up such projects during Eleventh Five Year Plan in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) There are forty two (42) Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)/Natural Gas based power projects aggregating to 13,185 MW capacity in the country as on 31-01-2009.

The quantum of power generated from LNG/Natural Gas based power projects during last three years i.e. 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 was 57,089; 61,837; and 65,954 Million Unit respectively.

(c) and (d) Planning Commission has set a capacity addition target of 78,700 MW during 11th Five Year Plan. This capacity includes 6843 MW from Natural Gas/LNG based power plants. State-wise details of the projects likely to be commissioned during 11th Five Year Plan are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Plant Name	State	Agency	Sector	Category	Ultimate Capacity (MW)	Type	Benefits 11th Plan (2007-12)
1.	Konaseema	AP	Oakwell	P	UC	445	Gas/LNG	445
2.	Gautami	AP	Gautami POW	P	UC	464	Gas/LNG	464
3.	Kondapalli CCPP Ph-II	AP	Lanco	P	UC	366	Gas/LNG	366
4.	Lakwa WH	Asm.	Asgenco	S	UC	37.2	Gas/LNG	37.2
5.	Pragati-III (Bawana)	Delhi	PPCL	S	UC	1500	Gas/LNG	1500
6.	Rithala CCPP	Delhi	NDPL	P	UC	108	Gas/LNG	108
7.	Dhuvran ST	Guj.	GSECL	S	COMND	219	Gas/LNG	40
8.	Utran CCPP	Guj.	GSEC	S	UC	374	Gas/LNG	374
9.	GSEG Hazira Ext.	Guj.	GSECL	S	UC	351	GAS/LNG	351
10.	Pipavav JV CCGT	Guj.	GSECL	S	UC	702	Gas/LNG	702
11.	Sugen Torrent	Guj.	Torrent	P	UC	1147.5	Gas/Lng	1147.5
12.	Ratnagiri (Dhabol) JV	Mah.	NTPC	C	COMND	740	Gas/LNG	740
13.	Dholpur GT2+ST	Raj.	RRVUNL	S	COMND	330	Gas/LNG	220
14.	Valuthur Ext. (GT)	TN	TNEB	S	COMND	92	Gas/LNG	59.8
15.	Valuthur Ext. (ST)	TN	TNEB	S	UC	92	Gas/LNG	32.4
16.	Tripura Gas ILFS JV	Tri.	ONGC	C	UC	726	Gas/LNG	726
Total Gas based Projects								7313

C: Central Sector; S: State Sector; P: Private Sector; UC : Under Construction; COMND: Commissioned

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Arjun Singh, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Central Universities Ordinance, 2009, under Rule 71(2) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10451/09]

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the High Court and the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Ordinance, 2009, under Rule 71(2) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10452/09]

MR. SPEAKER: What is the reason given, I would like to see. What is the reason for immediate legislation by ordinance to raise their salary when the provision was for retrospective effect?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, I owe this explanation to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, it is agitating me.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court told me that our judges are getting salary as per old scale.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't bring him in. I cannot question him here.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: He said that everybody in the civil service have been paid revised salary.

MR. SPEAKER: No, it could have waited for another fortnight. Heavens would not have fallen. Okay. I have expressed my disapproval of this.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Thank you very much.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Panskura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to make a submission on this. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I think I have represented the House on this and those who agree with me, not everybody.

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 4(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd January, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. G.S.R. 448(E) dated 28th June, 2007 constituting the Quality Review Board, under Section 30B of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10453/09]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) The Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 868 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd December, 2008.
- (ii) The Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 872(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd December, 2008.
- (iii) The Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 876 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 2008.
- (iv) The Companies (Appointment and Qualifications of Secretary) Amendment

[Shri Prem Chand Gupta]

Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 11(E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th January, 2009.

- (v) The Companies (Issue of Indian Depository Receipts) (Amendment) Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 35(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th January, 2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10454/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): Sir, on behalf of Dr. Shakeel Ahmad, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated 19th January, 2009 issued by the President under clause (1) of article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Jharkhand published in Notification No. G.S.R. 33(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th January, 2009 under article 356(3) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10445/09]

- (2) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated 19th January, 2009 made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above Proclamation published in Notification No. G.S.R. 34(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th January, 2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10446/09]

- (3) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Governor of Jharkhand dated the 16th January, 2009 to the President.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10447/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) The High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Ordinance, 2009 (No. 1 of 2009) promulgated by the President on the 9th January, 2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10448/09]

- (2) The Central Industrial Security Force (Amendment) Ordinance, 2009 (No. 2 of 2009) promulgated by the President on the 10th January, 2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10449/09]

- (3) The Central Universities Ordinance, 2009 (No. 3 of 2009) promulgated by the President on the 15th January, 2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10450/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

A copy of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Advisory Committees) Regulations, 2008 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 02-11(3)/05-BEE in Gazette of India dated the 25th November, 2008, under sub-section (1) of Section 59 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10455/09]

12.02 hrs.

RESIGNATIONS BY MEMBERS

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that the following members have resigned from the membership of Lok Sabha:—

- (i) Shrimati Kiran Maheshwari, elected member from the Udaipur Parliamentary Constituency of Rajasthan *vide* her letter dated 22 December, 2008. I have accepted her

resignation with effect from 22 December, 2008;

- (ii) Shri Haribhau Rathod, elected member from the Yavatmal Parliamentary Constituency of Maharashtra *vide* his letter dated 3 January, 2009. I have accepted his resignation with effect from 5 January, 2009;
- (iii) Shri Omar Abdullah, elected member from the Srinagar Parliamentary Constituency of Jammu and Kashmir *vide* his letter dated 6 January, 2009. I have accepted his resignation with effect from 6 January, 2009;
- (iv) Ms. Mehbooba Mufti, elected member from the Anantnag Parliamentary Constituency of Jammu and Kashmir *vide* her letter dated 12 January, 2009. I have accepted her resignation with effect from 13 January, 2009; and
- (v) Shri S. Bangarappa, elected member from the Shimoga Parliamentary Constituency of Karnataka *vide* his letter dated 12 February, 2009. I have accepted his resignation with effect from 12 February, 2009.

12.02½ hrs.

BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA*

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Reservation in Posts and Services) Bill, 2008, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.03 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the following 14 Bills passed by the Houses of

*Laid on the Table.

Parliament during the second part of Fourteenth Session of Fourteenth Lok Sabha and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 12th December, 2008:—

1. The President's Emoluments and Pension (Amendment) Bill, 2008;
2. The Vice-President's Pension (Amendment) Bill, 2008;
3. The Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 2008;
4. The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2008;
5. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 5 Bill, 2008;
6. The Unorganised Workers' Social Security Bill, 2008;
7. The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Union Territories) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2008;
8. The Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh (Amendment) Bill, 2008;
9. The Gram Nyayalayas Bill, 2008;
10. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2008;
11. The Limited Liability Partnership Bill, 2008;
12. The Collection of Statistics Bill, 2008;
13. The South Asian University Bill, 2008; and
14. The Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Bill, 2008.

I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha, of the following 9 Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President:—

1. The Indian Maritime University Bill, 2008;
2. The National Waterway (Talcher-Dharma Stretch of Rivers Geonkhali-Charbatia Stretch

[Secretary-General]

of East Coast Canal, Charbatia-Dhamra Stretch of Matai River and Mahanadi Delta Rivers) Bill, 2008;

3. The National Waterway (Kakinada-Puducherry Stretch of Canals and the Kaluvelly Tank, Bhadrachalam-Rajahmundry Stretch of River Godavari and Wazirabad-Vijayawada Stretch of River Krishna) Bill, 2008;
4. The Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India Bill, 2008;
5. The National Investigation Agency Bill, 2008;
6. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2008;
7. The Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Bill, 2008;
8. The Science and Engineering Research Board Bill, 2008; and
9. The Information Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10456/09]

12.04 hrs.

DECISION OF THE SPEAKER UNDER TENTH SCHEDULE TO THE CONSTITUTION

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the decision dated 9th January, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) of the Speaker, Lok Sabha on the petition given by Shri Rajeev Ranjan Singh 'Lalan' against Dr. RP. Koya under the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution and the Members of Lok Sabha (Disqualification on ground of Defection) Rules, 1985.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10457/09]

12.05 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

19th Report

[English]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH (Karol Bagh): Sir, I beg to present the Nineteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Empowerment of Women (2008-09) on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifteenth Report of the Committee (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Working Conditions of Women in MTNL'.

12.05% hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

(I) 27th to 30th Reports

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT (Mumbai North East): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Energy:—

- (1) 27th Report on Action Taken on 22nd Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Energy on "Ultra Mega Power Projects".
- (2) 28th Report on Action Taken on 26th Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Energy on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for the year 2008-09.
- (3) 29th Report on Action Taken on 25th Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Energy on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Power for the year 2008-09.
- (4) 30th Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on "Role of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) and State Electricity

Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) in the Protection of Interests of Consumers”.

(II) Statement

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in 23rd Action Taken Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Energy on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Power for the year 2007-08.

12.06 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

(I) 38th Report

[English]

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY (Nalgonda): Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-Eight Report* (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Labour on 'The Plantations Labour (Amendment) Bill, 2008'.

(II) Statements

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the following statements (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Labour:—

- (1) Statement showing further action taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in Thirty-second Report of the Standing Committee on Labour (2008-09) (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on the

*The 38th Report was presented to the hon. Speaker on 22-1-2009 under Direction 71A of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha when the House was not in Session and the Speaker was pleased to order the printing, publication and circulation of the Report under Rule 280 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

recommendations contained in Twenty-eighth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants for the year 2008-2009 of the Ministry of Labour and Employment; and

- (2) Statement showing further action taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in Thirty-first Report of the Standing Committee on Labour (2008-2009) (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations contained in Twenty-ninth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants for the year 2008-2009 of the Ministry of Textiles.

12.07 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS

137th to 139th Reports

[English]

SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI (Autonomous Distt. Assam): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the following Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs:—

- (1) One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Report on Rehabilitation of Jammu and Kashmir Migrants;
- (2) One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Report on the Central Industrial Security Force (Amendment) Bill, 2008; and
- (3) One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Report on the Private Detective Agencies (Regulation) Bill, 2007.

12.08 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): Sir, with your permission Sir, I rise to

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

announce that Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 16th of February, 2009, will consist of:—

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. Discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.
3. Discussion on the Statutory Resolution seeking approval of the Proclamation issued by the President on the 19th January, 2009 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Jharkhand.
4. Consideration and passing of the Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes (Reservation in Civil Posts and Services) Bill, 2008, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
5. General discussion on Interim Railway Budget for 2009-10.
6. Discussion and voting on:
 - (a) Demands for Grants on Account (Railways) for 2009-10;
 - (b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 2008-09; and
 - (c) Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 2006-07.
7. Introduction, consideration and passing of the Appropriation Bills relating to various Demands for Grants (Railways).
8. Discussion on the Statutory Resolutions seeking disapproval of the following Ordinances and consideration and passing of the Bills replacing these Ordinances:
 - (a) The High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Ordinance, 2008; and

(b) The Central Universities Ordinance, 2008

9. Consideration and passing of the National Waterway (Lakhipur-Bhanga Stretch of the Barak River) Bill, 2007.
10. General Discussion on Interim General Budget for 2009-10.
11. Discussion and Voting on:
 - (a) Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 2009-10; and
 - (b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2008-09.

[Placed in Library, See no. LT-10458/09]

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chall): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following items may be included in next week's agenda.

The stoppage of Mahananda Express (4083 and 4084), Muri Express (8101 and 8102), Allahabad-Mathura Express and Prayagraj Express (2417 and 2418) should be provided at Bharwari and Sirathu stations in N.C.R.

A new special train needs to be introduced from Allahabad to Mumbai via Kanpur with stoppage at Bharwari, Sirathu, Fethehpur.

SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD (Salempur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following items may be included in next week's agenda.

The Uttar Pradesh Government should approve the decision taken by the preceding Government with regard to inclusion of 16 proposed castes in the list of Scheduled castes.

Provision for issuing scheduled caste certificates to Turaiya and Turaha sub castes of Turaiha caste as the Uttar Pradesh Government is not issuing such certificates to the persons belonging to those castes.

To get the second installment of funds released

under Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Programme as the work of rural electrification in Uttar Pradesh is hampered due to non-release of funds by the Central Government.

