

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Tenth Session
(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)



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CONTENTS

[Fourteenth Series, Vol. XXVI, Tenth Session, 2007/1929 (Saka)]

No. 19, Friday, April 27, 2007/Vaisakha 7, 1929 (Saka)

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
OBITUARY REFERENCE.....	1
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
*Starred Question Nos. 361-364, 366, 368, 369 & 378	2—38
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
Starred Question Nos. 365, 367, 370-372, 374-377, 379 & 380	38—61
Unstarred Question Nos. 3524-3742	61—511
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	511—516
ASSENT TO BILLS	516
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE	
Forty-first, Forty-third, Forty-fourth & Forty-seventh Reports	516—517
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS	
(i) Nineteenth and Twentieth Reports	517
(ii) Statement.....	517
COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES	
Twenty-second Report.....	517—518
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES	
Seventeenth Report	518
STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE	
Twenty-Seventh to Thirtieth Reports	518
STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	
Fortieth to Forty-sixth Reports	519
STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY	
Nineteenth and Twentieth Reports	520

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that member.

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION	
Eighteenth and Nineteenth Reports	520
STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT	
Twentieth and Twenty-first Reports	521
STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL	
Twenty-third to Twenty-fifth Reports	521
STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	
One-Hundred Ninety-second to One Hundred Ninety-fourth Reports	522
STATEMENT BY MINISTER	
Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the Fourtieth Report of Standing Committee on Finance pertaining to the Ministry of company Affairs	522—523
BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE	523
SUBMISSION BY MEMBER	
Re: Alleged misbehaviour with his family members by railway officials while travelling in Patna Rajdhani Express at Allahabad Railway Station on 19.4.2007	525—529
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377	
(i) Need to relax the 'yield component' criteria for opium growers of Madhya Pradesh	
Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey	546
(ii) Need to provide relief to farmers whose crops have been damaged in Jalaun Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh	
Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh Verma	547
(iii) Need to review the formula to fix rate of royalty on Coal	
Shri Krishna Murari Moghe	547—548
(iv) Need to ensure adequate supply of power to Vidarbha region of Maharashtra	
Shri Sanjay Dhotre	548
(v) Need to regularize the services of casual labourers engaged by Air Line industry	
Dr. K.S. Manoj	549
(vi) Need to ensure proper rehabilitation of the hawkers and venders of Railways	
Shri Amitava Nandy	549—550

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—(GENERAL), 2007-2008	550—639
Ministry of Science and Technology	550—639
Shri Bachi Singh Rawat 'Bachda'	551—559
Shri Sandeep Dixit	559—565
Dr. Sujan Chakraborty	565—571
Shri Alok Kumar Mehta	571—574
Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy	574—580
Shri Prabodh Panda	580—583
Shri Suresh Prabhakar Prabhu	583—591
Shri Kharabela Swain	591—597
Shri K.S. Rao	598—603
Dr. K.S. Manoj	603—606
Shri Ravichandran Sippiparai	606—608
Shri Dushyant Singh	608—611
Dr. Thokchom Meinya	611—613
Shri Abu Ayes Mondal	613—614
Shri Kiren Rijju	614—617
Shri Aruna Kumar Vundavalli	617—618
Shri Bikram Keshari Deo	618—621
Shri S.K. Kharventhan	621—624
Shri Kapil Sibal	624—638
BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE	
Thirty-sixth Report	639—640
ANNEXURE I	
Member-wise Index to Starred Questions	641
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	642—648
ANNEXURE II	
Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions	649—650
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	649—650

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, April 27, 2007/Vaisakha 7, 1929 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, we have learnt with sadness of the passing away of Mr. Boris Nikolaevich Yeltsin, former President of the Russian Federation.

He will be remembered as the first President of the Russian Federation who steered the country through difficult times of transition, and as the one who laid the foundation of a renewed partnership between India and the Russian Federation.

This House joins the leadership and the people of the Russian Federation in mourning the passing away of the former President Yeltsin and conveys deep condolences to this family.

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

11.01 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

11.02 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Manoranjan Bhakta Q. No. 361.

Purchase of Gas by NTPC

*361. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the quantity of gas purchased by NTPC from various suppliers in the last one year;

(b) the prices at which it was supplied by each supplier;

(c) whether there has been a substantial increase in the price of gas supplied recently by some suppliers; and

(d) if so, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The details of the quantity of gas purchased by NTPC and prices of gas from various suppliers for its six gas based stations at Anta, Auraiya, Dadri, Faridabad, Kawas and Gandhar for the year 2006-07 are given below:

Supplier	Category of gas i.e. Natural Gas/RLNG	Procurement Mechanism	Quantity (MMSCM)	Range of Prices on GCV basis at Plant Boundary* (in US\$/MMBTU) (1US\$=Rs. 45.00)
1	2	3	4	5
GAIL	Natural Gas	APM	3428.70	2.5-2.8
		Total (A)	3428.80	
GAIL	RLNG	Spot Purchase	217.80	10.39-12.7

1	2	3	4	5
IOCL	RLNG	Spot Purchase	111.20	10.6-12.1
BPCL	RLNG	Spot Purchase	102.20	10.6-11.9
Hazira LNG Pvt. Ltd. (HLPL)	RLNG	Spot Purchase	449.63	10.4-12.5
GSPC	RLNG	Spot Purchase	209.60	10.6-13.14
		Total (B)	1090.43	
BPCL through Petronet	RLNG	Fall Back basis	17.67	4.5-4.6
IOCL through Petronet	RLNG	Fall Back basis	3.00	4.5-4.6
GAIL through Petronet	RLNG	Fall Back basis	35.86	4.5-4.6
		Total (C)	56.53	
GSPC	Natural Gas	Offer by GSPC	49.61	5.12
		Total (D)	49.61	
		Grand Total (A+B+C+D)	4625.27	

*The prices include transportation, taxes & duties

APM: Administered Pricing Mechanism
 GAIL : Gas Authority of India Ltd.
 IOCL : Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
 BPCL : Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
 RLNG : Regasified Liquefied Natural Gas
 GSPC : Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation
 MMSCM : Million Standard Cubic Meter
 GCV : Gross Calorific Value
 MMBTU : Million British Thermal Unit

(c) and (d) The prices of Gas/RLNG vary depending upon the category of gas, availability of contracts and supplies, as well as the price volatility of the internationally traded LNG, as elaborated below:

Gas under APM Category: The price of Gas being supplied by GAIL is notified by Govt. of India under Administered Pricing Mechanism (APM) from time to time.

Spot RLNG: NTPC has sourced Spot RLNG from domestic suppliers, namely GAIL, IOCL, BPCL, HLPL &

GSPC through competitive bidding from time to time. These suppliers in turn source LNG cargoes from International Market.

The price of spot RLNG is primarily dependent upon the demand and supply position in the international market prevailing at a particular point of time.

Petronet (PLL) RLNG on fall back basis: The price of PLL RLNG is on the basis of long term contract between PLL and its LNG supplier.

GSPC Gas: The price of gas from GSPC to NTPC was on the basis of offer made by GSPC for a period of one year, that is, from June 2005 to June 2006.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the mechanism that Government follows for fixing the price of gas. The names of a number of organizations from whom the gas has been procured have been given, but nothing has been said here as to what is the mechanism by which these gas purchases have been made. I would like to know those details from the hon. Minister.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, natural gas is the only gas available in the country. The rest of the gas is RLNG which is based on international pricing. We can only decide on the price of the gas that is available in the country. The rest will have to be totally dependent and based on the international pricing.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any action has been taken to find out as to why the long-term contracts have not been made and why only short-term contracts have been made, as a result of which prices are going up.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Internationally long-term contracts have already been done. Accordingly, GAIL, IOCL, BPCL and even Hajira LNG through petrobet, are procuring spot LNG. It is totally depending on the international market. The price of RLNG has been fluctuating from 10 dollars to 12 dollars. If I can just give an example, through GAIL, spot purchasing has been done at 10.39 dollars and it fluctuated to 12.7 dollars. From IOCL, it fluctuated from 10.6 dollars to 12.1 dollars. So, it fluctuates. But, sometime it is available on the fall back system also. In the fall back system, the price comes down. As such we can have this gas at the rate of 4.5 dollars to 4.6 dollars. That has been purchased through GAIL, IOCL and BPCL.

SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has a definite time bound plan to enhance production capacity of NTPC, Kayamkulam with gas as feedstock. If so, with which agency NTPC has made agreement to purchase gas and what is the price contracted for?

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Kayamkulam (Neptha based) unit under the name of Rajiv Gandhi Kayamkulam Project has been running but there has been difficulty. If I bring it to your notice, at the moment, we have contracted capacity of NTPC needs 12.93 MMSCMD gas which is sufficient to operate at the level of 68.5 per cent PLF. If we run this unit at the level of 90 per cent PLF, we require to have 17.35 million standard cubic metres per day. This is the situation. Regarding supplies, I would like to say that there is a shortfall of 8.16 MMSCMD. Hence, it is very difficult to run all the gas-based units but the Ministry of Power, and particularly, NTPC have been trying their level best to purchase from spot level also and from the agencies available. We are very much interested in running the plants with the full load of 90 per cent PLF.

Growth of Population Living in Urban Slums

+
*362. **SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:**
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

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

(a) whether the population of urban poor in India is likely to touch 200 million in 2020 as per UN Habitat report;

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

(c) the reasons for increase in the persons living in the slums in urban areas in the country; and

(d) the steps taken and proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN 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) The UN-Habitat Report "The State of the World's Cities 2006-07. The Millenium Development Goals and Urban Sustainability—30 years of Shaping the Habitat Agenda" does not provide projections of the urban poor population in 2020 but it makes projections of urban slum population in India to the 219.47 million in 2020.

The Government is in agreement with the conclusion in the report that urban poverty and slum development need to be brought to the central stage of the development agenda.

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

- (i) Increase in urbanization due to rural urban migration, natural increase and re-classification of rural areas into urban centres.
- (ii) Inability of large section of urban society, especially the poor, to access land and housing in cities and towns, due to spiraling land prices and lack of availability of affordable housing.
- (iii) Lack of provision of infrastructure and services in settlements inhabited by the poor due to long periods of inadequate investment in such facilities by urban local bodies; and
- (iv) Old areas in cities and towns getting further dilapidated due to lack of maintenance and natural ageing coupled with poor quality of services.

(d) Considering the need to address the issues of slum development and housing in cities and towns, the Government has launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) with effect from December 3, 2005. Under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) programme, development of housing and provision of basic civic amenities to poor households are addressed in 63 Mission cities. The problems of non-Mission cities are addressed through Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). The components supported by the Government under JNNURM are:

- (i) Integrated development of slums, i.e. housing and development of infrastructure projects in the slums in the identified cities.
- (ii) Projects involving development/improvement/maintenance of basic services to the urban poor.
- (iii) Slum improvement and rehabilitation projects.
- (iv) Projects on water supply/sewerage/drainage, community toilets/baths, etc.

(v) Houses at affordable costs for slum dwellers/urban poor/Economically Weaker sections/Lower Income Group Categories.

(vi) Construction and improvement of drains/storm water drains.

(vii) Environmental improvement of slums and solid waste management.

(viii) Street lighting.

(ix) civil amenities, like, community halls, child care centres etc.

(x) Operation and maintenance of assets created under this component.

(xi) Convergence of health, education and social security schemes for the urban poor.

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Sir, I am not satisfied with the answer given by the hon. Minister. My specific question was: Whether the population of urban poor in India is likely to touch 200 million in 2030 from today's 28 million. The Government accepts the UN Habitat report. Whatever steps the Government is likely to take are not practical because civil amenities like water, electricity, medical services, education could not be provided as per the growing population in the cities and towns. Taking into considerations this growth, growth in the urban population, and particularly slums in the urban areas of the cities, what steps the Government is going to take?

KUMARI SELJA: In my reply, I have clearly stated that the Government is in agreement with the conclusion in the report, not necessarily with the figures that are given in the report because in India, we define 'urban poverty' differently. The United Nations Habitat report is based on their approach of the definition of 'slums' as it is different from ours. Theirs is based on five indicators which says lack of water, sanitation, over-crowding, non-durable housing, lack of security of tenure; whereas, in India, a 'slum' is defined in a different way. For instance, as the hon. Member of Parliament is aware, the subject 'slum' comes under the State List. Any slum is notified as 'slum' by the authorities under any Act and is recognized as 'slum' by the State. A compact area of at least 300 population or about 60 to 70 households of poorly built congested tenements in unhygienic conditions is defined as 'slums'. Our definition of 'slums' is different

from the UN Habitat definition. But we do agree that, yes, the urban poor have to be brought centre stage and definite steps have to be taken. The Government of India, as per its NCMP, taken a definite new initiative in the name of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission whereby we are trying to attack the problem of urban poverty through this Mission mode. We are getting very good response.

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Sir, there may be difference in definition of 'slums' of the Government and the UN Habitat but one thing we have to accept is that population is growing, particularly in urban areas. So also slums in such cities and towns. I am living in Mumbai which is a metropolitan city, we are facing a lot of problems; and problems are increasing day by day. You can provide house for the people of today, but what about future? You can provide water for the people of today, but what about future? All these things are there; my suggestion is that, unless migration from rural areas to urban areas is stopped, migration from one State to another is stopped, this problem cannot be solved. That is my contention. What does the Government have to say on this?

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know whether the Minister agrees with his suggestion or not.

KUMARI SELJA: I do not think that anyone can deny the fact that this kind of migration is a phenomenon which is there to stay. Growing urbanization is a phenomenon of a growing economy and of a developing country like ours. One cannot stop the rural-urban migration. One cannot stop the mobility of the people. I do not think that it would be the intention of anybody to stop that. It is a free country; it is a democratic country. On the other hand, one of the ways is that we should try to provide these services; we should try to provide livelihood in the rural areas as well so that people do not feel the urge. There is this push-pull factor; there are social factors; there are various factors which lead to this urbanization.

What we should try to do is to see that the rural areas also come up and develop in a big way. People who are already living in slums are in extreme poverty in the urban areas. I thank the hon. Member for drawing our attention to this. I also need the help and cooperation of the whole House and through all of you, of the States, to bring this problem to the centrestage. The problem of urban poverty is there for us to see; it has grown; it is

there for everyone to see. I seek the cooperation so that we bring this issue to the centrestage.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ravi Prakash Verma—Not present.

MD. SALIM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a situation will arise world over in the month of April this year when 50% population will reside in urban areas and the remaining in rural areas. As we all know and the hon'ble Minister in her reply has also explained about growing urbanization and its reasons. She has mentioned about the problem of urban poor and slum dwellers. We have been hearing for the last several years that such and such steps will be taken. We discuss to check the rural-urban migration by providing urban facilities in rural areas but we have failed to provide basic rural facilities like sanitation, shelter and drinking water to urban poor which are being provided in slums.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your question.

MD. SALIM: Sir, my question is as to how we will check this migration. Land in urban areas is being auctioned at a very high cost. In Delhi also, land of five and seven star hotels is being auctioned for crores of rupees. The Government will retain all the facilities but not an inch of land will be made available in any city for providing common facilities to poor people.

In view of escalation in land prices in housing sector, I would like to request the Central Government and the State Governments that the remaining land in urban areas....

MR. SPEAKER: You please come to question, there is no time for submission.

MD. SALIM: Sir, I am asking the question.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

MD. SALIM: I would like to know from the Government whether any steps are proposed to provide land to poor people. In the present situation, land is being given disproportionately to the richer section of our society thereby causing pauperization of poor. Therefore, whether the Government propose to enact some law to reserve the land for providing habitation and shelter to poor people.

KUMARI SELJA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my colleague, the Member of Parliament has raised a very good question concerning a problem which we all are facing. Therefore, we have a proposal to reserve 10-15% of land for poor people be it in the new township; private or in the Government colonies. Also 20-25% of the Government land in the housing sector should be reserved for poor people. Only then the problem can be solved. I would like to have co-operation from others on this issue.

[English]

SHRI K.S. RAO: Sir, we are all aware that thousands of acres are being given to the SEZ. The hon. Minister was saying that land is not available for constructing houses for the urban poor. The hon. Finance Minister has introduced Reverse Hypothecation for constructing houses for the poor. In this background I wish to know from the hon. Minister as to whether she would bring in public-private partnership and allocate land to the corporate sector so that they can construct lakhs of houses to the poor in the urban areas and give these houses almost free to the poor people. Even if something has to be paid it can come under Reverse Hypothecation by which permanent or *pucca* houses would be made available to the poor.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, this is a very good suggestion but the main problem for me is that land is with the States and they have to plan. Through the hon. Member and the House—because I have been doing it again and again in different forums, meetings, addressing letters to the Chief Ministers, talking to the Housing Ministers through Conferences—I have been urging them again and again to reserve something for the poor to tackle this problem. We cannot turn away from the plight of the poor people living in our country, especially in the urban areas. Today it has become very fashionable to say that these *Jhuggi-Jhonparis* should be removed because they are an eye sore but they deserve to live there, they deserve to be part of our cities and towns because they contribute to the GDP of that city. Today, the major contributors to the GDP of our country are the towns and cities, the urban areas. So, we cannot turn away from these people as it has become fashionable.

But, Sir, as far as the specific idea of the SEZ is concerned, we have written to the Commerce Ministry that proper housing planning should be part of the SEZ where these people are also taken care of.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister towards a fact that on one hand this Government claim to be common man's Government but on the other the reply given by the hon'ble Minister while discussing the housing facilities to BPL families, seems to be like patching up the issue. The Government say that they intend to provide houses to them but not to remove the kachchi bastis because of their contribution in GDP. My submission is that a scheme 'gharonda' has been implemented in Rajasthan for poor sections. Under this Scheme these poor people will get a house from the Government in lieu of paying Rs. 150 per month at the rate of Rs. 5 per day. Have the Central government any proposal to implement this scheme? The Government are saying that they want to provide houses. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: All right, you have put your question. It was a good question.

SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI: My submission is that the Government should pay attention to it. The Governments of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh have implemented this scheme. The Central Government should also implement it. Please explain the time by which this scheme is likely to be implemented. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please let the Minister reply.

KUMARI SELJA: Governments are running in other States also. I would like to reply to the hon'ble Member that I have mentioned at the outset about the main initiative taken by the UPA Government in this regard. No other party has ever taken such a step. There were other schemes but we have observed that they could not be implemented effectively. VAMBAY Scheme was implemented to provide only the dwelling units and other facilities were being provided under National Slum Development Programme. However, it often led to mismatch and the status of slums and poor people remained the same. But the Government of India has taken a major initiative in the name of Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission. The Mission is not just an empty rhetoric rather a constructive work is done under it. We have allocated Rs. 50 thousand crore for this mission. I would like to mention that during the past two years, we have almost achieved the target set for our Ministry to utilize Rs. 1500 crore for poor people. So far as Rajasthan is concerned, the State has taken a good step.

Andhra Pradesh has taken relatively better steps. Some other States have also taken good steps in this direction. I would like all States to learn from each other and adopt good practices.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: When good work is done, there should be appreciation from all Parties. There should not be partisan appreciation.

[Translation]

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, more than 50% of the people living in slums of metropolitan city Delhi belong to Purvanchal. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether there is any scheme under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission to increase the concentration in eastern States including eastern part of Bihar and UP. The works being performed under National Employment Guarantee Scheme have definitely checked the rural-urban migration but whether there is any scheme to increase the concentration and allocation to 'Purvanchal' States under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission so that migration could be checked.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, I am thankful to the hon'ble Member. It is our endeavour that States should send us their proposals and projects. Through you, I would like to submit to the Government of Bihar that we have not received any proposal from the States under our mission of basic service for the urban poor. We are waiting to receive the proposals and allocate funds thereto.

SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether migration of people from the rural areas in search of employment is increasing the number of persons living in slums, Jhuggi-jhoparies, footpaths etc. they have no option but to live in inhuman conditions, suffering from various diseases and losing their lives. Do the Government propose to take steps to check the increase in their number and to provide basic amenities to such people? The hon. Minister has stated that the states do not send proposals, whereas, the State Government of Uttar Pradesh has been demanding funds to tackle these problems. Has the Central Government so far provided funds to the Government of Uttar Pradesh?

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, under our mission, when we receive proposals, we invite the officers of State Governments and impart training to them on preparation of projects. We ask them to send proposals and fund take from us for the said projects. The projects received from Uttar Pradesh are being cleared. But our mission is meant for very urban people living in slums. So far as conversions of services in it is concerned, basic services to the urban poor, be it health facilities or educational one, be it sanitation, security of tenure or social security, there is a seven points charter that every individual, be it the poorest person, has a basic right to live in a good living condition. It is the view of our Government, therefore, our government have undertaken this programme to provide basic amenities to the urban poor.

Private Power Distribution Companies

*363. ⁺SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government have delegated powers to private distribution companies like BSES for giving concessions in the payment of electricity bills;

(b) if so, the provisions of the Union Government's policy under which the State Governments have delegated the said powers to the private distributors;

(c) whether these private distributors send inflated electricity bills to the consumers and later after giving nominal concessions they achieve their targets;

(d) if so, the provisions of the Union Government's policy under which these powers for giving concessions on inflated bills have been delegated; and

(e) the details of the remedial action proposed by the Union Government to modify the policy?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no provision in the Electricity Act, 2003, National Electricity Policy and Tariff Policy under which State Governments can delegate powers to distribution companies to give concession to the consumers in payment of electricity bills.

(c) As informed by the Government of NCT of Delhi and State Regulatory Commissions of Gujarat and Maharashtra, no such complaints has been reported.

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of reply to (a) to (c) above.

[Translation]

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply given by the hon. Minister to my question is not correct at all. A large number of consumers have complaints against private power distributions companies. Their main complaint is regarding inflated bills being sent by these companies to the consumers. Sometimes, the bill amount is so much inflated that the consumers can not afford to pay it.

Secondly, when the consumers go to the companies with their complaints, they do not listen even. Even for approaching court an individual first has to deposit 33% of the billed amount. My question to the hon. Minister is whether the Government propose to review, the autonomy it has provided to the private companies? If the company is a public sector one, the representatives can approach the Government and some action can be expected, whereas, in case of private companies, they don't bother even to listen to their grievances. I want to know—whether the government propose to review it?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, power distribution has been privatized in seven states namely Delhi, Orissa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh. We undertake review in these States. This House passed Electricity Act in 2003. Under the said Act, Regulation Commission have been appointed in each State, besides, there are grievances committees also. There is also an ombudsman and an appellate body. For his information. I would like to state that 3,648 cases came to the Consumers Grievances Redressal Cell, Delhi.

Out of it 3404 cases were disposed of. In 2684 cases, judgments went in favour of complainant and in 611 cases the discom received the favour of judgement. It is not that there is no one there to listen to. If there is a complaint, arrangement has been made to listen to it. Not only this, in Delhi such provision has also been made in the police station and courts also. But it is right that counting by new meters is creating some problem. This matter was raised in the House earlier also. I myself got it enquired in detail. I have tried to tell the truth.
...(Interruptions)

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said that out of about 3000 complaints, all except 100-200 complaints, were found genuine. It means there are large scale complaints. I would like it to be reviewed.

Here Regulatory Authority has been talk about. Electricity Act, 2003 provides that if more than one distributing agencies are appointed permission is granted. But in case of only one company monopoly takes place. There is only one power distribution company. Distribution work should be assigned to more than two agencies or companies. But the Government do not engage more companies. The Act provides that distribution work may be awarded to more than one agency or company so that there may be competition and such competition will be beneficial for consumers. I would like to know as to whether the Government propose to take any step in this regard?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the main purpose to bring new electricity Act was to provide open access competition and also to provide power clean and at cheaper rates. Not one, three companies are working in Delhi. At many places 2-3 companies are distributing power in Orissa. As and when agencies apply they are granted permission and there is no problem in it.

SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government propose to incorporate an enabling clause in Electricity Act, 2003 providing for legal actions against Board of Directors of private company (distribution) if faulty instruments of power make the common people to suffer.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Sir, there is no proposal to bring a new law in this regard. If discom

defaults there is a provision to take action against it.
...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: Sir, when we are discussing distribution and allocation of power, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a problem faced by Kerala due to cut in Central power allocation to the State. The peak requirement of the State in this season is about 2700 megawatts whereas the State could generate only 1600 of 1800 megawatts only. From 21st April onwards, the Central allocation has been cut and now the situation is that the State will have to resort to power cut and load shedding. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the reason for the cut in allocation.

MR. SPEAKER: This does not come under the main Question.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: Will the Minister consider restoration of the original allocation of Central power allocation to the State?

MR. SPEAKER: Not all matters under electricity come under this Question.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: Sir, the hon. Minister will be able to answer my question. He is a well versed person.

MR. SPEAKER: But it is for me to allow you. Do not look only at the Minister. He may be an obliging Minister.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: Sir, I am looking at you. I crave your indulgence because Kerala is very much deficient in power.

MR. SPEAKER: You may go and meet him.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: I will explain him the position, Sir.

[Translation]

PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Tata company has hiked power tariff in Maharashtra, especially in Mumbai., Maharashtra faces load shedding up to nine hours, but unauthorisedly. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

I am not asking about load shedding. I am coming to the question. ...(Interruptions) In an unauthorised way it goes upto 14-15 hours. Earlier, the hon. Minister had promised to provide more power, but it has not been provided. The Government transmit power to Tata company which intum charges high rates and thus the Government have no control over it. Will the government issue directions to the State Government with regard to the inflated bills. These bills should be corrected. Moreover, State Government also receives less amount. State Government purchases power from the Central Government but fails to make full payment. Will the Government enact any law in this regard or give any directions to the State Government? What kind of improvements the Government propose to make in this regard?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has asked a valley of questions and now he seeks political reply to the questions. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR: This is not a political question.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing more will be recorded. You cannot go on like this. ...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Tariff rates are decided by regulatory Commission. If he has any complaint he can approach the said Commission. People from all the States regularly approach commission electricity boards or discom and lodge their complaint there. If proper forum is approached, one definitely gets reply. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Sir, we are discussing about distribution of power and distribution is taken as a part of allocation from the Central quota. I would like to know on one point from the hon. Minister. Recently, the

*Not recorded.

Government of India have decided to drastically reduce the quota.

MR. SPEAKER: It is the same question.

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Sir, distribution is part of the main Question.

MR. SPEAKER: You have to accept my judgement.

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Sir, my supplementary is part of distribution. I want to know the reason for the cut and whether the Government is ready to restore the quota which is reduced recently.

MR. SPEAKER: You go and meet the Minister alongwith your friend.

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Sir, my supplementary is related to the main Question.

MR. SPEAKER: Only the word 'distribution' is common and nothing else. Mr. Minister, you may call him also and the hon. Member will have a better response in a congenial atmosphere.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Yes, Sir. He may come and meet me.

[Translation]

Power Generation

*364. ⁺SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of power being generated by the Central sector power plants, State sector power plants and the private sector power plants in the country separately, as on date;

(b) whether per unit cost of electricity generated in the private sector power plants is more than that of the cost in the public sector power plants;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any study to find out the reasons in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Sector-wise/category-wise energy generated in the country during the year 2006-07, is given below:

Sector	Thermal (MU)	Nuclear (MU)	Hydro (MU)	Total (MU)
Central	221,660.18	18,606.75	35,067.01	275,333.94
State	252,093.77	—	73,205.84	325,299.61
Private	53,793.41	—	5,085.92	58,879.33

MU — Million Unit

(b) and (c) The per unit cost of power generation varies from station to station and depends mainly on type of plant & fuel used, location, size, age and efficiency. Depending on these factors, there is variation in cost of generation both in private and public sector power plants.

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of above.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: Sir, the reply given by hon'ble Minister is quite unsatisfactory. The reply given to the question asked by me is not appropriate. I would

like to tell the hon'ble Minister in this regard that the variations in prices do have a scientific ground be it in a state or central sector or private sector. If we do not conduct study in regard to power requirement of industry then the desired development of industry. GDP growth etc. will remain only in speeches until the power sector is regulated, all these things will not happen. I want that power should be supplied at uniform rate in the entire country. Whether any steps have been taken in this regard, whether any study has been conducted in this regard? If not, the reasons therefor?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Sir, we have tried to provide power at a uniform rate in the entire country, but it cannot be made available at the same rate in all places. We have an ultramega project of 4000 megawatt, it has two projects costing 4 billion dollars. Rates fixed by bidding of pit head coal is one rupee 19 paise and the rate of project whose location is coastal is two rupees 40 paise. As I told earlier, the UPA Government have decided to provide cheap and clean power to people, and it may also not cause, any inconvenience to the people, therefore the electricity on this rate is provided. If all records are seen, as I said earlier, the type of plant, cost of fuels, location size, age of plant etc. are also taken into consideration. For your kind information, I would like to tell you that the cost of projects that were set up in 1993 is 20 paise, but the cost of recently installed projects is 9 rupees 41 paise. This price continues to fluctuate. The rate of depreciation declines in respect of old plants, as the plant gets older, its cost gets declined. The cost of new projects are decided after calculating project cost of manufacturing.

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: Sir, all of us are aware of the reply, but my question is very clear. I would like to know as to what steps are taken by the Government to make clean power available at the uniform rate in the entire country?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Sir, as I said earlier, such a big ultramega project is nowhere in the world, but the Government have decided to set up project of 4000 megawatt. Secondly, I had told that many states are its members, the power on said price will reach there in next 25 years.

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: Sir, the reply given to my question is quite different to what was asked.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Your point is noted.

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Sir, there is a power shortage in all states. Due to it, power generation is very low in all states. Wherever power is being generated by private sector, the private players are charging exorbitantly from State Governments and consumers. Recently, the Reliance has hiked prices in Mumbai. All private producers are increasing price in Maharashtra. Through you, Sir, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether the Union Government is taking any steps to keep check on them? Whether the Union Government is going to set up a commission in this regard?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the regulatory commissions are set up to keep check on prices, wherever new projects are set up. The Commission fixes the price. At the time of fixation of prices, the rate of fuel, the kind of land, the kind of machinery etc. are taken into consideration.

[English]

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY: The demand for power in the country is increasing heavily. From the figures that have been supplied by the Minister in his reply, it can be seen that the mix of thermal, hydro and nuclear is very much unbalanced.

While it was supposed to be 60:40 for thermal and non-thermal, hydro and nuclear etc., it has really been 82 per cent and 18 per cent for the remaining. So, we are much below the target that was supposed to be achieved. Since the thermal power production is also causing harm in the environment heavily, I would like to know, through you, from the hon. Minister that at least by the end of the 11th Plan as to what is the roadmap that we are proposing for maintaining the balance of 60 per cent - 40 per cent at least, or if possible, to a better manner?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Sir, it is a fact that there has been a shortage of electricity in the country and about 70,000 megawatt shortage exists at the moment. The Government is taking precautions. Considering the shortage in the Tenth Plan, now we have

taken action in the Eleventh Plan. I have called a meeting recently of all Chief Secretaries and Secretaries of the States, particularly in the Ministry of Power. We have given them a target. Earlier the target was given for less than their need, but this time we have given the target as per their shortages. They have promised us that they would fulfil their promises.

The hon. Member has very rightly pointed out that on the thermal side we have increased, but on the hydro side fewer efforts were done. So the Government has decided to change the new policy on the hydro side because a huge capacity is available there. It is more than 1,50,000 megawatt capacity which is available. Now we have only used 20 per cent capacity out of it. There are difficult areas in the hilly areas. There is no infrastructure and unless more incentive is given in these areas, I do not think private entrepreneurs will go there and do the job. For example, I must bring it to the notice that in case of the NHPC and NEEPCO, we have an agreement recently with the Government of Arunachal Pradesh for a 15,000 megawatt production. So we have started with it and 15,000 megawatt is not a small initiative. But this is one part and more has to be done about the 50,000 megawatt, for that care is being taken and a new policy is being formulated soon.

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir in the 10th Plan also concessions were granted for the hydro power generation. But what has been the achievement up to now? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)***

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the condition of power is very bad in Maharashtra. The farmers over there are not getting power for 16 to 18 hours a day due to load shedding. Besides, the Government is contemplating to give an additional holiday in a week to industries in view of shortage of power. Due to shortage of power, the farmers, industrialists and common citizens are distressed. Through you, I would like to know from the Minister of power, as to what efforts were made in order to start process of power generation

in Maharashtra during last seven years and the extent of cooperation given by Union Government and State Government in this regard? The tendency to commit suicide among farmers, due to power shortage, is increasing in Maharashtra. Therefore, the hon'ble Minister is requested to provide full details.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not possible to give details during question hour.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the power generation has declined in Maharashtra during last ten years. There was a time, when Shrimati Sonia Gandhi had sent a new Chief Minister to Maharashtra in the year 2004 and he had set up two power units in Paras and Parali for generating 500 megawatt of power. Now, the State is going to get power generated by those units. The power generation has declined by 4500 megawatt since the new Government has come to power, I myself has reviewed it and approved a plan in the this regard, and work is being done on it. Ten cases of independent power projects are pending here. I am going to Maharashtra to review them.

Mumbai, Delhi are main metropolis, therefore we are trying to make more power available to these cities, so that the people of these cities may not face any inconvenience, and wrong message may not go outside.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Q. 365 — Shri Rayapati Sambasiva Rao—not present.

Shri M.P. Veerendrakumar — not present.

Q. 366 — Shri Hansraj G. Ahir.

Oh, you are getting a second chance!

[Translation]

Regulatory Authority for Housing Sector

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any decision to set up a Regulatory Authority for the Housing Sector;

**Not recorded.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

[English]

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

Statement

(a) to (c) The Government has not taken any decision to set up any Regulatory Authority for Housing Sector.

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ. G. AHIR: Sir, I do not agree with the suggestion of hon'ble Minister as she has stated that the Government has not taken any decision to set up any Regulatory Authority for Housing Sector, while in the construction sector we have permitted direct investment by the foreign companies. Subsequently, if we want to consider our need to provide houses to local construction industry and local poor people then there is a need to set up the Regulatory Authority. I would like to urge the hon'ble Minister once again that she should take a proper decision in this regard" as to why the Government is not setting up a Regulatory Authority?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You have put a pointed Question. She has given a pointed answer. You cannot go on repeating the same question.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, I will just elaborate on that.

[Translation]

The hon'ble Member has asked as to why the Regulatory Authority is not being set up, in this regard I would like to tell a basic fact. Land is the property of the States. If we want to enact any legislation regarding the land, either it can be the model legislation or if the States wish, we can enact a legislation. As far as the model legislation is concerned, we will definitely hold a consultation in this regard. I have called a conference on 1st and 2nd June in which Financial institutions, real estate developers, builders and other stake holders will take part. After holding extensive discussions with everybody we will take a call on whether or not to set up this Regulatory Authority. If needed, the State

Governments as well as the local bodies will have to be involved in it as this constitutes many by-laws which either come under the local bodies or under the State government. We will hold extensive consultation in the whole country whether there is any need to set up the regulatory authority or not, subsequently we will talk about the location.

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: She has mentioned about reconsideration for which I thank her.

Sir, I would like to ask another point that there are indications of increase in the number of poor people in the urban areas and the population of the poor is getting increased. As she had said 10 to 15 per cent houses are reserved for the builders and she has expressed her intention of raising it to 25 per cent in the previous question. Builders and companies are constructing buildings in the residential areas of our country's big cities, she is going to give permission to increase FSI so that maximum number of houses can be constructed to meet the need of the poor.

KUMARI SELJA: The suggestion given by the hon'ble member is a very good one. These types of talks promote public private partnership, as we are aware that efforts of the Government alone cannot solve all the issues. Under Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission we are striving very hard to meet the requirements of the poorest of the poor. For this purpose, State Governments also have to come forward and private sector also have to come forward. Unitedly, be it the matter of FSI, or the matter of increased FIR, private public partnership, we have to carry forward all these things. Many States are doing commendable work in this direction. Maharashtra is doing fine, Bengal is also doing good work, we hope that all the States will take this initiative and move forward in this regard so that we could jointly solve this serious issue.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Q. 367 — Shri Subhash Sureshchandra Deshmukh — Not present.

Q.368 — Shrimati Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi

**Financial Assistance for Setting up
Desalination Plants**

*368. SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal seeking financial assistance for setting up desalination plants to provide drinking water to the people living in coastal areas of the country, particularly from Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. However, Water Supply is a State subject. It is the responsibility of the State Government and Urban Local Body to plan, design, implement, operate and maintain water supply systems. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted a proposal for setting up 2.86 MLD Desalination Plant at Bheemunipatnam at an estimated cost of Rs.1700 lakh for consideration under the scheme of Urban Infrastructure Development of Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT). The project has been technically scrutinized and approved for Rs.1064 lakh by Central Public Health Environmental & Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO), technical wing of the Ministry. For implementation of the project, Ministry of Finance has released first installment amounting to Rs.185.37 lakh as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh during 2006-07.

SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the hon. Minister of Urban Development for sanctioning the proposal of the Government of Andhra Pradesh to set up a 2.86 MLD Desalination Plant at Bheemunipatnam. The House will be surprised to know that Bheemunipatnam is the second oldest municipality in the country. My first supplementary is, out of the total cost of Rs. 1064 lakh only Rs. 185.37 lakh has been released to the State Government during 2006-07. What is the time frame fixed to complete this project and when will the Government release the remaining amount for the project to provide drinking water to the people of coastal areas in Andhra Pradesh?

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Sir, out of Rs. 10.64 crore approved, 80 per cent would be given as grant by the

Central Government and Rs. 1.85 crore is just the first installment which has been released. The rest of the installments would be released in the rest of the UIDSSMT period which is in the next five years.

SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA: Sir, the share of the Central Government for this scheme is 80 per cent, the share of the State Government is 10 per cent and the share of the local body is 10 per cent respectively. If the share of the urban local body is not coming forth, then the scheme can be suspended. In view of less tax collection by the urban local body, will the Minister consider reducing the share of the urban local body by at least 5 per cent?

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Sir, the UIDSSMT, as it is, provides for only 80 per cent as grant. Earlier on, under AUWSP, the grant used to be 50 per cent. So, the Central Government's share has increased from 50 per cent to 80 per cent. If the local body is unable to pay its share, the State Government should be able to help them out.

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 369— Shri Raghuvir Singh Koshal – Not present

Shri P.S. Gadhave.

[Translation]

Dabba Trading

⁺
*369. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH KOSHAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of Dabba exchange system, a form of illegal trading prevailing in the share-market;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this trading system has expanded to many cities; and

(d) if so, the measures being taken by the Government to check this illegal trading?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) Illegal trading in stocks outside recognized stock exchanges is loosely called "Dabba Trading". Since this happens outside exchanges, the details are not available. As and when such instances are reported or come to the notice of SEBI, it takes appropriate action and seeks help from State Governments. For example, it had conducted searches or inspections at a few places in and outside Mumbai in association with NSE in 2003. Based on SEBI's information, Income Tax Department had also conducted searches at a few places in Mathura, Bhuj, Calcutta and Bangalore in 2003. The Union Finance Minister, vide his letter dated October 24, 2005, had urged the Chief Ministers to take urgent steps to stamp out 'dabba trading'. SEBI had also written similar letters to the Chief Ministers requesting them to take urgent action in the matter. Pursuant to recent news reports regarding dabba trading in Gujarat, SEBI has written on July 26, 2006 to the Chief Secretary, Gujarat urging the State Government to immediately take all necessary steps to effectively deal with such trading.

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Sir, I am not asking any supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: Today you are being exonerated.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, with your permission, may I correct the fourth sentence to that answer?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Instead of the present fourth sentence, the sentence should read as under:

"For example, it had conducted searches or inspections at a few places in and outside Mumbai in association with NSE in 2003. Based on SEBI's information, Income-Tax Department had also conducted searches at a few places in Mathura, Bhuj, Calcutta and Bangalore in 2003."

MR. SPEAKER: You need not have responded, but since it is correction I had allowed it.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Thank you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: But this is not to be treated as a precedent.

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 370 Shri Anil Basu — Not present

Well, it is a matter of concern. On days we are sitting having Question Hour, hon. Members are not present.

Q. No. 371 Shri Nikhil Kumar—Not present

Shri Eknath M. Gaikwad—Not present

Probably it was thought that there would be no Question Hour.

Q. No. 372 Shri Kailash Nath Singh Yadav—Not present

Shri Devidas Pingle—Not present

Q. No. 374 Shri Mitrasen Yadav—Not present

The Ministers may be alert now because any question can come up.

Q.No.375 — Shri Jivabhai Ambalal Patel — Not present.

Shri Dharmendra Pradhan—Not present.

I hope the Finance Minister has not made any arrangement.

Q.No.376—Shri V.K. Thummar—Not present.

Dr. Dharendra Agarwal—Not present.

I share your agony.

Q.No.377 — Shri Kishanbhai V. Patel — Not present.

Shri Sugrib Singh — Not present.

That is why all the comments are coming regarding Parliament's functioning.

Q.No.378 — Shri Tarachand Sahu.

SHRI TARACHAND SAHU: Yes Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

SHRI TARACHAND SAHU: Sir, I have been waiting for my question.

MR. SPEAKER: You had expected that it would not come.

SHRI TARACHAND SAHU: Yes Sir.

*[Translation]***Coverage under NREGS**

⁺
*378. SHRI TARACHAND SAHU:
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently decided to include more districts under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) in the Second Phase;

(b) if so, the names of such districts selected/proposed to be selected, Statewise; and

(c) the time by which all the districts are likely to be covered thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. The government has decided to include 130 additional districts under NREGS in the second phase.

(b) The names of 113 districts excluding the districts from Uttar Pradesh is annexed. The names of districts in Uttar Pradesh will be tabled separately after the election process in Uttar Pradesh is completed.

(c) The NREG Act was enacted and notified on 7th September, 2005. In accordance with Section 1(3) of NREG Act, 2005, the Act shall be applicable to the whole of the territory to which it extends within a period of five years from the date of its enactment.

Annexure*Name of districts added under NREGA*

Sl.No. of Districts added	States/Districts
1	2
Andhra Pradesh (6)	
1.	Nellore
2.	East Godavari

1	2
3.	Srikakulam
4.	Kurnool
5.	Prakasam
6.	Guntur
	Arunachal Pradesh (2)
7.	Changlang
8.	Lohit
	Assam (6)
9.	Marigaon
10.	Darrang
11.	Nalbari
12.	Barpeta
13.	Hailakandi
14.	Cachar
	Bihaar (15)
15.	Sheikpura
16.	Siwan
17.	Khagaria
18.	Madhepura
19.	Saharsa
20.	Sitamarhi
21.	West Champaran
22.	Banka
23.	Bhagalpur
24.	East Champaran
25.	Begusarai
26.	Gopalganj
27.	Buxar
28.	Saran

1	2
29.	Arwal
	Chhattisgarh (4)
30.	Korba
31.	Janigir-Campa
32.	Mahasamund
33.	Raipur
	Gujarat (3)
34.	Valsad
35.	Bharuch
36.	Navsari
	Haryana (2)
37.	Ambala
38.	Mewat
	Himachal Pradesh (2)
39.	Kangra
40.	Mandi
	J&K (2)
41.	Anantnag
42.	Jammu
	Jharkhand (2)
43.	Singhbhum East
44.	Deoghar
	Karnataka (6)
45.	Bellary
46.	Hassan
47.	Chikmagalur
48.	Belgaum
49.	Simoga
50.	Kodagu

1	2
	Kerala (2)
51.	Idukki
52.	Kasargod
	Madhya Pradesh (13)
53.	Chhindwara
54.	Harda
55.	Panna
56.	Katni
57.	Dewas
58.	Guna
59.	Rewa
60.	Datia
61.	Damoh
62.	Raigarh
63.	Anuppur
64.	Ashok Nagar
65.	Burhanpur
	Maharashtra (6)
66.	Thane
67.	Wardha
68.	Buldhana
69.	Osmanabad
70.	Akola
71.	Washim
	Manipur (2)
72.	Chandel
73.	Churachandpur
	Meghalaya (3)
74.	East Khasi Hills
75.	Jaintia Hills
76.	Ri Bhoi

1	2
	Mizoram (2)
77.	Champhai
78.	Lunglei
	Nagaland (4)
79.	Kohima
80.	Mokokchung
81.	Tuensang
82.	Wokha
	Orissa (5)
83.	Bargarh
84.	Anugul
85.	Balasore
86.	Bhadrak
87.	Jaipur
	Punjab (3)
88.	Nawanshahr
89.	Jalandhar
90.	Amritsar
	Rajasthan (6)
91.	Tonk
92.	Swai Madhopur
93.	Chittorgarh
94.	Barmer
95.	Jalor
96.	Jaisalmer
	Sikkim (2)
97.	East Sikkim
98.	South Sikkim

1	2
	Tripura (2)
99.	South Tripura
100.	West Tripura
	Tamil Nadu (4)
101.	Thanjavur
102.	Thiruvavur
103.	Tirunelveli
104.	Karur
	Uttarakhand (2)
105.	Udham Singh Nagar
106.	Haridwar
	West Bengal (7)
107.	Cooch Behar
108.	Nadia
109.	Bardhaman
110.	Medinipur (East)
111.	North 24 Parganas
112.	Hooghly
113.	Darjiling
	Uttar Pradesh

List of districts in UP will be issued separately.

SHRI TARACHAND SAHU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is certain that now-a-days employment opportunities in the villages are diminishing and therefore villagers are migrating to the cities. Consequently, the problems confronted by the cities got increased and the villages are getting deserted. Keeping this aspect in mind, the Government has selected many districts under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. Through you, Sir, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister that of the total 16 districts in Chhattisgarh they have selected eleven districts, four districts are proposed to be included in it, but Durg district which is my district, has

been left out, please state the reasons for its non-inclusion.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, selection of the districts is being done on the basis of criteria, 200 districts were selected in the first phase and 130 districts in the second phase. Thus a total of 330 districts have been included. The hon'ble Member wishes to include his district also, there is a likelihood of his district getting selected in the third phase.

SHRI TARACHAND SAHU: Sir, under this scheme the monitoring is not taking place in a proper way and in this context a large number of complaints have been received. I would like to know whether any scheme will be prepared from their side or any system will be developed which will properly monitor their works, please give a reply in this regard.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Member has raised a very pertinent question. Four formulae of monitoring are strict vigilance, transparency, people's participation and accountability. These four formulae can be applied to any scheme. Firstly hon'ble Members, Chairman or co-chairman who are part of the district vigilance monitoring committee have the right to monitor the territory, they have the right to verify the documents. Besides, any political worker, social activist, N.G.O. or any other entity, National Rural Employment Guarantee Law includes Right to Information Law itself and there is a separate Right to Information Law. Therefore, we have put in place online monitoring system so that muster roll of every scheme be available in the websites enabling everybody to scrutinize it, go through it. First of all, the State of Orissa has introduced the online monitoring system; this was introduced partially in other states. We hope that in a few months online monitoring could be introduced which will ensure our connectivity with the blocks and muster roll of every scheme be available in websites so that it could be monitored. Hence, we are laying stress on people's participation, strict vigilance. Besides we have asked our State Governments to make sure that at least two per cent schemes be monitored by their secretariat level officials, 10 per cent schemes by the district officials and 100 per cent schemes be monitored by the block officials. In this way, provision has been made for comprehensive monitoring and transparency. It is only the beginning, it

has taken one year for the implementation of the scheme and it is yielding good results and is producing encouraging signs.

12.00 hrs.

Within the next five years, this scheme will be implemented in each and every district of the country. Along with this, the objectives for which the law was formulated with strict monitoring like employment opportunities to the poor, curbing their migration, water conservation, water save management, water management, drought-proofing etc. all kind of plantation, flood-proofing all these will help in the rejuvenation of the country. On one hand in the two hundred districts about two crore people got employment, two crore families got employment. About 85 crore man-days have been created, earlier this was the figure for the entire country, but now it is for one third of the area, this much of man-days have been created. Hence, we are getting very much encouraging results. So for its transparency, we expect cooperation of the hon'ble Members and the House in their respective districts. We have written letters to all hon'ble Members asking them to visit at least one Panchayat in order to check the muster roll and get a photocopy of it so that social monitoring can be ensured. So that in Gram Sabha a common man knows about the nature of the work going on there, the wages being paid, the names of the people involved in the work and transparency has been kept with regard to it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Non-Performing Assets of Public Sector Banks/ Financial Institutions

*365. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of the Public Sector Bank and other Financial Institutions as on December 31, 2006;

(b) the steps taken to recover the same;

(c) the amount recovered during each of the last three years; and

(d) the estimated amount of interest the Public Sector Banks/Financial Institutions have lost due to NPAs?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) Government of India and Reserve Bank of India have stipulated certain steps for expeditious recovery of NPAs by PSBs/FIs, which, inter-alia, include evolving and implementing a recovery policy by the banks, filing of suits in civil courts/DRTs, action under The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002, compromise settlement, monitoring and follow up of NPAs at various levels, etc. The Credit Information Companies (Regulation) Act, 2005 has been enacted to provide for regulation of credit information companies and to facilitate efficient distribution of credit and thereby arresting fresh accretion of NPAs. Credit Information Bureau (India) Ltd. has also been set up by a few select banks to disseminate information on borrowers to the banks enabling them to take informed and considered credit decisions. Due to concerted efforts, the net NPAs of the PSBs have reduced from Rs. 18,320 crore as on 31st March, 2004 to Rs. 14,614 crore (1.18% of net advances) as on 31st December, 2006. Similarly, net NPAs of FIs have reduced from Rs. 5,118 crore as on 31st March, 2004 to Rs. 969 crore (0.77% of net advances) as on 31st December, 2006.

(c) The PSBs and FIs have recovered Rs. 21,202 crore, Rs. 22,169 crore and Rs. 25,335 crore during the years 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 respectively.

(d) The quantum of loss of interest due to NPAs depends upon various factors including the amount of NPAs, period for which the accounts have remained under NPA category, sacrifice in amount of interest in compromise settlements, etc. The existing management information system of RBI does not generate this data.

[Translation]

Performance of States under ARWSP

367. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance of some of the States in respect of supply of potable water under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) is not upto the mark during the last three years;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the States which have not utilized the Central assistance fully during the said period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) Drinking water is a State subject. State Governments are primarily responsible to provide drinking water facilities in the rural habitations. The central government supplements the efforts of the State Governments in this direction by providing financial and technical support through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). The performance of a State is measured by its achievement of targets set for coverage. A Statement-I showing the targets set and achievements, State-wise, for the last three years is enclosed.

(c) As per the ARWSP guidelines the States are required to submit proposals for release of second instalment after having utilized 60% of their available funds, including the opening balance of last financial year. The State wise details of Allocation, Release and Expenditure in 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(d) All performance is regularly reviewed by the Centre and the release of central funds are adjusted accordingly in the second and subsequent installments. This is to ensure that States utilize the funds available with them in time. However, the shortfall in one year is made up in subsequent year, so that the State is not deprived of its share in the long term. States are encouraged to observe financial discipline and also complete water supply projects on time.

Statement I*Target and Coverage of Habitations Under Rural Water Supply Programme During Last Three Years*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
		Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4224	4129	2974	3294	3957	5000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	301	254	397	325	328	89
3.	Assam	6669	4555	1871	2428	2978	1965
4.	Bihar	15	15	1623	1625	5116	8353
5.	Chhattisgarh	4500	3797	4000	10329	4800	8056
6.	Goa	2	25	1	1	6	1
7.	Gujarat	600	930	1059	1034	2329	1429
8.	Haryana	525	473	791	415	725	476
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1750	1770	1336	1950	3000	2975
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	378	340	479	463	1008	41
11.	Jharkhand	117	2150	2888	2100	3802	1608
12.	Karnataka	7636	6030	4790	3883	5333	2542
13.	Kerala	302	1083	831	2149	1065	812
14.	Madhya Pradesh	18680	10672	3352	10390	6963	8870
15.	Maharashtra	5000	2245	1894	2806	7673	2561
16.	Manipur	231	70	133	80	123	105
17.	Meghalaya	387	391	348	472	700	500
18.	Mizoram	174	174	130	130	134	42
19.	Nagaland	97	46	64	125	274	14
20.	Orissa	131	5528	2176	11509	4226	5406
21.	Punjab	720	626	800	1701	882	680
22.	Rajasthan	9000	11233	9952	13346	2853	7227
23.	Sikkim	44	120	71	120	164	85
24.	Tamil Nadu	6500	6520	7500	8338	3072	6360

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Tripura	574	247	425	204	446	215
26.	Uttar Pradesh	92	92	2209	14366	7024	9837
27.	Uttaranchal	384	393	450	484	111	1480
28.	West Bengal	5806	5599	3669	2945	3900	1665
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	14	63	45	31
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	29	59	18	36	16	9
31.	Daman and Diu	0		0		0	
32.	Delhi	0		0		0	
33.	Lakshadweep	0	2	10	0	3	
34.	Pondicherry	0	71	15	104	64	42
Total		74868	69639	56270	97215	73120	78476

*Coverage reported till 20-4-2007.

Statement II

Allocation, Release and Expenditure Under Arwsp (Normal) During Last Three Years

(Rs in lakh)

S. No	State/UT	2004-05			2005-06			2006-07		
		Allocation	Release	Expend.	Allocation	Release	Expend.	Allocation	Release	Expend.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13084.00	13084.00	15742.00	23947.35	22340.29	15906.00	19548.00	28685.80	22380.23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6125.00	6125.00	7645.94	9993.81	9874.54	10518.16	10299.00	13863.78	4600.36
3.	Assam	10331.00	8782.82	8524.90	16851.29	14800.63	10863.40	17369.00	11372.37	14026.89
4.	Bihar	7405.00	7400.03	5829.42	15324.00	15324.00	6854.93	18571.00	13006.65	13400.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	2683.00	2269.80	1567.20	5904.97	5020.44	2738.50	6549.00	6549.00	4808.89
6.	Goa	121.00	0.00	551.33	221.05	182.45	96.08	253.00	127.00	123.61
7.	Gujarat	6623.00	6623.00	6623.00	11186.00	11205.00	11497.63	12503.00	13703.80	8890.08
8.	Haryana	1974.00	1974.00	1974.00	3512.00	3493.30	2111.55	4546.00	4873.00	4009.12
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5427.00	5427.00	5287.14	8585.00	10885.00	10897.33	8663.00	15127.00	5071.77
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12502.00	12500.00	13905.58	19908.00	21908.00	18075.90	26163.00	23206.67	12088.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Jharkhand	2949.00	1859.83	1728.84	6334.61	6171.28	3921.24	7261.00	3631.00	2939.18
12.	Karnataka	10046.00	10045.89	10231.83	17723.99	17723.99	19104.52	17467.00	20800.60	16197.38
13.	Kerala	3946.00	3946.00	4401.00	6170.65	6170.65	4914.70	6216.00	6216.00	5474.87
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7745.00	7745.00	6677.95	15101.00	15039.88	15483.73	18797.00	19733.40	7416.57
15.	Maharashtra	15971.00	15971.00	19175.90	31610.88	31610.88	32286.40	36152.00	36152.00	21197.52
16.	Manipur	2103.00	2103.00	2483.50	3430.93	2713.67	845.27	3379.00	1689.50	1033.00
17.	Meghalaya	2422.00	2422.00	2953.89	3949.77	3190.10	3243.84	4073.00	5104.59	2499.85
18.	Mizoram	1737.00	1737.00	1810.00	2831.58	2599.27	2488.87	2920.00	4271.39	1419.82
19.	Nagaland	1782.00	1702.00	1583.08	2907.91	2641.20	1647.05	2998.00	2998.00	1432.50
20.	Orissa	6934.00	6934.00	5514.63	14212.40	13880.94	8902.56	10332.00	9130.83	7200.45
21.	Punjab	2815.00	2815.00	2667.29	4172.53	4134.81	3754.91	4098.00	4098.00	2058.16
22.	Rajasthan	20392.00	20391.86	15536.12	36020.72	35891.34	27339.86	26425.00	20171.36	30962.79
23.	Sikkim	731.00	731.00	745.12	1195.53	1183.68	1121.56	1229.00	1630.77	609.50
24.	Tamil Nadu	7125.00	7075.13	7558.07	11875.00	11093.34	9374.62	12057.00	12496.22	10954.00
25.	Tripura	2149.00	1558.25	2069.28	3503.10	3199.86	3255.38	3613.00	4577.89	3358.90
26.	Uttar Pradesh	12991.00	12991.00	12361.53	28372.10	28372.10	18134.01	27990.00	28389.40	30884.00
27.	Uttaranchal	3035.00	2957.97	3961.90	6559.12	6559.12	5533.11	7523.00	7779.36	4599.48
28.	West Bengal	8527.00	8270.21	8555.08	15246.90	15078.33	14238.08	15806.00	17118.40	7679.61
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.63	0.00	238.45	34.38	0.00	0.00	32.73		
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.75	0.00	0.00	22.92	0.00		5.92		0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	13.53		
32.	Delhi	2.81	0.00		4.69		0.00	0.00		
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		3.64		
34.	Pondicherry	2.81	0.00	0.00	17.19	0.00	0.00	38.72		0.00
35.	Chandigarh							5.46		
Total		179670.00	175441.59	178003.97	326731.17	322288.09	265249.19	333900.00	334303.78	247316.89

*Expenditure reported by States/UTs till 20-4-2007

*[English]***Late Release of Funds under SGRY**

*370. SHRI ANIL BASU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had released funds under Sampooma Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) towards the end of the financial year 2005-06;

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

(c) whether deductions from permissible allocation for 2006-07 have been made for the non-utilisation of funds thus released and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) In 2005-06, first instalment under Sampoorana Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) was sanctioned on 11.4.2005 to 463 districts which were released the second instalment in 2004-05 without any condition. For 116 districts, the first instalment was released on fulfillment of the conditions imposed at the time to release of second instalment in 2004-05. For one district which could not draw second instalment in 2004-05, the release of first instalment in 2005-06 was done on 10.8.2005 on receipt of proposal alongwith supporting documents for release of first instalment in 2005-06. After enhancement of Budget provision for SGRY in 2005-06 from Rs.4000 crores to Rs.5500 crores, the balance entitled amount of first instalment was sanctioned to 575 eligible districts on 4.10.2005 and 5.10.2005. The balance entitled amount of first instalment was sanctioned to 5 districts after 5.10.2005.

According to SGRY Guidelines, the districts are required to approach the Ministry of Rural Development for release of second instalment after they have utilized 60% of available funds and after 50% of foodgrains authorized through first instalment has been lifted and 60% of available foodgrains utilized with supporting documents such as Utilisation Certificates for cash and foodgrains, Audit Report, Bank Reconciliation Statement and Block-wise Receipt & Expenditure Statement. The second instalment was released to 568 districts after receipt of proposals completed in all respect from November, 2005 till March, 2006.

The eligible districts were sanctioned additional funds for SGRY programme from the saving under the programme towards the end of the financial year 2005-06.

Thus, the SGRY funds were released to the districts starting from April, 2005 till March, 2006.

(c) and (d) The permissible carryover funds with effect from 1.4.2006 is 10% of total available funds. Total available funds include Central releases, State releases, Opening Balance and Miscellaneous Receipts. However, additional funds released towards the end of 2005-06 were not taken into account for calculating Opening Balance as on 1.4.2006. In case the carryover funds exceeded 10% of the available funds as on 1.4.2006, the Central share was deducted proportionately at the time of release of second instalment in 2006-07.

External Debt

*371. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country's total external debt has increased at an alarming point upto March, 2007;

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

(c) the percentage share of external debt between Corporate Sector and Government Sector;

(d) whether the external debt in terms of percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is more than 16%;

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

(f) whether the Government has formulated any strategy to reduce the debt burden of the country; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As a proportion of GDP, India's total external debt, in fact has steadily declined from 21.1 per cent in 2001-02 to 15.8 per cent in 2005-06, the latest full year for which data is available.

(c) The share of Government debt in total external debt was 33.4 per cent, while Non-Government debt accounted for 66.6 per cent of total external debt at end-December 2006. Corporate debt, covered under Non-Government, and representing loans raised by Indian corporates under external commercial borrowings, export credit and short-term credits, was 36.4 per cent of total external debt at end-December 2006.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) and (g) Yes, Sir. Government has been following prudent external debt management policies by raising funds under Government borrowing on concessional terms and from less expensive sources with longer maturities, monitoring short-term debt, prepaying high cost loans, rationalising interest rates on Non-Resident Indian deposits, restricting end-use of External Commercial Borrowings and encouraging non-debt creating capital flows.

[Translation]

Review of Definition of Income Tax

*372. SHRI KAILASH NATH SINGH YADAV:
SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the definition of Income Tax;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to levy tax on dividend received from the companies;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the interest on post office deposit schemes and mutual funds is being exempted from Income Tax; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE: (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) There is no definition of "income-tax" under the Income tax Act, 1961. However,

clause (43) of section 2 of the said Act defines "tax" in relation to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1965 and any subsequent assessment year to mean income-tax chargeable under the provisions of the Income tax Act, 1961, and in relation to any other assessment year, income-tax and super-tax chargeable under the provisions of the Act prior to the aforesaid date. This definition was reviewed and Finance Act, 2005 amended the said definition w.e.f. 1.4.2006 to include fringe benefit tax payable under section 115WA of the Act in respect of the assessment year commencing on 1.4.2006 and any subsequent assessment year.

(c) and (d) Dividend distributed by a domestic company which is subject to Dividend Distribution Tax under section 115-O of the Income-tax Act, 1961 is presently exempt in the hands of the recipient under section 10(34) of the said Act. Levy of tax on dividend in the hands of the recipient is not under consideration.

(e) and (f) Income by way of interest, premium on redemption or other payment on such securities, bonds, annuity certificates, savings certificates and other certificates and deposits, including those of Post Office, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf, is exempt under section 10(15)(i) of the Income tax Act, 1961, subject to the conditions and limits specified in such notification.

Under section 10(35) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, exemption is available in respect of any income (other than income arising from the transfer of units) received in respect of the units of (i) a Mutual Fund registered under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, or regulations made thereunder; or (ii) such other Mutual Fund set up by a public sector bank or a public financial institution or authorised by the Reserve Bank of India and subject to such conditions as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf.

*373.

[English]

Funds to States Under JNNURM

*374. SHRI MITRASEN YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

*The question was transferred to Ministry of Home Affairs for 8.5.2007.

(a) the quantum of funds allocated under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) scheme to various States during 2006-07 and earmarked for 2007-08;

(b) whether some State Governments have requested the Union Government to increase the funds to their States under the said scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Indicative allocations of funds to States/Union Territories have been made. Details are placed in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Indicative allocations of funds to States/Union Territories under JNNURM for Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT).

Sl.No.	Name of State	Allocation by Planning Commission (Rs. in crore)			
		2006-07		2007-08	
		UIG	UIDSSMT	UIG	UIDSSMT
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	168.48	68.84	188.69	53.85
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.73	1.05	0.81	0.82
3.	Assam	16.98	14.22	19.02	11.13
4.	Bihar	43.37	35.60	48.58	27.85
5.	Chhattisgarh	14.51	18.92	16.25	14.80
6.	Goa	2.05	3.10	2.30	2.42
7.	Gujarat	203.80	49.40	228.26	38.64
8.	Haryana	21.89	27.46	24.52	21.48
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3.01	2.45	3.37	1.91
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	33.17	4.97	37.15	3.89
11.	Jharkhand	62.86	16.07	70.41	12.57
12.	Karnataka	134.76	62.21	150.94	48.66
13.	Kerala	46.55	32.69	52.13	25.57
14.	Madhya Pradesh	95.93	62.22	107.44	48.67
15.	Maharashtra	495.64	93.33	555.12	73.01
16.	Manipur	5.18	1.77	5.81	1.38

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Maghalaya	5.58	1.01	6.22	0.78
18.	Mizoram	4.73	1.15	5.29	0.93
19.	Nagaland	1.60	1.44	1.79	1.13
20.	Orissa	16.98	25.52	16.93	16.96
21.	Punjab	49.78	31.81	55.75	24.88
22.	Rajasthan	58.69	58.38	65.74	44.10
23.	Sikkim	0.60	0.17	0.67	0.13
24.	Tamil Nadu	191.24	99.12	214.19	77.59
25.	Tripura	3.94	1.93	4.41	1.51
26.	Uttar Pradesh	207.79	133.08	232.72	104.10
27.	Uttarakhand	20.13	7.54	22.55	5.89
28.	West Bengal	295.92	44.26	391.43	34.62
29.	Delhi	0.08	0.15	299.02	0.12
30.	Pondicherry	0.08	0.77	11.73	0.61
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.11
32.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.08	18.76	0.08
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.46
34.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.21
35.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.24
Total		2205.79	996.08	2906.00	704.08

[Translation]

Recovery of Loans

*375. SHRI JYABHAI A. PATEL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaint regarding use of 'goondas' for recovery of loans by private banks received by the Government during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to check such criminal activities;

(c) whether the Government considers to cancel the licence of the private banks resorting to such criminal activities; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) received 154 complaints alleging harassment in recovery of loans against private banks functioning in the country

during the period 1st January 2003 to 30th June 2006. The database maintained by RBI does not generate the information State-wise.

(b) As per RBI Guidelines on Fair Practice Code for Lenders issued in May, 2003, it is inter-alia, stipulated that in the matter of recovery of loans, the lender should not resort to undue harassment viz. persistently bothering the borrowers at odd hours, use of muscle power for recovery of loans etc.

RBI has issued instruction to all commercial banks/NBFCs (excluding Regional Rural Banks) in November, 2005 regarding Credit Card Operations these inter-alia stipulates that their agents should not resort to intimidation or harassment of any kind, either verbal or physical, against any person in their debt collection efforts. This includes acts intending to humiliate publicly or intrude the privacy of the credit card holders' family members, referees and friends, making threatening and anonymous calls or making false and misleading representations.

The Code of Banks' Commitments to Customers formulated by Banking Codes and Standard-Boards of India (BCSBI) provides, inter alia, that the collection policy of the bank be built on courtesy, fair treatment and persuasion and the bank follows a security repossession policy in consonance with the law.

The IBA has formulated a "Model Code for collection of dues and repossession of security" which has been recommended to banks in January, 2007 for adoption and implementation. The Model Code, inter alia, provides that banks commit to maintaining the dignity and respect of customers in their Debt Collection Policy and not follow policies that are unduly coercive in collection of dues.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in a recent judgement, has ordered that Bank(s) should resort to procedure recognized by law to take possession of vehicles in cases where the borrower may have committed default in payment of the instalments instead of resorting to strong arm tactics.

(c) and (d) In case of any violation of extant guidelines by a bank, appropriate regulatory action is taken by RBI.

Bank Loans under SGSY

*376. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR :
DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides loans through banks under Swarn-jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY);

(b) if so, the details of rules and procedure followed in this regard;

(c) the number of applications received during the last two years in this regard;

(d) the number of applications sanctioned out of them; and

(e) the ground for rejection of applications?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks provide loans to Swarozgaris and Self Help Groups (SHG) under Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY). The procedure to be followed by banks is spelt out in the SGSY guidelines framed by Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD).

Financial assistance to Swarozgaris under SGSY comprises two components viz. loan and subsidy. While the loan is disbursed by banks, subsidy is provided by District Rural Development Agency (DRDA). The size of loan depends on the nature of the project. It is a composite loan comprising both fixed and working capital. Banks disburse the full project cost including subsidy to the Swarozgaris as loan. Subsidy is back ended and would be adjusted towards the last few instalments of the loan.

The scheme provides for reservation for the Weaker Sections to the extent of 50% for Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe, 40 % for women and 3% for handicapped. Besides this, 50% of SHGs formed in each block should be exclusively for women. Further, the scheme provides for repayment within a period ranging from 5 to 9 years depending on the activity undertaken by the beneficiary.

(c) and (d) The number of applications received by banks under SGSY and the loans sanctioned to them during the last two years are as under:—

Year	Applications received		Loans sanctioned	
	Individual	SHGs	Individual	SHGs
2004-05	260262	102486	201436	92486
2005-06	235864	112983	180387	98833

(e) A quick study of SGSY was conducted by Reserve Bank of India to ascertain the reasons for the pendency of applications at bank branch level. The study, inter-alia, revealed the following; reasons/constraints in sanctioning of applications:—

- Forwarding unviable and un-bankable proposals to the banks.
- Most of the applications pertained to similar type of activity resulting in saturation of activity.
- Lack of co-ordination between govt. agencies and bank officials.
- Bunching of applications by the Sponsoring Agencies and submission of applications at the end of the year.

[English]

Consumption of Power in the Agriculture Sector

*377. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of power consumption in the Agriculture, Industrial and Domestic sector, separately, during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the agriculture sector is the worst affected due to power shortage in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) The percentage of power consumption in agriculture, industrial and domestic sectors during the years 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 are as under:

Sector	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06*
	(%)	(%)	(%)
Domestic	24.86	24.77	24.30
Industrial	34.51	35.63	35.87
Agriculture	24.13	22.93	21.86

*Provisional

(b) and (c) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Supply and distribution of electricity to various categories of consumers including agriculture, industrial & domestic is in the purview of the States. The Central Government supplements the efforts by establishing power generating stations through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs). Allocation of power is given to the beneficiary States/UTs from these, stations. Agricultural consumers in various states, have reportedly been provided 4-24 hours per day supply during 2006-07.

(d) The following steps have been taken/are being taken to improve availability of power in the country:

- Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.
- Advance planning of generation capacity addition projects for the 11th Five Year Plan.
- Implementation of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each to achieve benefit of economy of scale.
- "Partnership in Excellence" Programme starting with adoption of better operation and maintenance (O&M) practices to enable enhancement of Plant Load Factor (PLF) of existing thermal power stations through tie-up with well performing power utilities as a precursor to renovation and modernization.
- Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units with interest subsidy on loans by the Power Finance Corporation and Rural Electrification Corporation under "Accelerated Generation and Supply Programme (AG&SP).
- Tapping of surplus power from captive power plants.

- (vii) Utilization of unutilized capacity of gas based stations on liquid fuel.
- (viii) Strengthening/Augmentation of sub-transmission system in State under Accelerated Power Development Reforms Programme (APDRP) as a major step towards reduction of Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) Losses.
- (ix) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- (x) Optimum utilization of available power by strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission capacity.
- (xi) Promoting demand side management, energy efficiency and energy conservation measures.
- (xii) Rigorous monitoring of production, transportation and supply of coal by an Inter-Ministerial Group comprising representatives of Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Power Ministry of Railways, Central Electricity Authority and Coal India Limited on weekly/fortnightly basis to review and resolve the constraints

[Translation]

Coal and Gas-based Power Projects

*379. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gas-based power projects vis-a-vis the coal-based power projects in the country as on date;

(b) whether the gas-based thermal power projects are more cost effective than the coal-based power projects; and

(c) if so, the details of the comparative benefits of the gas-based thermal power projects over the coal-based power projects?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) As on 31.03.2007, there are 94 coal and lignite based power stations with total installed capacity

of 71,031.38 MW and 51 gas based power stations with installed capacity of 11,741.72 MW.

(b) and (c) The comparative economics of cost of generation depends on factors like price of the fuel and location of the plant. The cost of generation for gas based power projects, at the current price of gas, works out to be higher than that of coal based power projects. However, comparative benefits of gas based projects over coal based projects are as under:

- (i) Lesser initial capital cost.
- (ii) Higher efficiency.
- (iii) Lesser land requirement.
- (iv) Lesser water requirement.
- (v) Lesser gestation period.
- (vi) More Environment friendly.

[English]

Disinvestment of Public Sector Enterprises

*380. SHRI SUBRATA BOSE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the public sector enterprises which have been disinvested during the last three years;

(b) the details of the public sector enterprises which are proposed to be disinvested in the Eleventh Plan alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring those public sector enterprises under the Government's purview again which have been divested in the last five years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) In the year 2004-05, Government disinvested 5.25 per cent of the fully diluted post-issue equity capital of National Thermal Power Corporation Limited out of its shareholding, by piggy-backing on the fresh issue of equity by the company. There has been no other case of disinvestment of equity in any Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE), during the last three years.

(b) Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC), Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) and National Hydro-electric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC) propose to make public offerings of equity equal to 10 per cent each of their pre-issue paid-up equity capital. Government has decided to piggy-back the above with an 'Offer for Sale' of 10 per cent, 5 per cent and 5 per cent respectively out of its shareholding. The proceeds from the 'Offer for Sale' of Government equity in REC, PGCIL and NHPC will be credited to the corpus of the National Investment Fund (NIF). 75 per cent of the annual income of the NIF will be used to finance selected social sector schemes, which promote education, health and employment and the residual 25 per cent will be used to meet capital investment requirements of profitable and revivable CPSEs.

(c) and (d) No public sector enterprise was divested in the last three years such that it ceased to be a public sector enterprise. The PSEs concerned continue to be public sector enterprises. There is no proposal to reverse any decision taken prior to 2004-05.

Institute of Rural Management and Administration

3524. SHRI IQBAL ARMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any plan from the Government of Karnataka for establishment of Institute of Rural Management and Administration (IRMA) at Bangalore;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds involved therein indicating the share of each stakeholder;

(c) whether the Government has approved the plan;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (e) The State Government of Karnataka had submitted a proposal to Planning Commission seeking financial assistance to establish a Rural Management Institute in Ramanagar Taluk of Bangalore Rural District on the lines of the

Institute of Rural Management, Anand. The proposal examined in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairy & Fisheries was not approved by the Planning Commission as the latter Department has no scheme to support such an initiative. However, State Government was advised to submit a proposal to the Planning Commission for one time Additional Central Assistance.

Security Set-up for Delhi Metro

3525. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of security personnel presently manning the Delhi Metro in all the three lines;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to depute the services of CISF in place of the existing security set-up; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Ltd. has reported that 200 private security guards have been deployed for guarding the Metro property at the Metro stations. DMRC has further informed that Ministry of Home Affairs have sanctioned 1633 personnel for the security of Delhi Metro which has been taken over by CISF w.e.f. 16th April, 2007.

Integrated Mega Scheme for Water Supply

3526. SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate has been made regarding shortage of water in metropolis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes an integrated mega scheme for making proper arrangement of adequate supply of water in metropolis; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) An assessment/estimate of the requirement and availability of drinking water in respect of 35 metro cities having a population more than ten lakh as per 2001 census have been made. Details may kindly be seen in the statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

on 3.12.2005. One of the objectives of the mission is to ensure integrated development of infrastructural services and scale up delivery of civic amenities and provision of utilities including drinking water supply with emphasis on universal access to the urban poor. The assistance, in the form of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) would be made available to 63 identified cities including 35 metropolises.

Statement

*Statement showing water Demand, water Availability, Present and Future Source of water
(Based on data furnished by the Department concerned of the Respective State Government)*

Sl. No.	Urban Agglomeration	Water Demand 2001	Water Demand 2021	Water Availability/Supply 2001	Water Availability/Supply 2021	Present source of water supply	Resources to meet future demand
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Ludhiana (Punjab)	242 (MLD) (Domestic) + 125 (MLD) (Industrial)	580 (MLD) (Domestic) + 160 (MLD) (Industrial)	375 MLD	There will be no shortfall in future	Under Ground Water through tube wells. Industry is making its own arrangement	50% through canals (Sidhwan canal) and 50% by tube wells. Assumed that industry will make its own arrangement
2.	Amritsar (Punjab)	175 (MLD) (Domestic) + 42.11 (MLD) (Industrial)	267 (MLD) (Domestic) + 52.64 (MLD) (Industrial)	232.56 MLD	There will be no shortfall in future	Under Ground Water through tube wells. Industry is making its own arrangement	50% through canals (UBDC) system and 50% by tube wells. Assumed that industry will make its own arrangement
3.	Faridabad (Haryana)	89.5 MGD (406 MLD) including 29.5 MGD (133 MLD) for Industrial and the balance for other uses.	160.77 MGD (730MLD) including 41.8 MGD (189 MLD) for Industrial and the balance for other uses.	40 MGD (182 MLD) Present shortfall is 49.5 MGD (225 MLD)	Projected water supply demand will be met by canal system. Tube wells and Ranney wells.	Through tube wells	By canal water (Mewat canal) and ground water.
4.	Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	255 (MLD) (Domestic) + 80(MLD) (Industrial)	482 (MLD) (Domestic) + 80(MLD) (Industrial)	Total supply is 265 MLD Shortage is 70 MLD.	From identified sources is 630 MLD.	Kolar river, Upper Lake, Tube wells and Dug wells.	Kolar river, Upper Lake, Ground water Narmada river

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Indore (Madhya Pradesh)	318.20 (MLD) (Domestic) No Major Industry	671 (MLD) (Domestic) No mention of Industry	Total supply is 183.5 MLD Shortage is 134.70 MLD.	Extra requirement works out to 487.5 MLD, which has to be met by constructing projects on Narmada river.	Narmada river Yashwant sagar reservoir and Ground water.	Additional water supply project on Narmada river. A major project on Narmada river is also required.
6.	Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)	214.312 (MLD) (Domestic) + 25 (MLD) (Industrial)	327 (MLD) (Domestic) + 25 (MLD) (Industrial) which is only the present demand	Total supply is 145 MLD. Shrtage is 94.51 MLD	The assessed requirements for 2021 will be met from identified sources.	Khandari Dam and Gour river. Pariat Dam and Phaguwa Ghat Narmada river & Ground water.	A location for intake on Narmada river near Tilwara Ghat has been identified to meet additional requirement of water and Ground water.
7.	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	956 (MLD) (210 MGD)	1817 (MLD) (400 MGD)	Total supply is 770 MLD (170 MGD). Deficit is 186 MLD (40 MGD).	From identified sources is 2000 MLD (440 MGD).	Osmanagar, Himayatsagar, Manjira Phase-I & II and Manjira Phase-III & IV. Ground water through bore wells.	To meet the future water demand, the Proposal Prepared by HMWSSB envisages drawing raw water from foreshore of Nagarjunasagar in three phases
8.	Visakha Patnam (Andhra Pradesh)	314 (MLD) (69 MGD) + 264 MLD (58 MGD) industrial requirement	521 (MLD) (115 MGD) + 592 MLD (130 MGD) industrial requirement	For VMC area total supply is 168 MLD (37 MGD) Deficit is 146 MLD (32 MGD).	For VMC area total supply is of the order of 168 MLD (37 MGD). Deficit will be 353 MLD (78 MGD).	Mudasaralova, Yeleru, Raiwada, Meghadrigedda, Thatipudi Reservoir Scheme and Gosthani river	To increase the present drawals from Yeleru Left main canal and Thatipudi Reservoir. Drawing water from Jhanjavathi additional water from Godavari river.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh)	150 (MLD) (33 MGD)	270 (MLD) (60 MGD)	Total supply is 155 MLD (34 MGD).	From identified sources is 270 MLD (60 MGD).	From Krishna River (Surface source) and Ground Water (including infiltration galleries in Krishna River Basin	From Krishna River (Surface source) and Ground Water (including infiltration galleries in Krishna River Basin
10.	Bangalore (Karnataka)	1176 MLD LDR) 1680 MLD HDR)	2232 MLD (HGR & LDR) 1910 MLD (LGR & LDR) 3189 MLD (HGR & HDR) 2729 MLD (LGR & HDR)	705.5 MLD	2575 MLD	1. Arkavathy 2. Cauvery (i) Stage—I (ii) Stage—II (iii) Stage—III	Cauvery Stage — IV (i) Phase—I (ii) Phase—II Cauvery stage — V Sufficient to meet water demands up to 2025. To meet demands beyond 2025. BWSSB has to go for new resources.
11.	Nagpur (Maharashtra)	361 MLD	600 MLD (for consumption rate of 155.25 lpcd) 670 MLD (for consumption rate of 172.50 lpcd)	430 MLD	2670 MLD	Gorewada Tank, Kanan river and Pench Irrigation project	Rahari Barrage on Kanhan river (350 MLD). Jamghat HE Project (1827 MLD). Additional Ground Water of 450 MLD.
12.	Greater Mumbai (Maharashtra)	3878 MLD (total requirements per GMMC norms) 2056 MLD (domestic requirement as per CPHEEO norms)	5081 MLD (total requirements per GMMC norms) 2741 MLD Domestic requirement as per CPHEEO norms)	2906 MLD (surface water) 60 MLD (ground water)	5293 MLD (surface water) 288 MLD (ground water)	Tulsi lake, Vehar Lake, Tansa dam, Vaitarna dam, Upper Vaitarna dam, Bhatsa dam and ground water	Middle Vaitarna, Gargai, Pinjal, Kalu project and ground water.
13.	Nashik (Maharashtra)	199 MLD (as per CPHEEO norms) 179 MLD (as per NMC with 135 lpcd)	345 MLD (as per CPHEEO norms)	Total water supply is 185 MLD including 7 MLD non- domestic demand	325 MLD from surface sources and 16 MLD from ground water sources	Gangapur dam and Darna dam	Gangapur dam and Darna dam and also with construction of Gautami and Kashyapi dams.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Pune (Maharashtra)	635 MLD (total requirement as per PMC) 468 MLD (domestic requirement as per CPHEEO norms)	777MLD (as per CPHEEO norms)	At present 750 MLD water is supplied to the PMC area.	892.20MLD from Khadakwasla project and an additional 29.64 mld from ground water.	Khadakwasla Project and Temghar dam	PMC required to identify new sources since sanction to draw water from Khadakwasla project is valid up to 2002.
15.	Kolkata (West Bengal)	2258.4 MLD	3124 MLD	3207.7 MLD	Future requirement can be met from surface and ground water sources.	River Hoogly is the only source of surface water for KUA. Water Treatment Plants are functioning for water supply. Groundwater is also used through deep tube wells and hand tube wells.	Future demand has been proposed to be met by installation of new plants as well as increasing the capacity of the existing treatment Plants e.g. Garden Reach Water Works and Palta Water Works.
16.	Asansol (West Bengal)	136.35 MLD	206 MLD	165 MLD	Shortfall in future supply is projected as 14 MLD	Damodar, Ajay and Barakar river.	Completion of RCFA Part III water supply Scheme. Tapping of ground water resources etc.
17.	Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)	588.50 MLD	1226.50 MLD	310 MLD	1600 MLD	Ganga river, canal and tube wells.	Ganga Barrage, Kanpur
18.	Agra (Uttar Pradesh)	270.97 MLD	425.79 MLD	Figure not indicated in report	345 cusecs from Gokul barrage and Agra barrage.	Yamuna river and tube wells.	Gokul barrage and proposed Agra barrage.
19.	Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	431 MLD	776 MLD	410 MLD	Future requirement will be met from Sharda Sahayak Canal System.	Gomti river and tube wells.	3rd and 4th water works of Sharda Sahayak Canal System.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)	210 MLD	330 MLD	235 MLD	Future requirement will be met from construction of second water works.	Ganga river and tube wells.	
21.	Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	180 MLD	300MLD	140 MLD	Future requirement will be met from construction of second water works.	Yamuna river and tube wells	Second water works have been proposed to meet future requirement.
22.	Meerut (Uttar Pradesh)	267.37 MLD	400.20 MLD	267.37 MLD	Figure not indicated in report	Tube wells	
23.	Patna (Bihar)	Figure not indicated in report	628 MLD (6.28 lakh K litres/day)	135MLD (1.35 lakh K litres/day and 60000-80000 KL/day.	The future needs for year 2021 and beyond can be met from Ground water.	72 Nos. of high yielding tube wells.	Ground water is available in abundance and the future needs for year 2021 and beyond can be met.
24.	Jamshedpur (Jharkhand)	Figure not indicated in report	601MLD (6.01 lakh K litres/day	Present requirement is met from surface water source.	Future availability from surface water sources only.	Dimna Lake, Sitarampur lake and by pumping from ponding across Subernarekha created by low height weir near mango bridge.	Chandil darm across Subernarekha and Icha dam across Kharkai river.
25.	Dhanbad (Jharkhand)	Figure not indicated in report	653MLD (6.53 lakh K litres/day	Present requirement is met from surface water source.	Future availability from surface water sources only.	Small ponding at Jamadaba on river Damodar	Bokaro Barrage and Konar dam.
26.	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	809 MLD	1230 MLD	299 MLD	Future availability from surface water, ground water and seawater sources.	Poondi, Cholavaram and Red Hills reservoirs system and ground water	Gap may be bridged through Krishna Water Supply Project. Balance need to be met from other sources.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)	249.441 MLD	437.858 MLD	153.284 MLD Gap of 96.157 MLD	276.254 MLD Gap of 161.604 MLD	Siruvani River Source Pillur Water Supply Scheme	Pillur River Scheme—II, scheme for Koundampalayam and Vadavalli Town panchayat from Bhavani river near Nellithurai and Aliyar river scheme.
28.	Madurai (Tamil Nadu)	215.04 MLD	264.53 MLD	115 MLD present gap of 99.96 MLD	Future availability expected to increase from proposed water supply schemes.	Surface water through Vaigai water supply scheme. Sub- surface water from 6 pickup wells. Melakkal, Thatcampathu, Kochadai collector well, Kochadai, Manaloor and Thiruppuvanam.	Kallar River Supply Scheme. Cauvery River Source, Rejuvenation of Tanks and supply Channel in and around Madurai Corporation and proposal for bringing additional water directly from Vaigai Dam instead of drawing from riverbeds.
29.	Kochi (Kerala)	274.2 MLD	358.7 MLD	250 MLD	By implementing various schemes the availability will be nearly equal to demand	Kochi water supply schemes and seven other water supply schemes	Apart from the present sources. two augmentation schemes and four new water supply schemes.
30.	Rajkot (Gujarat)	135 (Domestic demand) 162 MLD (Total demand)	315 MLD	94 MLD Short Fall is 69 MLD	94 MLD Short Fall is 221 MLD	Aji-I Water Supply Scheme. Nyari - I water supply Scheme Bhadar Water Supply Scheme, Nyari-II Water Supply Scheme, Drinking water from Mahi canal	It is proposed to raise the capacity of Nyari-I dam by rising earthen dam and widening of water weir. Extension of distribution network is also proposed.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Surat (Gujarat)	573 MLD	1440 MLD	Installed capacity (Surface + Ground) is 673 MLD Average water supplied is 540 MLD	24X7 supply is envisaged in the year 2021 in Water Supply Master Plan.	River Tapi is the major source of water. The Water Works are Varachha, Sarthana, Katargam and Rander.	Rain water recharging and harvesting plan, modernization of existing infrastructure, private sector participation etc.
32.	Vadodara (Gujarat)	275.90 MLD	460 MLD	275.85 MLD At present there is no shortfall	275.85 MLD Future shortfall of 184 MLD has been projected	Shri Sayaji Sarovar. French wells in Mahi river Fazalpur, Poicha, Raik, Dodka. Tube wells.	Vadodara Municipal Corporation has prepared two master plan. Source Augmentation on Narmad River basis and Upgradation of distribution system.
33.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Figure not indicated in report.	279 MGD (1266 MLD)	Average daily water supply is 529.786 MLD	Future supply estimated to be 334 MGD (1516 MLD)	Filter plant at DDW, Fench well, Raska project, Intake well-I, Bore wells.	Filter plant at DDW, French well, Raska project, Intake well-II and Bore wells.
34.	Delhi (Delhi)	(a) 893 MCM* (2445 MLD) (b) 1326.56 MCM** (3632 MLD)	(a) 1574 MCM (4310 MLD) (b) 2288 MCM (6265 MLD)	1231.04 MCM/year (3369 MLD)	4017.28 MCM/Year (11000 MLD)	River Yamuna, River Ganga, Bhakra Storage and ground water	Apart from the present sources water is also proposed to be made available from the proposed Tehri Renuka, Kisau and Lakhawar-Vyasi dams
35.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	361.1MLD (BIS norms) 349 MLD (CPHEEO norms)	796.5 MLD 885 MLD	Present water supply is of the order of 313 MLD.	Availability is expected to increase from proposed surface water sources	Tube wells, Ramgarh Lake & TW outside urban areas. Hand pumps. Cavity wells.	From existing Bisalpur dam and from proposed Isarda dam.