[English]

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS (Palghat): The following items may be included in next week's agenda—

- (1) The employees of Indian Telephone Industries are not getting salaries for the last more than three months. The Government of India should give the necessary instructions to the concerned to distribute salaries to the employees.
- (2) Government of India providing subsidy for Palm oil which is providing through P.D.S. shops. The same subsidy should be given to coconut oil also to save the coconut growers of Kerala State.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri P.S. Gadhavi—not present.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following items may be included in next week's agenda:

Need to retain the famous and age old Railway hospital at Ajmer in Ajmer division under North-West Railway which caters to thousands of railway staff instead of shifting it to another place and upgrade it as well as to provide state of the art facilities and qualified doctors.

Need for setting up a central university in Ajmer as it is famous for its education and is situated in the Centre of Rajasthan and fulfills all the criteria.

[English]

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE (Idukki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following items may be included in the next week's agenda—

- (1) The steep fall in the price of natural rubber

and the consequent difficulties faced by the small and medium rubber farmers of the country and the urgent need to set up Price Stabilization fund for Natural Rubber.

- (2) The urgent need to set up a rehabilitation project to help the NRIs who may be forced to return from Gulf and Western countries due to the economic crisis engulfing the world and the consequent loss of their employment.

DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA (Rajkot): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following items may be included in next week's agenda—

- (1) Discussion regarding money deposited in secret Bank accounts in Swiss Banks by Indians; how to recover them and utilize for the national development which is up to 1456 billion US \$ as per Swiss Banking Association report, 2006 as appeared in the newspapers.
- (2) Discussion regarding norms for the candidates willing to contest elections at various levels including education; and to start curriculum and minimum qualifications in prescribed and recognised syllabus at University level, so that individual can enter the politics with clear understanding and vision.

DR. K.S. MANOJ (Alleppey): Sir, the following items may be included in the next week's agenda—

- (1) The Government of India has agreed in principle the relief package recommended by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan for the eco-conservation and sustainable livelihood for the farmers of Kuttanad Wet Land systems. Guidelines of the existing Central schemes are not suitable for the unique nature of the Kuttanad Wet land Systems. Hence relaxation in existing norms of Central schemes is requested for the implementation of the Package.
- (2) Withdraw the move to share the power generated by NTPC Kayamkulam to the

[Dr. K.S. Manoj]

Central pool in view of the power shortage in Kerala and retain the status of NTPC Kayamkulam as a dedicated station of Kerala.

SHRIMATI ARCHANA NAYAK (Kendrapara): The following items may be included in next week's agenda—

- (1) The Government should introduce the 33 per cent reservation for women in the Parliament and the State Legislative Assembly Bill in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The Bill is pending in Rajya Sabha. It should have been brought here.

SHRIMATI ARCHANA NAYAK: (2) Early completion of Haridaspur-Paradip Railway line of Kendrapara, Orissa.

12.15 hrs.

INTERIM RAILWAY BUDGET, 2009-2010*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We shall now take up item no. 19—Interim Budget (Railways).

Now, the hon. Railway Minister.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI LALU PRASAD): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to place before the House, the Revised Estimates for 2008-09 and the estimated receipts and expenditure for 2009-10 for the Indian Railways. The estimates for 2009-10 are for the whole year, but, at present I seek from the august House, a vote on account, sufficient to cover the estimated expenditure for the first four months of the fiscal. The requirements for the remaining part of the year are to be voted separately, later on.

Speaker sir,

*Shukriya se main shuroo karta hoon apni bat aaj,
Sath lekar main chala hoon desh, duniya aur samaj,*

*Main chukata he rahoonga desh ki mitti ka karj,
Rashtra sewa reet meri aur yahi mera rivaj.*

I have great pride that, in its journey of service to the nation, the Indian Railways have reached an important milestone. Being an integral part of this journey for the last five years, I can proudly say that Indian Railways scaled a new pinnacle every year and now stand at the zenith of success from where, without imposing any burden on the common man, the railways are set to establish the historic landmark of earning a cash surplus before dividend of more than Rs. 90,000 crore, in five years. The same Railways which faced a paucity of funds for replacement of over aged assets in 2001 and which had to defer payment of Rs. 2,800 crore as dividend to General Revenues, have now surprised the whole world with a historic financial turnaround. Sir, the year 2008 witnessed a financial turmoil and worldwide recession making it difficult for even Fortune 500 companies to raise debt from the international markets. This august House would be pleasantly surprised to know, that even in such adverse times, the Indian Railway Finance Corporation, in November 2008, has successfully raised a 10 crore dollar loan, equivalent to Rs. 500 crore, at a rate of only 4 per cent, from the international market.

Sir, the transformation of the Railways is fundamentally different from the financial turnaround witnessed in private sector companies. While private companies resort to anti-people measures like increase in prices, retrenchment of employees and lockouts, Railways have kept the human aspect as the central focus and achieved an extraordinary feat without putting any extra burden on the common man or the employees. In the last five years the Railways have stepped up the annual growth rate of freight loading from an average of 3 per cent during the decade of 90's to an average of 8 per cent. The declining trend of railways share in transportation of steel and cement, witnessed during the past several years has also been arrested as the Railways increased their share in transportation of these commodities, over the last five years. This transformation has been possible through the significant improvement in productivity of railway assets and efficient working by railway employees. Sir,

*Also placed in Library, See No. LT-10459/09.

*Karigari ka aisa tareeka bata diya,
Ghate ka jo bhi daur tha beeta bana diya,
Bharat ki rail vishwa me is tarah ki buland,
Hathi ko chust kar diya, cheeta bana diya.*

To make true the dream of financial turnaround, the entire Railway family worked as a team, without of the box thinking, adapting themselves in tune with customer requirements and bravely faced the ever arising new challenges. This has earned the Railways and its personnel the respect of the entire nation which has in turn imbued railway employees with renewed motivation and a rising morale. The benefits of this turnaround have accrued not only to the Railways and railway employees but also to the people of the country. Railways are adopting modern technologies and forming strong alliances, to provide better facilities to their customers. In the last five years there has also been a significant improvement in Railway safety and a steep reduction in the number of railway accidents. The number of consequential accidents came down to 194 in 2007-08, as against 325 in 2003-04. I am happy to report to the House that this declining trend is continuing in 2008-09 also. The number of consequential train accidents during April to November in the current year decreased to 117 as compared to 138 during the corresponding period of the previous year.

Railways have now fully internalized the fact that mere reduction in passenger fares and freight tariff alone cannot ensure success in a competitive market. The only one formula for success is to render better services than your competitor in giving your customers full satisfaction and winning over their hearts. This is to be done, not for any single day, but day after day and year after year. The organization is the same but there is a paradigm shift in its strategy and thinking. The Railways are increasingly becoming more outward looking and customer centric. Today passengers are reserving tickets through the internet from their homes. Apart from this, the facility to reserve tickets is available at ATMs, petrol pumps and post offices. Earlier passengers used to face considerable difficulty in getting information about train services. However, today this information can be obtained from any corner of the

country. This has been made possible through the '139 Train Enquiry Service', which is available 24 hours a day in 11 different languages. Four call centers have been set up in four corners of the country. These facilitate availability of instantaneous information on train arrival-departure, reservation status etc. Presently more than 5 lakh passengers are daily availing this facility.

Introduction of the fully air conditioned Garib Raths and the free passenger upgrade facility from lower classes to vacant air conditioned upper classes has enabled lakhs of people to enjoy the comfort of traveling in air conditioned class for the first time in their lives. A number of improvements like better cleanliness in trains and stations, provision of cushioned seats in place of wooden seats in coaches of ordinary class and increase in the height of the platform at smaller stations have been initiated. In addition platform shelters are being constructed at smaller stations for protection against cold, heat and rain.

Heavy investments will have to be made for enhancing capacity of rolling stock, technical upgradation and advancement in technology to achieve the ambitious targets set for passenger and freight business segments, in the 11th Five Year Plan. Therefore Railways have deployed their investible surplus of nearly Rs. 70,000 crore earned between 2004-05 to 2008-09 to increase its productivity. Railways will invest Rs. 2,30,000 crore under the 11th Five Year Plan, which is almost three times the amount allocated in the 10th Five Year Plan. The objective is to increase the transport capacity of the Railways and to reduce the unit cost of operations. Railways investment outlays have been stepped up from Rs 13,394 crore in 2003-04 to Rs. 36,773 crore in 2008-09. Railways would be completing the work of 4900 kms of gauge conversion, 1800 kms of doubling and laying 1100 kms of new lines, over five years.

I am happy to inform the House that in the current year, Agartala, the capital of the North Eastern State of Tripura, has been connected by railway line, which marks the first rail connection to another state capital of a North-eastern state since Independence.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I had not gone there.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: You did not go, but we had sent you but you left our company. After independence it has been for the first time that any capital of North-eastern States is being linked by rail service. In addition to this the dream of bringing rail services to the Kashmir Valley has also been realized with the start of train services between Anantnag and Rajwansher. The service up to Baramula will be extended in the next few days and up to Qazigund in the next four months. Gauge conversion works of Rewari-Ringus-Phulera and Darbhanga-Sitamarhi have also been completed. The new lines Sakri-Biraul, Moranhat-Dibrugarh, Hathua-Bathua Bazar and Puntamba-Shirdi have also been completed. Significant progress has been made in the field of railway electrification. As against 504 route km completed in 2003-04 the target for 2008-09 is set at 1000 route km. Sir, Railways have conducted successful trials of running electric locomotives with over head equipment at a height of about 7.5 meters. This will enable running of double stack containers on the electrified Western Dedicated Freight corridor.

Similarly, the production of wagons during this period is targeted to increase from 6,600 per annum to nearly 15,000 (vehicle units) and diesel and electric locomotives from 202 to about 480. More importantly, through modernization of the network and technological upgradation of rolling stock, the capacity of the newly constructed track and rolling stock has increased significantly. Production of covered and open wagons of new design has since commenced. This will result in a 78 per cent increase in capacity of goods rakes comprising of new design covered wagons as compared with the old stock. These trains can now carry a load of 4100 tonnes compared with the earlier load of 2300 tonnes. The capacity of the freight trains comprising of open wagons with new design will also be 22 per cent more than before. Similarly, the capacity of passenger trains has also been increased.

Har shikhar ko paar karte nit nayee manjil ki or,

Pragati ka kafla badhne laga hai charon or,

Rah ka har shakhs ko lekar chale hain sath hum,

Ek naye andaj se phir ek nayee manjil ki or.

Performance Review of 2007-08

Sir, I would now like to present in brief the operating results for the previous fiscal 2007-08. Registering a growth of 9 per cent, Railways loaded 794 million tonnes, which was 66 million tonnes more than the loading in 2006-07. Freight and passenger earnings grew at 14 and 15 per cent respectively. Total traffic earnings also increased by 15 per cent to reach Rs. 71,645 crore. The cash surplus before dividend increased from the 2006-07 level of Rs. 20,338 crore to Rs. 25,006 crore. The plan expenditure increased to Rs. 28,980 crore compared with Rs. 25,002 crore in 2006-07.

Revised Estimates 2008-09

Speaker Sir, the Railways registered an excellent performance in freight loading and earnings till the end of September 2008. During this period, freight loading and earnings registered a growth of 9 per cent and 19 per cent respectively. Similarly, the passenger earnings increased by 14 per cent. However, in October and November, the growth in freight loading was adversely impacted by the recession in the international markets. There was a steep reduction in iron ore for export and container traffic. The growth rate of steel traffic also reflected a decrease. This resulted in a decrease in freight loading and freight earnings in the months of October and November. * Sir, the situation in December and January indicates some improvement and we are not only hopeful but confident that the budget targets for passenger and goods earnings set for this fiscal will be surpassed. Freight earnings increased to Rs. 38,093 crore, by the end of December '08, registering a growth of 14 per cent. Based on the present trend we have increased the target for goods earnings for 2008-09 by Rs. 1,593 crore. Similarly, the earnings from passenger traffic increased by nearly 12 per cent up to December which is about three per cent more than the budgeted target. Accordingly, the revised estimates for freight earnings have been kept at Rs. 54,293 crore, passenger earnings at Rs. 22,330 crore, sundry earnings at Rs. 3,250 crore, other coaching earnings at Rs. 2,420 crore and Gross Traffic Receipts at Rs. 82,393 crore.

*Otherwise the earnings would have reached Rs. 1,00,000 crore.