(a) *As per CPHEEO norms @ 172 lpcd

(b) ** As per DJB proposal @ 274 lpcd

Schemes for Poor Living in Small and Big Cities of Gujarat

3527. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:
SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:

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

(a) the details of the programmes and schemes formulated and implemented by the Government to provide necessary amenities to the poor living in small and big cities of Gujarat during the last three years; and

(b) the details of the amount sanctioned and the amount spent by the State Government in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The details of the programmes and schemes formulated and implemented by Government to provide necessary amenities to the poor living in small and big cities of Gujarat during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of the amount sanctioned and the amount spent by the State Government are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Brief Details
1	2	3
1.	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)	The Government has launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) to provide necessary amenities to the urban poor in 63 select cities including cities of Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat and Rajkot from Gujarat State under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) Programme. For non-Mission cities, for taking up housing and slum upgradation programmes and providing other civic amenities, the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) has been launched. Both BSUP and IHSDP are under implementation since December, 2005.
2.	Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY)	A Centrally Sponsored Scheme called Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY), with a view to ameliorate the conditions of the urban slum dwellers living below the poverty line who do not possess adequate shelter, was launched on 2nd December-2001. The scheme had the primary objective to facilitate the construction and upgradation of the dwelling units for the slum dwellers and to provide health and enabling urban environment through community toilets under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, a component of the scheme. VAMBAY has been subsumed in the scheme called Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).

1	2	3
3.	National Slum Development Programme (NSDP)	Under National Slum Development (NSDP) Programme, Additional Central Assistance (ACA) was being released to the States/UTs for the development of urban slums. The objective of this programme was upgradation of urban slums by providing physical amenities like water supply, storm water drains, community bath, widening and paving of existing lanes, sewers, community latrines, street lights etc. Besides, the funds under NSDP could be used for provision of community infrastructure and social amenities like pre school education, non-formal education adult education, maternity, child health and primary health care including immunization etc. The programme also had a component of shelter up gradation or construction of new houses. NSDP has been subsumed in the scheme called Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).

Statement II

(Rupees in crores)

Sl.No.	Scheme	Amount Sanctioned			Amount Spent by the State		
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1.	Basic Services to the urban poor (BSUP)	*	Nil	124.34	*	Nil	Not received from the State.
2.	Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (ISDP)	*	Nil	25.77	*	Nil	Not received from the State.
3.	Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY)	4.512	1.267	0.178	1.147	0.000	0.000
4.	National Slum Development Programme (NSDP)	22.539	Nil#	Nil#	13.822	Nil#	Nil#

Note:— *Indicates that no funds were sanctioned, as the programmes were launched on 3 December, 2005.

#Indicates that the programme has been discontinued from 2005-06.

Development of Cities in Karnataka

3528. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA:

SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes proposed for development of various cities in Karnataka this year and the amount allocated therefor;

(b) whether the Government of Karnataka has submitted any proposal in this regard;

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

(d) whether the World Bank is providing any financial assistance for this work; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Regularization of Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

3529. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently given its nod for regularization of about 1500 odd unauthorized colonies in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some colonies particularly Sawan Park, Ashok Vihar, Phase-III have not been included in the list of regularized colonies so far;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether these colonies have been provided all the infrastructural facilities like electricity, water, sewer, roads, etc. long back and the funds with regard to these facilities are being spent from the head of regularized colonies by the DDA/MCD every year; and

(f) if so, the action the Government propose to take to regularize the said colonies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Union Government on 8.2.2007 has approved a proposal regarding revision in the guidelines for regularization of unauthorized colonies in Delhi. Accordingly, the process of finalizing the guidelines is on. Unauthorized colonies fulfilling the prescribed conditions will be considered for regularization.

(c) and (d) GNCTD had invited applications from Societies/ Associations of unauthorized colonies existing as on 31.3.2002, seeking regularization and received 1432 applications. Further, 107 applications have been received by GNCTD in response to a later advertisement inviting applications. GNCTD has informed that the name of Sawan Park, Ashok Vihar Phase-III does not figure in these applications.

(e) MCD has reported that infrastructural facilities like electricity, water, roads etc. exist in these colonies. MCD is maintaining the roads, drain, footpath etc. in these colonies.

Delhi Jal Board has reported that water for drinking purposes to unauthorized colonies is being provided through piped supply in some areas and through tube-wells, tankers and public hydrants in other colonies. Sewerage facilities to unauthorized colonies can only be taken up once it is decided by the Government. However, so far as Sawan Park colony in Ashok Vihar Phase-II is concerned, the then Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Committee in its meeting held on 26.8.1986 resolved to treat this colony at par with a regularized colony for the purpose of providing water and sewerage services.

(f) As stated in reply to (a)&(b) above, those unauthorized colonies fulfilling the prescribed conditions will be considered for regularization.

Parbati Hydel Power Project

3530. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board (HPSEB) has spent a huge amount on preparation of a Detailed Project Report for 2051 MW Parbati Hydel Power Project in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether HPSEB has requested NHPC to reimburse the amount spent on the project; and

(d) if so, the decision taken by the NHPC thereon?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board (HPSEB) had incurred an expenditure to the tune of Rs.27.83 crores on Hydroelectric Projects (HEPs) on river Parbati, having aggregate installed capacity of 2051 MW, for survey and investigation, preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), pre-construction activities, infrastructure works etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) According to a Government decision conveyed to NHPC in February, 2000, reimbursement of expenditure incurred by HPSEB on Parbati HEPs was to be made by NHPC after deduction of grants-in-aid given by the Government of India subject to the condition that no interest would be payable to HPSEB on the amount spent by HPSEB on the project prior to handing over the Parbati Stage-II project to NHPC. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 28,49,51,000/- was paid by NHPC to HPSEB up to January, 2001. However, the Government of Himachal Pradesh has been requesting for payment of interest in addition to the reimbursement of actual expenditure incurred by Government of Himachal Pradesh/HPSEB. Further, a one-time ad-hoc relief was provided by the Government of India to the State of Himachal Pradesh (conveyed to it in June 2000) by waiving surcharge of Rs.38.56 crores in respect of Baira Siul HE Project with the understanding that other issues including the payment of interest of expenditure incurred by HPSEB towards Parbati HEPs would be treated as settled and closed.

[Translation]

Allocation of Funds for Rehabilitation of Scavengers

3531. SHRI KAILASH BAITHA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state the funds allocated to the Government of Bihar for rehabilitation of scavengers under the Rescue and Rehabilitation Scheme for Manual Scavengers during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): Under the National Scheme for Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their Dependents (NSLRS), no funds were released to the State of Bihar during the last three years.

[English]

Funding gaps under PMGSY

3532. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the rural roads targets set under the Bharat Nirman Programme;

(b) whether these targets are being hampered due to the funding gaps;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to overcome the funding gaps.

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) Under Bharat Nirman (road component), it is targeted to connect all villages with a population of 1000 persons and above (500 persons and above in the case of hilly or tribal areas) with an all weather road by 2009. Under the programme, it is estimated to construct about 1,46,185 kms. rural roads for connecting 66,802 habitations and upgrade about 1,94,130 kms. existing rural roads.

(b) Delay in implementation of works under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) due to non-availability of funds has not been reported by the State/UT Governments.

(c) and (d) In addition to the allocation of funds from the Diesel Cess, funds are being arranged from the World Bank/Asian Development Bank and also from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).

[Translation]

Development of Science and Technology

3533. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has sent proposals to the Union Government for development of Science and Technology during the last three years;

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

(c) the decision taken by the Government on these proposals;

(d) the number of proposals rejected by the Government alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(e) the number of proposals pending with the Government at present concerning Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) No, Sir. However, the Ministry of Science and Technology in the Union Government provides support to scientific research proposals received from research & development institutions, universities, voluntary organisations, state science and technology councils and other autonomous organisations in various states including the State of Uttar Pradesh. According to available official statistics, the Union Government has funded 294, 338 & 314 numbers of research and development projects at a total cost of Rs 38.36 crores, Rs 35.29 crores & Rs. 62.67 crores during the years 2002-03, 2003-04 & 2004-05 respectively in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[English]

Drought Prone Areas Programme

3534. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified drought prone districts in the country for implementation of Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) due to drought situation prevailing there during the last three years;

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

(c) the present status and break-up of funds released thereunder for those drought prone districts in each State particularly Kamataka?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, a High Level Technical Committee constituted in 1993 under the Chairmanship of Dr. C.H. Hanumantha Rao identified 947 blocks of 155 districts in 13 states for coverage under DPAP. With the bifurcation of several programme States, districts and blocks, the programme at present is in operation in 972 Blocks of 185 districts in 16 states. The state-wise details are given in the enclosed statement-I. Under the DPAP Programme, the Central Share of Rs. 1011.97 crore has been released to programme states during the last three years. State-wise & year-wise details of funds released is given in enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

States, Districts and Blocks Covered under Drought Prone Areas Programmes (DPAP)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	No. of Districts	No. of Blocks
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	94
2.	Bihar	6	30
3.	Chhattisgarh	8	29
4.	Gujarat	14	67
5.	Himachal Pradesh	3	10
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	22
7.	Jharkhand	14	100
8.	Karnataka	15	81
9.	Madhya Pradesh	24	105
10.	Maharashtra	25	149
11.	Orissa	8	47
12.	Rajasthan	11	32
13.	Tamil Nadu	18	80
14.	Uttar Pradesh	15	60
15.	Uttaranchal	7	30
16.	West Bengal	4	36
Total		185	972

Statement II*State-wise release of Central Share under Drought Prone Area Programme during last three years*

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40.08	53.82	41.31	135.21
2.	Bihar	3.11	3.79	3.03	9.93
3.	Chhattisgarh	17.94	16.75	8.27	42.96
4.	Gujarat	25.37	29.11	35.96	90.44
5.	Himachal Pradesh	4.25	6.6	3.69	14.54
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.23	2.6	2.60	7.43
7.	Jharkhand	10.65	15.56	4.79	31.00
8.	Karnataka	25.03	27.36	31.76	84.15
9.	Madhya Pradesh	52.88	53.28	53.74	159.90
10.	Maharashtra	34.86	44.49	57.53	136.88
11.	Orissa	11.42	20.91	14.81	47.14
12.	Rajasthan	15.74	17.12	25.82	58.68
13.	Tamil Nadu	28.17	16.60	30.63	75.40
14.	Uttaranchal	14.57	26.44	7.69	48.70
15.	Uttar Pradesh	11.26	14.67	34.67	60.60
16.	West Bengal	2.43	3.88	2.70	9.01
Total		299.99	352.96	359.00	1011.97

Duplicate PAN Cards related Harassment

3535. SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware of the harassment being made to general tax payers by Income-Tax Department by the duplication of PAN Card; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government to address the difficulties of the tax payers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) A number

of persons made multiple applications for PAN giving particulars differently, resulting in issue of multiple PANS. With a view to cleaning the PAN database, it was decided to undertake an exercise for de-duplication of PAN. No case of harassment during the de-duplication exercise has come to our notice. However, in a few cases difficulties in the issue of refunds due to duplication of PAN have been noted.

(b) Field offices of the Income Tax Department have been directed to complete de-duplication exercise in a time-bound manner. Further, the software in this regard has been enhanced so as to speed up the de-duplication process.

Installation of Doppler Radars

3536. SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Modernization Plan to install Doppler Weather Radars has been approved by the Government;

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

(c) whether a request to set up a Doppler Radar System and network of Rain Gauge Stations at Koyananagar in Satara District of Maharashtra has been received by the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) No, Sir. The Phase-1 of the proposed modernization plan to install Doppler Weather radars (DWRs) as well as Automatic rain gauges has been approved by the Earth Commission. It is now under process of approval by the Government.

(b) As per the proposed modernization plan Doppler Weather Radars (DWRs) to be installed in Phase-1 are at Mumbai, Paradip, Goa, Karaikal, Patiala, Delhi, Bhopal, Mohanbari, Agartala, Nagpur, Lucknow and Patna.

(c) and (d) No, there is no specific proposal to install a Doppler Weather Radar at Koyananagar in Satara District of Maharashtra. However, the DWRs proposed to be installed at Mumbai & Goa will have contiguous coverage to include Satara District for weather monitoring. As far as the network of rain gauges are concerned, five of them are planned in the Koyana catchment area.

Quality of Water

3537. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether proper arrangements have been made to check the quality of water supplied through hand-pump and ground water in rural areas;

(b) if so, whether such water testing laboratory is available in each districts in coordination with Central and State Governments;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of cases where hand-pump and ground water have been declared unfit for drinking during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. District level water quality testing laboratories have been established in 579 districts with the assistance of Government of India, State Governments and other agencies.

(d) State Governments have conducted survey and reported 1,95,813 rural habitations affected with chemical contamination such as arsenic, fluoride, nitrate, salinity, iron and combination of these in excess of permissible limits as on 31/3/2005.

Cases Referred to SFIO

3538. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the annual expenditure on Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) for the last three years;

(b) the number of cases referred to the SFIO and the number of cases in which stay has been granted; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government for vacation of stay Orders?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) Annual expenditure on Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) for the last three years is given hereunder:—

Period	Expenditure incurred
2004-05	Rs. 1,86,90,893
2005-06	Rs. 2,06,33,848
2006-07	Rs. 2,60,73,216

(b) and (c) A total of 34 cases have been referred to SFIO for investigation under section 235/237 of the Companies Act, 1956 till date. Of these stay has been granted by the concerned High Courts in one case while in another case, the order of investigation, earlier stayed by the High Court was subsequently quashed by the same Court.

In the case where investigation is presently stayed by the High Court, the matter, on being pursued, was referred to the Division Bench of the concerned High Court, where it is now being followed up for vacation of the stay.

Micro-Finance Services

3539. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a Bill to create environment friendly policy for micro-finance services in the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government has introduced a bill in Lok Sabha on 20.03.2007 "The Micro Financial Sector (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2007" to create environment friendly policy for micro-finance services in the country. The bill is intended to provide a formal statutory framework for the promotion, development and regulation of the micro finance sector. The salient features of this bill are as follows:—

- (i) entrusts the function of development and regulation of the micro financial sector to the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (National Bank);
- (ii) defines the various entities engaged in the activity of micro finance such as Cooperative Societies, etc.
- (iii) defines various categories of beneficiaries of micro financial services as eligible clients including Self Help Groups (SHGs) or joint liability groups of such eligible clients;

(iv) provides for acceptance of thrift i.e. savings of eligible clients other than in the form of current account or demand deposit account by Micro Finance Organisations registered by the National Bank subject to such terms and conditions as may be prescribed;

(v) provides for registration of Micro Finance Organisations that undertake thrift;

(vi) provides for creation of a reserve fund and maintenance of accounts and submission of periodical returns by Micro Finance Organisations;

(vii) provides for functions and powers of the National Bank in relation to thrift services and micro financial services;

(viii) empowers the National Bank to frame a scheme for appointment of one or more Micro Finance Ombudsman for settlement of disputes between eligible clients and Micro Finance Organisations;

(ix) empowers the National Bank to make regulations with the previous approval of the Central Government for carrying out the purposes of the Bill.

Tax Evasion by Corporates

3540. SHRI HITEN BARMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of tax evasion cases of corporate companies assessed by the Income Tax Department during the last three years; and

(b) the cases settled by the Income Tax Department and Income Tax Appellate Tribunal during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM):

(a) The Income tax Department has made additions to the returned income in respect of several cases of companies assessed by it during the last three years. However, the amount of tax evasion in respect of these cases can be known only when the penalty and appellate proceedings in these cases are finalized which may take considerable time.

(b) The number of cases decided by the Settlement Commission and the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal during the last three years is as under:—

Financial year	No. of orders under section 245 D (1) of the IT Act, passed by the Settlement Commission	No. of orders passed by the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal
2004-05	109	40,185
2005-06	149	27,244
2006-07	208	*18,115

(*figure is provisional)

Enhancing Quota of Notaries in Gujarat

3541. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has requested the Union Government for enhancing the quota of notaries to 1000; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes Sir,

(b) Enhancement of quota of Notaries to be appointed by the State Government of Gujarat is under active consideration of the Government.

Viability Gap Funding

3542. DR. K. S. MANOJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted any project proposals under Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Government of Kerala had submitted project proposals seeking Viability Gap Funding for the

Development of Deepwater International Container Transshipment Terminal at Vizhinjam, Kerala. The proposal was considered by Department of Economic Affairs and it was not found eligible under the scheme. Government of Kerala was advised to resubmit the revised proposal so as to conform with the Scheme.

Education Loans

3543. SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the students joined for Diploma and Degree courses in Nursing, in colleges in Tamil Nadu and other States particularly in Bangalore are being denied Education Loans by the nationalised banks;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) Indian Banks' Association (IBA) has circulated the Model Education Loan Scheme, 2004 to all Scheduled Commercial Banks for implementation. The Scheme provides broad guidelines indicating, inter-alia, courses eligible for education loan. The specific complaints, if any, regarding non-sanctioning of education loan by banks for eligible courses to eligible and deserving candidates/students are investigated and remedial measures are taken. Information available from 15 Public Sector Banks indicates that banks are extending education loans to all eligible students applying for recognized courses including Nursing.

[Translation]

Increase in Insurance Premium on Vehicles

3544. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether insurance companies have decided to enhance the third party insurance premium for cars and other vehicles; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b)

Tariff Advisory Committee (TAC) has notified the discontinuance of tariff various classes of insurance business w.e.f. 1st January, 2007. Considering the mandatory nature of motor third party insurance and anticipating a steep hike in its premium due to high claim ratio, the IRDA by virtue of powers vested in the Authority under Section 14(2)(1) of IRDA Act, 1999 advised all non-life insurers to ensure that motor third party insurance cover is made available to all motor owners without any problem and prescribed a schedule of premium rates for motor third party liability cover for different types of vehicles. Different associations of motor transporters considered the rates for motor third party premium to be high and made representations to IRDA and the Government. After negotiations with motor transporters associations and with the general insurance companies, IRDA issued a revised schedule of motor insurance premium rates on 23rd January 2007, and the same is available on IRDA's website www.irdaindia.org.

Commonwealth Games 2010

3545. DR. RAJESH MISHRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the flyover projects proposed to be undertaken during the year 2008-09 in Delhi for preparation of Commonwealth Games 2010; and

(b) the status of the actions taken/likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) 19 flyover projects are proposed to be undertaken during the year 2008-09 in Delhi for preparation of Commonwealth Games 2010. A Statement containing the details of such flyover projects and the status of the action taken/likely to be taken is enclosed.

Statement

The details of the flyover project proposed to be undertaken during the year 2008-09 in Delhi for preparation of Commonwealth Games 2010 and the status of the action taken/ likely to be taken.

Sl.No.	Agency	Name of the Flyover	Current status
1	2	3	4
1.	Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi	1. Geeta Colony Bridge	In progress. 40 percent work completed
		2. U.P. Link Road	At concept stage
		3. Link Road (Tunnel) from Games Village NH-24 to the vicinity of J.L.N.Stadium	At concept stage
		4. Salimgarh fort valodrome	At concept stage
		5. East West Corridor from marginal bundh road to Minto road	At concept stage
		6. Shastri Park tunnel Corridor	At concept stage
		7. Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg	At concept stage
2.	Delhi Development Authority	8. C/o clover leaves at intersection of road No.57 and Vikas Marg at Karkari More.	Quotation for appointment of structural consultant has been called
		9. C/o three clover leaves at NOIDA More	At planning stage

1	2	3	4
		10. C/o three clover leaves, slip roads/RUB approach road connecting road no. 13 to road no. 13-A at Sarita Vihar	At planning stage
		11. Entry & Exit to common wealth games village from NH-24 side	At planning stage
		12. Improvement of circular road along domestic airport road to approach road connecting Dawarka	At planning stage
		13. Entry & exit to common wealth games village from Marginal Bundh Road at Naida More	At planning stage
		14. Flyover Project at Narela on 100.00 metre R/w road from NH-1 to Western Yamuna Canal R.O.B. at Holambi Kalan Railway Crossing	At planning stage
		15. Improvement of Interchange at Kapashera intersection i.e. Rajokari Flyover junction at chainage 21/100	At planning stage
		16. C/o flyover and R.U.B.at NH-10 to railway line	At planning stage
		17. C/o flyover in the area of Lok Nayak Puran (Housing Project)	At planning stage
3.	Municipal Corporation Delhi	18. Construction of Grade Separator at Rani Jhansi Road	Scheme has been Cleared by Technical Committee of DDA and the tenders are likely to be invited shortly.
		19. Construction of Grade Separator at Dabri intersection of Pankha Road	Scheme has been cleared by Technical Committee of DDA and the tenders are likely to be invited shortly

*[English]***RGGVY**

3546. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has directed the State Governments to notify rural areas as per the Electricity Act 2003 under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY);

(b) if so, the number of States which have responded the Union Government's direction so far;

(c) the number of States which are yet to notify the rural areas and the reasons for delay; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for the timely implementation of RGGVY scheme?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) 26 states have notified rural areas under Section-14 of the Electricity Act, 2003.

(c) Only Manipur state is left to notify rural areas. Manipur Government is finding it difficult to notify rural areas in five hill districts as these districts are under the provisions of Article 244(1) of the Constitution of India, being inhabited by the Scheduled Tribes. As such issuance of a notification for rural areas under the Indian Electricity Act, 2003 in accordance with the 73 Amendment of the Constitution of India, in respect of the five hill districts is still pending. Ministry of Power has advised the State Government on 9th October, 2006 that since the administration of five hill districts of Manipur is under the provisions of Article 244(1) of the Constitution of India being inhabited by Scheduled Tribes, the State Government may notify the rural areas in such districts as it considers appropriate for the purpose of Section-14 of the Electricity Act, 2003.

(d) Following steps have been taken to expedite the implementation of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY):

- Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) has entered into Agreements with State Governments/State Power Utilities/Discoms for implementation of the scheme.
- To augment the implementation capacities of the State Electricity Boards/Power Utilities, the services of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) have been taken. Rural Electrification Corporation has entered into Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with CPSUs like National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (NTPC), POWERGRID, National Hydro Electric Power Corporation (NHPC) and Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC).
- For effective implementation of the project, REC has also developed the framework covering the

guidelines for formulation of projects, procurement of goods and services for projects to be executed on turn key basis including bidding procedure, franchisee implementation and technical specifications for equipment / material and construction standards for adoption in project implementation / execution.

- Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) are prepared district-wise for the purpose of cohesiveness and better implementation of projects.
- For speedier and effective implementation of the project, these are executed on turnkey basis.
- States have been advised to set-up district committees to monitor the progress of rural electrification works. All the States have already notified formation of district committees.
- The Government of India as also REC, the nodal agency for RGGVY, are conducting frequent review meetings with all the stakeholders e.g concerned State Governments, state power utilities and implementing agencies for expeditious implementation of the scheme as per agreed schedules.
- Government of India has set up an inter-Ministerial Monitoring Committee which periodically meets to sanction projects and review progress of implementation.

Tax Waiver for Hotels

3547. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has extended tax waiver for hotels in the National Capital Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received similar demand from other parts of the country; and

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

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

(b) The Finance Bill, 2007 proposes to provide a 100% deduction of profits and gains derived by a hotel or a convention centre for a period of five years if such hotel or convention centre is located in the National Capital Territory of Delhi or in the districts of Faridabad, Gurgaon, Gautam Budh Nagar and Ghaziabad and fulfills other specified conditions.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Since the tax benefit is intended to develop the hotel infrastructure in and around Delhi for the forthcoming Commonwealth Games, there is no question of extending the tax incentive to other parts of the country.

Development of Mumbai as Financial Centre

3548. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high powered Committee has suggested that Mumbai can be developed as an International Financial Centre (IFC) to get country's financial institutions integrated with Global institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any city other than Mumbai can be considered for IFC,

(d) if so, the details thereof,

(e) if not, reasons therefor; and

(f) the infrastructure support necessary to be made available to enable Mumbai to emerge as International Financial Centre (IFC)?

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

(b) A High Powered Expert Committee (HPEC) constituted by Government, pursuant to an announcement in the Budget 2005-06, made several recommendations for developing Mumbai as an International Financial Centre. These include recommendations on (i) the general macroeconomic environment and the policy framework, (ii) financial system reforms, and (iii) for provision of top class urban infrastructure and governance in Mumbai. Detailed recommendations are available on the Ministry of Finance website at <http://www.finmin.nic.in/mifc.html>.

(c) to (e) Mumbai has been the hub of almost all the major developments in the financial sector in India and is also home to world class securities market infrastructure. Further, Mumbai is strategically located almost midway between London and Tokyo, two nerve centres of world finance. Given these factors, Mumbai is best suited to become an International Financial Centre.

(f) The HPEC has observed that developing Mumbai as an IFC would require infrastructure of high quality including, inter alia, sophisticated IT hardware, software and software support capacity, high quality electric power supply and physical infrastructure such as residential and commercial space, transportation and communication facilities, power, water, waste disposal facilities etc.

Energy Conservation

3549. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has directed the State Governments to take some power conservation measures;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Power has advised the States and Union Territories to take various energy conservation measures like notifying State Designated Agencies (SDAs) constituting energy conservation fund; introducing State Energy Conservation Awards on lines similar to the national energy conservation awards for industries, commercial buildings etc.; promoting use of compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFL); initiating of energy audit in the Government buildings and implementation of its recommendation; introducing time of the Day (TOD) metering; initiating campaign on energy conservation; introducing automatic on/off switch for the street lights in various municipal areas, etc.

(c) In response, many states and Union Territories have initiated energy conservation measures. Thirty States and UTs have designated State Designated Agencies (SDAs) to implement the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 at the State level. In many States, electricity distribution

companies have already taken steps to promote use of compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) among their consumers. A few states have initiated projects on the efficient design of street lighting system. Use of CFL, electronic chokes and solar hot water system in certain categories of buildings and use of ISI marked pumps in agriculture sector have also been made mandatory by some States.

Land for Public Schools

3550. SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools that have not fulfilled the terms of allotment of land by DDA;

(b) whether show cause notices have been issued to all such schools; and

(c) if so the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that the Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD), (Education Department) forwarded to DDA a list of 93 schools for the academic session 2004-05 who were not providing freeship seats to children belonging to economically weaker sections. DDA issued show cause notices to these defaulters. The replies received from schools were sent by DDA to the GNCTD for verification and comments. GNCTD forwarded the list of 178 defaulters schools for academic session 2005-06. For academic session 2006-07 no list has been forwarded by GNCTD. No show cause notices were issued by DDA in respect of defaulter schools for academic session 2005-06 because in the meantime High Court of Delhi in CWP No. 3156/02 had ordered that serious defaulters whose freeship was less than 10% should be put on notice by the High Court Registry.

(c) In compliance of the directions of the High Court in Social Jurist Case in W.P. No. 3156 of 2002 GNCTD has issued a notification dated 25.1.2007 according to which management of the school which has been allotted land for such school by Govt. agencies shall provide free seats not less than 20% of the total seats in each class to the children belonging to economically weaker sections. Further, students against free seats shall get financial

assistance at par with students of Govt. schools for expenditure on account of uniform and books. This notification has been challenged by schools and the matter is *sub judice*.

Implementation of Post-based Roster System in CPWD

3551. SHRI M. APPADURAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DoPT O.M. No. 36012/2/86-Estt.(Res.) dated 2.7.97 issued in compliance to the Supreme Court judgement regarding the implementation of Post-based Roster System has been implemented in CPWD;

(b) if so, the number of SC/ST employees promoted during each of the last three years; and

(c) if not, the reasons for inordinate delay in implementing the same?

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

(b) The details of SC/ST employees promoted during the last three years are as under:—

Year	No. of SC/ST Employees
2004-2005	128
2005-2006	224
2006-2007	486

(c) Not applicable.

[Translation]

Narmada water Supply Augmentation Scheme

3552. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh in regard to Narmada water supply augmentation scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government of Madhya Pradesh submitted a proposal titled "Narmada Water Supply Project" in September, 2004 with an estimated cost of Rs. 298 crore. The same was technically approved with an estimated cost of Rs. 240.22 crore in October, 2004 by CPHEEO, a technical wing of the Ministry. Subsequently, the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh again submitted the request to fund under JNNURM with an estimated cost of Rs. 298.00 crore in July, 2006. After technical scrutiny by CPHEEO, the cost of project was reduced to Rs.252.39 crore.

Detailed Project Report (DPR) of the project was returned to Govt. of Madhya Pradesh in August, 2006 to carry out the necessary modifications/compliance. The State Govt. has not submitted the Detailed Project Report (DPR) after carrying out the requisite modifications so far.

[English]

Illegal Construction at Farmhouses

3553. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:

SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Court of Delhi has directed the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) to demolish all such structures, which have come up at farmhouses in violation of the building bye-laws;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken to demolish such illegal constructions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The High Court of Delhi has issued direction for demolition of all unauthorised constructions wherever exist

which have come up during the period 2001-2005 and in violation of Building Bye Laws. MCD has reported that however, there is no specific direction to demolish all such structures which have come up at farmhouses in violation of the Building Bye Laws. MCD has further informed that as and when any violation of Building Bye Laws comes to notice, action as per the provisions of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 are initiated. the Delhi Development Authority has found that a number of farmhouses have carried out unauthorised constructions beyond the permissible limits and without obtaining prior sanction of their Building plan. Action is being taken against such unauthorised constructions.

Cities Covered Under the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns Programme

3554. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cities of Orissa covered under the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) Programme;

(b) the criteria for inclusion of cities and towns under the programme;

(c) the funds allocated to the State during each of the last three years;

(d) whether the Government proposes to cover some more cities of Orissa under the said programme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Under the Centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) a total of 67 towns have been covered in Orissa State. The list of towns and funds released to them is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) As per revised guidelines, 1995 of IDSMT, towns having population upto 5 lakhs as per 1991 census could be covered under the scheme.

(c) The funds released to Orissa State during the last three years is given below:

Year	Central assistance released (Rs. in lakhs)
2004-05	257.00
2005-06	257.05
2006-07	120.00

(d) and (e) No, Sir. As IDSMT scheme has been discontinued and Subsumed in Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) since December, 2005, no new towns/cities are possible to be covered under IDSMT. However, all the cities/towns as per census 2001 are eligible to access for central assistance under newly launched scheme of UIDSSMT.

Statement

Name of Towns and Central Assistance Released to Orissa under IDSMT Scheme Since Inception (1979-80) till 31.3.2007

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	State/Town	CA Released
1	2	3
1.	Puri	40.00
2.	Sambalpur	37.50
3.	Baleshwar	40.00
4.	Raurkela	40.00
5.	Jeypur	40.00
6.	Dhenkanal	40.00
7.	Keonjhar	54.50
8.	Baripada	46.00
9.	Balangir	46.00
10.	Paradip	36.00
11.	Koraput	40.00
12.	Phulabani	29.75
13.	Bhawanipatna	46.02

1	2	3
14.	Kendrapara	40.00
15.	Anugul	25.00
16.	Jajapur Road	25.00
17.	Bargarh	25.00
18.	Rayagada	15.00
19.	Gopalpur	40.00
20.	Bhadrak	20.00
21.	Sundargarh	20.00
22.	Jagatsinghapur	20.00
23.	Jajapur	52.74
24.	Basudebpur	25.00
25.	Athagad	36.00
26.	Jharsuguda	35.00
27.	Digapahandi	12.00
28.	Bhanjanagar	7.00
29.	Titlagarh	24.00
30.	Umarkote	24.00
31.	Choudwar	32.00
32.	Tarbha	24.00
33.	Chhatrapur	22.60
34.	Parlakhemundi	36.00
35.	Kamakshyanager	36.00
36.	Nabarangapur	72.00
37.	Brahmapur	210.00
38.	Konark	16.00
39.	Puri	45.00
40.	Nilgiri	48.00
41.	Athamallik	48.00

1	2	3
42.	Pattamundai	30.00
43.	Anandpur	79.53
44.	Soro	81.52
45.	Barpali	16.00
46.	Balasore	210.00
47.	Aska	48.00
48.	Banki	48.00
49.	Karanjia	48.00
50.	Kesinga	48.00
51.	Balugaon	24.00
52.	Rajgangpur	45.00
53.	Chikiti	24.00
54.	Talcher	90.00
55.	Gunupur	48.00
56.	Rairangpur	48.00
57.	Sonepur	48.00
58.	Nayagarh	48.00
59.	Khurda	44.68
60.	Hinjalicut	24.00
61.	Boudh	48.00
62.	Udala (T)	22.84
63.	Cuttack	106.00
64.	Barbil	45.00
65.	Malkangiri	24.00
66.	Khariar	24.00
67.	Khariar-Road	48.00
Total		2941.68

*[Translation]***Investment from Mauritius**

3555. RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has accorded approval to the independent mobile infrastructure company of Mauritius to make investment;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Government have granted approval dated 7th February, 2007 to M/s. Independent Mobile Infrastructure Private Limited, Mauritius to engage in the activities of infrastructure provider in operation and maintenance of wireless passive infrastructure assets (passive infrastructure) (whether owned, leased or otherwise) as well as the provision of related services to wireless telecommunications operations in India. Foreign equity participation (in foreign exchange) is 100% amounting upto Rs.3,000 crore (approx. USD 674 million) in the paid up capital of the company. The approval is subject to licensing and security requirement of Department of Telecom and the company would divest 26% of equity in favour of the Indian public in five years, if the company is listed in other parts of the world.

*[English]***Problem of Drinking Water**

3556. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Government of Maharashtra seeking Financial assistance for solving the problem of drinking water in Aurangabad district;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) No, Sir. As per guidelines of Urban Infrastructure Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), the projects approved/recommended by the State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) are considered in the Ministry of Urban Development for release of financial assistance. The Government of Maharashtra submitted a project on water supply in Aurangabad district under UIDSSMT before SLSC in its 2nd meeting held on 28.9.2006, which was not approved in the meeting.

Employment to all

3557. SHRI RUPCHAND MURMU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has drawn up any programme to ensure employment to all by 2010 A.D.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the amount involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) In the Approach Paper to the 11th Five Year Plan, it is estimated that the labour force will increase by about 65 million during the 11th Plan if it grows at the present rate and the female participation rates also rise at the pace observed during the period 1999-2005 over and above the present backlog of 35 million unemployed on a typical day. Against this background, creation of 70 million new work opportunities has been included as one of the monitorable socio-economic targets for the 11th Five Year Plan.

A National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) has already been launched on 2nd February, 2006 in 200 districts of the country with the objective to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a Financial Year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Another 113 districts have been notified under the scheme during the current financial year and 17 districts from Uttar Pradesh are to be notified after the elections. This scheme is to be extended to all the districts of the country by 2009-10.

Nanded District Bank

3558. SHRI D.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial conditions of Nanded District Bank is poor;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to provide grant to the said Bank;

(d) if so, the time by which grant is likely to be provided to the said Bank; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Nanded District Central Cooperative Bank's (DCCB) financial condition is unsatisfactory, as revealed by the recent inspection conducted by NABARD with reference to its financial position as on 31st March 2006. The bank is not complying with the provisions of Section 11(1) of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (AACS). The bank has not been maintaining the minimum Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) and Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) requirement.

(c) to (e) The Government of Maharashtra has released a sum of 20 crore to the bank on 4th April, 2007 towards Share Capital to be retired in ten years i.e. @ Rs.2.00 crore per year.

Further, a revival package for Short Term Co-operative Credit Structure (STCCS) has been approved in consultation with the State Governments. The approved revival package, inter-alia, includes the wiping out of accumulated losses subject to certain legal and institutional reforms to be initiated by State Governments.

The Government of Maharashtra had entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Central Government and NABARD on 13th November 2006 for implementation of the package.

The progress so far is that Training of master trainers for special audit is completed in Maharashtra and State/District Level Implementation & Monitoring Committees have been set up to guide and monitor the implementation of the Revival Package.

Nanded DCCB and its affiliates are covered under the Revival Package subject.

Unauthorised Occupation of Shops and Quarters

3559. CH. MUNAWAR HASSAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several shops and quarters of L&DO, CPWD and NDMC in DIZ Area, Gole Market, New Delhi have been unauthorisedly occupied by the people;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken for eviction of unauthorised occupants by the concerned authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) A Statement showing details of shops and quarters of L&DO, CPWD and NDMC in DIZ Area, Gole Market which are under unauthorized occupation and the action taken for eviction of unauthorized occupation by the concerned authorities is enclosed.

Statement

Details of shops and quarters of L&DO, CPWD and NDMC in DIZ area, Gole Market which are under unauthorized occupation

Sl.No.	Particulars of Properties	Action Taken
I. L&DO		
1.	Shop No.8/G, Gole Market	Eviction order issued. The matter is sub-judice before Tis Hazari Court.
II. CPWD		
1.	Govt. servant quarters at the back of DPCC and M.S. Flats at 2, T.K. Road.	The matter is sub-judice before High Court of Delhi.
III. NDMC		
1.	Shop No.2, B.K.S. Marg	Allotment cancelled and eviction order passed. The matter is sub-judice before Tis Hazari Court.
2.	Shop No.4, B.K.S Marg	-do-
3.	Shop No.5, B.K.S Marg	-do-
4.	Shop No.7, B.K.S Marg	-do-
5.	Shop No.8, B.K.S Marg	-do-
6.	Shop No.9, B.K.S Marg	-do-
7.	Coffee Space at Junction, Baird Road crossing	Case pending in Estate Officer's court for settlement of dues.

[Translation]

Amendment to National Tax Tribunal Act

3560. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chartered Accountants are allowed to appear in tax related disputes before the National Tax Tribunal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to amend the National Tax Tribunal Act in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Section 13 of the National Tax Tribunal Act, 2005 allows the Chartered Accountants to appear in tax related disputes before the National Tax Tribunal

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

[English]

Modernisation of Power Projects in Kerala

3561. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Canadian construction firm SNC Lavalin was awarded a contract to modernize three hydro-electric projects in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the investigations conducted by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) uncovered serious deviations in the power contract;

(d) if so, whether the case has been handed over to Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) to investigate the charges of corruption in awarding the contract; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof and the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M/s. SNC Lavalin was awarded the contract by the Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB) for the renovation and modernization of the following three hydel projects in Kerala:—

(i) Pallivasal (37.5 MW)

(ii) Panniyar (30 MW)

(iii) Sengulam (48 MW)

(c) According to the information furnished by the Government of Kerala, in the Comptroller & Auditor General's Report for the year ended 31st March, 2005, a number of findings regarding the contract were recorded. One of the issues was that there was no increase in power generation after renovation of the projects. Since up-rating was not envisaged in the contract, the machines were renovated to their original capacity. The renovation works were undertaken to improve the efficiency and availability of machines and to extend the life of the stations by another 25-30 years. The equipment installed by M/s. SNC Lavalin do not have any technical defects. The generation of power from the stations has improved and the KSEB is now getting expected generation from the above stations.

(d) The KSEB have informed that the Hon'ble Division Bench of Kerala High Court on 18.01.2007 had ordered a CBI enquiry into the issue.

(e) The investigation by the CBI is in progress.

[Translation]

Frauds in Banks

3562. DR SHAFIQUK RAHMAN BARQ: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of frauds in the public sector banks detected in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years, bank-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The number of cases of frauds in public sector banks each involving Rs.1 lakh and above detected in Uttar Pradesh

during the last three years i.e. 2004, 2005 and 2006 is as under:

Calendar year	No. of cases	Amount involved (Rs. in lakh)
2004	156	1910.60
2005	227	5488.32
2006	196	4786.82

The bank-wise details of number of cases of frauds

detected in Uttar Pradesh are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Reserve Bank of India as part of its supervisory responsibility has been advising banks from time to time about the common fraud prone areas and the measures to be taken by them to prevent/reduce the incidence of frauds. Banks are advised by RBI to file complaints with the police/CBI as applicable, examine staff accountability aspects, initiate steps to recover the amount of loss and strengthen the system and procedures to avoid recurrence of such frauds.

Statement

Bankwise Number of Fraud Cases of Rs. 1 Lakh & Above in the State of U.P. During the Last 3 Years; i.e. 2004, 2005 & 2006.

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	2004	2005	2006
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad Bank	5	11	14
2.	Andhra Bank	—	1	—
3.	Bank of Baroda	28	35	14
4.	Bank of India	4	7	9
5.	Canara Bank	1	3	2
6.	Central Bank of India	7	6	25
7.	Corporation Bank	3	3	2
8.	Dena Bank	—	2	6
9.	IDBI Ltd	—	1	2
10.	Indian Bank	2	—	2
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	2	6	4
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	5	2	3
13.	Punjab & Sind Bank	3	3	2
14.	Punjab National Bank	34	28	22
15.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	2	—	1
16.	State Bank of Hyderabad	1	1	—
17.	State Bank of India	33	85	45

1	2	3	4	5
18.	State Bank of Indore	1	—	1
19.	State Bank of Patiala	4	5	6
20.	State Bank of Saurashtra	—	1	—
21	State Bank of Travancore	1	—	—
22.	Syndicate Bank	6	4	3
23.	UCO Bank	4	9	1
24.	Union Bank of India	8	11	21
25.	United Bank of India	—	—	2
26.	Vijaya Bank	2	3	9
Total		156	227	196

*[English]***Bringing of Various Schemes Under EET**

3563. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring instruments like Provident Fund (PF), Equity Linked Savings Scheme (ELSS) and Pension Schemes under Exempt Exempt Tax (EET);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely benefits to the Government and an individual for such shift from Exempt Exempt Exempt (EEE) to EET regime?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The Finance Minister, in his Budget Speech of 2005-06, had announced the decision of the Government to adopt an Exempt Exempt Tax (EET) method of taxation of savings in accordance with the best international practice. He had also stated that before migrating to the EET system for all kinds of savings, it would be necessary to resolve a number of administrative issues and proposed the setting up of a Committee of Experts to work out the roadmap for moving towards an EET system.

Accordingly, a Committee of Experts was set up to work out the roadmap for moving towards EET method of taxing saving instruments. The Committee deliberated on a variety of issues and submitted its report to the Government in November, 2005. The report is being examined by the Government.

(c) Since withdrawals under an EET system are liable to tax, the investor will be encouraged to make long-term savings. This will obviate the need to provide any old age benefit by the Government and enable the Government to reduce its subsidy burden.

*[Translation]***Construction of Multi-Storeyed Flats**

3564. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether provision for construction of Multi-storeyed flats at the place of J.J. clusters has been made in the Master Plan 2021;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the private sector is being encouraged for construction of these flats; and

(d) the time schedule fixed for construction of flats?

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

(a) to (c) Master Plan of Delhi (MPD) - 2021 provides for an alternate approach for rehabilitation/relocation of Slum & JJ clusters. Broadly speaking, the alternate approach should have the following components:

- (i) Resettlement, whether in the form of in-situ up-gradation or relocation, should be based mainly on built up accommodation of around 25 sqm with common areas and facilities, rather than on the model of horizontal plotted development.
- (ii) The concept of land as a resource should be adopted to develop such accommodation with private sector participation and investment, to the extent possible. However, the subject of rehabilitation of JJ dwellers mainly pertains to Slum/JJ Wing of MCD/Land Owning agency.
- (iii) Incentives by way of higher FAR, part commercial use of the land and, if necessary and feasible, transfer of Development Rights should be provided.
- (iv) A cooperative resettlement model with adequate safeguards may be adopted with tenure rights being provided through the institution of Co-operative Societies.
- (v) The provision of accommodation should be based on cost with suitable arrangements for funding/financing, keeping in view the aspect of affordability and capacity to pay.
- (vi) In cases of relocation, the sites should be identified with a view to develop relatively small clusters in a manner that they can be integrated with the overall planned development of the area, particularly keeping in view the availability of employment avenues in the vicinity. Very large resettlement sites could lead to a phenomenon of planned slums.
- (vii) Suitable arrangement for temporary transit accommodation for families to be rehabilitated should be made. This may preferably be near or at the same site and the utilization of these may be synchronized with the phases of implementation of the scheme of in-situ up-gradation.

(viii) Community Based Organisation (CBOs) and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) should be closely involved in the resettlement process.

(d) In view of the administrative and policy issues involved, no time frame can be fixed at this stage.

[English]

Drinking Water Proposals

3565. SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals for providing drinking water specially in the hilly areas of Assam; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) No proposal has been received at the Centre for providing drinking water in hilly areas of Assam during 2006-07 and the current year.

(b) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Cut in Duty on Edible Oil

3566. SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the commodities on which import duty has been reduced to curtail price rise; and

(b) the action taken by the Government for controlling the price rise of essential commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Besides reducing customs duty on various commodities, the steps taken by Government to control price rise of essential commodities, inter alia, include:

- > Reduction in retail prices of petrol by Rs.2 per litre and diesel by Re. 1 per litre in November 2006 and again in February 2007.
- > Release of upto 4 lakh tonnes of wheat under Open Market Sale Scheme in February and March 2007.
- > Ban on export of wheat from 9.2.2007 and of pulses from 22.6.2006.
- > To contain volatility in the futures prices of wheat, sugar and pulses, Forward Markets Commission has imposed limits on open position, reduced limits on daily fluctuations and imposed additional/special margins.
- > Ban on futures trading in tur and urad from 24.1.2007, and in wheat and rice from 28.2.2007.
- > Ban on export of skimmed milk powder.
- > To reduce liquidity in the system, Reserve Bank of India increased the cash reserve ratio and repo rates.

Statement

- o **Pulses:** On 8.6.2006, basic customs duty on pulses was reduced from 10% to Nil. This exemption is valid upto 31.3.2008.
- o **Sugar:** On 23.6.2006, basic customs duty on white sugar was reduced from 60% to Nil. This exemption was valid upto 30.9.2006 and has not been extended further.
- o **Palm Oils:** On 11.8.2006, basic customs duty on crude/refined oils was reduced from 80%/90% to 70%/80%. Again on 24.1.2007, the duty on these oils was reduced from 70%/80% to 60%/67.5%. Lastly, on 13.4.2007, duty on these oils was reduced from 60%/67.5% to 50%/57.5%. In addition, tariff values for palm oils have been frozen at July, 2006 levels.
- o **Sunflower oil:** On 24.1.2007, basic customs duty on crude/refined sunflower oils was reduced from 75%/85% to 65%/75%, which has further been reduced to 50%/60% with effect from 1.3.2007.
- o **Wheat:** Initially, basic customs duty on wheat was reduced from 60% to 5%, which was reduced to Nil on 28.6.2006. This concession was valid upto 28.2.2007. However, on 30.3.2007, full exemption from customs duty on wheat has been restored and is valid upto 31.12.2007.
- o On 22.1.2007, basic customs duty on ferro alloys, alloy steels, non-ferrous metals, capital goods, refractories was reduced from 7.5% to 5% and on project imports from 10% to 7.5%.
- o **Cement:** On 22.1.2007, basic customs duty on portland cements (other than white cement) was reduced from 12.5% to Nil. On 3.4.2007, such cements have also been exempted from additional duty of customs (CVD).
- o **Maize:** On 25.1.2007, basic customs duty on maize (other than seed quality) was reduced from 60% to Nil. This exemption is valid upto 31.12.2007.
- o **All edible oils** have been exempted from 4% additional duty of customs with effect from 1.3.2007.
- o **Milk powder:** On 11.4.2007, basic customs duty on Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) of 10,000 metric tonnes of milk powder was reduced from 15% to 5%. This exemption is valid upto 31.12.2007.

[English]

Tax on Retail Sale of Imported Goods

3587. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any duty/tax is levied on retail sale of imported goods in domestic market by some States;

(b) if so, the details of such duties on each category of imported goods along with reasons therefor;

(c) whether any direction has been issued by the Union Government to charge uniform VAT by States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The taxes/duties levied on retail sale of imported goods in the domestic market by the States are the same as the taxes levied on retail sale of domestic goods. State VAT/Sales Tax is levied on sale or purchase of such goods within a State by virtue of Entry 54 of State List of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. Central Sales Tax (CST) is levied on inter-State sale of such goods.

(c) and (d) State VAT/Sales Tax being a State subject, it is for the States concerned to decide the structure of tax rates. The Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC) has finalised the design of State VAT, including structure of VAT rates, which has generally been adopted by all the States implementing VAT. VAT being a State subject, there is no question of Central Government giving any directions to the State Governments. The Central Government has only been playing the role of a facilitator in this important tax reform process.

Rural Infrastructure

3568. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite a number of rural development programmes the performance in rural infrastructure is not proportional to the fund being provided by the Government;

(b) if so, the grey areas identified by the Government; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for proper realization of single paisa spent by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (c) With a view to give a focused attention to development of rural infrastructure, a time bound business plan under the name 'Bharat Nirman' has been put in place by the Government. The critical areas of rural infrastructure identified for special focus are as follows:—

Irrigation	To create 1 crore ha. additional irrigation.
Rural Drinking Water	To provide potable drinking water to 55,067 Uncovered Habitations (as per revised assessment), Slipped Back Habitations, Quality Affected Habitations and Rural Schools.
Rural Roads	To connect all villages having a population of 1000 (500 in hilly/tribal areas) with road.
Rural Housing	To construct 60 lakh additional houses for the poor.
Rural Electrification	To electrify remaining 1.25 lakh villages and offer electricity connection to 2.3 crore households.
Rural Telephone Connectivity	To give telephone connectivity to remaining 66822 villages.

The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing three of the six components of Bharat Nirman i.e. Rural Roads, Rural Housing and Rural Drinking Water Supply. Since Bharat Nirman is a time bound action plan, the Government has already taken steps to address the issues of capacity of the State Level Agencies for implementing the various components and mobilization of resources. Further, in order to ensure that outlays result into outcomes a strict monitoring and vigilance mechanism

has been put in place. The progress on the implementation of the various components of Bharat Nirman is being strictly monitored regularly at different levels with reference to well defined targets.

[Translation]

National Data Centre

3569. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount involved in setting up of National Data Centre (NDC);

(b) the mode of financing the recurring expenditure;

(c) the outlay for the current year for operation of NDC; and

(d) the modus operandi of the center?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The total expenditure involved in the setting up of the National Data Centre (NDC) which is to be incurred over five years amounts to Rs. 223.38 crores.

(b) It has to be met from the funds allocated to the Income-tax Department in the Annual Budget.

(c) The outlay for the current year is Rs. 45 crores.

(d) The Income-tax Department will have a single National Data base by connecting 715 offices in 510 cities through an IP-VP Network to the National Data Centre at Delhi. The business continuity site and disaster recovery center for the National Data Centre shall be at Mumbai and Chennai respectively.

[English]

Health Insurance Scheme

3570. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have announced a health insurance scheme for families living below the poverty line in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments have requested the Union Government to compensate the States for subsidizing the scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has reported that Government of Andhra Pradesh has launched with effect from 1st April, 2007, a Community Health Insurance Scheme named "Arogya Sri" to provide health coverage to the families living below poverty line, on a pilot basis in the selected 3 backward districts of Andhra Pradesh, namely Mahboobnagar, Anantapur and Srikakulam.

(c) and (d) The State Government has requested the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for a financial assistance of Rs. 46.20 lakhs to the State representing 70% of the premium liability for the pilot project. The request of the Andhra Pradesh Government is under consideration of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Review of Schemes of SHGs

3571. SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the country have proposed to review the schemes of Self-Help Groups (SHGs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the new proposals of the Government towards self-employment schemes; and

(d) the employment targets fixed up during Eleventh Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India has not received any proposals from the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to review the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), that deals with Self-Help Groups.

(c) No new proposals are under consideration towards self-employment schemes.

(d) The targets for the XI Plan are in the process of fixation.

[Translation]

Appointment of CMD in HUDCO

3572. SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Chairman and Managing Director in HUDCO has been lying vacant;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to fill up the said Post?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The post of Chairman & Managing Director, Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) has become vacant on 30.09.2006 consequent upon attaining the age of superannuation by the then Chairman & Managing Director HUDCO, Dr. P.S. Rana.

(c) The Vacancy had been advertised as per the advice of Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) and on the basis of interviews held on 10.07.2006, panel of two names were recommended by Public Enterprises Selection Board, PESB recommended two names for the post, who were not found suitable. The panel of these two names was scrapped with the approval of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC). This Ministry has again set the procedure in motion to select a suitable candidate for the post of Chairman & Managing Director (HUDCO).

[English]

Allotment of Land to Educational Institutions/ Hospitals

3573. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:
SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :
SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU:
SHRI SURAJ SINGH
SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria/norms prescribed by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) for allotment of land to the educational institutions and hospitals;

(b) whether DDA has allotted land at concessional rates to various educational institutions and hospitals in the past few years;

(c) if so, whether the Government is aware that many educational institutions and hospitals have violated the terms and conditions on which lands were allotted to them;

(d) if so, the details of those hospitals and educational institutions; and

(e) the action taken/being taken by the Government against the erring educational institutions/hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) As per revised policy mode of allotment of land for private education institutions and hospitals has been changed to auction mode.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) DDA had issued show cause notices to 93 defaulter schools on the basis of list forwarded by Directorate of Education, Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) for the academic session 2004-05. GNCTD forwarded the list of 178 defaulters schools for academic session 2005-06. For academic session 2006-07 no list has been forwarded by GNCTD—No show cause notices were issued by DDA in respect of defaulter schools for academic session 2005-06 because in the meantime High Court which was seized of the issue of freeship seats in schools in CWP No. 3156/02 had ordered that serious defaulters whose freeship was less than 10% should be put on notice by the High Court Registry. In compliance of the directions of the High Court in Social Jurist Case in W.P. No. 3156 of 2002 GNCTD has issued a notification dated 25.1.2007 according to which management of the school which has been allotted land for such school by Govt. agencies shall provide free seats not less than 20% of the total seats in each class to the children belonging to economically weaker sections. Further, students against free seats shall get financial assistance at par with students of Govt. schools for expenditure on account of uniform and books. This notification has been challenged by schools and the matter is subjudice.

DDA has reported that it has allotted land to 54 hospitals. In CWP No. 2866/2002 the Hon'ble High Court has passed a judgement on 22nd March, 2007 which inter-alia has ordered that special Referral Centres shall be set up in Govt. Hospitals for referring poor patients to

the nearby private hospitals covered under the Writ Petition. In addition, Delhi Govt. has also been directed by the court to calculate the financial liability of these hospitals for non-compliance of free treatment conditions with retrospective effect, which should go into the creation of corpus fund to be used for treatment of poor. DDA had also issued show cause notices to the hospitals under the purview of above writ petition on the issue of not providing free treatment as per terms and conditions of allotment letter/lease-deed. Land & Development Office has initiated action against the hospitals under the terms of lease agreement which included cancellation of allotment in respect of 3 hospitals.

[Translation]

Websites in Regional Languages

3574. SHRI THAWARCHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Government websites are in English;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to launch websites in Hindi or other regional languages;

(d) if so, the time by which these are to be launched; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (e) The websites for S&T Departments mostly cater to the needs of the scientific community and hence have their contents mostly in English with matter pertaining to general topics being provided in Hindi. Action has been initiated to have more content in Hindi on these websites.

Sasan Ultra Mega Power Project

3575. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a Committee to review the Sasan Ultra Mega Power Project in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the said Committee has raised some objections on the existing bidder;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. No such committee to review the Sasan Ultra Mega Power Project in Madhya Pradesh has been set up by the Government.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of above.

Payment of HRA

3576. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the House Rent Allowance (HRA) is paid to the employees of Public Sector Banks and Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) even if the spouse of the employee resides in the Government accommodation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per information received from Indian Banks' Association and Life Insurance Corporation of India, such employees of the Public Sector Banks and Life Insurance Corporation of India are entitled to draw house rent allowance at rates as per service rules.

[English]

Mapping of Cities under Geographical Information System

3577. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently initiated any plan for mapping of various cities and towns under Geographical Information System (GIS) technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for commercial exploitation of GIS technology?

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

(b) and (c) Ministry of Urban Development has initiated a project for Mapping of urban areas on scales 1:2000/10000 under National Urban Information System (NUIS) which is a 2-D GIS for urban areas. In the first phase, 137 towns have been identified and the project is being jointly executed by Survey of India and National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA). The core area will be mapped on the scale 1:2000 and surrounding areas on the scale 1:10000. The GIS will contain data like settlement with locality name, administrative boundary, land form/land use, transportation infrastructure, water bodies, vegetation, soil, drainage etc. with attributes of census and other data. After the base information for GIS is generated, the industry as well as the Government could use the data for creation of GIS applications for commercial use.

Commercialisation of Innovation

3578. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of innovations registered for commercialization during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government proposes to allocate higher funds for research institutes to encourage scientists for new innovations;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to enact a law to protect the interests of scientists and encourage commercialization of innovations, their production and export; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) As such, there is no system for registering innovations for the purpose of commercialization. However, innovations are protected through patents which may or

may not result into commercialization. As per the Annual Report of the Indian Patent Office for the year 2004-2005, many patent applications were filed in India.

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Filed by Indians	2693	3216	3630
Total applications filed	11466	12613	17466

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The proposed budget for the Ministry of Science and Technology during 2007-2008 is Rs. 4384 crores as against Rs. 3240 crores in 2006-2007. At a country-wide level, the national expenditure on R&D by the Central Government, moved from Rs. 11050 crores in 2000-01 and Rs. 12072 crores in 2002-2003. The estimated figure for the year 2004-2005 is Rs. 14443 crores.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Corruption Cases against Officials of CBDT and CBEC

3579. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:
SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV:
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:
DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several cases of corruption have been registered against the officials of Central Board of Direct Tax (CBDT) and Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC);

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years;

(c) the action taken against the officers found guilty; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to keep a close monitoring on the officials of these departments and also to check corruption in these departments?

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

[English]

Restructuring of APDRP

3580. SHRI JUAL ORAM:
SHRI B. MAHTAB:
SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA:
SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) was designed to encourage reforms in the Electricity distribution and reduction in Transmission and Distribution losses;

(b) if so, whether the total disbursement under the APDRP is much below the expectation and most of the disbursement is of the investment component;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the projects approved under APDRP are said to have a pay back between 10 months to four years with average pay back of 18 months;

(e) if so, whether this is far from ground reality as any projects are still under construction even after five years;

(f) if so, whether keeping in view the hurdles in APDRP and not achieving the desired results, the Government proposes to restructure APDRP in the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Government approved an outlay of Additional Central Assistance of Rs. 40,000 crore during Xth Plan, out of which Rs. 20,000 crore was allocation under Investment component (Grant+Loan) and Rs. 20,000 crore (Grant) under Incentive component under APDRP. However, the actual level of funding in APDRP is through budgetary support on yearly basis and based on the need, utilization and availability of funds. Under Investment Component, 571 projects were sanctioned with an estimated outlay of Rs. 17033.58 crore involving APDRP grant component of Rs. 6445.84 crore and loan component of Rs. 2274.23 crore. The balance amount was to be raised by States from financial institutions. The Government has so far released Rs. 6941.01 crore to States under the investment component. Under the incentive component, States became eligible for an incentive amount of Rs. 2627.30 crore, out of which an amount of Rs. 1749.03 crore has been released to nine States, and the remaining amount of Rs. 878.27 crore is to be released to the eligible States by the Ministry of Finance.

The main reasons for low disbursement of funds under APDRP are:

- (i) The scheme envisaged the progressive release of funds based on the progress of the sanctioned projects. The progress of project execution was slow due to delay in awarding the contracts by utilities; delay in supply of equipments due to increased demand; poor response from the contractors; delay in transfer of fund to the utilities by the states; heavy quantum of work which utilities were not geared up to handle; Non-adoption of turnkey contract system by many utilities.
- (ii) Only a few states could achieve cash loss reduction to become eligible for grant under incentive component of APDRP.
- (iii) As the programme was reform oriented, States were to sign Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for adopting administrative, technical and commercial activities and improvement in Utility and town level benchmark parameters to become eligible for APDRP fund. Many states took considerable time in signing the MOA.

(d) and (e) The payback period of approved projects under APDRP varies from less than one year to four

years. The reasons stated in part (b) & (c) above resulted in slow progress in completion of some projects.

(f) and (g) In view of the recommendations/suggestions of the various stakeholders, APDRP is proposed to be continued during the XIth Plan with the revised terms and conditions to make the programme more effective.

Fire Accident at Kaniha Power Plant

3581. SHRI ANANT NAYAK: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fire accidents has occurred at NTPC power plant, Kaniha recently;

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

(c) the total loss suffered as a result thereof;

(d) whether any inquiry has been conducted in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to prevent such incidents in the future?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. There was an incident of generator transformer fire in Unit 4 (500 MW) at Talcher, Kaniha station on 14.3.2007. As a result of that One (1) number of 200 Mega Volt-Ampere (MVA), 21/420 Kilo-volt (KV) Generator Transformer, Inter-connected Bus-duct, associated accessories and control panel got damaged due to High Voltage (HV) bush failure. However, equipments are fully covered under suitable insurance policies for such contingencies.

(d) and (e) The operational and functional parameters of the equipment, prior to the incident, have been normal. However, after the incident, the original equipment manufacturer M/s. BHEL's experts have been involved of study of the problem. Since the defect is not of generic in nature, the unit have been synchronized on 19.4.2007 after replacement of damaged transformer and other damaged components.

As per practice, NTPC Ltd. carries out detailed failure analysis and based on the outcome of such analysis, measures are taken to prevent such incidents.

[Translation]

Income Earned by Indian Companies from Abroad

3582. SHRI SRICHAND KRIPLANI:
SHRIMATI KALPANA RAMESH NARHIRE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount mobilised by the Indian companies from the global market during each of the last three years;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to further increase the mobilization;

(c) the schemes formulated by the Government to promote more investment by foreign companies in Indian entities; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) As per information provided by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the amount mobilised by Indian companies from the global market through External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs) and ADRs/GDRs during the last three years is as under:

(in US\$ million)		
Year	ECBs (Net)	ADRs/GDRs
2003-04	-2,928	459
2004-05	5,426	613
2005-06	2,963	2,552
2006-07 (April-December)	9,275	1,928

(b) The extant policy regime allows the domestic companies to raise funds in the overseas capital markets through various means like Global Depository Receipts (GDRs), American Depository Receipts (ADRs), Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCBs) and External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs) in accordance with the guidelines/policies thereon.

The Government in consultation with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and RBI, analyses the economic indicators and formulates policy after taking cognizance of the dynamics of the capital markets and the economy. As such, raising capital from India or overseas is the individual choice of the companies.

(c) and (d) As per the extant policy, except in a few sectors/activities, foreign direct investment (FDI) up to 100% is allowed, under the automatic route, in most sectors/activities. Under this route, FDI does not require prior approval either by the Government of India or RBI.

Government have also undertaken a major rationalization of the FDI policy, and associated procedures in February, 2006, to further improve the investment climate which, inter alia, include dispensing with the need of multiple approvals from Government and/or regulatory agencies that exist in certain sectors, extending the automatic route to more sectors, and allowing FDI in new sectors.

[English]

Viability and Profits of Nationalised Banks

3583. SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has directed the nationalised banks to control costs to compete in the global environment and to improve viability and profits;

(b) if so, the action taken by the management of the nationalised banks in this regard;

(c) whether the consolidation in banking sector can help in achieving GDP target rate; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has not given any specific direction to public sector banks for containing the expenses of banks. However, it is in the interest of banks to contain their expenses to improve profitability and strength of their balance-sheet. Government has also put

in place a mechanism to monitor the performance of all public sector banks on the basis of the "Statement of Intent on Annual Goals" submitted by them on various performance parameters, including cost-income ratio.

(c) and (d) Consolidation in banking sector is expected to allow economies of scale in terms of footprint, manpower and other resources. While larger size enables the banks to face competition arising from internationalisation of the economy and ensures better management of risks, small and weak banks pose systemic risks with their low capital adequacy ratio and high Non-performing Assets (NPAs). Consolidation is a timely response to augment efficiency and productivity, and would lead to income generation and add to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country.

[Translation]

Vacant Posts of Judges in Rajasthan High Court

3584. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of judges lying vacant in the Rajasthan High Court;

(b) whether the process to fill the vacant posts has been started;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the vacant posts will be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Against the sanctioned strength of 40 Judges. 33 Judges are in position in the Rajasthan High Court leaving 7 vacancies to be filled up.

(b) to (d) Pursuant to the Supreme Court Judgement of October 6, 1993 read with their Advisory Opinion of October 28, 1998, the process of initiation of proposal for appointment of Judges of a High Court lies with the Chief Justice of that High Court.

The Chief Justice has recommended names of 4 persons for appointment as Judges of the Rajasthan High Court, which are under consideration.

Guidelines for Reservation of OBCs

3585. SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV:
SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Banks and Central Financial Institutions are implementing the guidelines of the Government in reservation for the other backward classes;

(b) if so, the number of reserved posts for OBC category filled during the last two years; and

(c) the details of vacant posts in the Board of Directors of various nationalised banks at present?

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

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent possible.

(c) As on date, 31 posts of non-official Directors in the Board of Directors of Nationalised Banks are vacant. The process of filling up 27 out of the 31 vacancies has already been initiated.

[English]

Credit Package for Rehabilitation

3586. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has announced a credit package for rehabilitation of people affected by various natural calamities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether cases of misuses have been reported during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b)

No, Sir. However, NABARD has, from time to time, issued guidelines/instructions to Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in regard to matters relating to relief measures to be provided in areas affected by natural calamities. As per standing instructions, Cooperative Banks and RRBs are required to reschedule the short term crop loans of farmers affected by natural calamities into medium term loans subject to completion of certain formalities and disburse fresh credit. NABARD, in turn, provides refinance to RRBs and to State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) in respect of District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) against the loans rescheduled by them at the ground level.

(c) No case of misuse of NABARD refinance has come to the notice of the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Investment by Indians Abroad

3587. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has allowed that any Indian resident can invest upto \$50,000 a year abroad; and

(b) if so, the details of trade areas where such investment is permissible?

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

Under the Liberalised Remittance Scheme (LRS), resident individuals may remit upto US \$50,000 per financial year for any permitted current or capital account transaction or a combination of both subject to specified terms and conditions. Under this facility, resident individuals will be free to acquire and hold immovable property or shares or any other asset outside India without prior approval of the Reserve Bank of India.

Note: The Credit Policy announced by the Governor, Reserve Bank of India on 24.4.2007 proposes to enhance this limit to US\$1,00,000.

Beneficiaries of PMRY

3588. SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of loans disbursed to the beneficiaries of PMRY scheme through the nationalised banks during the last three years; and

(b) the repayment percentage thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The loan disbursed by Public Sector Banks under Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) during the years 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 is as under:

Loan disbursed under PMRY

(Rs. in lakhs)		
2004-05	2005-06	2006-07*
148329.00	157677.50	79970.20

*Disbursement permitted up to June 30, 2007.

(b) The percentage of recovery under PMRY has been observed at around 35 per cent on an average.

Allocation of Funds under JNNURM

3589. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) launched for the betterment of urban cities has not brought fruitful results so far;

(b) if so, the allocation made by the Government under this mission since its inception, year-wise/State-wise;

(c) the total funds utilized during the said period;

(d) whether keeping in view the problems faced by the Government in implementation of this Mission, the Government proposes to chalk out a special scheme during the 11th Plan period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Government of India launched the Jawaharlal Nehru

National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2005 to give focused attention to integrated development of urban infrastructure and services in select 63 cities with emphasis on provision of basic services to the urban poor including housing, water supply, sanitation, development of roads/flyover, slum improvement, community toilets/baths etc. A provision of Rs. 50,000 crore has been made available as reform linked Central assistance over the Mission period of seven years beginning from 2005-06. A provision of Rs. 500 crore, Rs. 2500 crore and Rs. 2805 crore have been made for 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 respectively for the Sub-mission-1 Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG). No State-wise allocation is made under JNNURM. However, State-wise indicative allocation made for 2006-07 and 2007-08 is given in the enclosed statement. So far 205 projects have been sanctioned and an Additional Central Assistance (ACA) of a sum of Rs. 1353 crore released.

Sanctioning of the projects is a continuing exercise and the implementations of the projects and the reforms are being monitored regularly. The sanctioned projects are in various stages of implementation. The outcome of the mission can be assessed only on completion of the mission period. It is therefore premature to conclude that the mission has not yet achieved its objectives.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Indicative allocations of funds to States/Union Territories under JNNURM for Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG)

(Rupees in crore)			
Sl.No.	Name of the State/UTs	2006-2007	2007-2008
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	168.48	188.69
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.73	0.81
3.	Assam	16.98	19.02
4.	Bihar	43.37	48.58

1	2	3	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	14.51	16.25
6.	Goa	2.05	2.30
7.	Gujarat	203.80	228.26
8.	Haryana	21.89	24.52
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3.01	3.37
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	33.17	37.15
11.	Jharkhand	62.86	70.41
12.	Karnataka	134.76	150.94
13.	Kerala	46.55	52.13
14.	Madhya Pradesh	95.93	107.44
15.	Maharashtra	495.64	555.12
16.	Manipur	5.18	5.81
17.	Meghalaya	5.56	6.22
18.	Mizoram	4.73	5.29
19.	Nagaland	1.60	1.79
20.	Orissa	16.90	18.93
21.	Punjab	49.78	55.75
22.	Rajasthan	58.69	65.74
23.	Sikkim	0.60	0.67
24.	Tamil Nadu	191.24	214.19
25.	Tripura	3.94	4.41
26.	Uttar Pradesh	207.79	232.72
27.	Uttaranchal	20.13	22.55
28.	West Bengal	295.92	331.43
29.	Delhi	0.00	299.02
30.	Pondicherry	0.00	11.73
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
32.	Chandigarh	0.00	18.76

1	2	3	4
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
35.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00
Total		2205.79	2800.00

**Removal of Unauthorised Construction
from Yamuna Area**

3590. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to remove unauthorised constructions from bank of Yamuna area to provide pure drinking water and to make beautiful Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also proposed to provide alternative sites to the affected persons from Yamuna to else-where; and

(d) if so, the total funds to be spent for the purpose and the time by which the task is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that encroachments are removed as per policy and in compliance of court orders from time to time, except where there are stays.

(c) and (d) DDA has reported that alternate sites are not available at present with it for allotment to eligible persons. However, budget provision has been made in 2007-08 for development of land for relocation of eligible jhuggi dwellers from Yamuna river bed area. The exact time frame for completing the task being dependent on various factors cannot be assessed at this stage.

Hike in Interest Rate

3591. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the impact on real estate sector by the frequent hikes in the interest rate;

(b) the disbursement of home loans in March, 2007 in comparison to March, 2006;

(c) whether the Government proposes to review the policy to stabilize the interest rate; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) As per information provided by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the annual growth in credit to commercial real estate has declined from 94.7% in March, 2006 to 66.7% in December, 2006.

(b) Based on the provisional information available from selected banks, outstanding personal housing loans as on December 22, 2006 and March 31, 2006 amounted to Rs. 2,17,829 crore and Rs. 1,84,790 crore, respectively.

(c) and (d) The interest rates on advances above Rs. 2 lakhs have been deregulated by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and banks are free to fix the rate of interest themselves with the approval of their Boards. Banks have been advised to fix their Benchmark Prime Lending Rate (BPLR) after taking into account cost of funds, transactions cost, risk factor margin and other overhead expenses. However, banks are free to charge interest without reference to their benchmark Prime Lending Rate (BPLR) and regardless of the size in respect of consumer loans and non-priority sector personal loans, including home loans.

Foreign Financial Institutions

3592. SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any criteria/norms for State Governments for taking loans from the foreign financial institutions like International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Asian Development Bank (ADB);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the methodology being implemented for sanction of loans from such foreign financial institutions by the State Governments;

(d) whether the Union Government has permitted any State Government to take loan from such foreign financial institutions without the consent of the Union Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) The Government of India receives the foreign loan assistance as per the standard terms and conditions of the development partners and till 31st March, 2005, it was being released to the State Governments by the Union Government as Additional Central Assistance (ACA). Government of India has accepted the recommendation of the 12th Finance Commission to pass on external assistance on the same terms and conditions on which it was received. The service cost and exchange fluctuations would also be passed on to the States under this arrangement. Accordingly, in case of new projects signed on or after April 1, 2005, the external assistance will be passed on 'back to back' basis except special category States. However, it has been decided to continue with the earlier arrangements for ongoing projects as on 31st March 2005. Further release to such projects will continue to be provided in the form of ACA. The Government of India has issued guidelines for posing, implementation and monitoring of externally aided projects on 9th May 2005. Details are available on the Ministry of Finance's website www.finmin.nic.in. The Government of India has also issued revised guidelines on 24th October 2005 providing for analysis of debt sustainability of States for availing external assistance for development and structural adjustment purposes.

(d) and (e) No Sir, does not arise.

Collection of CST

3593. PROF. CHANDER KUMAR:

SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central Sale Tax (CST) collected by the Union Government during each of the last three years; and

(b) the amount allocated to each State during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The Central Sales Tax (CST) is levied by the Centre, but collected and appropriated entirely by the States in which the tax is leviable, as per provisions of the Constitution. As per information furnished by the States, the total CST collection was about Rs. 12,777 crores during 2003-04, Rs. 15,301 crores during 2004-05 and Rs. 18,015 crores during 2005-06.

(b) As per provisions of the Constitution, the CST is collected and appropriated by the State in which the tax is leviable. The tax proceeds do not come to the Consolidated Fund of India. Hence, there is no question of the Central Government allocating CST proceeds to the States.

Private Participation in Power Sector

3594. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether targeted extent of private participation in power generation has not been materialized;

(b) if so, the targeted power generation and actual power generated in private power sector during the Tenth Five Year Plan and target fixed for power generation in private sector for the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) the reasons for poor response from the private sector in the power generation?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) As per information available with CEA, the Actual generation of Private Sector during the year 2006-07 has been 93.9% of the target. The year-wise target & actual Generation during 10th Plan is given below:

Year	Target (MU)	Actual (MU)
2002-03	43938	44800
2003-04	55229	48221
2004-05	53285	49569
2005-06	58046	53393
2006-07	61661	57888

The targets for power generation are fixed on annual basis for the ensuing year. The tentative targets of power generation in Private Sector in the country for the year 2007-08 are given below:

Category	Generation Target (MU)
Thermal	53070
Hydro	5360
Total	58430

(c) The main reasons for low generation in respect of Private Sector Projects have been on account of shortage of gas and high cost of liquid fuel for the stations running on NAPHTHA & HSD.

Appointment on Compassionate Grounds in Public Sector Banks

3595. SHRI PANNIAN RAVINDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees died in harness in different Public Sector Banks during the last three years;

(b) the number of dependents out of them given compassionate appointments;

(c) whether the public sector banks have banned appointment on compassionate grounds; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) During the years 2002, 2003 & 2004, 7736 employees of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) died in harness, out of which 2038 dependents of deceased employees of PSBs were provided with appointment on compassionate grounds. The number of bank employees died in service during 2005 & 2006 is not available.

(c) and (d) The PSBs have stopped compassionate appointments because the Indian Banks' Association had in 2004 circulated a Model Scheme to all PSBs for payment of ex-gratia amount in lieu of compassionate appointment. The Scheme has since been adopted by all PSBs. Hence no compassionate appointment is being made by any PSB, now.

Damaged Infrastructure of Gujarat

3596. SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received the recommendation of Inter-Ministerial Committee in regard to restoration of infrastructure damaged due to floods in Gujarat in 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has received the report of Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) in regard to restoration of infrastructure damaged due to floods in Gujarat in 2005 during April 2007. The detailed sector-wise break up of requirement of funds as assessed by IMC is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Sector	IMC' Assessment
Health	41.38
Urban Infrastructure	149.01
Water Resources/supply/irrigation	43.75
Power/energy	577.76
Roads & Building	446.00
Housing	50.00
Total	1307.90

(c) The matter has been referred back to IMC seeking clarification/additional information on the time frame for reconstruction of damaged infrastructure. Upon receipt of clarification/additional information, the matter shall be processed for approval of Cabinet after seeking High Level Committee's recommendation on the assessment done by IMC.

Incomplete Constructions under PMGSY

3597. SHRI P. MOHAN:

SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several sections of roads approved under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) have not been completed in the country particularly in Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir and North-East during the Tenth Plan Period;

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

(c) whether the construction work of sections Thangazi to Maizore via Jodhas, Keeron Ki Dhani, Todi, Khara, Mundiawas in Rajasthan is still incomplete and under construction;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the cost escalation as a result of delay in completing the said work; and

(f) the steps taken to complete the aforesaid sections without any further delay?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) Since inception of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) i.e. 2000-01 and upto the end of the Tenth Five Year Plan, proposals amounting Rs.44661.96 crore having road length of 220956.31 kms have been approved, against which an amount of Rs.22527.65 crore has been released. A sum of Rs.21025.97 crore has been utilized and 120577.24 kms road works have been completed. A *Statement* indicating the detail of road works cleared and completed in respect of Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir and North Eastern States is enclosed. The delay in construction is mainly due to inadequate institutional and contracting capacity, unfavourable climatic conditions, problems relating to availability of land and obtaining regulatory clearances.

(c) Construction work of sections Thanagazi to Maizore via Jodhas, Keeron ki Dhani, Todi, Khara, Mundiawas has not been sanctioned under PMGSY.

(d) to (f) Does not arise, as the construction works on these roads has not been sanctioned under PMGSY.

Statement*Statement showing Physical Progress under PMGSY*

Sl. No.	States	No. of Road Works cleared upto March, 2007	Length of road works cleared upto to March, 2007 (in Km)	No. of road works completed (upto March, (2007)	Length of road works completed (upto March, 2007) (in Km)
1.	Rajasthan	8865	30877.01	5893	20559.57
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	420	2178.15	63	138.12
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	519	2285.38	350	1347.19
4.	Assam	1923	7239.27	862	2828.16
5.	Manipur	849	1266.84	528	876.90
6.	Meghalaya	373	917.02	298	700.26
7.	Mizoram	114	1526.83	68	1114.73
8.	Nagaland	208	1996.67	174	1583.37
9.	Sikkim	182	1912.48	89	1690.90
10.	Tripura	354	935.36	241	612.68
Total		13807	51135.01	8566	31451.88

**Government Sponsored Small Savings
Deposit Scheme**

3598. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been fall in deposits under small savings deposit schemes due to low interest rate and low commission to their agents;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to mobilise more deposits from small savings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The gross collections in post offices and banks during last eleven months, viz., April 2006 to February 2007 have been Rs. 1,56,756 crore as against Rs. 1,79,263 crore during the corresponding period of last financial year. The net collections (gross collections minus

repayments) during the same period have been Rs. 45191 crore as against Rs. 74002 crore last year. The decline in collections reflects inter-alia, investors' preference for alternative instruments.

(c) The small savings schemes, carrying different terms and rate of interest administered by the Govt. of India, are designed to provide safe and attractive investment option to all individuals who invest in these savings schemes. Central and State Governments take various measures from time to time to promote and popularize small savings schemes through print and electronic media as well as holding seminars and meetings, providing training to the various agencies involved in mobilizing deposits under these schemes. A website of the National Savings Institute under Government of India, Ministry of Finance has also been launched to facilitate interface with the public through wider dissemination of information on small savings and on-line registration and settlement of investor's grievances. The website address is nsiindia.gov.in

Opening of Foreign Bank Branches in Rural Areas

3599. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has directed foreign banks to open their branches in rural areas;

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) whether the foreign banks have also been directed to earmark fixed amount as agricultural loan meant for small and middle farmers; and

(d) if so, the response of the foreign banks in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Loan/Assistance Under PMRY

3600. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applicants applied for loans assistance in various Public Sector Banks in Orissa during the last three years under the Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY);

(b) the number out of them received loans/assistance from the banks; and

(c) the amount of loans/assistance received by them during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) As per information provided by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the details of number of applications received, loans disbursed and the amount of loan disbursed under Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) by Public Sector Banks in the State of Orissa during the last three years is as under :

Programme year	Applications received	Disbursed	
		No.	Amount (Rs. lacs)
2004-05	27953	11333	6813.34
2005-06	26357	12796	7975.44
2006-07*	23078	3024	1803.88

*Disbursement permitted up to June 30, 2007.

Kisan Credit Cards

3601. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Banks which are issuing Kisan Credit Cards in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of insurance cover extended to farmers who have been given the Kisan Credit Cards and the premium that the farmers has to pay;

(c) the parameters fixed for fixing the credit limit to farmers;

(d) whether any conversion or reschedule of loans has been done in the case of farmers of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL):

(a) The Public Sector Banks, Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks are issuing Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) to the farmers in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) As per the KCC Scheme, personal accident insurance cover is available to all Kisan Credit Card holders upto Rs.50,000/- towards accidental death/permanent disability under a Master Policy at a nominal premium of Rs.15/- for a one year policy and Rs.45/- for a three years policy. The financing bank is to bear two-third and the KCC holder has to bear one-third of the above premium amount.

(c) Credit limit to farmers is fixed on the basis of operational land holding of the KCC holder, cropping pattern followed by him/her and the scales of finance approved by District Level Technical Committee for cultivation of different crops, based on the agricultural

practices adopted in the area and repaying capacity of the farmer.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Under Government of India's financial package for farmers announced on 18th June 2004 for Doubling the flow of agricultural credit in three years, the banks were advised to reschedule loans of 'Farmers in distress' and 'Farmers in Arrears' including interest outstanding as on 31.03.2004 over a period of 3-5 years. Further, the Government has recently approved a relief package in 16 debt stressed districts of Andhra Pradesh, which, inter-alia, has a component of waiver of overdue interest and rescheduling of loans. It provides that the entire interest on overdue loans as on 01.07.2006 will be waived such that all farmers will have no past interest burden as on that date. This will immediately make them eligible for fresh loan from the banking system. Further, the overdue loans of the farmers as on 01.07.2006 will be rescheduled over a period of 3-5 years with a one year moratorium.

[Translation]

Mahila Adalats

3602. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Mahila Adalats constituted so far for disposal of cases of atrocities on women, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up more Mahila Adalats in some States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) to (c) As per the Criminal Procedure Code, Central Government/State Governments can set up Special Courts in consultation with the concerned High Courts to try any case or class of cases. As a consequence thereof, no such data is maintained. However, a set of additional courts, known as Fast Track courts have been set up for speeding up disposal of long pending cases including cases of atrocities against women on priority.

Construction of Houses Under Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana

3603. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the Government of Madhya Pradesh

regarding construction of houses under Ambedkar Awas Yojana (AAY); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) Scheme has been subsumed in the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) after Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission was launched on 3.12.2005.