Sir, the honourable members would recall that after implementation of the recommendations of the fifth Pay Commission, the financial position of the railways deteriorated rapidly and they defaulted in payment of Rs. 2,800 crore as dividend in 2001 and 2002. I am proud that this time, due to its strong financial position, the Railways have implemented the sixth Pay Commission recommendations with relative ease, benefiting about 14 lakh railway employees and 11 lakh pensioners, without defaulting on payment of dividend. In anticipation of the recommendations of the 6th Pay Commission, we had made an ad hoc provision of Rs. 4,000 crore in Ordinary Working Expenses and Rs. 1,000 crore in the Pension Fund. However, based on the revised estimates received so far, it is expected that in the current fiscal, expenditure on this account will be substantially higher at Rs. 9,000 crore for salaries of Railway employees and Rs. 4,500 crore more for pension. In keeping with the increased demand, the Revised Estimates of Ordinary Working Expenses have been kept at Rs. 55,000 crore and the appropriation to Pension Fund at Rs. 10,500 crore. The appropriation to DRF is Rs. 7,000 crore. With this, the total Working Expenses are likely to be Rs. 72,500 crore. Cash surplus before dividend is likely to be Rs. 19,320 crore. The operating ratio of the Railways is projected at 88 per cent. The revised Annual Plan outlay for 2008-09 is proposed at Rs. 36,773 crore.

Budget Estimates for 2009-10

Sir, now I will touch upon the Budget Estimates for 2009-10.

The Budget Estimates for goods earnings, passenger earnings, sundry other earnings and other coaching earnings have been kept at Rs. 59,059 crore, 25,000 crore, Rs. 6,000 crore and Rs. 3,000 crore respectively in 2009-10. The Gross Traffic Receipts have been projected at Rs. 93,159 crore, exceeding the Revised Estimates for the current year by Rs. 10,766 crore.

Sir, the Ordinary Working Expenses have been kept at Rs. 62,900 crore in 2009-10 which are Rs. 7,900 crore more than the Revised Estimates for 2008-09. This

is mainly due to payment of 60 per cent of the arrears to the staff in view of the recommendations of the Sixth Pay Commission. The total Working Expenses are estimated at Rs 83,600 crore. The cash surplus before dividend is expected to be Rs 18,847 crore and the operating ratio 89.9 per cent. Dividend payable to the General Revenues for 2009-10, is estimated at Rs. 5,304 crore based on the current applicable rate.

Annual Plan 2009-10

Sir, the Annual Plan for 2009-10 envisages investment of Rs. 37,905 crore. The budgetary support from the General Revenue has been proposed at Rs. 9,600 crore excluding Rs. 1,200 crore to be received from Central Road Fund. The Internal and Extra Budgetary Resource component would, accordingly, comprise 72 per cent of the Annual Plan.

It gives me immense pleasure to inform the House that the work of construction of the double line Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor has commenced from near Dehri-on-Son on 10th February 2009. Work on construction of the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor will also start in this month.

This work has been started under the guidance of Smt. Sonia Gandhi, UPA President. It will go upto Kolkata. A protest letter has been written in this regard stating that it has no merit. It will go from Ludhiana to Kolkata. *...(Interruptions)* That is coming forward.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not right. You can put forth your views during the debate on this. Mr. Minister, you may continue speaking.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not allowed. Except the hon. Railway Minister's statement, nothing else will be recorded. I would not allow this.

*(Interruptions)...**

*Not recorded.

MR SPEAKER: There will be a full debate on this.

...(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded. Do not record anything except the hon. Railway Minister's statement.

(Interruptions)...*

MR SPEAKER: Can you not wait for a debate on this? The debate on this will start soon. What is this?

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: It has to cover from Ludhiana to Kolkata. Its work order for the first phase. Mugalsarai to son and the work of Delhi to Mumbai dedicated freight corridor has been started.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): When will the work be started from Kolkata?

SHRI LALU PRASAD: It has already started.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, do not reply to these interventions.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Nothing will be allowed.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing has been given to my constituency; even then I am not speaking anything.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Sir, I have seen the passenger trains travelling at a speed of 300 to 350 kms per hour in Japan, Germany and France. ... (Interruptions) You have not seen, but I have seen it. What can I do in this case?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, do not get diverted.

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: In the 2007-08 Budget, I had announced that based on requirement, pre-feasibility studies would be undertaken for running bullet trains in various regions of the country. Action is on for examining feasibility of running bullet trains between Delhi-Amiritsar, Ahmedabad-Mumbai-Pune, Hyderabad-Vijaywada-Chennai, Chennai-Bangalore-Emakulam and Howrah-Haldia. That has also been mentioned. That has been separately mentioned. How can that be left? Sir, I am happy to inform the honourable members that action will soon be started for conducting a pre-feasibility study to run bullet trains between Delhi-Patna.

This work is also being done. As of now, this is proposed, if success is achieved, then in future it will be expanded. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is very unfair. You cannot have a running discussion now.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, do not reply to them. I would not allow any reply now. Please do not disturb now. Nothing will be recorded.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: The work of construction of Rail Wheel Factory at Chhapra is going on in right earnest. Efforts are being made to start work on Diesel and Electric Locomotive Factories at Marhaura and Madhepura, in this month.

Sir, the wagon factories of Bharat Wagon Limited located at Mokama and Muzaffarpur have been transferred to Ministry of Railways. In view of the special request of local public representatives, the matter of transfer of the wagon units of Burn Standard located at Bumpur and Howrah, to Ministry of Railways, in the same manner as Mokama and Muzaffarpur, would be

*Not recorded.

discussed, for further action with the concerned Ministries. We will take over that, the railways will take over that.

The surveys for construction of new line from Jhargram to Purulia and the new line for extension of Kolkata Metro, from Dum Dum to Dakshineswar have been completed. The West Bengal government has also given its consent to contribute fifty per cent of the cost for extension of the Kolkata Metro. Further action is being taken for obtaining necessary approvals for these projects.

With a view to facilitate smooth flow of rail traffic, construction of ROB/RUBs on fifty-fifty cost sharing basis, at Palej, Panoli, Kosamba and Kim in the districts of Surat and Bharuch in Gujarat, Roshanara Garden and Sultanpuri in Delhi Area, Shastrinagar and Model Town of Ludhiana in Punjab and Vasarpadi in Tamil Nadu will be considered on priority.

With a view to facilitate improved train operations I have taken the administrative decision to set up two new railway divisions at Bhagalpur and Thawe.

...(Interruptions) That will not be cut, please sit down.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Do not reply to them.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: I had a chat with you, I have done it only after obtaining your clearance. ...(Interruptions) We will not cut that.

MR. SPEAKER: Please look to the left side also.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Cutting is not our job. You have got the sickle used for cutting and the hammer.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you are only looking after the Chairman of the Standing Committee.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: If anything has been left in the speech, you may give that to me in writing. I will look into that. Advaniji's Gandhidham will be included. I have said it in a public meeting also. We may have different ideologies. But I respect him. Whatever I have said, that will be fulfilled. You please wait. I am not a sort of person who backtracks. You keep on backtracking.

Surveys

Based on demands the following surveys are proposed to be taken up:—

New Lines

1. Ringus-Didwana via Khatu Shyamji
2. Islampur-Manpur via Khijar Sarai/Sarbhadra
3. Bakulha-Belthara Road
4. Bihariganj-Forbesganj via Muraliganj, Kumarkhand, Chhatapur
5. Piduguralla-Narasaraopet
6. Madhepura-Virpur via Singheshwar, Pipra, Triveniganj
7. Botad-Jasdan via Gondal
8. Bihariganj-Naugachia via Udakishunganj, Puraini, Chausa
9. Samdari-Phalodi
10. Burhwal-Bahraich
11. Areraj-Narkatiaganj via Lauria
12. Lalganj-Faizabad via Akbarganj, Maharajganj and Rae Bareilly
13. Parasnath-Madhuban
14. Dheng-Sonbarsa via Majorganj, Kanhauli

...(Interruptions) Please listen to me further. Any work is initiated from Bihar.

[Shri Lalu Prasad]

Gauge Conversion

1. Khijadia-Amreli-Junagarh
2. Champaner-Pani Mines
3. Chhuchhapura-Tankhala with extension to Rajpipla

Doubling

1. Hospet-Swamihalli
2. Tomagallu-Ranjitpura
3. Bandikui-Alwar
4. Ajmer-Palanpur
5. Tinpahar-Bhagalpur
6. Anand Vihar-Tilak Bridge 3rd and 4th line
7. Dangoaposi-Pandrasali 3rd line
8. Katwa-Farakka

Passenger Services

Sir, in light of the demands expressed by passengers, I propose to introduce the following services:—

New Trains

1. Bilaspur-Tirunelveli Express via Thiruvananthapuram (Weekly)
2. Ranchi-Jaynagar Express (Tri-weekly)
3. Secunderabad-Manuguru Superfast (Daily)
4. Mumbai-Karwar Superfast (Tri-weekly)
5. Bhopal-Lucknow Junction Garib Rath Express (Weekly)
6. Durg-Jaipur Express (Weekly)
7. Chhatrapati Sahu terminal (Kolhapur)—Dhanbad Link Service via Parasnath (Weekly)
8. Sengottai-Erode Passenger (Daily)

9. Dibrugarh Town-Chandigarh Express (Weekly)
10. Ajmer-Bhagalpur via Delhi Garib Rath Express (Bi-weekly)
11. Nizamuddin-Bangalore via Kacheguda Rajdhani Express (Tri-weekly)
12. Barauni-Delhi Jan Sadharan Superfast (Bi-weekly)
13. Mumbai-Varanasi Superfast (Daily)
14. Mysore-Yesvantpur Express (Daily)
15. Jamalpur-Gaya Passenger
16. Koraput-Rourkela Express via Rayagada (Daily)
17. Agra-Ajmer Superfast (Daily)
18. Sitamarhi-Patna Link Service (Daily)
19. Tiruchchirapalli-Madurai Express (Daily)
20. Mumbai-Bikaner Superfast (Bi-weekly)
21. Jaynagar-Ajmer Link Service (Bi-weekly)
22. Agra-Lucknow Junction Shatabdi Express (Daily)
23. Gandhidham-Kolkata Superfast (Weekly)
24. New Delhi-Guwahati Rajdhani Express via Bhagalpur (Weekly)
25. Mumbai-Tirunelveli Superfast via Thiruvananthapuram (Bi-weekly)
26. Jammu Tawi-Darbhanga Garib Rath Express (Weekly)
27. Saharsa-Delhi Express via Patna (Weekly)
28. Gwalior-Bhopal Intercity Express via Guna (5 days a week)
29. Coimbatore-Tuticorin Link Service (Daily)
30. Howrah-Haridwar Superfast (5 days a week)

31. Machhalipatnam-Mumbai Superfast (Bi-weekly)
32. Varanasi-Jammu Tawi Superfast (Daily)
33. Gorakhpur-Mumbai Superfast (Daily)
34. Jhajha-Patna MEMU
35. New Delhi-Palwal MEMU
36. New Delhi-Guwahati Rajdhani Express via Muzaffarpur (Weekly)
37. Veraval-Mumbai Link service (Daily)
38. Ranchi-Patna Jan Shatabdi (Daily)
39. Jhansi-Chhindwara Superfast (Bi-weekly)
40. Mumbai-Jodhpur Express (Weekly)
41. Hajipur-Bagaha Link Service
42. Howrah-Delhi Link Service via Azimganj-Bhagalpur (Weekly)
43. Sitamarhi-Delhi Garib Rath Express via Patna (Weekly)

Extension of Trains

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Gandhidham Garib Rath has been left, I will introduce it. ...(Interruptions) That has been already announced, that does not figure here ...(Interruptions) Ajamgarh-Mumbai route is already announced, that does not figure here. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ILYAS AZMI (Shahabad): Nothing has been done for our constituency. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is very unseemly.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is absolutely unseemly.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: I will get that done. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: How can he tell you now? Let the Minister finish his speech now.

I am extremely happy to propose the extension in services of the following trains:—

1. 5761/5762 Ranchi-Alipurduar Express to Guwahati
2. 9269/9270 Porbandar-Bapudham Motihari Express to Muzaffarpur
3. 1471/1472 Jabalpur-Bhopal Express to Laxmibai Nagar, Indore
4. 6865/6866 Emakulam-Tiruchchirapalli Express to Nagore
5. 3155/3156 Kolkata-Darbhanga Mithilanchal Express to Sitamarhi
6. 2175/2176 Howrah-Gwalior Chambal Express to Mathura
7. 2177/2178 Howrah Agra Cantt Chambal Express to Mathura
8. 6507/6508 Jodhpur-Bangalore Express to Coimbatore
9. 2187/2188 Jabalpur-Mumbai Garib Rath Express to Allahabad
10. 2927/2928 Mumbai-Vadodara Express to Chhotaudepur
11. 541/542 Patna-Darbhanga Kamlaganga Fast Passenger to Biraui
12. 3113/3114 Kolkata-Murshidabad Hazar Duari Express to Lalgaola
13. 2909/2910 Mumbai-Jaipur Garib Rath Express to Delhi
14. 2143/2144 Nagpur-Gaya Dikshabhoomi Parasnath Express to Dhanbad via Parasnath

[Mr. Speaker]

Increase in Frequency

The honorable members would be pleased to know that it is proposed to increase the frequency of the following train services:—

1. 2423/2424 New Delhi-Guwahati/Dibrugarh Rajdhani Express from 5 days to 6 days
2. 2443/2444 Bhubaneshwar-New Delhi Rajdhani Express from 2 days to 4 days
3. 2395/2396 Ajmer-Rajendra Nagar Ziyarat Express from weekly to Bi-weekly
4. 2211/2212 Nizamuddin-Bapudham Motihari-Sitamarhi Garib Rath from weekly to Bi-weekly
5. 2183/2184 Bhopal-Lucknow Junction Express from Bi-weekly to Tri-weekly
6. 7091/7092 Secunderabad-Patna Express from Bi-weekly to Daily
7. 2739/2740 Secunderabad-Vishakhapatnam Garib Rath Express from 4 days to Daily
8. 2111/2112 Amravati-Mumbai Amravati Express from Tri-weekly to Daily
9. 2149/2150 Pune-Patna Express from 4 days a week to Daily
10. 2957/2958 Ahmedabad-New Delhi Rajdhani Express from 6 days to Daily
11. 2947/2948 Ahmedabad-Patna Azimabad Express from Bi-weekly to Tri-weekly
12. 2887/2888 Puri-Howrah Express from weekly to Bi-weekly
13. 2487/2488 Jogbani-Delhi Seemanchal Express from 5 days to 6 days a week
14. 2823/2824 Nizamuddin-Durg Chattisgarh Sampark Kranti from 2 days to 3 days a week

The local MEMU trains traveling between Gaya-Patna, Jhajha-Patna, Buxar-Patna, Mughalsarai-Patna,

Ara-Patna and Mokama-Danapur are heavily crowded. Presently most of the MEMU rakes are of 12 coaches. Only 6 services out of 18 have 16 coaches. It has, therefore, been decided to provide 16 coaches for all these 18 MEMU services on these routes by the end of March-April 2009. This will provide comfort to passengers traveling by local trains.

Sir, whereas, earlier at the time of the Railway Budget, people used to be apprehensive about the possible increase in passenger fares, now, on the other hand on the eve of my budget, people appear not only hopeful but sanguine about the likely reduction in passenger fares. Respecting the wishes of crores of people, for the fourth consecutive time, I have decided to reduce the passenger fares, for non sub-urban mail/express and ordinary passenger trains by one more rupee for fares costing up to rupees fifty per passenger. With this there has been a historic reduction in the passenger fares for non sub-urban second classes continuously over the last four years, by rupees four per passenger.

*Is tarah seva ka ye farj nibhaya humne,
Desh majboot kiya aur munafa bhi kamaya humne,
Aam janata ki suvidha ka rakha pura khyal,
Oar ek budget mein yatri kiraya ghataya humne.*

Sir, since the fare for rail travel for 10 km and below has already been reduced from four rupees to one rupee, therefore, this reduction will not be applicable for second class rail Journey up to 10 km, otherwise it would come to zero.

Sir, last year I had decided to reduce the second class fares of all mail/express and ordinary passenger trains by 5 per cent for the ticket costing more than rupees fifty per passenger. Respecting the aspirations of the long distance passengers, I have decided this year to reduce the second class and sleeper class fares of all mail/express and ordinary passenger trains 2 per cent for the ticket costing more than rupees fifty per passenger. Now this fare will be Rs. 20, 22 or 30 for different destinations. We have reduced the fare in percentage and we have taken care of all the people. We have not discriminated, Indian railways is for all.

Sir, during the last four years I have reduced the fares of AC First Class by 28 per cent and AC two tier by 20 per cent. Railways have been greatly benefited by the heavy reduction in passenger fares of these classes. Even as air travel is reportedly reflecting reduction in number of passengers due to economic recession, there has been a significant increase in the number of passengers of these classes on the railways. Therefore, I have decided to reduce the fares of AC first class, AC 2 tier, AC 3 tier and AC Chair Car by 2 per cent.

Conclusion

Sir, it is matter of great honour for me to work under the dynamic leadership of the Hon'ble Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and guidance of hon. Smt. Sonia Gandhiji and as the head of the Railway family I can proudly say that the railways are now positioned on a rock solid foundation, more firm than ever, in their resolve to keep ascending new heights. In the end, I would like to express my gratitude to the august House for their continuous encouragement and support to the Railways. I am not only hopeful but am fully confident that, as in the past, this august House and the people of this country, will continue to extend their utmost affection and support to the Railways.

*Koshish ka meri aapne mujhko diya sila,
Ye martaba buland mujhe aapse mila,
Wada hai mera tum se ai mere humsafer,
Jari rahega kal bhi tarakki ka silsila.*

Sir, with this I commend the Interim Railway Budget for 2009-10 to the House. ...*(Interruptions)* If anything has been left, I will reply to that later.

12.45 hrs.

DEMAND FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (RAILWAYS) 2008-09

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI LALU PRASAD): Sir, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and

English versions) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (Railways) for 2008-09.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10460/09]

12.45½ hrs.

DEMAND FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS) 2006-07

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI LALU PRASAD): Sir, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of Budget (Railways) for 2006-07.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10461/09]

13.00 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Follow Up to Mumbai Terrorist Attack

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, now a very important statement is going to be made by the hon. Minister of External Affairs, Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to inform the House of developments since this House last considered the aftermath of the dastardly terrorist attack on Mumbai. On December 12, 2008 this House resolved, in a solemn Resolution that: "India shall not cease in her efforts until the terrorists and those who have trained, funded and abetted them are exposed and brought to justice".

2. Through the months of December, January and February, we have continued to use all means available and heightened our diplomatic activity to achieve the goals set for us, namely, to bring the perpetrators of the terrorist attacks on Mumbai to book, and to seek

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

credible steps by Pakistan to ensure that there would be no recurrence of such attacks.

3. The Mumbai attacks were a crime committed on India, the conspiracy for which was hatched, planned and organized in Pakistan. In our diplomatic effort, we made it clear to Pakistan and to the international community:

- Firstly, that the terrorist attack on Mumbai again underlines the grave threat that terrorism poses to peace and stability and therefore has to be seen in the context of the global challenge of terrorism. Terrorism emanating from Pakistan is of course a direct threat to India, but it is equally a regional and a global threat.
- Secondly, from our investigations the evidence was conclusive that the attack was planned, executed and launched from Pakistan territory, by Pakistanis and by elements based in Pakistan. The primary onus of responsibility lies on Pakistan to fully unveil the conspiracy, identify those guilty and act in a transparent and verifiable manner.
- Thirdly, Mumbai was by no means the first or only terrorist attack on India linked to the infrastructure of terrorism in Pakistan. Nonetheless, with Mumbai a threshold was crossed and it was imperative that Pakistan act credibly against that infrastructure to prevent further attacks.

4. By early January our investigations had progressed to the point where the details could be shared with the international community and specific information, material and leads could be provided to the Government of Pakistan. On the 5th of January we conveyed to the Government of Pakistan material linking the Mumbai attack of 26-29 November, 2008 to elements in Pakistan. This included:

- Material from the interrogation of Mohammed Ajmal Kasab, the Pakistani national who is in police custody.

- Details of the terrorists' communication links with elements in Pakistan during the Mumbai attack.
- Details of recovered weapons, equipment and other articles.
- Data retrieved from the recovered GPS and satellite phones used by the terrorists.

5. A full dossier of the Mumbai attack was also prepared and forwarded to all my counterpart Foreign Ministers. At the same time detailed briefings for all resident Heads of Missions in New Delhi were organised in the Ministry of External Affairs.

6. In our diplomatic exchanges, we conveyed our expectation that the Government of Pakistan promptly undertake further investigations in Pakistan and share the results with us so as to bring the perpetrators to justice, and that Pakistan would implement her bilateral, multilateral and international obligations to prevent terrorism in any manner from territory under her control.

7. It may be useful to recapitulate that this was the fourth formal and official communication that we had addressed to the Government of Pakistan on this issue. I had spoken on the telephone to the Foreign Minister of Pakistan on 28 November, 2008, when he was still in India. That conversation was followed up and formalized in writing on the 29th (the next day) morning in the form of a speaking note. Secondly, on 1st December 2008 a formal demarche was made to the Government of Pakistan. Thirdly, on the 22nd December 2008, a letter from the Pakistani terrorist in our custody was officially forwarded to the Pakistan Government. And fourthly, on 5th January 2009 the dossier, with details I mentioned earlier, was given to the Government of Pakistan.

8. Pakistan's Response: Hon. Members are aware of the prevarication, denial, diversionary tactics and misplaced sense of victimhood which characterized Pakistan's reaction from early days after the Mumbai attack. Pakistan's political leadership did condemn the terrorist attack and promised us full cooperation in

investigating the conspiracy in Pakistan. I do not discount in any way either their intent or their sincerity, but the fact remains that the overwhelming response of official Pakistan to the Mumbai attack was not appropriate to a terrorist attack where innocents were massacred in cold blood. Throughout the attempt was made to divert the attention from the terrorist attack and Pakistan's responsibilities to other issues.

9. On 16 January, the Government of Pakistan informed us that some action had been taken against the Jamat-ud-Dawa in pursuance to its being listed by the United Nations as a terrorist organisation. Some of its members were placed on the Exit Control List, some arms licenses were cancelled, instructions issued to freeze the accounts of JuD, some activists of Jamat-ud-Dawa were arrested and certain Jamat-ud-Dawa publications were banned. We were also informed that with effect from 15th January, 2009, the Government of Pakistan had launched a formal enquiry into the Mumbai terrorist attack and that the Federal Investigation Agency had been given the responsibility of conducting the enquiry in accordance with the laws of Pakistan. Some details of the enquiry team were intimated to us.

In the afternoon of February 12, our High Commissioner in Pakistan was informed by the Pakistan Foreign Secretary of Pakistan's response to the dossier of material that we had made available to Pakistan on January 5 linking the terrorist attacks on Mumbai to perpetrators in Pakistan. This is a positive development. In their official response, the Pakistan authorities have admitted that elements in Pakistan were involved in the terrorist attacks on Mumbai. They are still in the process of investigating the attacks, and have taken certain actions, including the arrest of some of those who were involved, and have filed a first information report in Pakistan.

Pakistan has also sought further information and material relating to the investigation. The Government of India will now examine the issues raised in Pakistan's response. After our examination, we will share whatever we can with Pakistan.

Hon. Members will appreciate that Government has

constantly been guided by the two objectives of ensuring that the perpetrators who planned, organised and trained the terrorists in Pakistan are brought to justice and that the infrastructure of terrorism which exists in Pakistan is dismantled so that we prevent a recurrence of such attacks. The international community has also worked with us, using its influence on Pakistan, to ensure that the terrorist infrastructure and the support provided to such elements is put to an end since terrorism emanating out of Pakistan is a threat not only to us, but to the world. We will continue to review the situation including Pakistan's response and will take further steps that we deem necessary in order to protect our people.

The threat of terrorism from Pakistan has emerged as a global menace and cancer. The major onus or responsibility to eliminate this threat rests on the Government of Pakistan. It is imperative that it act with sincerity and act effectively against the licence that terrorist groups enjoy in its territory. It is essential that the assurances given to us repeatedly at the highest level by Pakistan leaders are implemented as solemn commitments.

Since the 1st of December, 2008, the Composite Dialogue process with Pakistan has been at a pause. No meeting has taken place and neither is any scheduled. It is also the case that the substantial gains in the process of normalisation, which were achieved in the last four or five years, are at a grave risk. As Members are aware, the dialogue and normalisation process was premised on the commitments given by Pakistan that territory under its control would not be used for terrorism in any manner.