[English]

Earthquake Prone Areas

3604. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for fixing different zones for evaluating earthquake prone areas; and

(b) the zone in which the areas comprising of Mullaperiyar Dam near to the boundary of Kerala and Tamil Nadu falls?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Bureau of Indian Standards [IS-1893 (Part-1): 2002], based on various scientific inputs, like History of past earthquakes, tectonic features, lithology etc., from a number of agencies, has grouped the country into four seismic zones viz. Zone-II, -III, -IV and -V (Statement—I). Of these, Zone V is the most seismically active region, while zone II is the least. The Modified Mercalli (MM) intensity (Statement—II) which measures the impact of the earthquakes on the surface of the earth, broadly associated with various zones is as follows:

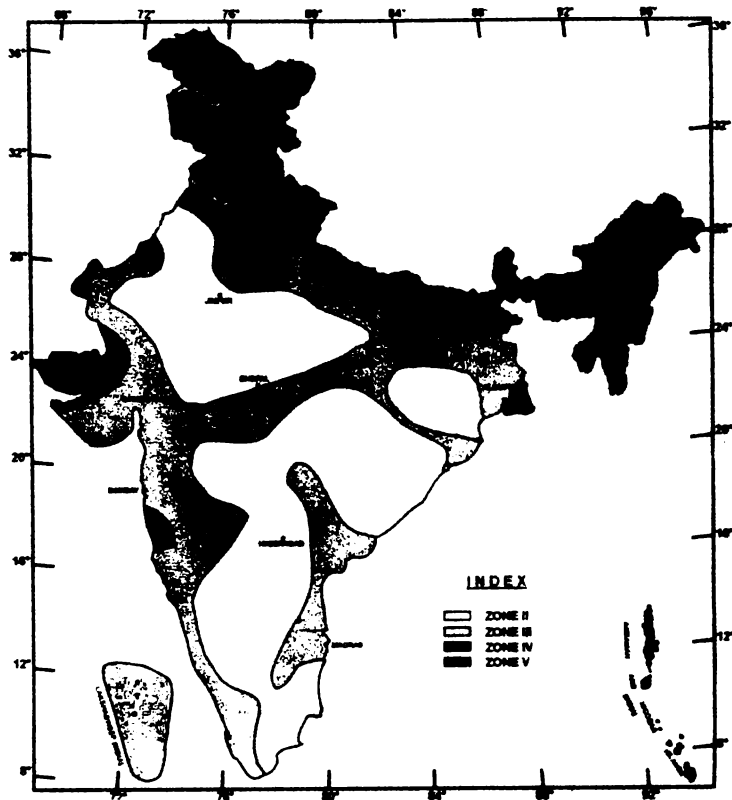
Seismic Zone	Intensity on MM scale
II (Low intensity zone)	VI (or less)
III (Moderate intensity zone)	VII
IV (Severe intensity zone)	VIII
V (Very severe intensity zone)	IX (and above)

(b) Areas comprising of Mullaperiyar Dam near to the boundary of Kerala and Tamil Nadu fall in Seismic Zone III.

Statement I

Seismic Zoning Map of India

Zone	Area (%)
V	12
IV	18
III	27
II	43

**Statement II****Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale (Abridged)****Description of Earthquake Effects****Intensity Grade**

- I. Not felt except by a very few under specially favourable circumstances.
- II. Felt only by a few persons at rest, specially on upper floors of buildings and delicately suspended objects may swing.
- III. Felt quite noticeable indoors, specially on upper floors of buildings but many people do not recognize it as an earthquake; standing motor cars may rock slightly; and vibration may be felt like the passing of a truck.
- IV. During the day felt indoors by many, outdoors by a few, at night some awakened; dishes, windows, doors disturbed; walls make creaking sound, sensation like heavy truck striking the buildings; and standing motor cars rocked noticeably.
- V. Felt by nearly everyone; many awakened; some dishes, windows, etc. broken; a few instances of cracked plaster; unstable objects overturned; disturbance of trees, poles and other tall objects noticed sometimes; and pendulum clocks may stop.
- VI. Felt by all, many frightened and run outdoors; some heavy furniture moves; a few instances of fallen plaster or damaged chimneys; and damage slight.

- VII. Everybody runs outdoors, damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction; slight to moderate in well built, ordinary structures; considerable in poorly built or badly designed structures; and some chimneys broken, noticed by persons driving motor cars.
- VIII. Damage slight in specially designed structures; considerable in ordinary but substantial buildings with partial collapse; very heavy in poorly built structures; panel walls thrown out of framed structures; falling of chimney, factory stacks, columns, monuments, and walls; heavy furniture overturned, sand and mud ejected in small amounts; changes in well water; and disturbs persons driving motor cars.
- IX. Damage considerable in specially designed structures; well designed framed structures thrown out of plumb; very heavy in substantial buildings with partial collapse; buildings shifted off foundations; ground cracked conspicuously; and underground pipes broken.
- X. Some well built wooden structures destroyed; most masonry and framed structures with foundations destroyed; ground badly cracked; rails bent; landslides considerable from river banks and steep slopes; shifted sand and mud; and water splashed over banks.
- XI. Few, if any, masonry structures remain standing; bridges destroyed; broad fissures in ground; underground pipelines completely out of service; earth slumps and landslips in soft ground; and rails bent greatly.
- XII. Total damage; waves seen on ground surfaces; lines of sight and levels distorted; and objects thrown upward into the air.

Voting Rights to Overseas Indians

3605. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to give voting rights to overseas Indians;
- (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) With a view to enabling citizens of India who are absenting from their place of ordinary residence in India owing to their employment, education, or otherwise, outside India to get their names enrolled in the electoral rolls and cast their votes when they are in their constituency at the time of polls, the Government introduced the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2006 in Rajya Sabha on the 27th February, 2006. The said Bill was referred to the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice for examination and report. The Committee presented its 16th Report on the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2006 to Rajya Sabha and laid the same in Lok Sabha on the 4th August, 2006. The Government has not taken any decision on the recommendations of the Committee so far.

Timely Completion of Power Projects

3606. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that poor execution of centrally funded power projects leading to time and huge cost-overflow;

(b) if so, the details of such projects along with the revised estimation of project cost;

(c) whether the Government has examined the reasons behind such delays;

(d) if so, details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to constitute a Task Force for planning and monitoring the project implementation for timely completion of projects; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) As per information received from Central Electricity Authority, a few of the ongoing Central Sector generation projects have reported time and cost overrun. The details of these projects are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The broad reasons for delay in project execution leading to time and cost overruns are given below:

- (i) Delay in placement of award.
- (ii) Delay in supply of material by supplier/erection by contractor
- (iii) Delay in investment decisions
- (iv) Contractual problems
- (v) Land acquisition problems
- (vi) Geological surprises

(vii) Natural calamities such as floods etc.

(e) and (f) A Standing Committee on Time and Cost Overruns in Ministry of Power examines every Central Sector project requiring approval of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) on revised cost estimates.

To avoid delays in execution of projects, an effective monitoring mechanism has been put in place. The CEA has a nodal officer for each project during its execution.

Statement

Sl.No	Name of Project	Time overrun mm-yy	Cost overrun Rs. Crore
Hydro			
1.	Teesta V HEP, 3 x 170MW, NHPC, Sikkim	1 Year	232.46
2.	Sewa II HEP, 120 MW, NHPC, J & K	2 years 3 months	105.24
3.	Teesta Low Dam III HEP 132 MW NHPC, West Bengal	1 year 9 months	76.54
4.	Parbati II HEP, 800 MW, NHPC, H.P	1 year 10 months	300.35
5.	Subansiri Lower HEP 2000 MW, NHPC, Ar.Pr	1 year 6 months	(-)491.88
6.	Koteshwar HEP 400 MW, THDC, Uttaranchal	4 years 11 months	211.65
7.	Turiel HEP, 60 MW, NEEPCO, Mizoram	3 years	318.23
Thermal			
1.	Kahalgaoon SPTS Stage II, phase I, Unit 6,500 MW, NTPC	3 months	Nil
2.	Kahalgaoon SPTS Stage II, phase I, Unit 7,500 MW, NTPC	6 months	Nil
3.	Mejia TPS Extn Unit-6, 250 MW, DVC	6 months	Nil
4.	Chanderpura TPS Unit 7 & 8, 500 MW, DVC	U-7—10 months U-8—9 months	Nil

[Translation]

Loans to Farmers

3607. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:
SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently announced any relief package for the farmers to increase for inflow of agricultural loans in the coming years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any criteria for redetermination of recovery of outstanding loans from the farmers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) The Farm Credit Package announced by Government on

18.06.2004 for doubling, the flow of agricultural credit, inter-alia, includes debt relief to farmers by way of rescheduling of loans with a moratorium period and "One Time Settlement Scheme" for small and marginal farmers. The farmers availing the benefit of the debt relief were eligible for fresh loans from the banks.

Recently, in 31 debt stressed districts in the four states of Maharashtra (06), Andhra Pradesh (16), Karnataka (06) and Kerala (03), the relief package was announced for farmers by the Government. It provides for waiver of the entire interest on overdue loans as on 01.07.2006 such that all farmers will have no past interest burden as on that date. It also provides for rescheduling of the overdue loans of the farmers as on 01.07.2006 over a period of 3-5 years with a one year moratorium. These facilities will immediately make the farmers eligible for fresh loan from the banking system.

Merger of Banks

3608. SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has merged/proposed to merge some public sector banks;

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

(c) the criteria adopted for their merger;

(d) whether several employees are likely to be affected by merger; and

(e) if so, the benefits likely to accrue to the Government from merger of public sector banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) Committee on Banking Sector Reforms (Narasimham Committee) had recommended consolidation in the banking sector as part of wider financial sector reforms. Government is of the view that any proposal for consolidation by way of merger etc. of one public sector bank (PSB) with another PSB should emanate from the concerned banks with Government playing a supportive role as the common shareholder. While supporting any merger proposal, Government will ensure that the interests of the stakeholders and employees of merging banks are

adequately protected. However, so far, Govt. has not received any such proposal from any public sector bank.

(e) Consolidation in banking sector is expected to improve economies of scale in terms of footprint, manpower and other resources. While larger size enables the banks to face competition arising from internationalisation of the economy, besides entailing better management of risks, small and weak banks pose systemic risks with their low capital adequacy ratio and high Non-performing Assets (NPAs). Consolidation is a timely response to augment efficiency, which would lead to income generation and add to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country.

[English]

New Housing Policy

3609. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering a new housing policy envisaging public private partnership;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken final decision in the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Government is considering to introduce a National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy-2007 which will inter-alia provide strong partnerships between private public and co-operative sectors to enhance the capacity to deliver in every sphere of housing and urban infrastructure.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

[Translation]

Housing Facilities in Metropolitan Cities

3610. SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA:
DR. K. DHANARAJU:
SHRI K.S. RAO:

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

(a) whether the Government has ever assessed the number of people living in Metropolitan cities without having their own houses;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when the said survey was conducted; and

(c) the specific proposal of the Government to provide houses to such people with time schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Government of India has not conducted any Survey to assess the number of people living in metropolitan with their own houses. However, the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India has estimated the houseless population on the basis of census of India, 2001 as per the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Government is on the process to formulate a National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy, 2007 which inter-alia provide several facilities to decrease the shortage of Housing Scenario in urban areas to ensure affordable housing for all.

Statement

Houseless Population in Million Plus Cities-2001

City	Houseless Population
1	2
Greater Mumbai	39074
Delhi	21895
Kolkata	67676
Chennai	27329
Bangalore	12104
Hyderabad	13638
Ahmedabad	7787
Kanpur	26305
Pune	2565
Surat	22307
Lucknow	7469

1	2
Nagpur	2225
Jaipur	8529
Indore	4885
Bhopal	5895
Ludhiana	4590
Patna	5624
Vadodara	7638
Agra	1942
Thane	2610
Kalyan-Dombivli	2751
Varanasi	1711
Nasik	2995
Meerut	3427
Faridabad	1446
Pimpri Chinchwad	548
Haora	2443

Source: Registrar General of India

[English]

**Conference of Chief Justices of High Courts
and Chief Ministers**

3611. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has recently convened a conference of Chief Justices of High Courts and Chief Ministers of various states;

(b) if so, the issues discussed and outcome thereof; and

(c) the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A copy of the Minutes of the Conference, indicating the different issues discussed and decisions taken thereon, is enclosed as Statement. Action on implementing the decisions, except one, rests with the State Governments and the various High Courts. Action has been initiated on the resolution pertaining to the Government of India.

Statement

Conference of the Chief Ministers of States and the Chief Justices of the High Courts (April 8, 2007)

On

Administration of Justice on Fast Track

MINUTES

Item No. 1 Implementation of resolutions passed at previous Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices held on 11th March, 2006.

Action Taken Reply, given by Department of Justice, was seen.

Item No. 2. Infrastructure of Subordinate courts

Item No. 7. Modernisation of Courts

Some Chief Justices drew attention of the Chief Minister of their respective states to the inadequate infrastructure, such as dilapidated court buildings, Lack of essential amenities and frequent power failures, particularly at Taluka level. All the State acknowledged the need to replace the old and dilapidated court buildings by standardized modern court buildings, add more court rooms to the existing court buildings and construct more court complexes and residential quarters for Judicial Officers. Some Chief Ministers wanted allocation of adequate funds to them by Central Government for augmenting the infrastructure of subordinate courts. The Hon'ble Union Minister for Law and justice informed that Government of India was committed to give full support to the State for construction of court buildings and judges residences under a Ten Year Perspective Plan.

Decision

(a) Consistent with the resources available to them, the States will provide adequate funds, as required by the High Court, for upgrading and augmenting the infrastructure of subordinate courts by replacing the dilapidated buildings with new buildings, upgrading the existing court complexes and constructing new court complexes and residential quarters for judicial officers.

(c) Adequate steps be taken for modernization & computerisation of courts and enhancing the use of various IT. tools including video conferencing, internet usage, E-mail based communication, electronic dissemination of information and use of digital signatures, particularly at the level of subordinate courts.

Item No. 3. Enhancing the Strength of Judges and Reduction of Arrears

Item No. 6. Fast Track Courts

All the Chief Justices highlighted the inadequate judge case ratio in their respective States and wanted increase in existing sanctioned strength of subordinate judges by atleast 25%. No participant disputed that the huge pendency of cases in the courts cannot be wiped out unless the strength of judges in High Courts as well as subordinate courts was suitably enhanced. The States acknowledged the acute shortage of subordinate judges and the need to increase their number adequately so as to enable them to reduce backlog and provide an efficient, speedy and effective justice delivery systems to our people. The States also stressed on the need to fill-up the existing vacancies in subordinate courts as well as High Courts at an early date and felt that the arrears could come down substantially if all the existing vacancies were filled on urgent basis.

Some Chief justices pointed out that there was huge pendency of civil cases as well, both in high Courts as well as in subordinate Courts and many of these cases were very old.

Decision

Immediate steps be taken to reduce the arrears of cases and to provide a speedy and efficient justice delivery system to the people by taking adequate measures, including suitably increasing the strength of Judges in High Courts and subordinate courts, filling-up

of existing vacancies at all levels on an urgent basis and by timely filling-up of the vacancies in future.

Item No. 4. Introduction of Shift System in Subordinate Courts

The Chief justice of Gujarat High Court informed that the system of Evening Courts had proved to be very successful in the state, more than 62,000 cases were disposed by such courts in less than five months and there was growing demand from various quarters for setting-up of such courts. Chief justice of Andhra Pradesh High Court informed that in his state such courts were being run in the morning and were quite successful in disposal of cases involving petty offences. The Chief justice of Delhi High court informed that they were exploring introduction of Evening courts and had discussion with the Bar in this regard and he expected a positive outcome. The Chief justice of Jharkhand High Court suggested shift courts in the evening since uninterrupted power supply was not available in the evening. All the states welcomed the introduction of shift system in subordinate courts and promised to work in that direction.

Decision

Evening/morning courts to be set-up, wherever found feasible, and appropriate cases including those involving petty offences be transferred to such courts. Either retired Judicial Officers be re-employed or serving Judicial Officers be given suitable incentive, to preside over these Courts.

Item No. 5. Alternate Dispute Redressal Mechanism

There was consensus amongst the participants that resolution of disputes through regular courts alone, which was otherwise not congenial for a peaceful society was not adequate to address the problem of huge backlog of cases and therefore, it was necessary to resort to alternative modes of disputes resolution, such as negotiation, mediation, conciliation and lok adalats. It was acknowledged that since the regular courts were already overburdened, it was necessary to entrust the task of settlement of disputers through alternative disputes redressal system to them.

Decision

Alternative Dispute Redressal systems such as mediation, negotiation, conciliation and lok adalats be adequately strengthened so as to bring about a peaceful

settlement to the disputes and as far as possible members of the bar alone be engaged as mediators and conciliators.

Item No. 6. Entrustment of Selection of Subordinate Judicial officers to High Courts, wherever required.

Some Chief Justices pointed out that despite decision taken in the last joint Conference of Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices of High Courts and the decisions taken from time to time in Chief Justices conference, subordinate judicial officers in their States were still being recruited by State Public Service Commissions, leading to undue delay in filling-up the vacancies of judicial officers. The Chief Justices felt that High Courts were better equipped to make recruitment and appointments of judicial officers.

Chief Minister of Haryana and Chief Justice of Punjab and Haryana High Court informed that this year recruitment of Civil Judge (Junior Division) in State of Haryana has been entrusted to the High Court.

Decision

The States in which recruitment of judicial officers is still being made by the Public Service Commission will take appropriate steps in terms of the decision taken in the last Joint Conference of Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices of the High Courts held on 11th March, 2006 and will, in the meanwhile, ensure that there was no delay on the part of their respective Public Service Commission in filling-up the vacancies of judicial officers.

Item No. 9. Granting Financial Autonomy to the High Courts.

It transpired during discussion that though most of the Chief Justices had been given power of appropriation and reappropriation of funds, within the budget allocated by the State Government, some States, were yet to delegate this power to the Chief Justice of the High Court. No one, however, disputed the need for delegating the requisite power to the Chief Justice of the High Court.

Decision

The following resolution passed at the last Joint Conference of Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices of High Courts held on 11th March, 2006 is reiterated:

- (i) Chief Justice of the High Court be delegated full power to appropriate and reappropriate the funds within the budget allocated by the State Government for the judiciary in the State;
- (ii) Consistent with their financial resources, State Governments shall provide adequate budgetary allocation for judiciary."

Item No. 10. Establishment of a Permanent Mechanism for Implementation of Resolutions of the Chief Justices' Conference and the Joint Conference of Chief Minister and Chief Justices and Setting-up of Coordination Committee in each District.

The Chief Justices of Karnataka High Court informed that Karnataka was the first State to establish high level committee(s), in terms of the decision taken in the last conference, and the pending matters were being monitored by the committee(s). The Law Minister of Uttaranchal informed that the State had set-up two committees pursuant to the decision taken in the last Conference.

Decision

The following resolution adopted in the last Joint Conference of Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices of High Courts held on 11th March, 2006 is reiterated:

- (i) A Committee consisting of Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India, Union Minister for Finance and Union Minister for Law & Justice be set-up at national level for ensuring timely implementation of the decisions taken at Chief Justices' Conference and Joint Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices. Wherever deemed appropriate, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India be invited to the meeting of the Committee.
- (ii) Monitoring Committees at two levels be set-up in each State for timely implementation of the decisions taken at Chief Justices' Conference and Joint Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices. The first level Committee should consist of Chief Secretary, Registrar General of the High Court and Law Secretary of the State, whereas the second level Committee should consist of Chief Minister, Chief Justice and Law Minister of the State."

Change in Foreign Investment Policy

3612. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to make changes in the foreign investment policy;
- (b) whether the Government also proposes to amend Foreign Exchange management Act with a view to effect changes in foreign investment policy; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) Government reviews Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy from time to time. Most of the sectors have now been placed under automatic route except a few selective on negative list. Reserve Bank of India carries out the amendments in Regulations framed under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 to effect changes in FDI policy.

Allotment of Quarters

3613. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the CPWD is making fresh allotment of quarters to Government servants after carrying out all necessary repair/renovation/rewiring works to be new occupants;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is aware that some of the departments are still allotting quarters which are maintained by CPWD without carrying out the necessary repair/renovation/rewiring works and the new occupants are putting into lot of hardships to complete the works within the stipulated time;
- (d) if so, whether necessary instructions have been given to all the departments in this regard; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) CPWD does not make fresh allotment of quarters to Government servants.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. Instructions have been issued to all the Ministries/Departments of Government of India including various Central Government offices to the effect that the facilities of addition/alteration of non-structural nature be provided on vacation of residential quarters. Fresh allotment of such quarters be made after provision of these facilities, unless the allottee agrees to accept the quarter without such facilities.

(e) Not applicable in view of the (d) above.

SARAS Fairs

3614. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Saras fairs held during the last three years;

(b) the amount of sale proceeds from these fairs; State-wise;

(c) the extent to which these fairs have benefited Self Help Groups;

(d) whether it is proposed to organise saras fairs on a larger scale and more frequently; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) and (e) As per the present policy of the Government, the Ministry of Rural Development grants financial assistance to State Governments for organising only one SARAS Fair in each State annually.

[Translation]

Non-cooperation of Banks under SGSY

3615. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the non-cooperative attitude of nationalised banks in implementing important Rural Development Scheme like Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) created hindrance in achievement of goals;

(b) if so, whether the complaints regarding non-cooperation of Banks in providing economic assistance to Self-Help Groups through Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana have been received; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) Under SGSY programme, the Government of India fixed State-wise targets for disbursement of loans by institutional agencies which is being allocated amongst different institutions at the state level and branch-wise allocations are made at the respective Zonal/State level of the banks. The achievement during the three years is as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Target Amount	Total Loan Disbursed		
		No. of Persons assisted	Amount	% of achievement
2004	1363.12	962396	816.11	59.87
2005	1518.76	1055335	927.30	61.05
2006	1597.06	1177366	1095.15	68.57

As evident from the table, the disbursement is showing an increasing trend. A quick study of SGSY was conducted by Reserve Bank of India to ascertain the reasons for the pendency of applications at bank branch level. The study, inter-alia, revealed the following reasons/constraints in sanctioning of applications:

- Forwarding unviable and un-bankable proposals to the banks.
- Most of the applications pertained to similar type of activity resulting in saturation of activity.
- Lack of co-ordination between govt. agencies and bank officials.

- Bunching of applications by the Sponsoring Agencies and submission of applications at the end of the year.

The Government has, however, instructed the Public Sector Banks to ensure that all branches achieve targets under Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna Scheme (SGSY), RBI and NABARD have instructed Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks/Cooperative Banks respectively to initiate concrete steps to scale up the pace of credit flow under the programme of SGSY. Banks were also advised to consider proper delegation of powers to the Branch Managers for sanction of loans without a need to refer to higher authorities.

Notaries in Maharashtra

3616. SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has suspended/dismissed some Notary Public in Nasik, Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether similar action has been taken by the Government in other States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to monitor the activities of Notaries?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) (i) Shri K.K. Kaul, Tis Hazari, Delhi (Regn. No. 765) against whom a CBI investigation is pending, has been suspended w.e.f. 15.9.06 till outcome of the investigation of the CBI.

(ii) Shri Pradeep J. Deshmukh, Advocate & Notary for District Pune has been suspended for five years w.e.f. 6.1.2007 on the basis of various complaints made against him.

(iii) Certificate of Shri Narain Ram (Regn. No. 354), Fatehpur District, Sikar, Rajasthan, was cancelled in 1995.

(iv) Certificate of Shri Arun Kumar Sharma (Regn. No. 577), Jalandhar, Punjab, was cancelled in 1997.

(v) Certificate of Shri Gopal Ram Vishnoi (Regn. No. 2468), Jodhpur, Rajasthan, was cancelled in 2004.

(e) To monitor the activities of the Notaries, the Notaries Rules, 1956 has already contain provisions in this regard. Rule 11(5) of the Notaries Rules empowers the District Judge or the officer appointed by the appropriate Government to inspect the register of notaries who may lodge a report to appropriate Government for taking action against a notary. Further, in Form XIII, an individual may also file a complaint against a notary for his professional or other misconduct before the appropriate Government on which the inquiry may be conducted and action may be taken against such notary under rule 13 of the Notaries Rules, 1956. Also under rule 14 of the Notaries Rules, 1956, a notary is required to submit in the first week of January an annual return in Form XIV of the notarial acts done by him during the preceding year.

Statement

Inspections were carried out by Shri A.N. Yadav, Distt & Sessions Judge, Nasik, in respect of notaries functioning in Nasik District as per the direction issued by the High Court of Bombay in its judgment dated 17.9.03 passed in Summary Suit No. 3857/99—Mr. J.G. Hegde vs. R. D. Shukla. The Distt & Sessions Judge forwarded his report to the Government of India, Ministry of Law & Justice under rule 11(5) of the Notaries Rules, 1956 in respect of 18 notaries appointed by Government of India for District Nasik whose notarial registers and other records were inspected by him. According to the report of the Distt & Sessions Judge, 10 notaries committed irregularities and 8 committed irregularities and illegalities.

The report of the Distt & Sessions Judge, Nasik, was considered by the Central Government and the following 10 notaries were suspended for a period of 3 years from the date of renewal/decision of the Central Government (i.e. 15.2.07) whichever is earlier:

(a) N.P. Pawar, registration No. 664,

(b) N.K. Karpe, registration No. 665

- (c) D.K. Patil, registration No. 822
- (d) D.R. Waghavakar, registration No. 857
- (e) A.D.Patil, registration No. 1234
- (f) S.P. Dhumane, registration No. 1238
- (g) B.K. Govardhane, registration No. 1867
- (h) Smt. Ranjana M. Wavre, registration No. 1866
- (i) R.F. Kuyate, registration No. 2127
- (j) S.M. Barve, registration No. 2267

The names of the following 8 notaries were removed from the notarial register w.e.f. 6.3.07

- (i) Ashok Yashwant Kale, registration No. 659
- (ii) Ms. I.R. Patni, registration No. 720
- (iii) M.N. Purkar, registration No. 827
- (iv) R.R. Gite, registration No. 853
- (v) R.R. Kathod, registration No. 1107
- (vi) V.R. Nipunge, registration No. 1229
- (vii) B. A. Srivastav, registration No. 2062
- (viii) S.B. Wani, registration No. 2425

[English]

Employment and Poverty Alleviation Schemes

3617. SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the schemes being implemented for employment and poverty alleviation in urban areas;
- (b) since when these schemes are implemented;
- (c) the amount spent during each of the last three in West Bengal and Sikkim under these schemes; and
- (d) the details of the number increased or decreased in respect of the people living below poverty line in urban areas during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing an employment oriented Urban Poverty Alleviation Centrally sponsored scheme named Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), on all India basis, with effect from 1.12.1997. The SJSRY strives provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and underemployed poor through, firstly, encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures by those who have not studied beyond 9th standard and, secondly, by providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

(c) The Central funds released under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) to the States of West Bengal and Sikkim during the last three years are as under:

(Rupees in Lakh)

State	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
West Bengal	424.02	617.47	1063.13
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00

(d) The number of urban poor assisted to set up individual/group enterprises under SJSRY and also the number of urban poor imparted skill training during last three years is as under:

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up of micro enterprises	90566	98791	56357
No. of beneficiaries provide skill training	111831	142073	73203

Involvement of MPs in Selection of Roads under PMGSY

3618. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria being followed for selection of a road under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY),
- (b) whether the Government proposes to involve local Members of Parliament while deciding to select such roads under PMGSY; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (c) Rural Roads is a State subject. The roads proposed by the State Governments for construction under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) should be from the Comprehensive New Connectivity Priority List (CNCPL) which are prepared by all Districts from amongst all the eligible unconnected habitations at District and Block level in order of priority of 1000+, 500-999 and 250-499 population.

The programme is being implemented in accordance with PMGSY guidelines which provides for consultation with Members of Parliament. Some of the existing institutional arrangements, as outlined in the Guidelines, are summarized below:

- (a) The Core Network and District Rural Roads Plan are to be finalized by the District Panchayat after giving full consideration to the suggestions of the Members of Parliament.
- (b) Suggestions of the Members of Parliament are to be taken while finalizing the Comprehensive New Connectivity Priority List (CNCPL) and Comprehensive Upgradation Priority List (CUPL).
- (c) The Annual Plan Proposals are to be finalized in consultation with the Lok Sabha Members in respect of their constituencies and Rajya Sabha Members in respect of the State they represent for which they have been nominated as Vice-Chairman of the District Vigilance & Monitoring Committee of the Ministry of Rural Development.
- (d) The proposals received from the Members of Parliament by the stipulated dated have to be given full consideration in the District Panchayat which is expected to record the reason in each case of non-inclusion, and the Members of Parliament should be informed of the inclusion/non-inclusion of their proposals along with the reasons in each case in the event of non-inclusion.

National Company Law Tribunal

3619. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Company Law Tribunal is not functional at present;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be made fully operational?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) and the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) have not been constituted as yet since the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 consequent to the Companies (Second) Amendment Act, 2002 relating to setting up of the NCLT/NCLAT faced a legal challenge, and the matter is sub-judice on account of a Special Leave Petition (SLP) filed by the Central Government in the Supreme Court, following a ruling by the Madras High Court in the matter. Therefore, no time schedule for setting up of NCLT/NCLAT can be stated at present.

[Translation]

Balmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana

3620. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Balmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana is being implemented in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the cities selected under the scheme and the criteria adopted for the same; and

(c) the works undertaken so far in these cities under the above scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) was implemented in Various towns/cities of Gujarat like Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Vadodara and Navsari. It was a demand - driven scheme. State Governments were required to submit viable project proposals for approval of the Central Sanctioning Committee after depositing State shares for each project in a separate Bank Account. The scheme has been subsumed in Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) with effect from 3.12.2005.

(c) As per the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Govt. Agency	Subsidy released by GOI (in lacs)		
	Housing Units	Toilet Units	Total
Auda	544.00	88.00	632.00
GoG	1228.00	0.00	1228.00
Rajkot MC	0.00	204.00	204.00
Ahmedabad MC	0.00	351.20	351.20
Jamnagar MC	50.00	0.00	50.00
Jamnagar MC	0.00	50.00	50.00
Bododara MC	10.00	0.00	10.00
Vadodara MC	15.00	0.00	15.00
Navsari NP	1.70	0.00	1.70
Navsari NP	17.80	0.00	17.80
Rajkot MC	100.00	0.00	100.00

**Implementation of SGRY in Areas Selected
under NREGS**

3621. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN:
SHRIMATI KARUNA SHUKLA:
SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sampooma Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) has been withdrawn in the districts which have been covered under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of districts wherein both NREGS and SGRY are being implemented simultaneously, State-wise;

(d) the details of funds allocated for the said schemes during each of the last three years; State-wise;

(e) whether the government proposes to bring any new scheme in place of SGRY or to continue it in the districts where NREGS is being implemented; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It was decided with the approval of the Cabinet that in the areas which will be covered under NREG Act, NFFWP and SGRY will merge with NREGA.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) State-wise details of funds allocated for SGRY for the years 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 are given in the enclosed Statement-I. As NREGA was implemented with effect from 2.2.2006 in 200 selected districts, State-wise details of funds released during the years 2005-06 and 2006-07 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Question does not arise.

Statement I*Funds allocated and released under SGRY during 2004-05 to 2006-07*

S.No.	States/UTs	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
		Centre Allocation of Funds	Central Release of Funds	Centre Allocation of Funds	Central Release of Funds	Centre Allocation of Funds	Central Release of Funds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23487.18	24049.88	28139.33	29453.70	10903.95	13545.64
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1246.98	1368.64	1524.09	1377.50	1403.65	842.20
3.	Assam	32368.00	32124.06	39560.89	40916.96	25385.99	29847.28
4.	Bihar	46512.14	49196.29	55724.88	59124.30	21299.37	20462.40
5.	Chhattisgarh	13108.64	12931.67	15705.09	16605.81	4937.19	6089.13
6.	Goa	336.74	292.55	403.44	242.07	417.64	250.58
7.	Gujarat	10283.30	9941.23	12320.13	12648.76	8741.19	10724.36
8.	Haryana	5417.38	5567.67	6490.41	6758.76	6048.66	7552.28
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2281.48	2259.63	2733.38	2230.05	2296.24	1948.24
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2681.02	2715.61	3212.07	3229.13	2628.03	3252.59
11.	Jharkhand	31543.52	27394.54	37791.40	33841.77	3338.58	4173.94
12.	Karnataka	17539.74	18290.28	21013.87	21881.83	16224.75	19871.61
13.	Kerala	7870.10	7866.56	9428.94	9767.11	8116.50	9618.09
14.	Madhya Pradesh	28308.64	28713.84	33915.78	34606.57	16854.62	20402.84
15.	Maharashtra	34672.18	33657.28	41539.76	40869.63	25703.73	31832.03
16.	Manipur	2172.42	2123.41	2655.18	2164.50	2403.18	2179.95
17.	Meghalaya	2433.74	2439.01	2974.57	2334.13	1946.47	1753.09
18.	Mizoram	563.18	574.44	688.33	748.55	556.39	688.66
19.	Nagaland	1669.40	1637.97	2040.38	1415.70	1752.72	1356.43
20.	Orissa	26567.30	26939.86	31829.53	33322.45	9623.95	11931.45
21.	Punjab	6025.60	5818.55	7219.10	6412.39	6753.65	4416.73
22.	Rajasthan	13318.66	14564.97	15956.71	17945.03	12542.23	25360.83
23.	Sikkim	623.52	685.88	762.08	828.75	562.78	703.59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	20538.10	22470.43	24606.12	25995.76	18850.46	23561.42
25.	Tripura	3922.76	4079.04	4794.48	5213.91	3820.26	4324.16
26.	Uttaranchal	5242.62	5361.66	6281.04	6607.12	4920.58	6123.38
27.	Uttar Pradesh	78495.06	79279.95	94042.72	98576.36	56504.34	68935.32
28.	West Bengal	29524.26	26731.84	35372.18	34453.29	15660.57	14439.59
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	220.94	220.94	264.70	44.36	274.01	0.00
30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	145.46	87.28	174.27	0.00	180.40	0.00
31.	Daman & Diu	70.50	0.00	84.46	0.00	87.44	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	110.50	28.57	132.39	126.75	137.05	129.55
33.	Pondicherry	223.94	205.09	268.30	0.00	277.74	166.64
Total		449525.00	449618.62	539650.00	549743.00	291154.31	346484.00

Statement II*Funds Released under NREGA during 2005-06 & 2006-07*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Release for NREGA		
		2005-06	2006-07	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16474.81	102541.43	119016.24
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	446.31	1450.85	1897.16
3.	Assam	33650.13	26550.85	60200.98
4.	Bihar	30806.3	54831.38	85637.68
5.	Chattisgarh	785	71850.74	72635.74
6.	Gujarat	4241.12	7433.94	11675.06
7.	Haryana	873.82	3589.39	4463.21
8.	Himachal Pradesh	898.37	4667.64	5566.01
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1135.29	4136.37	5271.66
10.	Jharkhand	23429.66	55854.59	79284.25

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Karnataka	4402.1	24850.69	29252.79
12.	Kerala	1169.18	3739.51	4908.69
13.	Madhya Pradesh	13713.82	190944.20	204658.02
14.	Maharashtra	19743.56	21815.64	41559.20
15.	Manipur	461.63	1692.89	2154.52
16.	Meghalaya	1457.87	3224.68	4682.55
17.	Mizoram	770.91	2023.90	2794.81
18.	Nagaland	1031.28	910.11	1941.39
19.	Orissa	7384.75	78380.49	85765.24
20.	Punjab	822.54	3445.75	4268.29
21.	Rajasthan	4142.11	78041.00	82183.11
22.	Sikkim	722.16	691.50	1413.66
23.	Tamil Nadu	6571.72	18409.21	24980.93
24.	Tripura	2572.97	2754.66	5327.63
25.	Uttanchal	1269.11	4470.60	5739.71
26.	Uttar Pradesh	33242.07	56914.69	90156.76
27.	West Bengal	17038.15	38868.84	55906.99
Total		229256.74	864085.54	1093342.28

*[English]***World Bank Loan to Karnataka**

3622. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has provided loan of Rs. 250 million US Dollars to the State Government of Karnataka for State Economic Restructuring Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the projects proposed to be financed under this plan with proposed outlays; and

(d) the time by which they are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) State Economic Restructuring Plan loan is categorized as Structural Adjustment Loan (SAL). Ministry of Finance had issued revised guidelines for SAL on October 24, 2005. No proposal, under the revised guidelines, has so far been received from Government of Karnataka for a loan of US \$ 250 million for State Economic Restructuring Plan.

*[Translation]***Collection Under Education Cess**

3623. SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount collected by the Government under the education cess since inception;

(b) whether a separate account of collected education cess is being maintained;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the said fund has been used on education sector; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The amount collected through the Education Cess for the years 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 (Upto Feb' 2007) is as under:

(Rs. in crore)		
Financial Year	Direct Taxes	Indirect Taxes
2004-05	1804.51	2514
2005-06	3213.75	4424
2006-07 (upto Feb' 2007)	2982.00*	3851*

*Provisional

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Education Cess is collected under the following head of accounts:

0037	-	Customs
37.00.504	-	Education Cess
0038	-	Union Excise
0038.00.504	-	Education Cess
0044	-	Service Tax
0044.00.504	-	Education Cess
0020	-	Corporation Tax
0020.00.504	-	Education Cess
0021	-	Income Tax
0021.00.504	-	Education Cess

Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh (PSK) has been established in the Public Account of India for crediting into it, all proceeds of Education Cess imposed vide Finance (No.2) Act, 2004.

(e) and (f) The proceeds of the Education Cess credited to Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh are spent on Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDM) which are being implemented to achieve the goal of universalization of elementary education. Each year, after exhausting the funds provided by way of Gross Budgetary Support for the schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Mid-Day Meal, subsequent expenditure on these schemes is financed from Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh.

Land Allotted to Hospital

3624. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:
DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:
SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken against the officers responsible for term of allotment in allotting land to hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the replies of show cause notices issued to hospitals for violating terms of allotment of land has been received;

(d) if so, the action taken thereon;

(e) whether any proposal for rationalization of term of allotment has been formulated; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that it has allotted land to 54 hospitals. Land & Development Office (L&DO) has allotted land to 5 hospitals. Allotment conditions in case of some of the hospitals stipulate provision of certain percentage of free-beds. A Public Interest litigation titled Social Jurist Vs. Union of India (W.P.No. 2866/2002) was filed in the Delhi High Court on the issue of non-implementation of freeship condition

by hospitals. DDA has reported that it has issued show cause notices to the hospitals falling under its purview on the issue of not providing free treatment as per the stipulations of allotment letter/lease. Replies were received from some of the hospitals claiming compliance of freeship conditions. The replies were sent to Directorate of Health Services, Delhi Govt. for comments/scrutiny. In CWP No. 2866/2002, the Hon'ble High Court in its Judgement dated 22.03.2007 has directed that Special Referral Centres shall be set up in Govt. hospitals for referring poor patients to the nearby private hospitals covered under the Writ Petition. In addition, Delhi Govt. has also been directed by the court to calculate the financial liability of these hospitals for non-compliance of free treatment conditions with retrospective effect, which should go into the creation of corpus fund to be used for treatment of poor. Land and Development Office has reported that action has been initiated against defaulting hospitals under the terms of lease agreement which included cancellation of allotment in respect of three hospitals.

(e) and (f) in CWP No. 2866/2002 the Hon'ble High Court has passed a judgment on 22nd March, 2007 which inter-alia has ordered for compliance of free treatment to the extent of 25% for OPD and 10% IPD uniformly in respect of 20 hospitals allotted land at concessional rates and other identically situated hospitals.

[English]

Shortage of Drinking Water

3625. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of complaints especially from Rutland Bay and Flat Bay have been received in regard to acute short supply of drinking water;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to ensure smooth supply of drinking water to the inhabitants of Rutland Bay and Flat Bay regions?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Shortage of Water in Delhi

3626. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about shortage of water in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether growing commercialisation has aggravated the situation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) The Delhi Jal Board (DJB) has informed that as against the demand of 990 MGD water for the estimated 165 lakh population of Delhi at present, the availability of water is 720 MGD due to restricted supply of raw water from neighbouring States. To meet the situation, the DJB has undertaken the following steps:

- * To enhance the water production capacity, a 140 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Sonia Vihar has been commissioned in August 2006.
- * Scheme of construction of Parallel Lined Channel from Nunak to Haiderpur Water Treatment Plant, being executed by Haryana Irrigation Department against deposit of Rs. 315 crore from Government of NCT of Delhi, would make available 80 MGD of additional raw water due to savings of seepage losses.
- * Availability of 80 MGD additional raw water will be source of supply for the three water treatment plants : Dwarka (40 MGD) & Okhla (20 MGD) proposed and Bawana (20 MGD) already constructed.
- * Four recycling Back wash/waste water treatment plants are at construction stage and these will produce 45 MGD additional water.
- * 53 Underground reservoirs (UGRs)/BPS with their transmission mains are at construction stage all over Delhi to achieve rationalized distribution of supply and to cover more population with filter water pipe network.
- * To meet the future demand of water in Delhi, three Upstream storage dams are proposed to be constructed at Kishau, Lakwar Vyasi and Renuka. Out of these three dams, Renuka is in advanced stage of clearance and is likely to be constructed in six years time.
- * Government of NCT of Delhi is promoting water harvesting schemes to recharge the depleting ground water table besides framing a proposal to regulate the extraction of ground water in Delhi.
- * Efforts have been made to pursue the neighbouring States of UP and Haryana to release Delhi's full share of raw water supply.

Installation of Air-conditioners

3627. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to find out the number of allottees of Types-II, III and IV Government quarters particularly in R.K. Puram who have installed air-conditioners;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for not providing the facility for installation air-conditioners in the Government quarters and

the steps taken to provide the facility and increase the sanctioned load for the quarters?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Facilities in Government quarters are provided as per approved norms. The latest norms dated 2.1.2006 are given in the enclosed Statement. Action to increase the sanctioned load has to be to individual allottee.

Statement

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF WORKS
CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
(Standard and Specifications Unit)
Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi

No.62/SE(S&S)/EE-IV/AE-I/PAR/05-06/01

Dated 2.1.06

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Revised specifications and scale of Amenities for Type I to VI houses.

Ministry of Urban Development has approved the revised specifications and scale of amenities for Type I to VI quarters in General Pool. A copy of the revised specifications is enclosed. These are to be followed for all future constructions and not for existing houses.

The financial effects due to revised specifications and scale of amenities for each type of houses of Type I to VI over the plinth area rate 1.1.92 are as under:

Sl. No.	Type of Construction	Type of houses	Plinth area rate per sqm. As on 1.1.92	Extra Cost involved per sqm. due to revised specifications and scale of amenities as on 1.1.92		
				Civil	Electrical	Total
1.	R.C.C. framed Structure	Type I, II, III & servant Quarters	2810	346	36	382
		Type IV	2810	400	72	472
		Type V & VI	2810	495	81	576
2.	Load bearing Structure	Type I, II, III & Servant Qtrs.	2120	346	36	382
		Type IV	2330	400	72	472
		Type V & VI	2485	495	81	576

To obtain the financial effects for the current period, the cost index for the particular place is to be added over the Plinth Area Rates 1/1/92 as base 100.