We are at a point in our relationship where the authorities in Pakistan itself have to choose the kind of relationship that they want with India in the future. Much depends on actions in the Mumbai case reaching their logical conclusion. I must underline that we have no quarrel with the people of Pakistan. We wish them well and we do not think that they should be held responsible or face the consequences of this situation. We have, therefore, consciously and after due deliberation not thought it necessary or fit to curtail people to people contacts, trains and road links.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10458-A/09]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, would you like to continue now or to have recess and continue afterwards?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: We would like to continue after the recess.

MR. SPEAKER: Very well. The House stands adjourned till 2 p.m.

13.09 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.06 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Six Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

RE: NEED TO BRING PEACE AND TO PROTECT THE INTERESTS OF TAMILS IN SRI LANKA

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, what about my notice? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House shall now take up matters of urgent public importance.

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the matter I want to raise today is related to the entire country because our brethren in Tamil Nadu are quite in trouble. They are facing a lot of problems. Everyone knows that a large number of people of Tamil origin live in Sri Lanka who are directly related to Tamil Nadu. They have links with both the places since 15th century. Here, I would like to clarify that no one among us has any connection with LTTE which has been declared a terrorist organization in our country and has been banned. But, as everyone is aware, the way Tamil people are being treated in Sri Lanka, it is very unfortunate and regrettable.

Sir, I would like to remind you that just yesterday, H.E. Madam President has expressed concern over the treatment of Tamils and asked for a suitable solution for it. I would also like to bring to your notice that about 25000 Tamil families have fled Sri Lanka and taken refuge in Tamil Nadu in the last two years. It is true that Sri Lanka is another country but it is a matter of great concern for the crores of Tamils living in Tamil Nadu as their family Members are there in Sri Lanka and they are not getting any protection. Now the situation is that even schools and hospitals are being attacked there. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to say, through you, that the Government should pay special attention to it and take every possible steps to provide a life of dignity to the Tamils in Sri Lanka. I want that the Government should pay attention to it and create such an atmosphere that Tamils in Sri Lanka can live happily. If it does not happen then it would make Tamil Nadu and the Tamil People living in other parts of the country very uncomfortable. Hundreds of Members and thousands of people from our area have today sat on dharna and staged a demonstration at Jantar-Mantar and the statue of Mahatma Gandhi near the gate of the House. In the end, I would urge the Government to pay attention to it and provide security to the Tamils in Sri Lanka so that they can live there properly.

[English]

PROF. M. RAMADASS (Pondicherry): On behalf of *Pattali Makkal Katchi*, and its Founder President, *Maruthuvar Ayya*, I wish to register our anger, agony, disillusionment against the continued genocide of innocent Tamils in Sri Lanka. What is happening in Sri Lanka today is a classic case of annihilation of a human race, and something unprecedented in the annals of human history. It is a war not between two groups of people but it is a war against democracy; it is a war against the human rights of the people. This suppression of human rights has been in the Sri Lankan history for over two decades, and today, the repression has started in the form of bombing the people and massacring the people.

From 1956 down today, this House must know that there were 29 massacres of Tamilians in which more

than one lakh people have been killed, and today, 2.5 to three lakhs of people are kept in a kind of hostility situation. Therefore, we request the Government of India to intervene effectively. The Government of India has every responsibility because the Tamilians issue in Sri Lanka is nothing but an Indian issue because the Tamilians who are suffering there were once the sons and daughters of this soil. Former Prime Ministers of this country also evinced interest.

In the Common Minimum Programme, which has become the essence of the functioning, the UPA Government has also mentioned that the Government would be able to bring about an amicable solution to the ethnic issue in Sri Lanka. We only urge the Government of India that the foreign policy that we are following today must be kept in a proper way, and we should not be silent by saying that it is an internal matter of some other country. If you say that it is an internal matter, we are given to understand that a large amount of assistance is going from the Government to Sri Lankan Army. This Parliament has every right to know as to what kind of assistance we are providing to the Sri Lankan Government to annihilate the innocent Tamil people there.

Also, we must realize that Sri Lanka is today moving more towards China and Pakistan. China is providing all kinds of ammunitions and arms to the Sri Lankan Government, and it is establishing its naval presence in Trincomale and Pakistan also is making increasing contribution to Sri Lanka. So, in the event of an international conflict, Pakistan and China would be taken by Sri Lanka against India. Whereas, the Tamils who are there, they will always be depending upon our Indian Government. Therefore, an alarming aspect is going on. Today, a holocaust type of situation prevails in Sri Lanka. There has been continual bombarding of hospitals and safety camps in the Vavunna area by Sri Lankan armed forces. Thousands of Sri Lankan Tamils have lost their lives. More are really to be killed by the Sri Lankan army.

Therefore, in this situation, the Government of India should do the following—call upon the Sri Lankan Government to unilaterally halt all hostilities, and to

initiate negotiated settlement. We are very happy that Her Excellency, the President of India has made a mention to bring about a ceasefire in Sri Lanka, and it should be followed by effective steps by the Government to actually stop the war there, and initiate the peace process. I think, only India can do that. We request the Government of India to do that.

Safety of citizens should take priority over the military objectives. In the event of Sri Lankan Government failing to respond to India's suggestion of immediate ceasefire, India should immediately withdraw the 250-plus technical persons who are presently located in Sri Lanka, and forthwith stop all satellite-based strategy support and other technical aids. Then, send immediate food, medicines and essential items in Northern Sri Lanka, and insist that these be distributed immediately, and under the supervision of UN and ICRA officials. We demand that Sri Lanka permit the entry of international observers from UN and other expert bodies to assess the actual situation in Northern and Eastern Sri Lanka, including the entry of Tamil. Then, ensure the security and safety of Tamil population in Colombo which is currently getting ghettoized to a small area around Babbithia and Valvatti areas. When the international community is concerned about the problem of Tamils, it is surprising that we are not acting very promptly.

For your information, the Canadian Parliament had discussed this issue for more than five hours; the Commonwealth Parliament had discussed this issue for four hours. We have greater and closer collaboration with Tamils. Even during the Jain Commission investigations, the former Prime Minister, Shri Narasimha Rao tendered evidence by saying that the Sri Lankan Tamils had links with India for more than 3000 years. When we are brothers and when our brothers are dying there, it is but natural that we go to the rescue of those people and save them from complete eradication of Tamil race. They would be grateful to you, and the seven crore Tamilians all over India are waiting for the action of the Government of India in this regard. Every minute that passes is going with the lives of more than 100 people in Sri Lanka.

[Prof. M. Ramadass]

A Gandhian land like India, a land which is upholding the principles of dignity, honour and peace should not allow the situation to deteriorate further. Whatever has happened has happened; whatever is bygone, let it be bygone; let us open a new chapter and we are getting confidence from the Address of the President who said that this Government would take all efforts to end hostilities there.

I would only request the hon. External Affairs Minister to do this. The UPA Government has done a lot in domestic issues; in the case of the Common Minimum Programme, more than 88 per cent of the commitments given by this UPA Government have been fulfilled. This is one element in CMP, that is, restoring the normal relations and peace in Sri Lanka that is left. We now request the Government to act in the next one month and bring about complete peace in Sri Lanka so that the honour of the Tamils will be saved, the security of the Tamils can be ensured and the Tamils all over the world would be able to live peacefully. I request this from the Government of India. Thank you very much.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Sir, I am associating myself on this issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Okay, definitely. His name should be associated.

SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY (Chidambaram): I associate myself with what has been said by Prof. Ramadoss. I request that immediately the 250 technicians should be withdrawn. I also request that the hon. External Affairs Minister who is present in this House, to respond to this immediately.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: I fully associate with the concerns expressed by different sections of the House. On behalf of our Party, we have categorically stated that the peaceful and democratic solution to the Sri Lankan problem, the Tamils problem, is the only solution required; and the Government of India is intervening in that; our respected Minister of External Affairs has spoken up the issue; he had gone there; he would

be going there very soon too; I believe that the Government of India would take more urgent steps to find a solution to the problem being faced by the Tamils in Sri Lanka. Thank you.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Sir, I associate myself with this.

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY (Sriperumbudur): In Sri Lanka, three lakh Tamils have been displaced due to genocide by Sri Lankan army. Our ethnic Tamils, our brothers and sisters are being killed continuously for the past 40 years. Now, the attack is very serious. The Sri Lankan army is using the cluster bombs now against the Tamils who live there. Our External Affairs Minister has come forward in this House and given a promise that peace will be maintained and ceasefire would be brought in. He also went there and discussed this issue with the President of Sri Lanka, but nothing has happened till today. The war had not stopped till.

The DMK Party and its allies show our deep concern by democratic way by having a human chain, by having agitations, by having processions, etc. in Tamil Nadu. Our Chief Minister had passed two resolutions on the floor of the State Assembly, which are unanimous resolutions to stop war in Sri Lanka. The Chief Minister has also written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister to maintain peace in Sri Lanka. Thanks to the President; in the President's Address yesterday, our hon. President had shown her deep concern saying that the situation would improve in Sri Lanka.

We believe in the words of the Government of India. We have faith in our hon. External Affairs Minister. I would, therefore, urge upon the Government of India to take steps to ensure that the Sri Lankan Tamils get the right to live in that country, to stop war and create peace and to find a solution to the problem of Sri Lankan Tamils through democratic means.

Further, the Government of India should take immediate action so that the Tamils living in the Northern and Eastern provinces of Sri Lanka get full devolution of power and autonomy by a permanent political solution within a specified time limit in the first phase. To protect

the Tamils there should be a cease fire in Sri Lanka. I once again urge upon the Government to take immediate action and intervene in the matter seriously because we have blood relation with them. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you may be aware that the entire Indian market is flooded with the Chinese toys and a ban has been imposed on them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may speak on the Sri Lanka crisis otherwise I will allow you later.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Sir, I will speak for 2 minutes only.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, please take your seat.

[English]

SHRI M. APPADURAI (Tenkasi): Sir, I would like to speak in Tamil.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please wait a while if you want to speak in Tamil.

[English]

You will have to wait for the interpretation service.

DR. C. KRISHNAN (Pollachi): Thank you very much Sir, I am speaking on behalf of Thiru Vaiko, Leader of the world Tamils. The Sri Lankan Government is indiscriminately killing the Tamilians living there for the past about 30 years. The Central Government instead of protecting the Tamils of Indian origin is helping the Sinhalese Government by giving Arms and ammunitions and also by sending experts in the field of war front to kill the Tamilians living there. Our Government has given about Rs. 2000 crore of soft loan with which the Sinhalese Government is buying Arms from Pakistan, China as well as from India to kill the Tamilians at large. The Tamilians there are being deprived of medicine, food and shelter. The Red Cross

people who were helping them have been asked to vacate the place. The injured people are also being deprived of the hospital facility. The international Press, which was giving the actual incidents happening in that place, has also been asked to vacate that place. The Tamilians living there do not have any food or shelter. Bombing is taking place not only in the schools, hospitals but also at the civilian residence of Tamilians.

This has to be stopped. In protest against the fighting against the Tamilians, five persons in Tamil Nadu have burnt themselves alive. The Tamil people all over the world would like to bring this fact to the notice of the Central Government because the present Government in Tamil Nadu is a partner of the Ruling Coalition at the Centre and the Government of Tamil Nadu has not raised its voice in favour of the Tamil people living there. They have not come forward in their support either in the form of any help, or has made any attempt to protect them. They have only mentioned in the Assembly saying that the war should be stopped, but nothing has been stopped by the Sri Lankan Government.

We, on behalf of the MDMK, would like to request that there should be peace prevailing in that country. War should be stopped. The Red Cross and the international Press should be brought there so that the killings of the Tamilians living there could be known to others and also first aid could be provided to them. It is very sad to note that every part where the Tamilians are living is being scrutinised by Radars given by our Government and those areas are being bombed. The Central Government helped them to renovate the Palai airports and thus the Indian Government has helped them to bomb the Indian Tamilians living there.

Sir, we, the Tamilians all over the world, wish to put forward our feelings that war in Sri Lanka should come to an end. Political settlement should be made fulfilling the aspirations of the Tamilians and I request the Government to intervene in the matter immediately and take early steps.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I request the next hon. Member to take part in this discussion I would like

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

to make a request that now we have taken up for discussion the matter relating to Sri Lanka and those hon. Members who want to speak on this issue may only take part in this.

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul): Sir, I want to present my views in short. Firstly, in Sri Lanka the cease fire should be implemented without any further delay and secondly the Eelam Tamils should get equal rights with other communities in Sri Lanka.

[Translation]

*SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN (Palani): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, Sri Lanka won its freedom in 1948. The then Sri Lankan Government announced Sinhalese language as the official language. They failed to accord Tamil the official language status. Their Tamil leader Selvanayakam led an agitation for their legitimate rights. The then Prime Minister of India Jawaharlal Nehru also supported. Therefore the official language Act 33/1956 came in to force and Tamil also become official language in 1956. Clash between Sinhalese and Tamils became a continuous struggle thereafter. On 23-7-1983, thirteen Sri Lankan Army men were killed in Colombo. Wrongly presuming that Tamils were behind it, Sinhalese let loose violence and riots broke out. 5000 Tamils lost their lives and property. More than 1.20 lakhs of Tamils fled to Tamil Nadu as refugees. They were sheltered by Government of India and Tamil Nadu. The then Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi interested positively to convene an all party meeting in Sri Lanka and she had sent senior G. Parthasarathy as her envoy to Sri Lanka. The talks for a negotiated settlement made during his five visits did not yield fruit. Tamils were attacked continuously. The then External Affairs Minister Shri Narasimha Rao had talks with Shri Jayawardane. There was an end to attack on Tamils but the attack took its ugly head again and again. Then Shri Rajiv Gandhi as our Prime Minister took steps to bring together all the rival militant factions. He arranged for a dialogue with the Sri Lankan authorities in Thimpu. The

talks failed again. On 1987, Jayawardane's regime brought about an economic blockade on Tamils and attacked Tamils in Vadamarachi. Shri Rajiv Gandhi took steps to ensure food supplies to the Tamils. In 3-6-1987, from Rameswaram port food materials were sent in 19 boats. Sri Lankan Government did not permit it. Thereafter, 24 tonnes of food and relief materials were air dropped through our 5 Air Force planes sent from Bangalore. On 29-7-1987, an accord was signed between Rajiv Gandhi and Jayawardane to find a lasting solution. According to that agreement, Tamils that form one third of the Sri Lankan population were to get a Tamil homeland. On 30-8-1987, all the Tamils languishing in prisons got general amnesty. As per agreement on 28-9-1987, an interim administration with 6 LTTE men was to be established. But, Shri Prabhakaran went back on his words and there was a set back to implement this accord. The efforts of Smt. Gandhi from 1983 and Shri Rajiv Gandhi from 1984 helped LTTE and other militants in a big way. Prabhakaran was trained in Assam and several training camps were organized in Tamil Nadu. Both the Government of India and the Government of Tamil Nadu have extended all possible assistance to the Tamil militants to protect the Tamils of Sri Lanka. Indo-Sri Lankan accord of 29-7-1987 was found to be against the interests of the Sinhalese. Hence there was an attempt on Shri Rajiv Gandhi by a Sri Lankan Navy man. Though the Government of India and the Government of Tamil Nadu extended all possible help to form a separate Tamil homeland under the leadership of Prabhakaran, the LTTE militants have resorted to fratricidal killing and finished off 56 Tamil leaders. On 21-5-1991, Shri Rajiv Gandhi who did a lot to help the Tamils of Sri Lanka was brutally assassinated. LTTE acted as a mercenary to kill Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Hence, 33 countries including India banned LTTE as a terrorist organization. In the last 3 years, Sri Lankan Government has let loose military attacks on Tamils in the northern province of Sri Lanka. Even schools and worship places and hospitals are not spared in their bombarding shells. Innocent Tamils have been living in bunkers and forests. Sri Lankan Army has violated international convention and attacks on civilian areas by shelling. In Mullaitivu, at a place called

*English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Tamil.

Pudhukkudiyiruppu, a hospital having 150 beds that accommodated ailing inmates was attacked by the Sinhalese Army. Eleven doctors from among the 20 doctors there are no more there. Without medical aid, Tamils have been stranded. About a lakh and a quarter of innocent Tamils are used as human shield by the LTTE. When a Christian nun wanted to flee to the safer zone, she was shot dead.

At the instance of the Government of India, a 48-hour cessation of hostilities was announced by Sri Lanka. But civilians were prevented from moving to safer zones. About 1½ lakh Sri Lankan Tamils languish as refugees in India. The Tamils world over are anxious that normalcy returns there. US, Norway and India have urged the Sri Lankan Government to announce ceasefire. But the Sri Lankan Government has rejected it. The Government of Tamil Nadu led by Dr. Kalam Karunanidhi and the Union Government of the UPA led by Madame Sonia Gandhi have put pressure on Sri Lanka.

Hence, I urge upon the Government of India to ensure ceasefire there taking up with the United Nations. Both the Sri Lankan Tamils and the Indian Tamils are of the same stock. In 1832, when the British Government evolved the Railway Plan, it included the then Ceylon too. If the Government of India willed it, Sri Lanka can be prevailed upon within an hour. Therefore, I urge upon the Union Government to take viable effective steps at the earliest.

Indian National Congress is the only organization that has sacrificed more. We have lost Mahatma Gandhi due to communalism, lost Shrimati Indira Gandhi due to Sikh extremism and Shri Rajiv Gandhi due to militant LTTE. Congress is all out to end terrorism. LTTE must lay down arms and must come to the negotiating table. Our Congress and Shrimati Sonia Gandhi are steadfast in protecting Tamils and their interest. Our mother figure Sonia has pardoned even the murder convict Nalini who was involved in her husband's death just because of her daughter. On behalf of Congress and on behalf of our leader Sonia ji, I urge upon the Government to ensure protection of Tamils in Sri Lanka.

*SHRI M. APPADURAI (Tenkasi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the House is now expressing its dismay over the plight of Sri Lankan Tamils who are being attacked by their own Government's armed forces. It is a genocidal attack on the innocent Tamils by their own Government which is waging a war against its own citizens. The Sri Lankan Government which is perpetrating this armed attack on the innocent civilians has violated all international conventions and ethics in this regard.

The shelling by the Sri Lankan Army has not spared even the hospitals, educational institutions and the places of worship like churches and temples. The Sri Lankan Tamils having rendered as refugees in their own homeland. Tamils have been denied of their constitutional rights and hence this conflict that continues for long. In a free country, both the majority and the minority among the population must have equal rights. But the Sinhalese wield more power over the Tamils and Tamils are denied equal rights. Over the years, the Tamil population has been systematically reduced if only to promote the Sinhalese supremacy in that island where Tamils have contributed a lot to their agriculture and economy in a big way by making their land fertile and cultivable raising a vast stretch of tea plantations.

The Tamils there must have equal rights as that of the Sinhalese population. I would like to point out that the genocidal Government there has been systematically reducing the size of the Tamil population even in their homeland provinces. It must be ensured that Sri Lankan Tamils enjoy their rights and right to property. I would like to point out that as of now all the Tamils in Sri Lanka stand united.

Even after receiving several requests from many world Governments, the Sri Lankan Government has not yielded and continue with its war against its own citizens. The Government of Sri Lanka has rejected the requests on humanitarian considerations. Now the responsibility to restore normalcy is entirely vested with the Sri Lankan Government.

*English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Tamil.

[Shri M. Appadurai]

At this point of time, I would like to impress upon the Government of India that the racial Government in Sri Lanka must not be helped in any way, in any form, in any kind. It must be recalled that the then External Affairs Minister of the Government of India Shri Narasimha Rao, on his visit to Sri Lanka, saw for himself the attack let loose on Tamils. Immediately, Shri Narasimha Rao warned Jayawardane that they must stop the attack or India may have to intervene to stop it. Immediately, the Sri Lankan Government stopped the attack on the Tamils within an hour. I must point out that the Rajapakse Government in Sri Lanka is all out to wipe out the Tamil race from that island nation.

Hence, I urge upon the Government of India to make an all-out effort effectively to put an end to the war there where innocent people are killed in hundreds everyday. The Government of India must strive to impress upon the Sri Lankan Government to go in for a political settlement so that the Tamils will have protection and peace.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you. At the outset I draw the attention of this House to the fact that this Sri Lankan Tamil issue is not a recent phenomenon. It is more than three decades old. Many lives have been lost. A lot of bloodshed has occurred. Even today the war is being fought. Every Indian stands for certain ideals and certain beliefs. India, in the comity of nations, recognizes the human rights, recognizes the liberty and also expects everyone to respect human dignity of each and every individual. What has happened during the last three decades in Sri Lanka is something which belied those beliefs. India had a Treaty with Sri Lanka to restore peace and tranquillity and to bring back the dignity of every Tamilian as citizens. An Agreement was also made by Sri Lanka to bring and establish peace with Norwegian Government. These are the two major countries which tried to restore peace and tranquillity in Sri Lanka. But both Treaties have failed. They have failed because they have not been recognised by both the warring factions.

I would also remind this House that LTTE is not the sole proprietor or the sole voice of Tamilians of Sri

Lanka. There were many other Tamil organisations in Sri Lanka, but systematically many have been silenced physically and also by force. So, today, when somebody is talking to protect the interests of Tamilians, he should not be portrayed that he is protecting or he is vouchsafing for LTTE. LTTE is a banned organisation in this country and LTTE is also responsible for the death of our former Prime Minister. LTTE is also responsible for death of a Head of the Government of Sri Lanka. The activities of such organisations should be condemned by one and all and all attempts should be made to restrict their activities and to disband and to disarm. But my concern here in this House today, when this topic is being discussed, is how our Government should respond to that problem. Our concern should be to restore the confidence of Tamilians of Sri Lanka because during the last three decades the manner in which people have suffered—Tamil refugees from Sri Lanka have not only taken shelter in Tamil Nadu alone, refugees from Sri Lanka have taken shelter in Orissa also. In the *Dandakaranya* area refugees' camps were settled where at one point of time, the East Pakistan or Bangladeshi settlements were made. So, we are aware of the problems the refugees from Sri Lanka are facing. Every day, bloodshed is there.

Therefore, I would request to restore normalcy in Sri Lanka and all possible steps should be taken by the Government of India. At the same time, how to restore the confidence of the people of Sri Lanka in that area, in the Eastern coast and in the Northern peninsula of Sri Lanka Island; how to bring normalcy and how to open the educational institutions, how to give them gainful employment and how to resettle them in their lives, all these steps need to be taken up in a better way because India is affected not only because of refugees; this is not a problem of our SAARC countries, terrorism, as such, is affecting the whole Indian rim ocean countries. In that respect, I would urge upon this Government to rise to the occasion and show that much of responsibility to help restore normalcy in Sri Lanka.

*SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN (Nagapattinam): Hon.

*English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Tamil.

Deputy-Speaker Sir, with deep anguish I have to draw the attention of this August House to the plight of innocent Tamils in the island Nation of Sri Lanka. The Tamils there are the sons of the soil there and also blood relations to the Tamils in the Tamil Main land in India. On a daily basis hundreds of Tamils are being killed there. To save the lives of thousands of Tamils there must be an end to the genocidal attack on them. Various political parties have raised this issue here from their respective point of view. All of us want peace return there. We have been taking up with the Prime Minister and the UPA Chairperson madame Sonia Gandhi and our External Affairs Minister too. Our DMK led by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. K. K. Karunanidhi has taken up with the Union Government to find a solution in a peaceful way to ensure peace and normalcy there. Even when he was hospitalized our leader consulted all the political leaders to take up with the Government of India impressing upon it to evolve ways and means to urge the Sri Lankan Government to restore peace there through negotiated settlement ending hostilities immediately. The violent and armed attacks on Tamils must come to an end. Our party has organized peaceful rallies all over Tamil Nadu. The campaigning for the need to take up with the centre saw a huge human chain agitation that went off peacefully with the participation of almost all the political parties and general public in Tamil Nadu. Relief materials including medicine and food and dress materials worth about Rs. 49 crores was sent by the Government of Tamil Nadu as contributed by the people of Tamil Nadu cutting across party lines. It could not be sent directly to the Tamils in the crisis area. It had to be routed through Colombo and International Red Cross for distribution among the Sri Lankan Tamils who have been rendered homeless in their own homeland.