End.: Copy of revised specifications
Page 1 to 15

Sd/-

(S.K. Jain)
Executive Engineer (S&S) Copy to:

Copy to:

1. M/o Urban Development (Shri Devinder Kumar, US(Works) -2) with copies
2. All ADGs (2 copies each)
3. All Chief Engineers/Chief Architects (2 copies each)
4. All Senior Architects (1 copy each)
5. All Superintending Engineers (1 copy each)

Sd/-

Executive Engineer (S&S)

*Revised Specifications & Scale of Amenities
for
General Pool Residential Accommodation (Type I to VI)*

Specification for Residential Buildings

Sl.No.	Item	Type I, II, III & Servant Qrs.		Type IV		Type V and VI	
		Existing	Revised	Existing	Revised	Existing	Revised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.1 (a)	Frames Window	1st class Kail Wood or 2nd class deodar wood or mild steel	Pressed steel Frames made out of corrosion resistant coated sheet of 1.6 mm thick with double rebate	T-Iron frames	Pressed steel frames made out of corrosion resistant coated sheet of 1.6 mm thick with double rebate/scratch proof aluminium sheets/poly- propylene windows	1st class teak wood or 1st class deodar wood or mild steel	Same as Type IV
	Door	-do-	T-Iron/Pressed steel/Pre-cast R.C.C. frames	-do-	Pressed steel frames made out of corrosion resistant coated sheet of 1.6 mm thick with single rebate/factory manufactured precast RCC frames	-do-	Same as Type IV
3.2	Shutters (a) window	1st class Kail wood or 2nd class Deodar wood	M.S. tubular box section corrosion resistant coated shutters. Wire mesh shutters may also be provided at the discretion of Zonal Chief Engineer	(a) 35 mm panelled shutters with 1st class deodar wood for all rooms. (b) 35mm panelled shutters with 1st class deodar wood for bath, W.C., Kitchen Scooter Shed & Balcony.	M.S. tubular box section corrosion resistant coated shutters. Wire mesh shutters may also be provided at the discretion of Zonal Chief Engineer/Scratch proof aluminium window. Shutters to match with frame.	1st class teakwood or 1st class deodar wood or mild steel	Same as Type IV
	Shutters (b) Main Door	1st class Kail wood or 2nd class deodar wood	Double door, one with iron grill with wire mesh	35mm paneled shutters with 1st class deodar	Same as Type 1 to III	2nd class Indian teak wood or commercial ply	Same; as Type I to III except that panelling will be

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			mosquito proof and other 35mm thick panelled shutter with hard wood style and rail with panelling of pre-laminated particle board, one side decorative other side balancing.	wood for all rooms.		flush door.	of both side decorative, pre laminated particle board.
	(c) W.C. Bath room	-do-	Solid PVC shutters 20mm thick	35mm paneled shutters with lind class deodar wood for bath W.C. Kitchen, Scooter shed and balcony	Same as Type I to III	IInd class Indian Teak wood or commerial ply flush door	Same as Type I to III
	Shutters						
	(d) Kitchen door	-do-	Partly panelled and partly wire mesh with stainless steel wire mesh. The panelling with pre-laminated particle board, one side decorative-35 mm thick panelled shutter with hard wood style and rails.	-do-	Same as Type I to III	-do-	Partly panelled and partly wire mesh with stainless steel wire mesh. The panelling with pre-laminated particle board, both sides decorative-35 mm thick panelled shutter with hard wood style and rails.
	(e) Other doors	-do-	35mm thick panelled shutters with hard wood style and rail with panelling of pre-laminated board, one side decorative	35mm panelled shutters with 1st class deodar wood for all rooms	Same as Type I to III	-do-	35 mm thick panelled shutters with hard wood style and rail with panelling of pre laminated board, both sides decorative.
3.3	Fittings	Oxidised Iron	Powder coated M.S. fittings/stainless steel fittings	Aluminium Fittings	Power coated aluminium/stainless steel fittings	Anodized aluminium in external doors and internal doors oxidized iron	Same as type IV
3.4	Peep hole and security chain for external door only.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: 1. In item no. 3 of Wood work, if any other option of local material is available, the same can also be used by the respective Chief Engineers.

2. External sliding door bolt and handles will be in powder coated M.S. or stainless steel.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.1	Flooring (a) In rooms, kitchen, internal circulation area	Mosaic flooring and skirting in 50% area	Mosaic flooring and skirting with ordinary cement except in common circulation area and stair case.	Marble chips flooring with ordinary cement in all rooms, kitchen, internal circulation area, store, W.C. and bath	Same as Type I to III	Mosaic flooring in living room, dinning, bath and W.C. Rest cement concrete	Mosaic/Terrazzo tile flooring with white cement. In kitchen, ceramic tiles/marbles flooring
	(b) Common circulation area, staircase	-do-	Kota stone flooring and matching skirting. In staircase, single piece Kota stone shall be used.	Cement concrete flooring with matching skirting in common circulation area,	Same as Type I to III	Cement Concrete	Same as type IV
	(c) Kitchen work top	Kota stone	Kota stone	Kota stone slab for kitchen platform	Udaipur green marble/Granite stone	—	Granite Stone
	Flooring						
	(d) Toilets	Mosaic flooring	Mosaic	Marble chips flooring with ordinary cement	Ceramic Tiles	Mosaic flooring	Ceramic tiles
	(e) Skirting/ Dado.	Mosaic and white glazed dado in W.C. & Bath (90/150 cm.)	Ceramic glazed tiles in Indian Type WC upto 90 cm. Height and bath room upto door jamb height.	White glazed tiles in W.C., bath (90/150 cm height) white glazed tiles dado for 60cm above work top of kitchen platform	Same as Type I to III		Ceramic glazed tiles upto ceiling height with a decorative band of tiles.
6.2	Finishing External	Water proof cement paint or washed stone grit plaster or exposed brick work	Acrylic smooth exterior finish or washed stone grit plaster or exposed brick work	(a) washed mosaic plaster in ordinary cement for external walls (b) water proof cement paint on roof parapets (inner side), foffit and inner fins of chajjas etc.	Premium Acrylic smooth exterior finish with additive of silicone or washed mosaic plaster in ordinary cement or exposed brick work.	External colour wash	Premium Acrylic smooth exterior finish with additives of silicone or silicone or plaster in ordinary cement or exposed brick work.
6.3	Finishing Internal	Dry distemper in all rooms and synthetic enamelled paint	All walls& ceilings to be treated with 2 mm thick POP	Dry distemper in drawing and dining space. White	All walls & ceiling to be treated with 2 mm thick POP	Distemper in drawing and dining, bedrooms and study room	All walls & ceiling to be treated with 2 mm thick POP

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		on wood/steel work white washing on ceiling.	followed with a coat of acrylic/oil bound distemper except kitchen, bath & WC and all ceiling, which will be done with white wash. Synthetic enamel paint on all wood work and steel work.	wash/colour wash in other rooms & stair cases	followed with a coat of acrylic/oil bound distemper except kitchen, bath & WC and all ceilings, which will be done with white wash. Synthetic enamel paint on all wood work and steel work.	and white washing in rest.	plaster and cornices followed with a coat of plastic emulsion paint except kitchen, bath and WC and all ceilings, which will be done with white wash. Synthetic enamel paint on all wood work and steel work.

Scale of Amenities for General Pool Accommodation

Item No.	Item	Type I		Type II		Type III		Type IV		Type V/VI	
		Existing	Revised	Existing	Revised	Existing	Revised	Existing	Revised	Existing	Revised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Kitchen Shelves in tiers not more than 400mm wide along one wall 1" thick	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Covered cup boards above all level with pre-laminated decorative board	Yes	Same as Type IV
(ii)	Kitchen sink	Fiber glass with drain board	Stainless steel sink without drain board size 610x 510mm with bowl depth 200 mm	Same as Type I	Same as Type-I	Same as Type II	Same as Type-II	White vitreous glazed kitchen sink with drain board	Stainless steel sink with drain board size 510x1040 mm with bowl depth 200mm	Same as Type-IV	Stainless steel sink of size 510 x 1040mm with bowl depth of 250 mm with draining board/vitreous china sink with draining board of size 800x450x 250mm
(iii)	Dado Ceramic glazed tiles for 60cm above work top and around sunken floor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	—	Yes	—	Ceramic glazed tiles upto 60 cm above cooking platform all around

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(iv)	Built in cupboard with open shelves below cooking platform shutters of pre-laminated particle board 18mm thick below window sill level of cooking platform along one wall	—	Yes	—	Yes	—	Yes	One	Yes with 2 drawers	One	Yes with 2 drawers
(v)	Cooking platform standing	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2 (i)	Wardrobes Built in cupboard with R.C.C./pre-laminated particle board/Kota stone shelves and shutter upto ceiling height	—	(One in each Bed Room) 7'-00" height	One	One in each Bed Room, 7'-00" height	One in one Bed Room	(One in one each Bed Room), 7'-00" height	Two in two bed rooms	(One in each Bed Room) upto ceiling height	Three in three bed rooms	One in each Bed Room upto ceiling height
(ii)	Magic eye in front door	—	One	—	One	One	One	One	One	One	One
(iii)	Window sill lining 18 mm thick projected with Kota stone/marble		Kota Stone		Kota Stone		Kota Stone		Kota Stone		Marble
(iv)	Curtain rods with brackets	All rooms	All rooms	All rooms	All rooms	All rooms	All rooms	Same as Type III	Drapery rods	With Pelmets	Drapery rods
(v)	Set of Pegs	In bath and bed rooms	In bath and bed rooms	In bath and bed rooms	In bath and bed rooms	In bath room	In bath bed and wardrobes	In bath room	In bath, bed and wardrobes	In bath room	In bath, bed and wardrobes

Revised Scales of Sanitary Fittings for General Pool Residential Quarters

Item No.	Item	Type I		Type II		Type III		Type IV		Type V/VI	
		Existing	Revised	Existing	Revised	Existing	Revised	Existing	Revised	Existing	Revised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Indian W.C. Pan with flushing cistern	One	One WC Pan Orissa pattern with low level PVC Flushing Cistern	One	One Same as Type I	One	One same as Type I	One	One same as Type I	1+1 (for servant quarter)	One+One for servant quarters

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2.	European type W.C. with high level flushing	—	—	—	—	—	—	One With high level flushing cistern	One with low level PVC flushing cistern	One with high level flushing cistern	One (syphonic type) with matching low level cistern
2 (a)	Water Jet with low level European W.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	One	—	One
3.	Wash basin with one tap each	One	One	One	One	One	One	One	Two mixer type for hot & cold water	Two	Three Mixer type for hot & cold water
4.	Tap (kitchen bath & W.C.) C.P. Brass/PTMT bib cock	3	4PTMT	3	4PTMT	3+1 for sink	4 C.P. brass	3+1 for sink	5 C.P. brass	5+2 (for servant quarter)	12 (1 PTMT + 11CP brass)
5.	Shower C.P. Brass/PTMT	—	One PTMT	One	One PTMT	One	One PTMT	One	Two C.P. brass	Two	Three C.P. brass
6.	Towel rail C.P. Brass/PTMT	One	One PTMT	One	One PTMT	One	One PTMT	One	Two C.P. brass	One Towel rail outside near the wash basin	Two C.P. brass
7.	Mirror/ Bevelled edge/ with PTMT glass shelf	One	One	One	One	One	One	One	Two	One	Three
8.	Soap rack (Niche in W.C./ Bath)	One	One	One	One	One	One	One	Two	One	Three
9.	Liquid soap container	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Two	—	Three
10.	Storage tank	One 270 Litre	500 litr.	One 270 Litre	500 litr.	One 270 Litre	500 litr.	One 270 Litre	750 litre	One 270 Litre	1000 litre + 500 litre for servant quarters
11.	Niche with Kota stone sill in bath room	One	One	One	One	One	One	—	Two	—	3 + 1 for servant quarters

Note: Waste coupling in wash basins and grating over the floor trap shall be only PTMT.

Specifications for Electrical installation in Residential Quarters

Item No.	Description	Type I		Type II		Type III		Type IV		Type V (excluding servant quarter & Garage)		Type VI (excluding servant quarter & garage)		Servant Qtrs & Garage	
		Existing	Revised	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Revised
1.	Power Points (15 amperes, 6 pins)	3	2	3	3	3	4	3	5	4	6	—	7	—	1
2.	MCB connected socket outlet for A.C. unit/Geyser complete with wiring	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	4	—	5	—	—
3.	Ceiling Fans	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	6	—	7	1	1
4.	Exhaust Fans	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
5.	Call bells	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	—	3	—	—
6.	Light/Fans/Call bell/SA Plug Points	17	17	20	20	23	23	24	27	33	38	—	44	5	5
7.	F.I. Fittings excluding Tube and Starter Type of Wiring	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	—	7	—	8	1	1
Recessed Conduit Type—															
8.	EDB MCB Type	1													
	A. Single Phase	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
	B. 3 Phase	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
9.	Cable TV Point	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—
10.	Telephone Point	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—

*[Translation]***Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme**

3628. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI TUKARAM GANPATRAO RENGE
PATIL:

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

(a) the details of various Urban Poverty Alleviation Programmes being launched in the country;

(b) the budgetary allocation made for these programmes during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the number of the persons benefited from these programmes in each State during the said period and the actual amount provided to each State for these programmes during the same period; and

(d) the prospective plan of the Government to remove urban poverty and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) With a view to ameliorate the living conditions of the urban poor, an employment-oriented Urban Poverty Alleviation programme named Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), is being implemented by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation on all India basis, with effect from 1.12.1997. The programme strives to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and underemployed poor through,

firstly, encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures by those who have not studied beyond 9th standard and, secondly, by providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

(b) The budgetary allocation made for the scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) during the last three years and the current year is as under:

(Rupees in crore)				
Year	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Allocation	123.00	160.00	250.00	344.00

(c) The number of the persons benefited from Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) during the last three years and the central funds released, State-wise, under SJSRY during the last three years, year-wise is given in the enclosed statement.

(d) The Government is of the view that there is an urgent need to comprehensively revamp the scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) by putting more emphasis on skill development to improve the employability of the urban poor and on imparting training in modern skills emerging due to the changed economic scenario in the country.

Statement

State-wise beneficiaries assisted under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2004-2005				2005-2006				2006-2007			
		Central share Release	Number of Urban Poor assisted to set up micro/group enterprises	No. of persons trained	No. of mandays of work generated (in lakhs)	Central share Release	Number of Urban Poor assisted to set up micro/group enterprises	No. of persons trained	No. of mandays of work generated (in lakhs)	Central share Release	Number of Urban Poor assisted to set up micro/group enterprises	No. of persons trained	No. of mandays of work generated (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1116.41	17704	5831	6.11	1526.17	5887	11613	0.00	2295.94	2195	4945	0.96
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.69	40	0	3.88	0.00	64	100	2.59	46.68	0	3	0.82
3.	Assam	245.07	1150	4638	0.94	0.00	-289	2085	0.63	368.27	0	0	1.64
4.	Bihar	468.09	0	0	3.28	681.66	0	0	0.00	586.83	0	0	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	119.31	1903	4559	0.56	405.67	2155	602	0.25	698.48	766	1642	0.06
6.	Goa	0.00	53	345	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00
7.	Gujarat	164.36	4307	5958	0.27	0.00	4892	2776	0.12	894.65	2937	735	1.13
8.	Haryana	668.47	2362	4171	0.37	681.12	5215	7965	0.69	571.67	1264	3182	0.21
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.17	302	839	0.00	45.36	89	394	0.06	9.24	137	256	0.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	128.17	1265	1748	0.29	9.06	918	5165	0.00	849.38	0	0	0.56
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00
12.	Karnataka	1165.15	4572	2709	1.24	822.99	3451	1241	1.28	1416.98	25917	14396	0.00
13.	Kerala	554.95	3007	4736	0.12	681.26	3847	4527	0.53	639.22	1994	2499	0.29
14.	Madhya Pradesh	931.49	8704	7524	1.47	1596.76	9187	19645	0.52	2388.35	249	6154	1.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15.	Maharashtra	1508.66	19114	14518	0.53	2552.92	20611	20140	2.77	3776.34	2304	865	1.02
16.	Manipur	0.00	0	2506	0.00	111.39	0	0	2.47	0.00	0	628	0.76
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	97.65	0	0	0.00
18.	Mizoram	491.04	1175	379	0.00	351.90	48	1346	22.36	533.40	0	1906	1.92
19.	Nagaland	34.02	265	250	0.00	194.51	-346	333	0.53	145.23	0	0	0.28
20.	Orissa	48.91	3967	2273	0.76	469.86	8375	1703	0.00	808.97	2473	931	0.33
21.	Punjab	0.00	527	1440	0.25	39.68	17	597	0.01	135.71	0	0	0.03
22.	Rajasthan	256.29	4660	1957	0.50	495.38	6643	3340	0.16	853.93	1941	1210	0.65
23.	Sikkim	0.00	76	176	0.56	0.00	44	118	0.00	10.38	0	0	0.13
24.	Tamil Nadu	511.69	2356	5016	0.59	924.36	7434	19920	0.00	1891.51	6036	3054	20.47
25.	Tripura	352.18	544	4783	1.07	0.00	578	4253	0.48	127.08	1020	561	0.17
26.	Uttaranchal	160.31	153	1212	0.00	309.14	0	0	0.00	93.96	0	0	-0.07
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2622.61	6919	29031	4.20	3071.43	11789	24255	4.69	4566.49	6496	16871	7.42
28.	West Bengal	424.02	4033	2361	1.92	617.47	5579	3986	1.46	1063.13	534	12850	0.31
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00	4	0	0.87	0.00	6	0	0.62	0.00	15	0	1.24
30.	Chandigarh	28.64	72	961	N.A.	0.00	24	794	N.A.	0.00	18	515	0.00
31.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0.00	10	98	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00
32.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00
33.	Delhi	0.00	214	220	N.A.	0.00	-165	775	N.A.	0.00	61	0	0.00
34.	Pondicherry	191.00	1108	1792	1.46	0.00	2738	4400	0.64	0.00	0	0	0.00
Total		12200.70	90566	111831	31.24	15588.09	98791	142073	42.86	24868.45	56357	73203	26.95

*[English]***DRDAs under Zilla Parishad**

3629. SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) are receiving the funds directly from Union Government;

(b) if so, whether this is in line with standard accounting procedure;

(c) whether in many States DRDAs have been placed under Zila Parishad;

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

(e) the steps taken to place DRDA under Zila Parishad in remaining North-Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) are receiving 75% of the funds directly from the Union Government and 25% of funds are received from the State Governments.

(b) The funds are disbursed as per the approved standard accounting procedure.

(c) and (d) The Guidelines of the "DRDA Administration" Scheme issued by Ministry of Rural Development do not prescribe merger of DRDAs with the Zila Parishads as a general policy. However, under the Guidelines the State Governments have been allowed flexibility to operate the DRDAs as a distinct unit. At present, the DRDAs have been merged with Zila Parishads/Zila Panchayats and a separate "DRDA Cell" has been created in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Rajasthan.

(e) No such steps to place DRDAs under Zila Parishads has been taken by Government of India.

Guidelines for Waste Disposal

3630. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether rules framed for disposal of garbage and other solid waste deposits have turned outdated;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has framed new rules to make waste disposal environment friendly;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the concrete steps taken by the Union Government for scientific removal of garbage and other solid waste for recycling purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Installation of Scanning Machines at Metro Stations in Delhi

3631. SHRI RUPCHAND MURMU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to install scanning machines at the all metro stations in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to be installed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) No, Sir, DMRC is not planning to install any scanning machine at Metro stations presently.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Fiscal Concessions

3632. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI:
SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment about loss of revenue on account of fiscal concessions given to Special Economic Zones (SEZs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Asian Development Bank has opined that tax incentives being offered to SEZs are unnecessary as reported in The Hindu dated March 28, 2007;

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

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

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

(b) The revenue loss over the period 2006-07 to 2009-2010 is estimated to be Rs. 1,02,621 crore. Out of this, the revenue loss on account of direct taxes is

estimated to be Rs. 53,740 crore and on account of indirect taxes, it is estimated to be Rs. 48,881 crore.

(c) to (e) The Government has not received any such report from the Asian Development Bank. However, the views of the Bank, as reported in *The Hindu*, only reflect the concerns of the Government about revenue loss on account of tax incentives to SEZs.

The Government is taking steps to curtail the revenue loss by continuously fine-tuning the SEZ policy.

Development of Renewable Energy Schemes

3633. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has any action plan to promote photovoltaic power plant in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of New and Renewable energy schemes/programmes implemented by Integrated Rural Development Authority (IRDA) for the development of non-conventional energy in the country during the last three years alongwith the expenditure incurred thereon, State-wise;

(d) whether some renewable energy programmes are still in experimental stage; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the efforts being made for development of such programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) No specific target has been fixed for grid-interactive solar power in view of its high unit cost of generation, currently estimated at around Rs. 20/kWh. However, were costs of such power to come down, then deployment of the same could be facilitated on a limited scale until such time it becomes cost-competitive with respect to conventional power. Research, design & development (RD&D) activity globally and in this country is aiming to make solar power generation

cost-competitive. Although no definite date can be ascribed for the attainment of this aim, it is generally considered that solar power might become cost-competitive or near competitive by 2030, depending upon technological breakthroughs and the then unit cost of generation of conventional fuel power.

(c) The Ministry is not implementing its schemes/programmes through the said Integrated Rural Development Authority (IRDA).

(d) and (e) Renewable energy programmes/schemes broadly fall into the two categories of deployment and development. While in the former category, the Village Energy Security Programme is in test/experimental stage, in the latter category, Research, Design & Development (RD&D) in New & Renewable Energy (NRE) are in either experimental and/or development stage. In this regard, an 11th Plan outlay of around Rs. 1500 crore has been proposed for RD&D in NRE technologies.

[Translation]

Re-assessment of Taxation Policy

3634. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to carry out any comprehensive study regarding the effect of various taxes on living standards of people with the objective of carrying out a re-assessment of the existing taxation policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

New Pay Scales in CSIR

3635. SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governing Body of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi has

approved the new pay scales in respect of certain categories;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these pay scales have been implemented in respect of all the categories;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the categories for which these have not been implemented?

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

(b) Governing Body approved the new pay scales in respect of 28 posts of Directors and the Non-Functional scale for Section Officers in CSIR.

(c) to (e) Upgraded pay scales for the 28 posts of Directors have been implemented while the Non-Functional Scale for Section Officers has not been implemented till now as after notification of CSIR circular letter dated 12.5.2006, Ministry of Finance directed CSIR to withdraw the circulars granting Non-Functional Scale of Rs. 8000-13,500 to Section Officers of CSIR on the ground that Non-Functional scale to Section Officers was specially for Section Officers of CSS and was not applicable to any other similarly designated Officers outside CSS.

In line with decision taken at its 167th meeting of Governing Body, Ministry of Finance has been requested to reconsider its advice and their reply is still awaited.

Fiscal Deficit

3636. SHRI ANIL BASU:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the combined fiscal deficit of the Union Government and State Governments;

(b) whether the World Bank has directed the Government to bring down the fiscal deficit in the Government budgets;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereof;

(d) whether the Government has evolved any policy to cut fiscal deficit; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The Combined Fiscal deficit of Union Government and State Governments is as given below:

Year	Fiscal Deficit	
	Rs. crore	As per cent of GDP
2002-03	234,987	9.6
2003-04	234,502	8.5
2004-05	234,721	7.5
2005-06 (RE)	263,105	7.4
2006-07 (BE)	260,803	6.4

Source: Reserve Bank of India

(b) No Sir.

(c) In view of reply to part (b) above, does not arise.

(d) and (e) Government has enacted the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003 which envisage an annual reduction of at least 0.3 percentage points in fiscal deficit and 0.5 percentage points in revenue deficit. The law mandates the Central Government to eliminate its revenue deficit and reduce fiscal deficit to not more than 3 per cent of GDP by 31st March, 2009.

Clearance of Scrap Materials

3637. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Customs officials posted at various ports in the country are clearing the scrap materials without any proper check;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the scrap materials contain highly sensitive ammunition;

(d) if so, whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken against the officials found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) No Sir, Imported metal scrap at various ports is cleared after detailed examination as per prescribed procedure vide Circular 56/2004-Customs dated 18.10.2004. Accordingly, metal scrap imported in shredded form is subject to examination norm of 10% of the consignment subject to examination of minimum one container. The containers so selected are examined 100%. Further, import of metal scrap in unshredded, compressed or loose form is subject to examination of 25% of the containers in respect of manufacturer importer and 50% in respect of the trader, for each consignment, subject to minimum one container. Import of such scrap is permitted through specified ports and is required to have a preshipment inspection certification issued at the port of export by accredited agencies.

(c) Scrap may be generated by any metallic item. Unshredded scrap sourced from countries affected by war or armed conflict may contain combustible material which may remain sensitive or become sensitive later. In case of detection of any such prohibited material in the scrap, the imported consignment and the concerned persons are subject to penal proceedings under the provisions of Customs Act, 1962 and any other relevant law.

(d) and (e) Enquiry conducted by the Government revealed that the cause of accidents is because of the presence of explosive material which remained undetected due to large volume of consignments and causing explosion subsequently. Import of unshredded metal scrap from Hodaideh, Yemen and Bandar Abbas, Iran are not

allowed. No Customs officers have been indicated as guilty in the above report. However, Customs Department takes action for any lapses on the part of officers.

Soft Loan from Japan

3638. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Japanese Government has committed soft loan for various projects in India as reported in "The Times of India" dated March 31, 2007;

(b) if so, the details of the projects alongwith the terms and conditions thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) Government of Japan has committed Official Development Assistance loan for eleven projects in India for FY 2006-07. Notes in this regard have been exchanged between Government of India and Government of Japan on 30.3.2007 and individual loan agreements in respect of these eleven projects have been signed on 30.3.2007 between Government of India and Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC). A statement is enclosed.

Statement

The Government of Japan has committed a loan of Yen 184,893 million (Rs. 6482.35 crores approximately#), for the following 11 projects under its Official Development Assistance (ODA) for FY 2006, as per Terms and Conditions given below:

Sl. No.	Project	Maximum amount in million yen and Rs. crore approximately	Rate of interest	Repayment period	Location
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (Phase 2) (II)	13,583 (476.22)	1.3%	Twenty (20) years after the grace period of ten (10) years	Delhi

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Visakhapatnam Port Expansion Project	4,129 (144.6)	- 0.75%	ten (10) years after the grace period of five (5) years	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Bangalore Distribution Upgradation Project	10,643 9373.14)	0.75%	ten (10) years after the grace period of five (5) years	Karnataka
4.	Transmission System Modernization and Strengthening Project in Hyderabad Metropolitan Area	23,697 (830.82)	1.3%	twenty (20) years after the grace period of ten (10) years	Andhra Pradesh
5.	Andhra Pradesh Irrigation and Livelihood Improvement Project	23,974 (840.53)	1.3%	twenty (20) years after the grace period of ten (10) years	Andhra Pradesh
6.	Tripura Forest Environmental Improvement and Poverty Alleviation Project	7,725 (270.84)	0.75%	thirty (30) years after the grace period of ten (10) years	Tripura
7.	Gujarat Forestry Development Project (Phase 2)	17,521 (614.29)	0.75%	thirty (30) years after the grace period of ten (10) years	Gujarat
8.	Kerala Water Supply Project (II)	32,777 (1149.16)	1.3%	twenty (20) years after the grace period of ten (10) years	Kerala
9.	Agra Water Supply Project	24,822 (870.26)	1.3%	twenty (20) years after the grace period of ten (10) years	Uttar Pradesh
10.	Amritsar Sewerage Project	6,961 (244.05)	0.75%	thirty (30) years after the grace period of ten (10) years	Punjab
11.	Orissa Integrated Sanitation Improvement Project	19,061 (668.28)	0.75%	thirty (30) years after the grace period of ten (10) years	Orissa

Allotment of Lockers in Banks

3639. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the existing guidelines for allotment for lockers in the banks;

(b) whether the banks insist on fixed deposits from customers for allotment of lockers;

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

(d) whether the Government has sought public comments to make some changes in the existing guidelines; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (e) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had hosted the Draft Guidelines on "Extension of Safe Deposit Locker/Safe Custody Article Facility and Access to safe Deposit Lockers/Return of Safe Custody Articles by banks" on its website on 4th December, 2006. Taking into account the feedback received from banks and public, RBI has issued guidelines on 17th April, 2007 which, inter-alia, advise banks:

- (i) To refrain from the restrictive practice of linking the lockers facility with placement of fixed or any other deposit beyond what is specifically permitted.
- (ii) To ensure prompt payment of locker rent, banks may, at the time of allotment, obtain a Fixed Deposit which would cover 3 years rent and the charges for breaking open the locker in case of an eventuality. However, banks should not insist on such Fixed Deposit from the existing locker-hirers.
- (iii) To maintain a wait list at branch level for the purpose of allotment of lockers, ensure transparency in allotment of lockers and also give a copy of the agreement regarding operation of locker to the locker-hirer at the time of allotment. The detailed guidelines are available at RBI website www.rbi.org.in

[Translation]

Hike in Conversion Charges

3640. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Urban Development Ministers of various States participated in the workshop on Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission Scheme held recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has advised the State Governments to levy higher conversion charges for construction of colonies on agricultural land in all the metro cities including Delhi;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A two-day National Consultation on Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM): Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation in New Delhi on 16-17 March, 2007. First day of the National consultation was devoted to Expert Group Meeting. Second and the concluding day was earmarked for a High Level Ministerial Meeting. Housing/Urban Development/Local Self Government Ministers of States were invited to attend the High Level Ministerial Meeting.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[English]

Micro Finance and Micro Credit System

3641. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plans to modify or improve the micro finance and micro credit system in agricultural sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to involve NGOs in this field;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any private partners have shown interest in participating in micro finance and micro credit system; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has introduced a Bill in Lok Sabha on 20.3.2007 "The Micro Financial Sector (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2007" for enacting a new legislation which shall provide a formal statutory framework for the promotion, development and regulation of the micro finance sector.

(c) and (d) Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) are already involved in extending Micro Finance. Besides, this Bill provides for supervision over various entities engaged in the activity of micro finance such as Co-operative Societies, Mutual Benefit Societies or Mutually Aided Societies registered under many State enactments or Multi State Co-operative Societies registered under the Multi State Co-operative Societies Act, 2002, societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1850 or any other State enactments governing such societies and a Trust created under the Indian Trust Act, 1882 or public trust registered under any State enactments.

(e) and (f) At present, a number of private Micro Finance Institutions are also involved in Micro Finance activities. A certain segment of Institutions engaged in the Micro Finance Sector such as Non Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) and section 25 companies (Registered under the Indian Companies Act 1956) are governed and regulated by the Reserve Bank of India.

[Translation]

Development in the Field of Science & Technology

3642. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated any action plan for development of Science and Technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that there has been a decline in the number of students who took admission in basic science education;

(d) if so, the number of students who took admission in science education during the last three years; and

(e) the action taken/being taken by the Government to increase the admission rate of students to science education and to check brain-drain?

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

(b) The Department of Science and Technology has plans to enable the science, technology and innovation to help the country have more inclusive growth. It has been planned to synergize efforts to increase the talent supply chain for science and engineering. DST is developing a suitable mechanism and structure for monitoring in real time frame, the outputs and outcomes of S&T and measurements of proportion of technology-led growth of GDP of India. It has been planned that a certain percentage of R&D support be directed towards coordinated programmes involving multiple agencies and disciplines with super ordinate goals and targets. There are plans to launch joint programmes on development of S&T with growth related sectors such as Textiles, Energy, Drug and Pharma, ICT etc. DST will prepare proactively the S&T system in the country in some selected domain areas which are most suited for public private partnership. It has also been planned to take initiatives to design and develop low cost solutions for domestic use of technologies for safe drinking water, to attract and foster talent in scientific research, to develop an innovation infrastructure to link knowledge products to the generation of wealth, to initiate S&T for security of the country, and develop mega facilities for basic research in science.

(c) and (d) According to the "India Science Report" a study conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) on behalf of the Indian National Science Academy, in the year 2005, the proportion of students studying science rose from 31% in

2000-01 to 34.6% in 2003-04. A total of 9.84 million students enrolled at graduate plus level in 2004. The study shows that there is no decline of interest in the proportion of students who wish to study science. However, there are areas of concern such as that some students do not feel motivated enough to study science, large size of class and lack of teaching equipment available with the institutions. The teachers require proper re-training and there is a need for simplification of the course content.

(e) To further to motivate and enthuse students to take up science, the Govt. is planning to initiate a new programme under the title Innovations in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) to attract and foster talent in scientific research. During the Xth Five Year Plan, it has also been planned to start a new programme commencing at the pre-university stage to tap and retain bright students in science streams during their BSc./MSc. programmes. It is proposed to have 10,000 fellowships of Rs. 1,00,000 per year. This will generate young scientists of classes and will enable India to embark on wealth creation through IPR generation. The Govt. is already continuing a programme titled 'Kishore Vaigyanik Protsahyan Yojana (KVPY) to select students with a research bent of mind and motivate them through suitable scholarships and other incentives to pursue a research career in sciences, engineering and medicine.

Additional Funds under SGRY

3643. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDALIKRAO
GAWALI:
SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds released and utilized under Sampooma Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(b) the number of districts covered thereunder, State-wise;

(c) the details of works carried out in these districts;

(d) whether the Government has received requests from certain States for additional funds thereunder during the said period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) Details given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Sampooma Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) is implemented through all the three tiers of panchayats at District, Block and Village levels. As per para-6.5.1 of SGRY Guidelines, the illustrative list of works that can be carried out by District and Intermediate Panchayats are (i) soil & moisture conservation, (ii) minor irrigation, (iii) rejuvenation of drinking water sources, (iv) augmentation of ground water, (v) traditional water harvesting structures, (vi) desiltation of village tanks/ponds, (vii) rural link roads, (viii) drainage works, (ix) afforestation, (x) school buildings, (xi) dispensaries, (xii) community centres, (xiii) Panchayat Ghars, (xiv) development of markets. As per para-6.6 of guidelines, Village Panchayats can carry out all works that result in creation of durable productive community assets like (i) infrastructure support for Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), (ii) community infrastructure for education & health as well as link roads, (iii) socio-economic community assets and (iv) desiltation, renovation of traditional village tanks/ponds.

(d) and (e) Proposals are received from various State Governments for release of additional grants from 5% of total allocation kept reserved for distress areas. The details of funds released under this provision during the last three years and current year is as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

States	Funds released for distress areas during the year			
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Bihar	0.00	200.00	0.00	Not yet released to any State
Kerala	150.00	150.00	0.00	
Rajasthan	0.00	1100.00	9750.00	
Tamil Nadu	210.00	0.00	0.00	

Statement***Performance of SGRY during 2004-05 to 2007-08***

Sl.No.	State/UTs	2004-05			2005-06			2006-07			2007-08		
		No. of Districts	Central Release of Funds	Spent by States	No. of Districts	Central Release of Funds	Spent by States	No. of Districts	Central Release of Funds	Spent by States	No. of Districts	Central Release of Funds	Spent by States
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	24049.88	31922.74	22	29453.70	37705.06	9	13545.64	7823.92	3	572.41	N.A.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	1368.64	685.09	15	1377.50	675.53	14	842.20	1006.80	12	*	N.A.
3.	Assam	23	32124.06	39533.75	23	40916.96	46499.24	16	29847.28	35710.99	10	0.00	N.A.
4.	Bihar	37	49166.29	63479.62	37	59124.30	73195.24	15	20462.40	17552.35	0	0.00	N.A.
5.	Chhattisgarh	16	12931.67	17757.39	16	16605.81	22093.18	5	6089.13	7040.38	1	188.46	N.A.
6.	Goa	2	292.55	282.73	2	242.07	319.55	2	20.58	393.63	2	*	N.A.
7.	Gujarat	25	9941.23	14855.35	25	12648.76	16887.56	19	10724.36	8728.45	16	1181.04	N.A.
8.	Haryana	19	5567.67	6794.28	19	6758.76	9531.74	18	7552.28	8497.40	16	902.82	N.A.
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12	2259.63	3683.45	12	2230.05	3587.90	10	1948.24	2280.19	8	172.61	N.A.
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	2715.61	4197.50	14	3229.13	4570.88	11	3252.59	2746.84	9	244.50	N.A.
11.	Jharkhand	22	27394.54	39485.11	22	33841.77	52866.14	2	4173.94	4694.11	0	0.00	N.A.
12.	Karnataka	27	18290.28	26682.09	27	21881.83	30855.62	22	19871.61	16990.52	16	1987.96	N.A.
13.	Kerala	14	7886.56	13585.39	14	9767.11	15532.67	12	9618.09	9356.48	10	*	N.A.
14.	Madhya Pradesh	45	28713.84	40023.35	48	34606.57	45496.35	30	20402.84	19818.67	17	1398.53	N.A.
15.	Maharashtra	33	33657.28	49000.74	33	40869.63	53360.78	21	31832.03	24365.18	15	2820.36	N.A.
16.	Manipur	9	2123.41	2387.20	9	2164.50	966.20	8	2179.95	2326.82	6	226.07	N.A.
17.	Meghalaya	7	2439.01	3199.36	7	2334.13	3503.10	5	1753.09	1999.38	2	62.72	N.A.
18.	Mizoram	8	574.44	557.19	8	748.55	988.29	6	688.06	374.98	4	59.70	N.A.
19.	Nagaland	8	1637.97	1433.70	8	1415.70	1989.25	7	1356.43	751.24	3	99.32	N.A.
20.	Orissa	30	26939.86	36291.37	30	33322.45	35694.05	11	11931.45	10055.39	6	655.68	N.A.
21.	Punjab	17	5818.55	6215.06	17	6412.39	6246.18	16	4416.73	5452.86	13	172.21	N.A.
22.	Rajasthan	32	14564.97	20437.32	32	17945.03	23423.21	26	25360.83	16456.86	20	1515.99	N.A.
23.	Sikkim	4	685.88	771.95	4	828.75	1076.58	3	703.59	468.87	1	30.31	N.A.
24.	Tamil Nadu	29	22470.43	30960.67	29	25995.76	35587.77	23	23561.42	24629.46	19	2680.13	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
25.	Tripura	4	4079.04	5891.08	4	5213.91	6155.50	3	4324.16	3317.17	1	145.12	N.A.
26.	Uttaranchal	13	5361.66	8502.94	13	6807.12	9358.23	10	6123.38	6901.34	8	468.53	N.A.
27.	Uttar Pradesh	70	79279.95	106468.40	70	98576.36	128965.23	48	68935.32	55969.47	48	9189.84	N.A.
28.	West Bengal	19	26731.84	32836.27	19	34453.29	37779.37	9	14439.59	14248.15	2	138.03	N.A.
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	220.94	65.35	2	44.36	88.03	2	0.00	14.29	2	*	N.A.
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	87.28	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	1	*	N.A.
31.	Daman & Diu	2	0.00	0.00	2	0.00	0.00	2	0.00	0.00	2	*	N.A.
32.	Lakshadweep	1	28.57	11.37	1	126.75	44.20	1	129.55	13.20	1	*	N.A.
33.	Pondicherry	1	205.09	34.06	1	0.00	186.24	1	166.64	118.60	1	*	N.A.
Total		583	449618.62	608012.87	586	549743.00	705228.91	388	346484.00	310113.78	#275	24892.34	

NA-Not available

#includes districts of UP which will be merged in NREGA in 2007-08.

*[English]***Training for Jatropha Plantation**

3644. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jatropha plantation project has failed to take off as the farmers growing Jatropha have little knowledge about this crop and were not imparted any training in this regard; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide training to farmers about the inputs required and technique to be employed for growing Jatropha crop?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) At present, there is no programme/scheme being implemented by the Ministry for Jatropha plantation. However, the Central Government has initiated steps for launching a coordinated programme, called "National Mission on Bio-diesel", with Ministry of Rural Development as the nodal ministry, for taking up large-scale plantations of jatropha on public wastelands including research & development, awareness/capacity building activities to growers. The proposal for launching a demonstration phase of the National Mission on Bio-diesel is under consideration of the Government.

Assistance to Economical Weaker Sections

3645. SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals from certain Non-Governmental Organisations during the last three years to provide financial assistance to the economical weaker section through some social schemes:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Micro Finance Institutions

3646. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study conducted by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) recently has revealed that several Micro Finance Institutions have missed their targets in covering poor under the credit card;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several Micro Finance Institutions are operating in the area where there is already a banking system in operation;

(d) if so, whether there is no monitoring control banks over the Micro Finance Institutions; and

(e) if so, the measures proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (e) In a joint fact-finding study on micro-finance conducted recently by reserve Bank and a few major banks, it was observed that some of the Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) financed by banks or acting as their intermediaries/ partners appear to be focussing on relatively better banked areas. Further, some MFIs supported by banks were not engaging themselves in capacity building and empowerment of the groups to the desired extent.

Banks have been advised by Reserve Bank of India that it may be desirable for banks to deal with micro credit organizations having proper credentials, track record, system of maintaining accounts and records with regular audits in place and manpower for closer supervision and follow-up. The Government has also introduced a Bill in Lok Sabha on 20.3.2007 "The Micro Financial Sector (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2007" to create environment friendly policy for micro-finance services in the country. The Bill is intended to provide a formal statutory framework for the promotion, development and regulation of the micro finance sector.

Loans to Small Scale Sector

3647. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector banks are provided loans to the small scale sectors on priority basis; and

(b) if so, the amount of loan advanced to small entrepreneurs in Orissa during the last three years?

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

(b) The amount of loan advanced to small entrepreneurs in Orissa as at the end of March 2004, 2005 and 2006 was Rs. 858.46 crore; Rs. 1020.68 crore and Rs. 1276.59 crore, respectively.

Stock Market Crash

3648. SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU:
SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a major crash took place in the stock market recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government/Security and Exchange Board of India/Reserve Bank of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The monthly average of Sensex has been 13984, 14143 and 12851 during January, February and March, 2007 respectively. The movement of market indices or price of a specific share is a function of perceptions of the investors-domestic and overseas, retail and institutional-about the economy, the sector and the company. This perception is influenced by many factors including macro-economic environment, growth potential of the economy, corporate performance, domestic and international events, and market sentiments. The Government, Securities and Exchange Board of India and Exchanges have put in systems and practices to promote a safe, transparent and efficient market and to protect market integrity. The systems include advanced risk management mechanism comprising on-line monitoring and surveillance, various limits on positions, margin requirements, circuit filters, etc. which reduce possibility of crash in market.

Insurance Schemes in Rural Areas

3649. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of outreach of the insurance sector, life insurance and general insurance, separately in rural areas;

(b) the ratio of public and private sector insurance companies in the field;

(c) the number of insurance claims in rural areas settled during the last three years; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to cover more number of rural areas in the insurance schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) In terms of the Insurance Regulatory & Development Authority (Obligations of the Insurers' towards Rural & Social Sector) Regulations, 2002, all Life insurers are required to underwrite 7%, 9%, 12%, 14%, 16% and 18% policies in the first six financial years, while in case of non-life insurers in the first two financial years 2% and 3% and 5% thereafter of the gross direct premium is required to be underwritten in the rural sector.

(c) The Insurance Regulatory & Development Authority (IRDA) has reported that its data processing system does not generate such information.