Not only that innocent Tamils are being killed by Sri Lankan army day in day out in the name of their war against their own country men, even Indian fishermen living in the coastal districts of Tamil Nadu especially from my Nagapattinam constituency get killed at the hands of Sri Lankan armed forces. So far about 700 fishermen have been killed by the Sri Lankan Navy in the Palk strait near our coasts. Even the innocent fishermen staying in the international waters are brutally

shot down by the Sri Lankan Army in the strait waters in the mid-sea.

When we have been taking up issues pertaining to Pakistan and Bangladesh, we fail to understand as to why Tamils issue alone in the neighbourhood is ignored by our Government at the centre. Hundreds of Tamil refugees from Sri Lanka have taken refuge in Tamil Nadu and they are staying in the refugee camps in Orissa also. Orphaned Tamils are living in exile as refugees in many parts of the world. Restoring normalcy in Sri Lanka is a must and India alone can play a definite role to do that. Rajiv-Jayawardane Accord aimed at settling the issue in 1987 was signed by our former Prime Minister. But still the peace is eluding us. I urge upon the Union Government to take immediate steps to end the war waged by the state there against its own citizens thereby killing thousands of Tamils. On behalf of DMK, I would like to urge upon the Union Government to save the lives of innocent Tamils in their homeland in that Island Nation.

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, at the very outset, I would like to say that very recently, the Government has taken a very serious decision with regard to removing the FDI cap, the existing ceiling in various sectors of Foreign Direct Investment and that too has been done at a time when the Parliament is in Session ignoring the Parliament and taking such a serious decision which has implications for the whole of our economy, for our export, for our industries and that is endangering our security and sovereignty also.

As you know, for example, in the retail sector, in the multi-branded products and the single-branded products, because of our countrymen, more than four crore people are involved in retail trading. Because of the widespread demands of the nation, the Government has not till today agreed to allow FDI in respect of all the retail-related sectors. There is a cap. For our self-reliance, it is necessary. The Government, all these decades, has honoured party, at least, some of the commitments in respect of protecting our sovereignty and our self-reliance.

[Shri A.K.S. Vijayan]

Now, this sudden decision of allowing foreign direct investment by backdoor through Indian companies will ruin the whole prospect of the Indian domestic sector and it will weaken our position.

For example, in the insurance sector, we have been opposing wholeheartedly the attempt to raise foreign direct investment from 26 per cent to 49 per cent as it will be disastrous for our insurance sector. The Government has now come out with a Bill and that Bill is under the consideration of the Standing Committee. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is present here. I would like to bring to his notice that the Insurance Bill in respect of raising the FDI limit from 26 per cent to 49 per cent is very much under the consideration of the Standing Committee. At such a time, without caring for the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Government has taken a decision in respect of foreign direct investment which virtually means that this House does not exist and the Standing Committee does not exist. It is contempt of the House. I bring a serious charge against the Government that it is contempt of the House. By doing this Act, they have ignored the Parliament, they have bypassed the Parliament when it is in Session and they have committed a serious contempt by not waiting for the recommendation of the Standing Committee.

There is another serious aspect to it. All along, we have been trying to protect our indigenous defence production because nobody is prepared to give us the technology to help us at the time of our need. So, we have built it up on our own. Thanks to our scientists, thanks to our technicians, we have built up a very powerful infrastructure in our defence production sector. By this decision of the Cabinet to allow the backdoor entry of FDI through Indian companies, the foreign companies are virtually trying to enter our defence market in a big way. It will weaken our infrastructure and it will weaken our security at such a time when we are facing terrorist attacks and also when we are subjected to any type of harassment at the hands of our neighbouring countries. At such a time, weakening the defence infrastructure by allowing backdoor entry of FDI is not correct.

The Government owes an explanation to the Parliament. Very few days are left. The Government should explain the reasons behind it. I was trying to speak to a Minister just a few minutes back. It is not, as has been explained by him, a harmonisation of the rules. It is being said that some take over has taken place in the private sector through some complex holdings and all those things. That is a different issue. There are laws, existing provisions are there and the Government can very well take care of those manipulations if they have the will to do that. It is being said that there is recession, there is shortage of capital, we need capital, we have a certain target of 35 billion dollars etc. but now we have only 19 billion dollars and so if we open it up the capital will rush like anything. But if we go by this logic and open it up, it will displace the economy as has happened in the Western world. We could protect our banking sector, our insurance sector and our pension fund to some extent because of the pressure of the Left Parties. At least partially we have not been affected as seriously as it has affected the Western World, United States of America, United Kingdom and other countries. But what are you doing now? You are weakening the whole infrastructure which has been safe in this period of serious global meltdown. I strongly oppose the decision and I demand that the Government owes it to the Parliament to explain why they have taken such a decision when the Parliament is in Session; why they have taken such a decision when a Standing Committee is considering the implications of raising of FDI in respect of the insurance sector; why they have taken such a decision at a time when we need to build up our self-reliance and strengthen our defence production infrastructure, when they know fully well that by this wrong route, by this diverted route the FDI will enter in the backdoor to the domestic Indian companies.

Once again, I seek your protection, Sir. The Minister is present in the House, he can assure this House that they will come to the House and explain why they have taken such a disastrous step.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam):
Sir, I would like to say something.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you want to say something on the same matter?

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: No Sir. I am on a different issue.

Sir, today the hon. Speaker has admitted a discussion under Rule 193 on the situation arising out of alleged mismanagement of the affairs of the Satyam Computer Services Limited.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, you are not allowed to speak on that.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Sir, please listen to me for one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are not allowed please.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Sir, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is present in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. I am sorry.

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

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, we have not yet heard what will be the fate of the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Yerrannaidu, when the discussion takes place, you can put forth your submission at that time.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

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

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we will take up remaining matters of urgent public importance.

...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, it is listed in today's Revised List of Business at No. 22. Why has it not been taken up?... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can put your views when the discussion on this takes place.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Speaker will decide.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Sir, the whole nation is watching. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

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

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen to me.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down now.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

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

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Pal, you are a senior Member of this House. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to inform the hon. Members that there was a request from the hon. Leader of Opposition that the short duration discussion on mismanagement of the affairs of the Satyam Computer Services Limited may not be taken up today. The Government has acceded to the request. The short

*Not recorded.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

duration discussion will be taken up on a date to be decided by the hon. Speaker.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Sir, we express our protest and walk out of the House.

14.59 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Kinjarapu Yerrannaidu and some other hon. Members left the House

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY (Nalgonda): Sir, we also protest and walk out of the House.

14.59½ hrs.

At this stage, Shri Suravaram Sudhakar Reddy and some other hon. Members left the House

[Translation]

SHRI DEVWRAT SINGH (Rajnandgaon): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a flagship programme of the centre. I had urged the hon'ble Minister after which the Rural Development Ministry conducted a detailed inquiry of the Kabirdham and Kovardha districts in Rajnandgaon under the PMGSY.

15.00 hrs.

This inquiry team included CVC officials and irregularities at large scale were found in the scheme.

Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that action was taken against the contractors and Executing Agencies besides many officials on the basis of the irregularities found in the PMGSY.

Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to say that the same persons have again been awarded the work under a scheme as important as PMGSY. No action has been taken against them even though the roads built by them have been broken within a year. ... (Interruptions)

Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the PMGSY is an important scheme of the Central Government which needs a thorough scrutiny. With this, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI KIREN RIJJU (Arunachal Pradesh): Sir, the Sixth Pay Commission has been implemented throughout the country but, unfortunately, in a smaller State like Arunachal Pradesh, the Sixth Pay Commission could not be implemented due to constraint of resources. Now the employees have gone on pen down strike, and the Government has invoked Essential Services Maintenance Act (ESMA) because of which hundreds and thousands of employees are now arrested. At this point of time, I feel that the Central Government must intervene because the demands of the employees are genuine. They are demanding what is due to them. I do not want to blame the State Government directly because the State Government has its own constraint. But we cannot deny the rights of the employees. The invoking of ESMA is curtailing the rights of the employees, what is due to them. I have met the hon. Prime Minister in this regard also to announce a green and peace package for the State of Arunachal Pradesh whereby the State Government can roll out the provisions under the Sixth Pay Commission to the State Government employees.

Presently, all the employees under the State Government other than the IAS and IPS are on pen down strike. It is unfortunate that a few Government employees are drawing the benefits of the Sixth Pay Commission whereas the State Government employees are being barred from the benefits.

My request to you, hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, is that if the Central Government cannot intervene at this stage, the State Government is going to collapse because nobody is going to attend the office. I am getting lots of telephone calls and a lot of pressure from the Employees' Association to please impress upon the Central Government to intervene immediately.

I humbly request the Central Government to talk to the employees and ask the State Government to give a very patient hearing to the employees' demand and

hear them out. I do not demand that the arrears should be announced or paid at one time. It can be done in instalments also. But, to put them behind bar, to put them in jail and arrest them at this stage is unfair.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I echo the sentiments of the Government employees here and once again request the Government of India to intervene and take care of the sentiments of the Government employees in the State of Arunachal Pradesh.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Today, in the State Capital of Kerala, there is observance of *hartal* because the Central Government has not issued a notification under the provisions of the States Reorganization Act towards the restoration of a Bench which was functioning there long before. The Kerala High Court has been consulted.

Now, in the Act, there is no provision for consent. It is only for consultation. The Governor as well as the Chief Justice has been consulted. The State Government has given sufficient land and building for opening the Bench at Thiruvananthapuram. All things have been completed. It is only for the State Government to issue a Notification.

There are two responsible Cabinet Ministers from Kerala in the Union Cabinet. Now, in this respect, I would request them, Shri Vayalar Ravi, our Parliamentary Affairs Minister and Shri A.K. Antony, the Defence Minister, to take the initiative and see that this demand of all the Parties is sanctioned.

Now, in the meanwhile, I will inform the House that this is a matter which was unanimously decided by the Kerala Assembly two times. Once when A.K. Antony was the Chief Minister, the Kerala Assembly passed a Resolution towards the establishment of a Bench at Trivandrum. The other one was passed when the Kerala State was formed. Then, the late E.M.S. Namboodiripad was the Chief Minister. Then also, a unanimous Resolution was passed by the Kerala Assembly towards the establishment of a Bench at Trivandrum.

The simple reason is that the Kerala High Court is not in favour of it. Favour or no favour is not the question. It is the States Reorganisation Act which has

the power. The President has the power. It is not consent. It is only a consultation, consultation in the sense that the arrangements will have to be made by the Chief Justice for starting a Bench at Trivandrum. Consultation with the Governor means that the other administrative matters will have to be looked after by him. This was the intention of this Parliament when the States Reorganisation Act was passed. So, it is only just and fair that the Central Government issues a Notification. The President need not get the consent. When the President will be having such power, the President has been given the power with discretion. No consent is required from any other source. So, it is high time, and before the elections it shall be done. Shri Vayalar Ravi and Shri A.K. Antony will have to face the electorates. If they want to face the electorates in Trivandrum and other places, it is only high time for them to take immediate action, failing which, very serious consequences will have to be met by all the people in the South.

So, this is a long standing demand. The agitation has been going on for the last 365 days continuously. Continuously, there is *hartal*. There is fast. This is the 365th day, and on this day, all the political parties have declared *hartal* in Trivandrum, in the State Capital.

So, you are going to meet the electorates and I would request the UPA Government, without losing much of their time, issue a Notification to this effect because all of them are duty bound. So, I once again request the UPA Government to declare and issue a Notification before the declaration of elections, failing which, you will have to face a very serious consequence.

With these words, I conclude.

15.08 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBER

RE: Problems being faced by the mid-day meal workers in the country

[Translation]

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Sabarkantha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw

[Shri Madhusudan Mistry]

the attention of the Union Government towards the Working Conditions and pay condition of the Mid-day meal workers of this country who cook food for children in schools. This is a very old scheme. In many states this scheme was started without the help of the Government. This scheme is running in my state Gujarat since long. Even after running of the scheme for so long the people working under the said scheme are being paid very less.

Sir, this year the Union Government has allocated huge funds under this scheme but still the mid day meal worker, cook and dish washers are getting Rs. 500, 250 and 175 respectively. This is really a pitiable condition. Even after so many years these people are being paid only Rs. 500, Rs. 250 and Rs. 175.