(d) IRDA has reported that it has notified Regulations on micro-insurance which provide for life and non-life insurance companies to offer micro insurance products to extend cover to the weaker sections of the society through combination of long-term life products with short-term non-life products.

[Translation]

Guidelines Regarding Sanctioning of Loans and Grants

3650. SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines formulated by HUDCO regarding sanctioning of loans and grants to the building constructors and voluntary organisations;

(b) whether the Government has received complaints from various quarters that these guidelines are frequently amended to help certain building contractors;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken or being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO)'s financing pattern and other guidelines have undergone changes with the passage of time and to standardise the procedures and guidelines, consolidated revised master circular issued on 10th May, 2005, which is in force at present with amendments issued there on. Further the current financing terms and guidelines for financing private sector and voluntary organizations is enclosed as statement.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Statement

1.6 Financing Norms (W.E.F. 1st April, 2007)

1.6.1. For Housing/Infrastructure Project Loans and Take-out Finance (except HUDCO NIWAS)

The Board in its 416th Meeting (Item No. 12) held on 27th February, 2007 has approved certain change in financing norms, as per following details, w.e.f. 1.4.2007 in respect of all Project Loans and Take-out Finance (except HUDCO NIWAS):

Part-A				
Sl. No.	Category	Extent of Max. Finance upto (%)***	Floating Base Rate (BR) # = 10.75% p.a.	Fixed Rate (FR) * = (BR+1%) p.a.
1	2	3	4	5
A.	EWS Housing by all borrowers	90	1.75% less than BR	1.75% less than FR
	(i) Housing Projects for Widows, SC/STs, physically handicapped, Single woman above 35 years of age and natural calamities affected areas			

1	2	3	4	5
	(ii) Others including scheme benefiting EWS family and action plan projects		1.25% less than BR	1.25% less than FR
B.	LIG Housing Projects by all borrowers.	As per Guidelines	0.50% less than BR	0.50% less than FR
C.	All other schemes i.e., other than as per A&B above			
(i)	Director borrowing by Government, Police Organization and Government/Public Borrowers	90	At VR	At FR
(ii)	Other borrowers**	70		
	(i) Not rated		BR+1%	FR+1%
	(ii) 'AAA' rated proposals/borrowers by CRISIL, ICRA, CARE & FITCH		At BR	At FR
	(iii) 'AA' but below 'AAA' rated proposals/borrowers by CRISIL, ICRA, CARE & FITCH		BR+0.50%	FR+0.50%
Interest Rate Rebates Available for All Loans:				
	\$ Loan secured by Bank guarantee alone		0.25%	

NOTES TO PART-A:

HUDCO reserves the right to review and revise the Floating Base Rate (BR) as and when necessary.

* Loan sanctioned/released at Fixed Rate (FR) shall be automatically reset upon expiry of every 3 years at then prevailing fixed rates (FR) from the date of first release. The resetting shall be effective from 1st day of quarter/month (as per billing cycle) in which resetting is due. Necessary provision in the agreement will be necessary stating that "Borrower is agreeable for automatic reset upon expiry of 3 years at then applicable fixed rates (FR) and shall execute a supplementary agreement to this effect in case of resetting of loan on fixed rates (FR) as per this circular. however, borrowers are given an option to prepay the loan without prepayment charges after 3 years as an alternative to automatic reset."

** Subject to borrower maintaining rating of AA or more during entire tenure of loan. However, the rebate in interest rate as per specified norms shall be available during the validity of rating i.e., from the date of rating for date of release of loan whichever is later, and upto validity of rating. The borrower shall also submit annual rating before end of each financial year. Further, in case of subsequent downgrading of rating below AA or non submission of annual rating before end of financial year, interest rates applicable to 'Not rated' borrowers shall become applicable from first day of next billing date for the period rating remains downgraded/not submitted.

*** Extent of Finance is maximum available. However, actual loan will be based on Debt Equity Ratio, Means of Financing as per DPR, extent of security requirement or Maximum Extent of Finance, whichever is less.

A rebate of 0.5% p.a. will be provided for loan of Rs. 300 crores or more and 0.25% for loan of Rs. 100 crores or more but less than Rs. 300 crores to all categories of borrowers. Further, if subsequently loan drawn is less than prescribed limits, then the rebate shall be withdrawn retrospectively. The amount of additional interest due to withdrawal of rebate shall become due and payable when the rebate is withdrawn and such additional interest shall be payable on simple interest basis and the penalty will automatically get waived/condoned. Bulk loan interest rebate in case of partly drawn cases shall also be provided on further releases in case total loan is as per prescribed limit.

The borrower will deposit non-refundable application fee plus service tax alongwith loan application. In addition non-refundable front-end-fee plus service tax shall also be payable, which may be paid either in advance or adjusted from the first release (applicable to Govt./Govt. borrowers) after issue of sanction letter.

Category	Percentage (%) of Loan Amount	
	Application Fee# (Excluding service tax)	Front-End-Fee* (Excluding service tax)
EWS, Action Plan projects	0.10	0.25
All other projects	0.10	0.50

Subject to minimum of Rs. 10,000, plus service tax, and maximum of Rs. 5.00 lacs, with rounding off to next slab of Rs. 10,000, plus service tax further Govt./Govt. Sector Borrowers will be given in option to pay 50% of the application fee along with the proposal/project and balance 50% can be paid before issue of sanction letter.

Subject to maximum of Rs. 10 lacs, plus service tax, for EWS/Action Plan Projects and Rs. 100 lacs, plus service tax, for all other projects.

R&D float refundable @0.25% will be levied on all projects of Government/Public borrowers (i.e. other than private sector borrowers) only who will be allowed to utilise this amount as per R&D guidelines prescribed by HUDCO. However, borrowers will be given option to opt for recovery at full rate or lesser rate or no recovery.

Pending receipt of Government Guarantee from those Government/Public borrowers who have not been in NPA during last 3 years, the first installment or 25% of loan amount, whichever is lower, can be released by levying additional interest (risk) 1% p.a. till the receipt of Government Guarantee or one year whichever is earlier. However in case Government Guarantee is not received even after expiry of one year, the loan released shall be treated as non-utilized loan and provision as contained in Part B of this chapter pertaining to non-utilized loan shall apply.

Penal interest @3% p.a. on overdue amount will be charged for the delayed period in repayment of loan amount and payment of interest dues.

All future sanctions and releases and other terms & conditions shall be governed by these norms.

Acceptance of Application is allowed in respect of profit making non-government corporate borrowers provided the profitability aspect is verified from audited accounts and the borrower has no accumulated losses. However, this condition would not be insisted upon in respect of loan proposals of State Govt./Autonomous bodies of State Govt. In other cases prior approval of the CMD will be necessary.

Interest rate shall be reduced by 0.25% in respect of loans secured by bank guarantee alone.

*[English]***Fake Builders**

3651. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the mushrooming growth of fake builders in the country particularly in the metros and the State Capitals;

(b) if so, whether the Government is considering to regulate builders, real estate developers and their agents;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the remedial steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Construction activities in metros and other State Capitals are regulated by the Urban Local Bodies and Development Authorities etc. and hence the matter comes within the purview of State Governments.

(b) to (d) The Government is considering formulation of draft Real Estate Management (Regulation and Control) Bill which is at draft stage. It cannot be said when the Bill can be introduced.

[Translation]

**Per Unit Cost of Power Generation
through NCES**

3652. SHRI SRICHAND KRIPLANI:
SHRIMATI KALPNA RAMESH NARHIRE:

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

(a) the average cost of per unit power generation in the country through non-conventional energy sources;

(b) the quantum of power from these sources generated during the last two years, State-wise;

(c) the number of persons benefited therefrom, State-wise; and

(d) the targets set for power generation through NCES during the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) The State Electricity Regulatory Commissions which are determining tariff rates for the purchase of grid-interactive renewable power are doing so after taking into account the unit cost of generation of such power. Resource-wise minimum and maximum tariffs prevailing in the country for the purchase of grid-interactive renewable power are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) State-wise details of grid-interactive renewable power installed capacity and estimated electricity generation during 2004-05 and 2005-06 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Since grid-interactive renewable power is fed into the grid from where it gets distributed in the grid network, it would be difficult to estimate the number of persons who might be actually deriving benefit from the same.

(d) Resource-wise targets proposed for grid-interactive renewable power during the 11th Plan are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement I

Resource-wise minimum and maximum tariffs prevailing in the country for the purchase of grid-interactive renewable power

Sl.No.	Source	Tariff range* (in Rs/kWh)	
		Lowest	Highest
1.	Wind Power	2.90	3.97
2.	Biomass Power	2.63	3.49
3.	Small Hydro Power	2.25	3.49

*Tariffs for grid-interactive solar power are not available. However, tariffs for grid-interactive solar power when determined, could be in the vicinity of Rs. 20/kWh, provided there are buyers for such power at this rate.

Statement II

State-wise details of grid-interactive renewable power Installed capacity and estimated electricity generation during 2004-05 and 2005-06

Sl. No.	State	During 2004-05		During 2005-06	
		Cumulative Capacity (MW)	Estimated Energy generation (million kWh)	Cumulative Capacity (MW)	Estimated Energy generation (million kWh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	566.66	2049.14	579.16	2935.60
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33.70	67.40	44.30	88.60
3.	Assam	2.11	4.22	2.11	4.22
4.	Bihar	45.90	91.80	50.40	100.80
5.	Chhattisgarh	22.00	88.00	38.50	187.00
6.	Goa	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.10
7.	Gujarat	261.03	280.28	345.60	110.90
8.	Haryana	68.70	149.40	68.70	157.40
9.	Himachal Pradesh	108.08	216.16	132.08	264.16
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	109.74	219.48	109.74	219.48
11.	Jharkhand	4.05	8.10	4.05	8.10
12.	Karnataka	837.61	1879.02	1138.61	2587.16
13.	Kerala	84.62	169.24	84.62	169.24
14.	Madhya Pradesh	71.01	121.48	82.46	123.90
15.	Maharashtra	699.33	1255.12	1244.48	1128.41
16.	Manipur	5.45	10.90	5.45	10.90
17.	Meghalaya	30.71	61.42	30.71	61.42
18.	Mizoram	14.76	29.52	14.76	29.52
19.	Nagaland	20.47	40.94	20.67	41.34
20.	Orissa	7.30	14.60	7.30	14.60
21.	Punjab	133.40	330.80	150.55	389.10

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Rajasthan	316.41	502.04	397.25	567.40
23.	Sikkim	35.60	71.20	38.60	77.20
24.	Tamil Nadu	2287.62	3234.13	3145.26	4369.68
25.	Tripura	16.01	32.02	16.01	32.02
26.	Uttar Pradesh	94.50	329.00	146.60	536.20
27.	Uttaranchal	72.56	144.90	75.45	150.90
28.	West Bengal	92.30	14.60	98.30	196.60
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.25	10.50	5.25	10.50
Total		6046.82	11425.51	8077.02	14572.46

Statement III

Resources-wise targets proposed for grid-interactive renewable power during the 11th Plan

Sl.No.	Resource	Target* (in MW)
1.	Wind Power	10,500
2.	Bio power:	2,100
	• Co-generation	1,200
	• Biomass Power	500
	• Urban waste to energy	200
	• Industrial waste to energy	200
3.	Small Hydro	1,400
Total		14,00

*No specific target has been proposed for grid-interactive solar power in view of its unit cost of generation, currently estimated at around Rs. 20/kWh. However, were cost of such power to come down, then deployment of the same could be facilitated on a limited scale until such time it becomes cost-competitive with respect to conventional power.

IDMST Scheme

3653. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of works undertaken in various cities in the country so far under IDSMT scheme, State-wise;

(b) whether any proposal under IDSMT scheme has been received from the Madhya Pradesh Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Under the Centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT), since its inception (1979-80) till 31.3.2007, a total 1854 towns have been covered and central assistance amounting to Rs. 106965.81 lakh has been released. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I and Cities/Town-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) to (d) During the period from 1979-80 to 31.3.2007, 146 towns of Madhya Pradesh have been provided central assistance amounting to Rs. 6422.04 lakh under IDSMT scheme.

Statement I

Towns covered, Central Assistance, State share released and expenditure reported under IDSMT scheme since 1979-80 upto 31st March, 2007

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	Towns covered	C.A. released	St. share released	Expenditure Reported
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	131	9543.06	5708.90	14963.66
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	622.00	354.41	559.34
3.	Assam	56	2260.36	1311.76	2162.67
4.	Bihar	51	2162.18	1526.00	2006.54
5.	Chhattisgarh	39	3031.70	1484.35	3893.93
6.	Goa	9	220.08	36.45	176.38
7.	Gujarat	115	7587.70	4639.57	11583.68
8.	Haryana	35	2897.20	1516.49	3818.97
9.	Himachal Pradesh	24	1174.06	995.49	2132.27
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	23	1295.97	705.92	1236.73
11.	Jharkhand	13	493.76	490.97	663.55
12.	Karnataka	169	8765.00	5352.84	7754.38
13.	Kerala	58	3895.41	2323.04	4959.94
14.	Madhya Pradesh	146	6422.04	3915.33	5535.49
15.	Maharashtra	178	12637.07	8153.88	22527.86
16.	Manipur	22	894.10	550.83	985.90
17.	Meghalaya	8	441.50	349.18	587.60
18.	Mizoram	13	671.40	604.63	1198.09
19.	Nagaland	10	546.09	626.52	1532.71
20.	Orissa	67	2941.68	1761.64	3734.22
21.	Punjab	38	2043.30	1460.99	3714.08
22.	Rajasthan	78	4853.26	2752.72	7476.44
23.	Sikkim	10	250.89	447.44	479.65

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Tamil Nadu	172	9164.07	5519.92	13187.51
25.	Tripura	18	849.06	719.45	1354.71
26.	Uttaranchal	15	613.00	441.32	350.27
27.	Uttar Pradesh	206	10651.60	6928.22	14849.47
28.	West Bengal	121	9512.30	6557.44	12865.45
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	92.00	0.00	124.00
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	112.22	60.00	49.12
31.	Daman and Diu	1	23.00	6.00	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	1	25.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Puducherry	8	303.75	440.42	357.28
Grand Total		1854	106965.81	67787.12	146821.89

Statement II*Covered under IDSMT Since 1979-80***1. Andhra Pradesh****6th Plan**

1. Ramachandrapuram

2. Tenali

3. Anakapalle

4. Vizianagaram

5. Bhimavaram

6. Karimnagar

7. Tirupati

8. Srikakulam

9. Medak

10. Guntakal

11. Chittoor

12. Gadwal

13. Nandyal

14. Proddatur

15. Mahbubnagar

16. Bheemunipatnam

17. Zaheerabad

18. Siddipet

7th Plan

1. Ongole

2. Gudivada

3. Adilabad

4. Nalgonda

5. Kavali

6. Yemmiganur

7. Peddapuram

8. Khammam

9. Machilipatnam

1990-91

1. Tadepalligudem
2. Tadipatri
3. Kamareddy
4. Narsaraopet

1991-92

1. Tanuku
2. Dharmavaram
3. Ramachandrapuram I
4. Tandur
5. Siddipet-I

8th Plan

1. Wanaparthy
2. Kakinada
3. Jaggayyapeta
4. Kumool
5. Cuddapah
6. Nidadavole
7. Madanapalle
8. Chirala
9. Repalle
10. Ponnur
11. Narayanpet
12. Jagtial
13. Srikalahasti
14. Nizamabad
15. Anantapur
16. Vicarabad
17. Chilikaluripet
18. Amalapuram
19. Miryalaguda
20. Adoni

21. Sangareddy
22. Gudur
23. Hindupur
24. Bodhan
25. Amadalavalasa
26. Vizianagaram I
27. Rajamundry
28. Guntur
29. Chittoor I
30. Warangal
31. Tuni
32. Tirupati I
33. Nellore
34. Gadwal
35. Bhongir
36. Kuppam
37. Eluru
38. Bobbili

9th Plan

1. Machilipatnam
2. Kareemnagar
3. Macherla
4. Gajuwaka
5. Ramagundam
6. Mahaboobnagar
7. Mandapeta
8. Tenali
9. Nalgonda
10. Nandyal
11. Suryapet
12. Bapatla
13. Kovvur

14. Nuzividu
15. Sirsilla
16. Pedana
17. Anantpur
18. Sadasivpet
19. Anakapalle
20. Kadiri
- 10th Plan**
1. Mancherla
2. Narsapur
3. Bellampalli
4. Samalkot
5. Salur
6. Pithapuram
7. Rayadurg
8. Palakol
9. Punganur
10. Guntakal
11. Sathenapalli
12. Yemmiganur
13. Tadipatri
14. Peddapuram
15. Tandur
16. Jagtial
17. Bhainsa
18. Qutubullapur
19. Kapra
20. Uppakalan
21. Nirmal
22. Mangalagiri
23. Palasa Kasibugga
24. Narsaraopet (Shadnagar)

25. Farooqnagar
26. Janagaon
27. Siddipet
28. Vinukonda
29. Bhimavaram
30. Parvathipuram
31. Jaggaiahpet
32. Tadepalligudem
33. Ongole
34. Ponnur
35. Srikakulam
36. Ichapuram
37. Narasannapeta

Total Towns 131

2. Arunachal Pradesh

1991-92

1. Tawang
- 8th Plan**
1. Naharlagun
2. Yinkong
3. Bomdila
- 9th Plan**
1. Tezu
2. Changiang
3. Seppa
4. Roing
- 10th Plan**
1. Pasighat
2. Khonsa
3. Deomali
4. Yupia
5. Ziro

6. Daporijo
7. Along
8. Basar

Total Towns 16

3. Assam

6th Plan

1. Tinsukia
2. Silchar
3. Tezpur
4. Jorhat
5. Dibrugarh

7th Plan

1. Diphu
2. Karimganj
3. Nagaon
4. Haflong
5. Bongaigaon

1990-91

1. Sibsagar
2. Dhubri
3. Golaghat

1991-92

1. North Lakhimpur

8th Plan

1. Nalbari
2. Mangoldol
3. Kokrajhar
4. Goalpara
5. Rangia

9th Plan

1. Barpeta
2. Marigaon
3. Hallakandi
4. Dhemaji
5. Bokakhat

6. Digboi
7. Dibrugarh
8. Hojai
9. Biswanath Chariali

10th Plan

1. Gossaigaon
2. Sonari
3. Gohpur
4. Udalguri
5. Bijnl
6. North-Guwahati
7. Bilasipara
8. Dergaon
9. Golaghat
10. Nazira
11. Diphu
12. Jorhat
13. Amguri
14. Margherita
15. Tihu
16. Bihupuria
17. Pathsala
18. Lakhipur
19. 'Abhayapuri
20. Barpeta Road
21. Tejpur
22. Mariani
23. Dhakuakhana
24. Sapatgram
25. Howly
26. Nalbari
27. Dhubri
28. Silchar

Total Towns 56

4. Bihar**6th Plan**

1. Hajipur
2. Gopalganj
3. Saharsa
4. Chapra
5. Begusarai
6. Arrah
7. Bettiah
8. Katihar

7th Plan

1. Swan
2. Kishanganj
3. Sitamarhi
4. Buxar
5. Purnia
6. Nawada
7. Bodh Gaya
8. Madhubani
9. Bihar Sharif
10. Darbhanga

1990-91

1. Jehanabad

1991-92

1. Banka

8th Plan

1. Munger
2. Muzaffarpur
3. Bhagalpur
4. Rajgir
5. Gaya
6. Supaul
7. Sheohar
8. Forbesganj

9th Plan

1. Madhepura
2. Raxaul
3. Araria
4. Khagaria
5. Narkatiaganj
6. Aurangabad
7. Bhabhua

10th Plan

1. Darbhanga
2. Motipur
3. Kanti
4. Barh
5. Jamui
6. Fatuha
7. Lalganj
8. Motihari
9. Dehri
10. Dalsinghsarai
11. Rosera
12. Sugal
13. Jhanyharpur
14. Islampur
15. Sonpur
16. Bettiah

Total Towns 51**5. Chhattisgarh****6th Plan**

1. Bilaspur
2. Dongargarh
3. Rajnandgaon

7th Plan

1. Kota
2. Jagdalpur
3. Bilai Durg

1991-92

1. Raigarh

8th Plan

1. Dalli-Rajhara
2. Kawardha
3. Kanker
4. Champa
5. Janjgeer

9th Plan

1. Baikunthpur
2. Balod
3. Bhatapara
4. Raipur
5. Kathgora
6. Dhamtari
7. Korba

10th Plan

1. Durg
2. Pendra
3. Dalli-Rajhara
4. Arang
5. Ratanpur
6. Kumhari
7. Mahasamund
8. Ambikapur
9. Kurud
10. Gandai
11. Tilda Neora
12. Sakti
13. Dongargaon
14. Bilaspur
15. Ramanujganj
16. Jagdalpur
17. Kondagaon
18. Patthalgaon

19. Manendragarh

20. Sarangarh

Total Towns 39

6. Goa

6th Plan

1. Panaji

7th Plan

1. Mormugao

1990-91

1. Ponda

1991-92

1. Mapusa

8th Plan

1. Curchorem-Cacora

2. Margao

9th Plan

1. Mapusa

2. Pernem

3. Canacona

Total Towns 9

7. Gujarat

6th Plan

1. Anand

2. Patan

3. Probandar

4. Valsad

5. Veraval

6. Palanpur

7. Ankdesvar

8. Dohad

9. Mehmedabad

10. Godhra

11. Bhuj

12. Amreli

13. Mahesana

14. Khambhat
15. Kalol
16. Sanand
17. Dehgam

7th Plan

1. Deesa
2. Mahuva
3. Bilimora
4. Visnagar
5. Upleta
6. Unjha
7. Gondal
8. Navsari
9. Himatnagar
10. Junagadh

1990-91

1. Surendranagar
2. Botad
3. Morvi

1991-92

1. Sidhpur
2. Viramgam
3. Keshod

8th Plan

1. Wadhwan
2. Bharuch
3. Nadiad
4. Palitana
5. Borsad
6. Dhoraji
7. Petlad
8. Padra
9. Savarkundia

10. Dabhoi
11. Bavla
12. Modasa
13. Idar

14. Anand I

15. Bardoli
16. Jamnagar
17. Bhavnagar
18. Dwarka

9th Plan

1. Ambaji
2. Mandvi
3. Dakor
4. Dholka
5. Anjar
6. Una
7. Umreth
8. Gandhidham
9. Jetpur
10. Dhrangadhra
11. Kapadwanj
12. Kodinar
13. Wankaner
14. Limbdi
15. Dhandhuka
16. Kheda
17. Prantij
18. Kadi
19. Bagasara
20. Khambhalia

10th Plan

1. Mansa
2. Balesinor

3. Thangadh
4. Vijapur
5. Vadnagar
6. Jambusar
7. Kheralu
8. Gariyadhar
9. Vapi
10. Choota Udepur
11. Shihor
12. Halol
13. Mangrol
14. Jasdan
15. Lunawada
16. Rajula
17. Dhari
18. Gadhada
19. Kalol
20. Jamjodhpur
21. Salaya
22. Tharad
23. Talaja
24. Devagadh Baria
25. Kutiyana
26. Khedbrahma
27. Dharampur
28. Chanasma
29. Talod
30. Rajpipla
31. Vyara
32. Radhanpur
33. Manvader
34. Halvad

35. Ranavav
36. Karjan
37. Jafrabad
38. Harij
39. Lathi
40. Chhalala
41. Songadh
42. Adityana
43. Bantva
44. Navsari

Total Towns 115**8. Haryana****6th Plan**

1. Ambala
2. Sirsa
3. Sohna
4. Kamal
5. Kurukshetra
6. Hisar

7th Plan

1. Bhiwani
2. Shahbad
3. Jind
4. Sonipat

8th Plan

1. Barwala
2. Charkhi Dadri

9th Plan

1. Yamunanagar
2. Pheowa
3. Bhiwani
4. Ambala City

5. Sirsa
6. Hansi
7. Kurukshetra
- 10th Plan
1. Shashbad-Markanda
2. Cheeka
3. Laldua
4. Indri
5. Assanth
6. Kaithal
7. Safidon
8. Gohana
9. Rothak
10. Narwana
11. Ambala Sadar
12. Narnaul
13. Mohindergharh
14. Ratia
15. Fatehabad
16. Palwal

Total Towns 35

9. Himachal Pradesh
- 6th Plan
1. Kasumpti JUna
- 7th Plan
1. Mandi
- 1991-92
1. Hamirpur
- 8th Plan
1. Nahan
2. Una
- 9th Plan
1. Rampur

2. Dharamsala
3. Solan
4. Chamba
5. Theog
6. Kullu
7. Palampur
8. Nalagarh
9. Jwalamukhi
10. Paonta Sahib
- 10th Plan
1. Bilaspur
2. Sunder Nagar
3. Kotdhai
4. Baddi
5. Manali
6. Narkanda
7. Nurpur
8. Santokhgarh
9. Mehatpur

Total Towns 24

10. Jammu and Kashmir
- 6th Plan
1. Anantnag
- 7th Plan
1. Kathua
- 1990-91
1. Leh
2. Doda
- 8th Plan
1. Samba
2. Sopore
3. R.S. Pura
4. Jammu

9th Plan

1. Anantnag

10th Plan

1. Pulwama
2. Udhampur
3. Katra
4. Ramnagar
5. Rajouri
6. Baramulla
7. Kunzar
8. Kulgam
9. Bijbehara
10. Shopian
11. Pampore
12. Basoli
13. Resai
14. Kistwar

Total Towns 23

11. Jharkhand

6th Plan

1. Daltonganj
2. Dumka
3. Chaibasa
4. Deoghar
5. Hazaribagh
6. Giridih
7. Dhanbad

1990-91

1. Sahibganj

8th Plan

1. Garhwa
2. Chatra

3. Godda

4. Lohardaga

10th Plan

1. Hazaribagh

Total Towns 13

12. Karnataka

6th Plan

1. Hassan
2. Chitradurga
3. Tumkur
4. Raichur
5. Hospet
6. Channarayana
7. Kanakapura
8. Magadi
9. Hornabad
10. Holenarsipur
11. Sagar
12. Shahpur
13. Jamkhandi
14. Kushalnagar
15. Ranibennur
16. Karkal

7th Plan

1. Chikballapur
2. Ramanagaram
3. Sirsi
4. Harihar
5. Sindhur
6. Kollegal
7. Gokak

1990-91

1. Basavakalyan
2. Kolar
3. Udupi
4. Shikaripur

1991-92

1. Malavalli
2. Rabkavi-Banhatti
3. Dandeli
4. Chintamani
5. Chikmangalur

8th Plan

1. Tiptur
2. Gauribidanur
3. Badami
4. Gurmitkal
5. Saundatti
6. Byadgi
7. Karwar
8. Bidar
9. Haveri
10. Bellary
11. Madhugiri
12. K.R. Nagar
13. Ilkal
14. Nippani
15. Doddaballapur
16. Bailhongal
17. Mudalgi
18. Mulbagal
19. Lingsugur
20. Mandya
21. Bijapur
22. Lakshimeshwar
23. Shiggaon

24. Savanur
25. Gadag-Betageri
26. Kotturu
27. Malur
28. Shorapur
29. Kundapura
30. Sidlaghatta
31. Arsikere
32. Hunsur
33. Gajendragarh
34. Sira
35. Bangarapet
36. Koppal
37. Kadur
38. Holenarsipur I
39. Chincholi
40. Muddebihal
41. Harapanahalli
42. Chennagiri
43. Ron
44. Hassan

9th Plan

1. Shimoga
2. Koskote
3. Gundlupet
4. Navalgund
5. Manvi
6. Davangere
7. Gulbarga
8. Athani
9. Aland
10. Birur
11. Devanhalli
12. Chamrajnagar
13. Mundaragi

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 14. Kerur | 28. Turuvukere |
| 15. Hanagal | 29. Kuduchi |
| 16. Indi | 30. Molakalmuru |
| 17. Tumkur | 31. Basavana Bagewadi |
| 10th Plan | 32. Mudhol |
| 1. Konnur | 33. Sringeri |
| 2. Khanapur | 34. Sagara |
| 3. Yadgiri | 35. Belur |
| 4. Arakaigud | 36. Tarikere |
| 5. Mahalingapur | 37. Koppa |
| 6. Mulgund | 38. Chikkanayakanahalli |
| 7. Bhalki | 39. Siruguppa |
| 8. Chittaguppa | 40. Jog Kargal |
| 9. Anekal | 41. Kamalapur |
| 10. Nelamangala | 42. Ramadurga |
| 11. Haliyala | 43. Thirthahalli |
| 12. Channarayapattna | 44. Sulya |
| 13. Bantwala | 45. Narasimharajapura |
| 14. Alnavar | 46. Tekkalakote |
| 15. Annigeri | 47. Madakeri |
| 16. Hosadurga | 48. Soraba |
| 17. Bellary | 49. Jewargi |
| 18. Bagalkote | 50. Sindhagi |
| 19. Humnabad | 51. Talikote |
| 20. Kanakapura | 52. Chittapura |
| 21. Mudabidre | 53. Hunagunda |
| 22. Naragunda | 54. Hoovina Hadagali |
| 23. Kunigal | 55. Monnavara |
| 24. Tiptur | 56. Basavakalyana |
| 25. Gubbi | 57. Terdal |
| 26. Raibag | 58. Valiapura |
| 27. Gokak | 59. Chikmagalur |

60. Honnali
61. Chikballapur
62. Rabkavi-Banahatti
63. Ankola
64. Puttur
65. Srinivasapura
66. Robertsonpet
67. Haveri
68. Bagepalli
69. Kumta
70. Gangavathi
71. Shirahatti
72. Madhugiri
73. Krishnarajpet
74. Sadalaga
75. Chikkodi
76. Bhadravathi

Total Towns 169

13. **Kerala**
- 6th Plan**
1. Guruvayoor
2. Kottayam
3. Thrissur
4. Kayamkulam
5. Thalassery
6. Tirur
7. Changanassery
8. Vadakara
9. Malappuram
- 7th Plan**
1. Thodupuzha
2. Manjeri

3. Palakkad
4. Kannur
- 1990-91**
1. Kasaragod
2. Muvattupuzha
3. Punalur
4. Kalpetta
5. Neyyattinkara
- 1991-92**
1. Shoranur
2. Chevalkad
3. Pathanamthitta
- 8th Plan**
1. Alappuzha
2. Kollam
3. Cherthala
4. Aluva
5. Thiruvalla
6. Chalakudy
7. Mozhikode
8. Chengannur
9. Varkala
10. Nedumangad
11. Pathanamthitta
- 8th Plan**
1. Moovattupuzha
2. Ottapalam
3. Kothamangalam
4. North Peravur
5. Kudungallur
6. Irinjalakuda
7. Pala
8. Ponnani

10th Plan

1. Kunnamkulam
2. Angamaly
3. Perumbavoor
4. Vaikom
5. Attingal
6. Mavelikkara
7. Kalamassery
8. Tripunitura
9. Thaliparamba
10. Koyilandy
11. Kanhagad
12. Payyannur Thatamangalam
13. Chittoor
14. Kuthuparamba
15. Paravoor
16. Mattannur
17. Perinathalmanna
18. Adoor

Total Towns 58**14. Madhya Pradesh****6th Plan**

1. Khajuraho
2. Dewas
3. Itarsi
4. Rewa
5. Katni
6. Burhanpur
7. Morena
8. Balaghat
9. Chhindwara
10. Harda

11. Baidhan

12. Guna

13. Sidhi

7th Plan

1. Hoshangabad

2. Gadawara

3. Pachmarhi

4. Amarkantak

5. Shahdol

6. Bhandar

7. Mhow

8. Ratlam

9. Satna

10. Chhatarpur

1990-91

1. Betul

2. Obedullaganj

3. Neemuch

4. Bhind

5. Damoh

6. Sehore

7. Vidisha

8. Panna

1991-92

1. Datia

2. Khargone

3. Shivpuri

8th Plan

1. Sagar

2. Mandsaur

3. Tikamgarh

4. Mandla

5. Multai
6. Pandhurna
7. Sausar
8. Khandwa
9. Jaora
10. Banmore
11. Chitrakoot
12. Pithampur
13. Narsinghpur
14. Ajaigarh
15. Garoth
16. Rajgarh
17. Blaora
18. Berasia
19. Narsingarh
20. Ashok Nagar
21. Ganj-Basoda
22. Sihora
23. Amarpatna
24. Umania
25. Kasarvad
26. Maihar

9th Plan

1. Astha
2. Khajuraho
3. Jhabua
4. Khurai
5. Dhanpuri
6. Nagod
7. Nowgong
8. Sonkutch
9. Barwani

10. Jawad
 11. Rajpur
 12. Chourai
 13. Garhakota
 14. Sidhi
 15. Raisen
 16. Churhart
 17. Lahar
 18. Hatta
- 10th Plan**
1. Akodia
 2. Jeerapur
 3. Mangawan
 4. Birsinghpur
 5. Khilchipur
 6. Tendukheda
 7. Rampur-Naikin
 8. Manasa
 9. Shajapur
 10. Rampur-Bagelan
 11. Shivpuri
 12. Shujalpur
 13. Aaron
 14. Raghogarh
 15. Bhind
 16. Machalpur
 17. Amarwara
 18. Khujner
 19. Govindgarh
 20. Aagar
 21. Chakghat
 22. Karera

23. Baikunthpur
24. Sanwer
25. Chanderi
26. Akoda
27. Kareli
28. Katangi
29. Sironji
30. Wara-Seoni
31. Udaiura
32. Samariya
33. Badagaon (Tikamgarh)
34. Kanad
35. Badagaon (Shajapur)
36. Susner
37. Bada Malahra
38. Amangang
39. Kothi
40. Shahpur
41. Prithvipur
42. Junnardev
43. Barhi
44. Maheshwar
45. Devendra Nagar
46. Banda
47. Jeeran
48. Sailana
49. Begamganj
50. Singoly
51. Mundi
52. Diken
53. Tarana
54. Omkareshwar

55. Harpalpur
56. Nasrullaganj
57. Rewa
58. Anjad
59. Nalkheda
60. Majholi
61. Damoh
62. Khirkiya
63. Gurh
64. Panagar
65. Mandideep
66. Shohagpur
67. Katangji (J)
68. Nainpur

Total Towns 146

Maharashtra

6th Plan

1. Manmad
2. Barshi
3. Parli Vajinath
4. Yavatmal
5. Satara
6. Ratnagiri
7. Katol
8. Amalner
9. Parbhani
10. Kamptee
11. Kinwat
12. Osmanabad
13. Morshi
14. Hinganghat
15. Jalna
16. Ambejogai

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 17. Setu | 4. Nanded |
| 18. Digras | 5. Savner |
| 19. Bhandara | 6. Achalpur |
| 20. Washim | 8th Plan |
| 21. Islampur | 1. Jalgaon |
| 22. Baramati | 2. Shrirampur |
| 7th Plan | 3. Shirpur Warwade |
| 1. Pandharpur | 4. Wani |
| 2. Ramtek | 5. Ambad |
| 3. Nilanga | 6. Ahmadnagar |
| 4. Chiplun | 7. Kopergaon |
| 5. Akot | 8. Latur |
| 6. Tuljapur | 9. Phaltan |
| 7. Wardha | 10. Sangamner |
| 8. Igatpuri | 11. Sangli |
| 9. Pusad | 12. Dhule |
| 10. Karad | 13. Mukhed |
| 11. Beed | 14. Pachora |
| 12. Chandrapur | 15. Warora |
| 1990-91 | 16. Bhusewal |
| 1. Gadchiroli | 17. Deglur |
| 2. Gondiya | 18. Gadhinglaj |
| 3. Chopda | 19. Partur |
| 4. Khamgaon | 20. Basmath Nagar |
| 5. Narkhed | 21. Vita |
| 6. Malkapur | 22. Manwath |
| 7. Nandurbar | 23. Mahad |
| 8. Paithan | 24. Kagal |
| 1991-92 | 25. Ausa |
| 1. Chalisgaon | 26. Dondaicha Warwade |
| 2. Hingoli | 27. Georai |
| 3. Buldana | 28. Sawantadi |

29. Murtijapur
30. Shegaon
31. Parola
32. Tumsar
33. Alibagh
34. Pulgaon
35. Umred
36. Vaijapur
37. Ichalkaranji
38. Wai
39. Anjangaon Surji
40. Mehkar
41. Kalamb
42. Daryapur
43. Amravati
44. Shahada
45. Navapur
46. Kurundwad
47. Sangola
48. Ghatanji
- 9th Plan
1. Gangakhed
2. Sillod
3. Satana
4. Dhamangaon
5. Roha
6. Kolhapur
7. Umerkhed
8. Faizpur
9. Raver
10. Jintur
11. Desaiganj

12. Akola
- 10th plan
1. Khed
2. Rajapur
3. Jawhar
4. Latur
5. Tumsar
6. Wani
7. Jalgaon
8. Dhule
9. Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad
10. Shrirampur
11. Shirpur-Warwade
12. Gadhinglaj
13. Udgir
14. Nanded-Waghala
15. Chandrapur
16. Islampur
17. Parbhani
18. Beed
19. Shirdi
20. Shegaon
21. Ahmednagar
22. Khemgaon
23. Pandharpur
24. Gadchiroli
25. Yavatmal
26. Ratnagiri
27. Parlivajinath
28. Ambajogai
29. Bhandara
30. Jalna

31. Karanjia
32. Chopda
33. Barshi
34. Hingoli
35. Osmanabad
36. Chiplun
37. Pusad
38. Sinmar
39. Malkapur
40. Nandurbar
41. Sailu
42. Pandharkawada
43. Buldana
44. Washim
45. Hinghanghat
46. Satara
47. Achalpur
48. Amalner
49. Kalmeshwar
50. Wardha
51. Karad
52. Morshi
53. Katol
54. Kannad
55. Dharmabad
56. Pauni
57. Akkalkot
58. Rahata
59. Chandur Bazar
60. Khapa
61. Lonawala
62. Chikhali

63. Vengurla
64. Karmala
65. Savada
66. Khopoli
67. Malegaon
68. Ahmadpur
69. Gangapur
70. Malwan

Total Towns 178

16. Manipur
 - 6th Plan
 1. Jiribam
 2. Kakching
 - 7th Plan
 1. Lamlai
 2. Bishnupur
 - 1990-91
 1. Imphal
 - 1991-92
 1. Lamsang
 - 8th Plan
 1. Sekmai
 2. Thoubal
 3. Nambol
 4. Mayang Imphal
 5. Moreh
 - 9th Plan
 1. Moirang
 2. Kumbi
 - 10th Plan
 1. Sugnu
 2. Kakching-Khounu
 3. Kwata

4. Wagnoi
5. Samurou
6. Oinam
7. Andro
8. Sikhong-Sekmai
9. Heirok

Total Towns 22

17. Meghalaya

6th Plan

1. Shillong

2. Tura

7th Plan

1. Jowai
2. Nongstoin
3. William Nagar

1990-91

1. Shora

1991-92

1. Baghmara

9th Plan

1. Shillong

Total Towns 8

18. Mizoram

6th Plan

1. Aizawl

7th Plan

1. Lunglei

8th Plan

1. Serchhip

2. Kolasib

3. Aizawl I

9th Plan

1. Champhai

2. Hnahthial

3. Saiha

4. Lengpui

10th Plan

1. Mamit

2. Bairabi

3. Tlabung

4. Kawnpui

Total Towns 13

19. Nagaland

6th Plan

1. Kohima

7th Plan

1. Tuensang

2. Mokokchung

1990-91

1. Zunheboto

1991-92

1. Mon

8th Plan

1. Wokha

2. Phek

9th Plan

1. Dimapur

2. Kiphire

10th Plan

1. Kohima

Total Towns 10

20. Orissa

6th Plan

1. Puri

2. Sambalpur
3. Baleshwar
4. Raurkela
5. Jeypur
6. Dhenkanal

7th Plan

1. Keonjhar
2. Baripada
3. Balangir
4. Paradip
5. Koraput
6. Phulabani
7. Bhawanipatna

1990-91

1. Kendrapara
2. Anugul
3. Jajapur Road
4. Bargarh
5. Rayagada
6. Gopalpur

1991-92

1. Bhadrak
2. Sundargarh
3. Jagatsinghpur

8th Plan

1. Jajapur
2. Basudebpur
3. Athagad
4. Jharsuguda
5. Digapahandi
6. Bhanjanagar
7. Titilagarh
8. Umarkote

9. Choudwar
10. Tarbha
11. Chhatterpur
12. Parlakhemundi
13. Kamakshyanagar
14. Nabaranagapur
15. Brahmapur
16. Konark
17. Puri
18. Nilgiri
19. Athamallik

9th Plan

1. Pattamundai
2. Anandpur
3. Soro
4. Barpali
5. Balasore
6. Aska
7. Banki
8. Karanjia
9. Kesinga
10. Balugaon
11. Rajgangpur
12. Chikiti
13. Talcher
14. Gunupur
15. Rairangpur

10th Plan

1. Sonapur
2. Nayagarh
3. Khurda
4. Hinjalicut

5. Boudh
6. Udala (T)
7. Cuttack
8. Barbil
9. Malkangiri
10. Khariar
11. Khariar-Road

Total Towns 67

21. **Punjab**
- 6th Plan**
1. Pathankot
2. Hoshiarpur
3. Sangrur
4. Moga
5. Phagwara
6. Khanna
7. Bathinda
8. Batala
- 7th Plan**
1. Barnala
2. Kapurthala
3. Gurdaspur
4. Nabha
5. Ropar
6. Patiala
7. Gobindgarh
- 1991-92**
1. Firozpur
- 8th Plan**
1. Rajpura
2. Malerkotla
3. Faridkot

4. Mansa
5. Sirhind
6. Tam Taran
7. Nakodar
8. Jagraon
9. Dasuya
10. Garhshankar

10th Plan

1. Raman-Mandi
2. Sardulgarh
3. Samana
4. Sujanpur
5. Dina Nagar

Total Towns 38

22. **Rajasthan**
- 6th Plan**
1. Pali
2. Baran
3. Bhilwara
4. Sikar
5. Churu
6. Sumerpur
7. Nathdwara
8. Barmer
9. Ganganagar
10. Jaisalmer
11. Chittaurgarh
- 7th Plan**
1. Jalore
2. Sirohi
3. Mount Abu
4. Banswara

5. Bhinmal
6. Dungarpur

7. Bharatpur

1990-91

1. Nagaur
2. Pushkar
3. Kishangarh

1991-92

1. Dausa
2. Dholpur
3. Sawai Madhopur

8th Plan

1. Nimbahera
2. Rajsamand
3. Jhunjhunu
4. Ratangarh
5. Deoli
6. Vijainagar
7. Chaksu
8. Deogarh
9. Fatehnagar
10. Sardarshahar
11. Bundi
12. Beawar
13. Nokha
14. Pratapggarh
15. Shahpura
16. Kapasan
17. Jaisalmer I
18. Udaipur
19. Bikaner