Sir, I would like to congratulate the Union Government for having increased the salary of Aanganwadi workers although so far a number of States have not paid the due areas to the aanganwadi workers of the pay revised by the Union Government. Their salaries have not increased so far, but the manner in which salaries of sisters working in Aanganwadi's have been increased, I would like to request the Government that the salaries of mid-day meal workers should be increased from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 and the cook's salary should be increased from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500 and the salary of utensil cleaner from Rs. 175 to Rs. 350. This is my demand. I do not want to go into other issues like inflation but keeping in view the condition of mid-day meal workers in the country.

[English]

I would just request the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs to bring to the notice of the Government of India to increase salary of these mid-day meal workers and to make it Rs. 1,000 from Rs. 500, Rs. 500 from Rs. 250 and Rs. 350 from Rs. 175. I wish that the Government will take a note of it.

I request the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs to please give some sort of assurance in this regard because there are thousands of workers in this country

who will really be benefited. I will be very happy to have a response from the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT (East Delhi): Sir, I also associate. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): Sir, we are all concerned. ...*(Interruptions)* I will convey this to the concerned Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Thank you very much.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Sir, I stand here to draw the attention of the Government and, through Government, of most of the public sector undertakings who are the main employers of sportsmen and the athletes, especially those who play hockey, cricket and football. In our country, PSUs are also organizing national level tournaments and it is always the responsibility of those PSUs to see that the calendar of those tournaments does not go against the calendar of different national level tournaments which are being organized by different sports authorities.

In another two or three weeks' time, Ranji Trophy Tournament is going to be held, but at the same time—hon. Minister for Communications and Information Technology was here and has just left this House—BSNL is also organizing a national level tournament in the State of Punjab. A peculiar situation has arisen in Orissa. When the option was given to two prominent cricket players of Orissa as to whether they are going to represent their State in the Ranji Trophy Tournament or their circle in the BSNL national tournament, they had to opt to play for the BSNL because they are the employees of the BSNL. They had to seek permission from their organization, the PSU who has employed the sportsman or athlete. When these two prominent cricket players sought permission from their higher-ups, they were denied permission.

I would like to draw the attention, through the

Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and through other Ministers also, of the Minister for Communications and Information Technology and ask him to intervene in this matter so that these two cricket players can play in the national games, in the national sports like Ranji Trophy. Once they do not perform in it, they cannot get selected to the national team and they cannot get any grade in the national team.

Many PSUs are organizing tournaments. Railways are organizing, SAIL is organizing and BSNL is also organizing such tournaments, but their sports calendar should not contravene the calendar of different sports authorities. This is my request. I would again request the Government to impress upon the Minister to intervene in this matter.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the fact that there is still no airport in ancient, historic, academic, religious and archeologically important city Ajmer which is very unfortunate. All my friends from the Parliament, Members, higher officials, from President to the lowest ones, all want to visit and visit also Ajmer Sharif and Pushkar but they have to face a lot of difficulty in commuting. People from Bangladesh, Pakistan, Afghanistan and other Arab countries visit Dargah Sharif. First they have to travel to Jaipur via air and then from Jaipur to Ajmer via national highway which causes a lot of difficulty for them. Similarly, there is Mayo College in Ajmer where students from all over the country come for study. There are public schools and they also have to face a lot of difficulties. Families of people engaged in business abroad and NRI live in Ajmer in large numbers. They have to face a lot of difficulties in commuting. Ajmer has remained a Union Territory till the year 1956. During the times of British Government the biggest political agent of Britishers used to live in Ajmer. The foremost thing is that Ajmer was a big center during the freedom struggle. There were princely states in Rajasthan and no one over their could shout the slogans of freedom—no one could say 'Bharat Mata ki jai'. All the freedom fighters went to Ajmer to court arrest

and demand freedom and from where the national leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bhagat Singh blew the bugle of revolution. It is most important to develop an airport in Ajmer which had been the land of revolutions and where group headquarters of CRPF is located and from where other armed forces are dispatched immediately to any part of the country in the time of crisis and nearby which the famous Nazirabad Cantt area is located from where the army keeps moving to Borders at the time of crisis. Through you I would like to request the Union Government that Ajmer should be immediately connected by air service and an airport should be constructed there without any delay.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Though it is not mandatory for me to allow Chaudhary Lal Singh as he has not given any notice in time, but as a special case I would like to allow two hon. Members to raise their matters because their matter is very important.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I say this with pain that there are three districts in my constituency—Doda, Ramban and Kishtwad. Baglihar Project was executed in our area and now Ponding of that project has begin. It has only been 4-6 months since the ponding has I begun. Water started accumulating over there. There was a limestone mountain near that area and the entire two kilometers stretch of road near that area has subsided. It has been ten days now, you will be surprised that these three districts having a population of 6 lakh are badly effected due to this during the last 10 days. Eatables are not reaching there and that area is out of. It is already showing over there at present due to which people were already disturbed. They cannot stock necessary items. Vehicles are not reaching there which is leading to shortage of rations.

So far that place has not been provided with air connectivity. My submission is that Basoli, Bani and

[Chaudhary Lal Singh]

Bhadrawah route should be made motorable so that goods can be transported there. Second route for Kishatwar is via Pangi border and third one is air route. He has stated that the said road cannot be constructed for another 45 days. My submission is that till that time some alternative arrangement may be made. A tunnel can be dug via Man Tarai which will also shorten the distance. People over there are clamouring. My submission is that this issue should be taken up right now.

[English]

This is my humble submission to you. Please take a serious note of this issue.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw attention of the hon. Defence Minister to my constituency, Danapur Cantt. There is a thoroughfare through the cantonment. People have been using that thoroughfare for going to Chandmari village for years. I think the people may have been using that road even prior to setting up of cantonment there, as thousands of people live in that village, DPS, a school also falls on the same route, that is why children also use the same route. The road in question is totally dilapidated. Even the Cantonment Board does not take up repair of the said road. Once, I got the said road repaired out of MPLADS fund and there was no objection to it. Later, the Ministry of Rural Development, State Government of Bihar twice allocated funds for repair of the said road but the board officials did not allow the work to be taken up. It has annoyed the public a lot. People protested against the Board's action, but I intervened and pacified them when I conveyed this thing to the board's officers, they said that they would find out some solution to it. I conveyed this matter to the concerned District Magistrate also, but nothing has been done in this regard so far. People of the said village are facing difficulties in view of dilapidated road.

I would like to urge the hon. Defence Minister to intervene in the matter without further delay and get the

said road repaired so that the people, including the school children, can have a sigh of relief. The farmers of this village are also facing hardship and there is great discontent amongst them. If the matter is not resolved through Centre's intervention, it may result in any unprecedented incident and the Cantonment Board's officers will be solely responsible for it.

Therefore, I would urge the hon. Minister of Defence to intervene in it without any delay. Either the Cantonment Board should get the said road repaired, as the Central Government provides funds to the board or, otherwise also it to be repaired by the State Government so that the road becomes motorable and people can travel smoothly. The situation is tense there, therefore, I am bringing it to the notice of the Government. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is sitting here. He should intervene in it and should send a team there. If such steps are not taken, any untoward incident may take place there and the officials of the Cantonment Board will be responsible for it. I would like the Government to intervene in it and get the road repaired. Either the Ministry of Defence should get it repaired out of its funds or allow the funds allocated by the State Government to be utilized for its repair. Even construction material is lying there but board officials are not allowing the work to be taken up. I do not know what is the reason behind it? This road has been in use for hundred of years and not that a new road is being carved out there. People have been using the same road passing through the cantonment area. A DPS is functioning there. The school children, farmers and others are facing problems in absence of a motorable road. But the officers are silent and no action is being taken. Though they gave us an assurance. I have drawn attention of DM and also concerned SMD in this regard. But so far they have failed to find out any solution. I seek your protection. You instruct the Government to construct the road. ...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, please instruct the Government as tension prevails over there. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot give instructions to the Government.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Please draw attention of the Government to it, as the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is not even taking notice of it. He even did not listen to what I have said. ...*(Interruptions)* It is a serious problem. Situation is tense there. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All are sitting here, including the hon. Minister.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Anything can happen there between Military and Public. Once people and military gathered there. I intervened and requested. ...*(Interruptions)* Despite that, no action was taken. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have given no notice. Please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to raise a matter of urgent public importance before the House.

Today, China made toys are being sold all over the country. Recently, the Government of India has put a ban on these toys. Most of these toys are wheel based toys, dolls, guns and electronic trains made up of wood and metal. These toys have a coating of lead and cadmium which cause skin diseases and other diseases. Though once Government has put a ban on these toys but now the table "Made in China" has been replaced with 'Made in UAE' or 'Made as chana'. These Chemicals are very harmful. So these toys should be banned immediately. Toys worth Rs. 250 crore are sold in India today. Toys worth Rs. 1500 crore reach India from China via Nepal which should be banned immediately otherwise children will contract several diseases.

Secondly, the toy dealers of Delhi particularly Shri Gagan Gulshan and Toys manufacturers Association Chairman Shri Raj Kumar have welcomed this ban. It is, therefore, necessary to ban it. Our children are

already anemic as they do not get proper quantity of protein. Our Government is trying to provide better nutrition by implementing Mid-Day Meal scheme. At least, the health of the children, who are the future of our country and on whose shoulders our future rests, should be improved. Therefore, the Government should take this matter seriously and ban the Chinese toys which cause several diseases due to coating of different chemicals on them. Otherwise our future generations will mostly remain sick. Through you, I request the Government to respond to this matter and all kinds of Chinese toys should be checked by ISI or by other means that they are not being sold by replacing the label 'Made in China' with the label 'Made in UAE'. Our problem cannot be solved merely by imposing a ban. I, therefore, want that you should suggest the Government to put a ban on these harmful toys which are being sold to our children. Only then, can our future generations have good health and future. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Sir, the hon. Member has raised a very good point that, though, that the Government, has imposed ban but these toys are being sold openly in the market, which are hazardous for the health of the children. I want to say that the Government should not think that it's responsibility is over just by imposing ban rather it should ensure its implementation strictly and give directions to all the state Governments to take strict action against the sellers of these toys and raid their shops and put them behind the bars. Otherwise, these toys have flooded the Indian market and our children are falling prey to them by contracting various diseases like asthma, breathlessness and hole in the heart. That is why the Government has imposed a ban on them but it is not being complied with. Through you, I would request the Government to give directions to all the State Governments to ensure strict implementation of this ban at the state level.

15.30 hrs.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS—INTRODUCED

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House shall now

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

take up item no. 23, Shri Subhash Sureshchandra Deshmukh to introduce a Bill.

Shri Subhash Sureshchandra Deshmukh—Not present.

Shri Mohan Singh.

(i) CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2008*
(Amendment of Part IVA)

[English]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Sir I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: I introduce the Bill.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: I introduce the Bill.

15.31½ hrs.

**(iii) ABOLITION OF DEATH PENALTY TO
WOMEN, CHILDREN AND INDIGENT
PERSONS BILL, 2008***

[English]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to abolish death penalty to women, children and indigent persons.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to abolish death penalty to women, children and indigent persons."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: I introduce the Bill.

15.31 hrs.

**(ii) DELIVERY OF BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS
(PUBLIC LIBRARIES) AMENDMENT
BILL, 2008***

(Amendment of Section 2, etc.)

[English]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

15.32 hrs.

**(iv) COMMISSION OF SATI (PREVENTION)
AMENDMENT BILL, 2008***
(Amendment of Section 2, etc.)

[English]

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL (Vijayawada): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987."

The motion was adopted.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 13-02-2009.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 13-02-2009.

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: I introduce the Bill.

15.33 hrs.

**(v) PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2009***
(Amendment of Section 11, etc.)

[English]

SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA (Mormugao): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: I introduce the Bill.

15.34 hrs

**ELECTORAL REFORMS COMMISSION
BILL, 2006—Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House shall now

take up further consideration of the Bill moved by Shri Chandrappan.

Shri Adhir Chowdhury.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Berhampore, West Bengal): Sir, I rise to subscribe my views on the Bill, Electoral Reforms Commission Bill, 2006 that has been piloted by our colleague, Shri Chandrappan.

Already a number of eminent hon. Members have participated in the discussion and vented their precious opinions and suggestions.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL (Morena): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. There is no quorum in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Bell is being rung.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Unfortunately there is no quorum in the House. Therefore the House stands adjourned to meet again on Monday at 11 a.m.

15.44 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, February 16, 2009/Magha 27, 1930 (Saka).

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Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Twelfth Edition)
and Printed by Chaudhary Mudran Kendra, 12/3, Sri Ram Marg, South Mauj Pur, Delhi-110 053