9th Plan

1. Salumber
2. Deshnok
3. Hanumangarh
4. Balotra
5. Didwana
6. Nathdwara
7. Bhinder
8. Suratgarh

10th Plan

1. Rawatbhata
2. Tonk
3. Pokaran
4. Ameth
5. Bhitwara
6. Anupgarh
7. Phalodi
8. Sadulshahar
9. Sujangarh
10. Sangaria
11. Pilibanga
12. Rawatsar
13. Bhadra
14. Mandalgarh
15. Keshoraipata
16. Bari-Sadari
17. Nohar
18. Kishangarh
19. Merta City
20. Sanchoe
21. Kushaigarh
22. Lakheri
23. Jhalawar

24. Chirawa
25. Sojat City
26. Kuchera
27. Sribijaya Nagar

Total Towns 78

23. Sikkim
6th Plan

1. Jorethang

7th Plan

1. Namchi Bazar
2. Gangtok

8th Plan

1. Rangpo

9th Plan

1. Singtam
2. Jorethang
3. Pakyong
4. Geyzing
5. Soreng
6. Rangli Bazar

Total Towns 10

25. Tamil Nadu

6th Plan

1. Udhagamandalam
2. Karur
3. Dharmapuri
4. Pudukkottai
5. Tiruchengodu
6. Palani
7. Gopichettipalaiyam
8. Mannargudi
9. Dharapuram

10. Mettupalaiyam
 11. Chengalpattu
 12. Coonoor
 13. Attur
 14. Tiruvannamalai
 15. Udumalaipettai
 16. Namakkal
 17. Kovilpatti
 18. Hosur
 19. Pollachi
 20. Theniainagaram
 21. Nagappattinam
 22. Ranipettai
 23. Panruti
 24. Karaikkudi
 25. Kallakurichi
 26. Arani
 27. Arakkonam
 28. Sivaganga
- 7th Plan**
1. Madurantakam
 2. Andipatti-Jakkampatti
 3. Pattukkottai
 4. Aruppukkottai
 5. Arantangi
 6. Ramanathapuram
 7. Rameswaram
 8. Aniyalur
 9. Satyamangalam
 10. Tuticorin
 11. Salem
 12. Kodaikanal

13. Tirunelveli

14. Tiruppur

1990-91

1. Tiruvettipuram

2. Paramakkudi

3. Punjai Puliampatti

4. Tiruppattur

5. Rasipuram

6. Mamallapuram

7. Tindivanam

8. Viruddhachalam

1991-92

1. Perambalur

2. Kanchipuram

3. Krishnagiri

4. Villupuram

5. Tiruttani

8th Plan

1. Bargur

2. Idappadi

3. Tenkasi

4. Cuddalore

5. Bhavani

6. Kumarapalayam

7. Kurichi

8. Tiruttangal

9. Avanashi

10. Adhirampattinam

11. Sular

12. Sattuvacheri

13. Usilampatti

14. Manamadurai

15. Kotagiri

16. Tiruvallur

17. Ponneri

18. Palladam

19. Kangayam

20. Veerappanchattiram

21. Kasipalayam

22. Kulittalai

23. Poovirunthavalli

24. Inam Karur

25. Vandavasi

26. Tiruchendur

27. Sholingar

28. Vaniyambadi

29. Kuttanallur

30. Ponnamaravati

31. Tattayyangarpettai

32. Thuraiyur

33. Chinnamanur

34. Omalur

35. Nattarasankottai

36. Mandapam

37. Denkanikota

38. Kiranur

39. Pallipalayam

40. Harur

41. Wallajapet

42. Pallikonda

43. Anthiyur

9th Plan

1. Surampatti

2. Oddanchatram

3. Dindigai
4. Devakottai
5. Vellore
6. Kanyakumari
7. Kinathukadavu
8. Vilathikulam
9. Peravoorani
10. Chengam
11. Periyakulam
12. Thanjavur
13. Rajapalayam
14. Pallathur
15. Sivakasi
16. Ullandurpet
17. Gudalur
18. Thondi
19. R.S.Mangalam
20. Chinnasalam
21. Kallakkadu

10th Plan

1. Tiruppur
2. Orathanadu
3. Pudukkottai
4. Erode
5. Alampalayam
6. Pudukkottai
7. Patukottai
8. Lalgudi
9. Annur
10. Musiri
11. Thirukkattupalli
12. Tirunelveli

13. Jalagandapuram
14. Kallidakurichi
15. Singampunari
16. Kariapatti
17. Courtallam
18. Ambasamudram
19. Nagercoil
20. Edanganasalai
21. Virudh Nagar
22. Aranthangi
23. Thoothukudi
24. Omalur
25. Kangayam
26. Cherammahadevi
27. Udangudi
28. Krishnagiri
29. Thingalnagar
30. Naranammalpuram
31. Bhavani
32. Arumganeri
33. Satnakulam
34. Kuzhithurai
35. Mettur
36. Vaniambadi
37. Sirkali
38. Ambur
39. Gudiyattam
40. Thirumangalam
41. Melur
42. Colachel
43. Arcot
44. Nazerath

45. Sankarankovil
46. Kanchipuram
47. Kadyanallur
48. Sattur
49. Senkottai
50. Chengalpattu
51. Srivilliputtur
52. Puliyangudi
53. Nellikuppam

Total Towns 172

25. Tripura
 - 6th Plan**
 1. Udaipur
 2. Kailasahar
 - 7th Plan**
 1. Dharmanagar
 2. Agartala
 - 1990-91**
 1. Amarpur
 - 1991-92**
 1. Belonia
 - 8th Plan**
 1. Khowai
 2. Kumarghat
 - 9th Plan**
 1. Sonamura
 2. Kamalpur
 3. Teliamura
 4. Sabroom
 5. Ranirbazar
 - 10th Plan**
 1. Agartala

2. Dharmanagar
3. Udaipur
4. Kailashahar
5. Belonia

Total Towns 18

26. Uttaranchal
 - 6th Plan**
 1. Almora
 2. Kashipur
 - 7th Plan**
 1. Haldwani-Kathgodam
 - 1990-91**
 1. Roorkee
 - 8th Plan**
 1. Kotdwara
 2. Haridwar
 - 9th Plan**
 1. Dehradun
 2. Haldwani-Kathgodam
 3. Pithoragarh
 - 10th Plan**
 1. Kotdwar
 2. Uttarkashi
 3. Srinagar
 4. Joshimath
 5. Jashpur
 6. Bageshwar

Total Towns 15

27. Uttar Pradesh
 - 6th Plan**
 1. Jaunpur
 2. Fatehpur

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 3. Azamgarh | 1990-91 |
| 4. Hathras | 1. Lakhimpur |
| 5. Banda | 2. Sikandra Rao |
| 6. Barabanki | 3. Konch |
| 7. Rae Bareilly | 4. Kairana |
| 8. Etah | 5. Modinagar |
| 9. Ballia | 6. Jalesar |
| 10. Mahoba | 7. Auraiya |
| 11. Kasganj | 8. Gonda |
| 12. Ghazipur | 1991-92 |
| 13. Sitapur | 1. Mawana |
| 14. Mainpuri | 2. Kosi Kalan |
| 15. Hardoi | 3. Sikandrabad |
| 16. Bijnor | 4. Bilaspur |
| 17. Orai | 5. Mauranipur |
| 18. Deoria | 6. Chunar |
| 19. Badaun | 7. Muzaffarnagar |
| 20. Amethi | 8th Plan |
| 21. Pardauna | 1. Pilkhwa |
| 7th Plan | 2. Thana Bhawan |
| 1. Sultanpur | 3. Kandhla |
| 2. Biswan | 4. Sirsaganj |
| 3. Shamli | 5. Basti |
| 4. Bhadohi | 6. Firozabad |
| 5. Maunath Bhanjan | 7. Baraut |
| 6. Sandila | 8. Rampur |
| 7. Pilibhit | 9. Budhana |
| 8. Bahraich | 10. Ambarpur |
| 9. Lalitpur | 11. Farrukhabad-Fatehgarh |
| 10. Mirzapur | 12. Tanda |
| 11. Etawah | 13. Gola Gokarannath |
| 12. Sambhal | 14. Khalilabad |

15. Utraula
 16. Muradnagar
 17. Dadri
 18. Loni
 19. Moradabad
 20. Bitsi
 21. Maghar
 22. Bansi
 23. Phaphund
 24. Pallia Kalan
 25. Malihabad
 26. Saharanpur
 27. Faizabad
 28. Mankapur
 29. Barhalganj
 30. Tundia
 31. Ayodhya
- 9th Plan**
1. Kushinagar
 2. Ujhani
 3. Nanauta
 4. Nawabganj
 5. Jalalabad
 6. Kunda
 7. Kemari
 8. Chitrakoot Dham
 9. Haigharpur
 10. Maharajganj
 11. Kakori
 12. Niyotani
 13. Haraiya
 14. Amethi (Lucknow)
 15. Khatauli

16. Sardhana
 17. Khekra
 18. Babarpur-Ajeetmal
 19. Oel-Dhakwa
 20. Gohand
 21. Milak
 22. Handia
 23. Jhinhana
 24. Jhansi
 25. Mathura
 26. Bansgaon
 27. Banat
 28. Dostpur
 29. Niwari
 30. Tilhar
 31. Deoband
- 10th Plan**
1. Gangoh
 2. Agarwal Tatiri
 3. Ranipur
 4. Nagram
 5. Mahemmodabad
 6. Maunath Bhanjan
 7. Kaeganj
 8. Garhmukteshwar
 9. Kamawal
 10. Pilkhuwa
 11. Mawana
 12. Sadabad
 13. Ghiror
 14. Charthawal
 15. Mugalsarai
 16. Modinagar
 17. Mirzapur

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 18. Manjhanpur | 51. Mursan |
| 19. Balrampur | 52. Awagarh |
| 20. Basti | 53. Hathras |
| 21. Pratapgarh | 54. Lalitpur |
| 22. Nichlaul | 55. Sheoli |
| 23. Haidergarh | 56. Bokerheri |
| 24. Biswan | 57. Rudali |
| 25. Amethi (Sultanpur) | 58. Bakewar |
| 26. Hardoi | 59. Purdil-Nagar |
| 27. Mehmoodabad | 60. Bhargain |
| 28. Jhinhak | 61. Unnao |
| 29. Sikandara | 62. Mahona |
| 30. Saidpur | 63. Lakhna |
| 31. Bithur | 64. Dasna |
| 32. Sakit | 65. Kakod |
| 33. Aligarh | 66. Atrauli |
| 34. Vrindavan | 67. Bharthana |
| 35. Siswabazar | 68. Kuraoli |
| 36. Erich | 69. Raya |
| 37. Khurja | 70. Farah |
| 38. Kakrala | 71. Sikandra Rao |
| 39. Mehroni | 72. Orai |
| 40. Baheri | 73. Gangahat |
| 41. Mubarakpur | 74. Azmatgarh |
| 42. Singhai | 75. Chata |
| 43. Ghatampur | 76. Baghpath |
| 44. Bihour | 77. Akbarpur (Kanpur) |
| 45. Rasra | 78. Allum |
| 46. Budhana | 79. Chaumuha |
| 47. Sisouli | 80. Gokul |
| 48. Bewar | 81. Sidhauili |
| 49. Nawabganj | 82. Nanpara |
| 50. Sheorajpur | 83. Bahraich (Rev.) |
| | 84. Oon |

85. Mohan
86. Shahganj
87. Soron
88. Mauranipur (Rev.)
89. Kadipur
90. Barwar
91. Shamshabad
92. Amraudha
93. Azamgarh (Rev.)
94. Mohammadabad
95. Painthapur
96. Lakhimpur (Rev.)

Total Towns 206

28. West Bengal

6th Plan

1. Kharagpur
2. Medinipur
3. Bankura
4. Kalimpong
5. Koch Bihar
6. Puruliya
7. English Bazar
8. Krishna Nagar
9. Suri
10. Tarakeswar
11. Jalpaiguri
12. Siliguri
13. Darjiling
14. Baharampur
15. Balurghat
16. Bishnupur
17. Basirhat

18. Raiganj
19. Ranghat
20. Katwa

7th Plan

1. Bolpur
2. Arambag
3. Contai
4. Habra
5. Raniganj
6. Haldia

1990-91

1. Jhargram
2. Kalna
3. Jangipur
4. Alipurduar
5. Raghunathpur

1991-92

1. Ghatal
2. Islampur
3. Santipur
4. Murshidabad
5. Kurseong

8th Plan

1. Jhalda
2. Mai
3. Mirik
4. Chakdaha
5. Rampur Hat
6. Diamond Harbour
7. Nabadwip
8. Tamluk
9. Sonamukhi

10. Matha Bhanga
 11. Ashoknagar Kalyangarh
 12. Old Maldah
 13. Bimagar
 14. Kulti
 15. Memari
 16. Kaliaganj
 17. Gobar Danga
 18. Chandrakona
 19. Kandi
 20. Guskara
 21. Barddhaman
 22. Asansol
 23. Tufanganj
 24. Gangarampur
 25. Mekhliganj
 26. Sainthia
 27. Dinhata
 28. Baduria
 29. Haldibari
 30. Dhulian
- 9th Plan**
1. Joynagar
 2. Dubrajpur
 3. Dainhat
 4. Taki
 5. Egra
 6. Dugarpur
 7. Bangaon
 8. Ramjibanpur
 9. Kharar
 10. Khirpai

11. Taherpur
 12. Beldanga
 13. Jamuria
 14. Jaiganj-Azimganj
 15. Coopers Camp
 16. Nalhati
- 10th Plan**
1. Darjeeling
 2. Raiganj
 3. Jalpaiguri
 4. Balurghat
 5. Puria
 6. Kalna
 7. Katwa
 8. Haldia
 9. Baharampur
 10. Siliguri
 11. Habra
 12. English Bazar
 13. Tarakeshwar
 14. Dhupguri
 15. Coochbehar
 16. Basirhat
 17. Midnapore
 18. Kharagpur
 19. Bankura
 20. Kalimpong
 21. Krishnanagar
 22. Suri
 23. Bishnupur
 24. Ranaghat
 25. Bolpur

26. Arambag
27. Contai
28. Raniganj
29. Jhargram
30. Jangipur
31. Alipurduar
32. Raghunathpur
33. Islampur
34. Ghatal
35. Santipur
36. Murshidabad
37. Kurseong
38. Tamuk
39. Dalkhola

Total Towns 121

29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands

6th Plan

1. Port Blair

Total Towns 1

30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli

6th Plan

1. Silvassa

8th Plan

1. Silvassa I

Total Towns 2

31. Daman and Diu

8th Plan

1. Diu

Total Towns 1

32. Lakshadweep

1990-91

1. Kavaratti

Total Towns 1

33. Puducherry

6th Plan

1. Karaikal

7th Plan

1. Mahe

2. Pondicherry

1990-91

1. Yanam

1991-92

1. Villianur

8th Plan

1. Ariankuppam

9th Plan

1. Oulgret

10th Plan

1. Pondicherry

Total Towns 8

Grand Total Towns 1854

[English]

Violation of Instructions/Directives by NBFCs

3654. SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the NBFCs are not adhering to the instructions/directives of the RBI regarding diversion of funds with a view to hoarding of foodgrains as reported in the Times of India dated 24 February, 2007; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and further steps Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued a circular dated February 23, 2007 to all Systemically Important non-deposit taking Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) with asset size of Rs. 100 crore and above to undertake a scrutiny of their financial exposures to large borrowers

for procurement of foodgrains. RBI advised these NBFCs to consider to quick scrutiny of accounts on which they have large exposure and confirm that funds have not been diverted for procurement of foodgrains with a view of hoarding. All such NBFCs have confirmed to RBI that funds have not been diverted for procurement of foodgrains so as to facilitate hoarding.

Exodus of IT and Customs Officials to Private Sector

3655. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of top officials of the Income Tax Department and Customs and Central Excise have left their job and joined private sector;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the number of officials left their services during 2006 and 2007 till now, department-wise; and

(d) the steps taken to check such outflow of officials of these departments in future?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Number of Officers who left their services during 2006 & 2007 is as under:-

Year/Period	Officers of Customs & Central Excise	Officers of Income Tax
2006	47	37
1.1.2007 to 31.3.2007	7	12
Total	54	49

(d) No action/steps are required to be taken as the outflow of officials is not large for such big Departments.

Misguiding Advertisements by Real Estate Developers

3656. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the real estate developers are misguiding public after issuing advertisements in the newspapers;

(b) if so, whether the Government has framed any guidelines in regard to advertisements issued by the real estate agents;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the steps taken or being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Construction activity is regulated by the Urban Local Bodies and Development Authorities etc. and hence the matter comes within the purview of State Governments.

(b) to (d) The Government is considering formulation of draft Real Estate Management (Regulation and Control) Bill, which is at draft stage. It cannot be said when the Bill can be introduced.

Interest Rate of Education Loan

3657. SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of interest being charged by the nationalized banks and the private banks on education loans;

(b) whether the rate of interest has been increased recently by the banks;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to reduce the rate of interest on education loan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (e) The interest rates on advances have been deregulated by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and banks are free to fix the rate of interest themselves with the approval of their Boards. Banks have been advised to fix their Benchmark Prime Lending Rate (BPLR) after taking into account cost of funds, transaction cost, risk factor, margin and other overhead expenses. However, as per Model Education Loan Scheme, 2004, the banks are to charge interest on education loan up to Rs. 4 lakh at BPLR and above Rs. 4 lakh BPLR+1 per cent.

Gene Mapping of Seeds

3658. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sought any help from the Union Government for setting up and conducting gene mapping of seeds to find out its genuineness in view of large scale complaints about fake Bt Cotton and other seeds;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any monitoring cell to test genetically modified spurious seeds in the market; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) No, Sir. The Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science & Technology, has not received any proposal from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for setting up and conducting gene mapping of seeds to find out its genuineness in view of the large scale complaints about fake Bt. cotton and other seeds. Further, the issue pertaining to commercialization or commercialized seeds is not within the purview of the Ministry of Science & Technology, Department of Biotechnology. The issue pertains to the State Agriculture Department in particular and the Ministry of Agriculture in general.

Ban on Recruitment in Public Sector Banks

3659. SHRI PANNIAN RAVINDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any ban on recruitment on any category of posts in the Public Sector Banks;

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

(c) whether the Government would consider to lift such ban; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) No, Sir, there is no ban on recruitment of staff in Public Sector Banks.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Opening of LIC Divisional Office at Trissur

3660. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to open a new LIC Divisional Office at Trissur; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Introduction of Morvel Model for Power Generation

3661. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce Morvel Model for generating power from flowing water in the country particularly in the remote areas;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise. However, deployment of small/mini hydro power projects is taking place mainly in the public and private sectors, who are free to adopt any model in generating power so long as it is cost competitive.

[Translation]

Reduction in Public Assistance under Swajaldhara Yojana

3662. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to reduce the amount of public assistance on economic basis in tribal dominated areas after Swajaldhara Yojana; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to reduce the amount of public assistance in tribal dominated areas, under Swajaldhara Yojana.

[English]

TDS in Interests

3663. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made it mandatory for the banks to deduct TDS on interest over and above rupees ten thousand irrespective of the fact that the total income of the person is taxable or not;

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

(c) whether such TDS deduction is likely to harass the persons whose income is not taxable and the senior citizens who have no other income; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under the provisions of the income tax Act, tax is required to be deducted at source if the amount of interest payable during a financial year exceeds Rs. 10,000/-.

(c) and (d) Persons whose income are not above taxable limit and senior citizen are not harassed for TDS. For claiming exemption from TDS, a person of sixty-five years of age or above may furnish a declaration in Form No. 15H to the Bank if the tax on his estimated income for the financial year is nil. A person of less than sixty-years of age may claim exemption from TDS by filing a declaration in Form No. 15G provided that-

(i) the tax on his estimated total income for the financial year is nil, and

(ii) the aggregate amount of interest credited or paid or likely to be credited or paid during the financial year is not more than the maximum

amount which is not chargeable to tax (Rs. 1,10,000/- for male taxpayers and Rs. 1,45,000/- for a woman taxpayer).

(Both the conditions are required to be fulfilled)

No TDS is drawn on interest income.

Agreement for Bio-Technology Research

3664. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Osimam Biosolutions, a Netherlands Company, has entered into an agreement with the Government of Andhra Pradesh in the field of bio-technology research;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal of make Andhra Pradesh, a bio-tech hub in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) and (d) The Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science & Technology, Government of India has supported a number of Research & Development projects through the national research institutes and universities in the State of Andhra Pradesh. A Biotechnology Incubator Centre is being set up in Hyderabad in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad and the Government of Andhra Pradesh. This incubation centre will provide a central facility for biotech entrepreneurs and will also house laboratory modules that will promote entrepreneurship. A Pre-Biotech Process Generator has also been set up at Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad. It is understood that initiatives have been taken by the private sector also towards biotech ventures in the State.

[Translation]

**Complaint against Custom Officers
Posted at Airports**

3665. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints especially from foreign diplomats against custom officers deployed at the National/International Airports in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of such complaints received during 2006 and till date; and

(c) the action taken on such complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) No complaints against the customs officers deployed at the International Airport at New Delhi were received by this Ministry during 2006 and till date.

[English]

Setting up of Renewable Energy Projects

3666. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI CHANDRA KANT KHAIRE:
SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up New at Renewable Energy Projects in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry only provides central financial assistance under its schemes/programmes for facilitating deployment of new and renewable energy systems/devices in the country. Since a bulk of deployment is taking place in the private sector, it is not

entirely feasible to draw-up State-wise targets at the national level. An 11th plan outlay of Rs. 10,460 crore has been proposed for New & Renewable Energy which includes deployment of 14,000 MW grid-interactive renewable power.

(c) The Ministry is promoting deployment of various new and renewable systems/devices in the country through several measures such as provision of fiscal and financial incentives that include capital/interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, concessional duties and relief from income tax on profits made from the sale of renewable power. Preferential tariffs for grid-interactive power are also being given in most potential States. These apart, publicity and awareness on renewable energy systems/devices are being created through print, postal and electronic media besides organisation of special events like the Rajiv Gandhi Akshay Urja Diwas. In additions, District-level Advisory Committees have been constituted in States to facilitate promotion and effective coordination of renewable energy schemes/programmes.

Acquisition of Properties

3667. SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to acquire the properties acquired by the proprietors of the companies misappropriating the public deposits;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to bring a suitable legislation in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) There is no provision in the Companies Act, 1956 for acquisition of the properties of the proprietors of companies misappropriating the public deposits.

(b) There is no proposal by the Government to bring in any legislation for acquisition or forfeiture of properties in such cases.

(c) Such matters are proposed to be addressed by revision of the extant framework, as part of the comprehensive review of the Companies Act.

Shariat-Complaint Savings and Investment System

3668. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representation from the members of Parliament regarding introduction of a Shariat-complaint savings and investment system;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) A Task Force of MPs has submitted a Report on "Haj Management Reforms" to the Prime Minister, inter-alia, recommending establishment of an Organisation on the lines of the "Tabung Haji" of Malaysia to assist the Muslims in performance of Haj by way of investing their savings as permitted under Islam.

(c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is of the view that such an organisation would be a Non-banking Financial Company (NBFC) if its financial assets are more than 50% of its total assets (netted off by intangible assets) and income from financial assets is more than 50% of the gross income. Should this be the case, the proposed organisation would be a deposit taking NBFC and would come under financial regulation. The asset structure indicated in the report would suggest that bulk of the assets would be non-financial. If the organization does not meet the NBFC criteria it will be not subject to RBI or any other financial regulation.

Setting up of Desalination Plants

3669. SHRI M. APPADURAI:
SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has sanctioned funds for setting up of Desalination Plants along the Tamil Nadu coasts with technical assistance from I.I.T., Madras;

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated and the number of plants proposed to be set up, location-wise;

(c) the capacity and the cost of each plant; and

(d) the time by which these plants are likely to be made functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) No, Sir. This Ministry has not sanctioned any funds to the Govt. of Tamil Nadu for setting up of desalination plants along the Tamil Nadu coasts with technical assistance from IIT, Madras.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Criteria for release of Funds under NREGS

3670. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) are being released on the basis of population in 1991;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the time by which the scheme is proposed to be implemented as per the new population figures; and

(d) the funds allocated to Uttar Pradesh under the scheme during 2006-2007?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The scheme is demand based and funds are provided as per requirements projected by the State Governments.

(d) As NREGA is demand based, on allocation of funds is made under the Act. Funds are released directly to the districts on receipt of proposals as per the prescribed procedure. A total of Rs. 569.14 crore were released to Uttar Pradesh during 2006-07 for implementation of the Act in 22 identified districts.

*[English]***Increase in Smuggling Activities**

3671. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether smuggling activities in narcotics, counterfeit currencies and arms & ammunition has increased on Indian coast;

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

(c) whether some manufacturers of Motor Vehicle High Security License Plates (MVHSLP) are being used by the smugglers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Directorate of Enforcement, Mumbai are investigating some cases in the matter relating to Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999 and Money Laundering Act, 2002 against some manufacturers of MVHSLP;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the action taken by the Government against the persons found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) There is no increase in smuggling activities in narcotics, counterfeit currencies and arms and ammunition of Indian coast. However, on all India basis the seizures made by Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) indicate an increase in respect of narcotics and fake Indian Currency notes (FCIN) in the year 2006-07 (up to January 2007) as compared to 2005-06.

(c) and (d) This Ministry has no such intelligence.

(e) to (g) Yes, Sir. On the basis of a complaint, the Directorate of Enforcement has initiated enquiries against certain persons for possible FEMA violations.

Permission to Open Bank Branches

3672. SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public/Private Sector Banks which have sought permission to open their branches in the SEZs, bank-wise;

(b) the criteria fixed to accord permission in this regard; and

(c) the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) In terms of Section 23 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, banks are required to obtain prior approval of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for opening of a new place of business. Such proposals are considered in terms of extent Branch Authorisation Policy of RBI.

Under the existing guidelines of RBI, Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks and Foreign Banks operating in India and authorized to deal in foreign exchange are eligible to set up Offshore Banking Units (OBUs). Preference is given to banks having overseas branches and experience of running OBUs. However, RBI has decided that each eligible bank would be permitted to establish only one OBU for every SEZ essentially to carry out wholesale banking operations.

Out of 14 approvals given by the RBI so far, banks have opened seven OBUs in SEZs till date. Proposals for setting up General Banking Branches (GBBS) in SEZs have been received by RBI from the Central Bank of India Union Bank of India and applications from three banks namely, Allahabad Bank, State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur and Kotak Mahindra Bank have been received by the RBI for setting up OBUs in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Mumbai respectively.

A statement giving the details is enclosed.

Statement*Details of OBU, which have been opened by the Banks*

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank	Location of OBUs	No. of OBUs
1.	State Bank of India	SEEPZ, SEZ, Mumbai and Kochi	2
2.	Bank of Baroda	SEEPZ, SEZ, Mumbai	1
3.	Union Bank of India	SEEPZ, SEZ, Mumbai	1
4.	Punjab National Bank	SEEPZ, SEZ, Mumbai	1
5.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	SEEPZ, SEZ, Mumbai	1
6.	Canara Bank	SEZ, Noida, U.P.	1
Total			7

Details of OBUs, which have been approved but not yet opened by Banks

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank	Location of OBUs	No. of OBUs
1.	Bank of India	SEZ, SEEPZ, Mumbai	1
2.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	SEZ, SEEPZ, Mumbai	1
3.	Punjab National Bank	SEZ, Noida, U.P.	1
4.	State Bank of India	SEZ, Surat	1
5.	State Bank of India	SEZ, Kandla	1
6.	Vijaya Bank	SEZ, SEEPZ, Mumbai	1
7.	HDFC Bank	SEZ, SEEPZ, Mumbai	1
Total			7

Details of OBUs for which Applications from Banks have been received by RBI

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank	Location of OBUs	No. of OBUs
1.	Allahabd Bank	SEZ, Noida, U.P.	1
2.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	SEZ, Sitapura, Jaipur, Rajasthan	1
3.	Kotak Mahindra Bank	SEZ, SEEPZ, Mumbai	1
Total			3

*[Translation]***Regional Rural Banks**

3673. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:
SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and their sponsored banks functioning in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) the performance of these banks in granting loans to the priority sector during the last three years, till date;

(c) the details of profit/loss position of these banks during the said period;

(d) whether the Government proposes to improve the working of RRBs;

(e) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard;

(f) whether the Government proposes to open more branches of these banks in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) As on date 96 RRBs, sponsored by 28 banks in 26 States are functioning as per details enclosed at Statement.

(b) Loans in Priority Sector for the three years are as under:

	Amt. (Rs. in crores)		
Category	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Total loans issued	15579.05	21082.47	25426.97
Priority Sector Lending (PSL)	11722.30	16568.02	20632.35
Percentage of PSL to total loans issued	75.24%	78.58%	81.14%

(c) Details of profit/loss position of RRBs upto 31st March, 2006 are as under:

	Amt. (Rs. in crores)		
Category	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Total No. RRBs	196	196	133*
No. of RRBs in profit	163	166	111
Profit	952.32	902.60	807.80
No. of RRBs in losses	33	30	22
Loss	183.64	154.49	190.66
Net Profit	768.68	748.11	617.14

*Note: Due to the amalgamation of certain RRBs, the number has reduced in the year 2005-06.

(d) and (e) Reserve Bank of India announced a special package which included:

- Enhancing resource base of RRBs by supplementing their resources. Sponsor banks were asked to provide a separate line of credit at a reasonable rate of interest.

- Access to Inter-RRB term money/borrowing through which RRBs can easily have access to the term money markets.
 - Access to Repo/Collateralised Borrowing and Lending Obligation (CBLO) markets by which RRBs can enter into ready forward transactions in government securities.
 - Issue of credit/debit cards and setting up of ATMs.
 - Opening of Currency chests.
 - RRBs are allowed to undertake non-trade related current accounts transactions pertaining to Forex business.
 - Pension/Government business-Banks are authorised to handle Government business and can appointed RRBs as their agents.
- (f) and (g) In pursuance of the Budget announcement for the year 2007-08, RRBs have been advised to undertake an aggressive branch expansion programme and open at least one branch in each of the uncovered districts of the country.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of the sponsor banks	No. of RRBs	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Bank	1	
		Indian Bank	1	
		State Bank of Hyderabad	1	
		State Bank of India	1	
		Syndicate Bank	1	
				5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	State Bank of India	1	
		,		1
3.	Assam	State Bank of India	1	
		United Bank of India	1	
				2
4.	Bihar	Central Bank of India	2	
		Punjab National Bank	1	
		State Bank of India	1	
		UCO Bank	1	
				5
5.	Chhattisgarh	Dena Bank	1	
		Central Bank of India	1	
		State Bank of India	1	
				3

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Gujarat	Dena Bank	1	
		State Bank of Saurashtra	1	
		Bank of Baroda	1	
				3
7.	Haryana	Punjab National Bank	1	
		Syndicate Bank	1	
				2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Punjab National Bank	1	
		State Bank of India	1	
				2
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	J & K Bank	2	
		State Bank of India	1	
				3
10.	Jharkhand	Bank of India	1	
		State Bank of India	1	
				2
11.	Karnataka	Canara Bank	1	
		Corporation Bank	1	
		State Bank of India	1	
		State Bank of Mysore	1	
		Syndicate Bank	1	
		Vijaya Bank	1	
				6
12.	Kerala	Canara Bank	1	
		Syndicate Bank	1	
				2
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Allahabad Bank	1	
		Bank of Baroda	1	
		Bank of India	1	
		Central Bank of India	3	

1	2	3	4	5
		State Bank of India	1	
		State Bank of Indore	1	
		UCO Bank	1	
		Union Bank of India	1	
				10
14.	Maharashtra	Bank of India	3	
		Bank of Maharashtra	3	
		Central Bank of India	1	
				7
15.	Manipur	United Bank of India	1	
				1
16.	Meghalaya	State Bank of India	1	
				1
17.	Mizoram	State Bank of India	1	
				1
18.	Nagaland	State Bank of India	1	
				1
19.	Orissa	Andhra Bank	1	
		Bank of India	1	
		Indian Overseas Bank	2	
		State Bank of India	1	
		UCO Bank	1	
				6
20.	Punjab	Punjab National Bank	1	
		Punjab & Sind Bank	1	
		State Bank of Patiala	1	
				3
21.	Rajasthan	Bank of Baroda	1	
		Bank of Rajasthan	1	
		Central Bank of India	1	

1	2	3	4	5
		Punjab National Bank	1	
		State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	1	
		UCO Bank	1	
				6
22.	Tamil Nadu	Indian Overseas Bank	1	
		Indian Bank	1	
				2
23.	Tripura	United Bank of India	1	
				1
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad Bank	2	
		Bank of Baroda	2	
		Bank of India	1	
		Central Bank of India	2	
		Canara Bank	1	
		Punjab National Bank	4	
		State Bank of India	1	
		Syndicate Bank	1	
		Uttar Pradesh State Co-op Bank	1	
		Union Bank of India	1	
				16
25.	Uttaranchal	Bank of Baroda	1	
		State Bank of India	1	
				2
26.	West Bengal	Central Bank of India	1	
		United Bank of India	1	
		UCO Bank	1	
				3
	Total No. of RRBs		96	96

*[English]***Opening of New Bank Accounts**

3674. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether for opening up of new bank accounts, the customers now have to disclose their religion, annual income, etc.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India has advised all the Banks to adhere to prescribed norms and safeguards while opening account as per detailed guidelines issued on 29.11.2004 on 'Know Your Customer' norms and Anti Money Laundering Standards for monitoring transaction of suspicious nature for the purpose of reporting to appropriate authority. As per guidelines on Customer Acceptance Policy (CAP) contained therein, the profile of the new customer based on risk categorization may contain information relating to customer's identity, social/ financial status, nature of business activity, information about his clients' business and their location, etc. Banks have been further advised that while preparing profile, banks should take care to seek only such information from the customer that is relevant to the risk category and is not intrusive.

Urban Population Living in Slums

3675. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently released a report according to which urban poverty is growing hand-in-hand with economy and growing urbanization;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that 23% of the urban population live in slums with no or insufficient hygiene, toilets, drinking water and sanitation facilities;

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to improve the situation;

(d) whether Government proposes to involve Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to improve the living standards of urban poor; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir. According to recent report of the Planning Commission based on National Sample Survey Organization (61st round) data, the number of urban poor living below poverty line in urban areas has gone up between 1993-94 and 2004-05.

(b) As per 2001 census report, the percentage of slum population to the total population of cities/towns reporting slums is 23.1%.

(c) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) launched in December, 2005 aims at improvement in housing and provision of civic amenities in slums. The basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) programme aims at providing housing and basic amenities to the poor in 63 Mission cities. Similarly programmes in non-Mission cities are addressed by Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme IHSDP).

(d) and (e) Under programmes for capacity buildings for urban poverty alleviation, NGOs are involved by National Resource Centres on urban poverty and slums in capacity building of self help groups, community organizations, civil society groups etc. in community development, gender development, strengthening the voice of the poor, etc.

Vacancies in Company Law Board

3676. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of present members of Company Law Board (CLB) *vis-a-vis* its sanctioned strength;

(b) whether there are vacancies on CLB for long; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to fill the vacant posts in the CLB?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) The Company Law Board has a sanctioned strength of 9 Members including the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman. Presently, 4 Members, including the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman, are in position.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government has already initiated the process of filling up two more posts in the CLB.

National Slum Development Programme

3677. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to various States under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the number of slum development activities undertaken in such slums of the States during this period;

(c) whether any monitoring of the utilization of this amount has been done;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has received complaints regarding diversion of these funds towards other works; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The State-wise and year-wise details of the funds released to various States under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme, (IHSDP) since its inception (3.12.2005) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The projects include slum development activities such as upgradation and construction of new houses, water supply, sewerage, sanitation, solid waste management, drains, storm water drains, connecting roads, electrification, community halls, parks/open space development and provision of other related civic amenities.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Monitoring is undertaken by State level Steering Committees and Nodal Agencies. Periodic reports are also sent to the Government of India. Building Material Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) is entrusted with the monitoring work at the central level in the Ministry.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise & Year-wise funds released under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Funds released ((in Rs. Crore)	
		Year 2005-06	Year 2006-07
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	83.33
2.	Assam	0.00	5.09
3.	Bihar	0.00	8.96
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	31.26
5.	Gujarat	0.00	18.00
6.	Haryana	0.00	49.61
7.	Karnataka	0.00	14.93
8.	Kerala	0.00	21.46
9.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	45.77
10.	Maharashtra	0.00	55.80
11.	Nagaland	0.00	9.63
12.	Rajasthan	0.00	39.26
13.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	43.37
14.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	11.05
15.	West Bengal	0.00	55.08
Total		0.00	492.61

LIC Policies in Health Sector

3678. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether LIC has ventured into health sector in view of the stiff competition from the private operators;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the salient features of the scheme; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve the business and profit of LIC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has not so far entered into health insurance business.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) LIC has informed that it has taken *inter-alia* the following important steps to improve its business and profits:

- (i) LIC has recruited 2799 new Development Officers and 1,54,934 new Agents during 2006-07 and proposes to recruit more than 3000 Development Officers during 2007-08.
- (ii) To strengthen its geographical spread, LIC has taken steps to open 5 new Divisional Offices and one Zonal Office in the current year.
- (iii) Development of Multi Distribution Channels, roping in banks, corporate agents, brokers for distributing LIC products.

[Translation]

Duty on Import of Gold

3679. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:
SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of duty levied on the import of gold and jewellery;

(b) whether duty levied on the raw gold is more than the readymade jewellery;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Basic customs duty on serially numbered gold bars is Rs. 100

per 10 gram. Gold in other forms attracts basic customs duty of Rs. 250 per 10 gram. Education cess @ 3% of the aggregate of duties of customs is also levied on gold.

Readymade jewellery attracts basic customs duty @ 10% ad-valorem. In addition, 2% countervailing duty (in lieu of excise duty) is attracted on branded jewellery. Education cess @ 3% of the aggregate of duties of customs and 1% additional duty of customs is also leviable on jewellery.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) Does not arise, in view of (b) above.

[English]

Construction of Permanent Shelters

3680. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the super-structure for permanent shelters are being fabricated at mainland of Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to speed up the same;

(c) whether the Government has issued any guidelines to the construction companies to supply the super-structure within the stipulated period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the further action taken by the Government in the matter?

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

(b) A detailed programme has been drawn by CPWD in consultation with construction agencies to ensure timely supply, which is being monitored very closely.

(c) and (d) Completion time of superstructure work has been stipulated in the contracts entered into. The same is being monitored regularly at higher level.

**Provision of Solar System in
Government Buildings**

3681. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether focus of CPWD was desired to be on building design, which uses maximum solar energy and reduce the energy consumption per sq. metre by half compare to the present practice;

(b) if so, the number of Government buildings which were constructed after 19.7.2004 in Delhi and outside Delhi and whether provision of solar system was introduced therein;

(c) whether building design of the Government buildings constructed before 10.07.2004 was also changed to use maximum solar energy to reduce the energy consumption;

(d) if not, the authorities responsible for not doing this job;

(e) whether water harvesting, water recycling and water management scheme in all buildings was to be made in all buildings was to reduce the fresh water consumption by atleast 50 per cent within five years from 19.07.2004; and

(f) if so, the number of Government buildings in which this provision was made giving the reasons for not providing this provision in the remaining buildings and the action proposed to be taken against the authorities responsible for implementing the above said provision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) No, Sir. There are no such formal directions. However, the buildings designed by CPWD normally incorporate solar passive architectural concepts of energy saving by utilizing adequate day-light ingress, adopting other suitable measure and orientations to get maximum day light most suited to particular climatic conditions and for reducing heat absorption or *vice versa* as per location of site thus reducing the energy consumption.

(b) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

(c) Building design of old buildings cannot be altered.

(d) Not applicable in view of (c) above.

(e) and (f) Rainwater harvesting system and waste water recycling is mandatory in all buildings in Delhi as per current Municipal bye-laws. Accordingly such provisions are being provided in all buildings being built in Delhi. For other places, where system is not mandatory, provisions are made as per site condition and requirement. No action is required to be taken against any official as all CPWD buildings are built as per approved and applicable building bye-laws.

Irregularities under NREGS

3682. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS:
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether rampant corruption, widespread irregularities, delay in payment, fewer working days and lack of awareness are some of the hurdles that the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) is facing today;

(b) whether instead of 100 days work, people have received only 10-25 days work in many districts and there was considerable delay in payment of wages in many places;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is any proposal of involve voluntary organizations to prevent corruption in the scheme;

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard so far; and

(f) the further steps to be taken by the Government to check irregularities and towards making the scheme more transparent and implementing the same effectively?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) NREGA is demand based and so the number of days of employment provided will depend on the demand of the household.

(d) and (e) Voluntary organizations may be involved for IEC and training activities. Section 17(2) of the NREG Act, 2005 provides for social audit by the Gram Sabha. The Ministry lays emphasis on social audit, monitoring and verification of works, voluntary disclosure of critical data and setting up of local Vigilance and Monitoring Committees for greater transparency.

(f) Monitoring of the implementation of NREGA is done on a regular basis by the Government. State and district level Monitoring and Vigilance Committees have been set up. Periodic review meetings have been undertaken by Minister of Rural Development and Secretary (Rural Development) from time to time. National Level Monitors (NLMs) and Area officers of the Ministry visit various districts to oversee the progress of the Act. Comprehensive MIS has been developed that places all vital data in public domain. States have been asked to set up Village level vigilance and monitoring committees for local monitoring. Guidelines provide that at least 2%, 10% and 100% works should be inspected by State, District and Block level officers respectively. Capacity building measures for social audit has also been undertaken. State level communication campaign to enhance awareness about the programme have been taken. Print, audio visual media and cultural forums have been used for publicizing the programme. The Ministry is regularly monitoring not only physical parameters but qualitative indicators as well.

[Translation]

Utilisation of Funds Meant for Sanitation and Potable Water

3683. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:

DR. COL. (RETD.) DHANI RAM SHANDIL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that rural people are falling ill due to lack of sanitation facilities and non-availability of potable water;

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

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose and utilised during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding misutilisation of the said funds during the said period;

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

(f) the further steps proposed to be taken to ensure proper utilisation of the funds provided by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government is implementing Central Rural Sanitation Programme for improving quality of sanitation in rural areas. As part of the Programme, Total Sanitation Campaign is being implemented in rural areas taking district as a unit of implementation. Rural Drinking water supply is a State subject and the primary responsibility to provide drinking water rests with the States. However, the Central Government is undertaking Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) with the objective to give financial assistance to States for coverage of rural habitations with safe drinking water supply.

(c) Statement-I indicating the release of funds during last three years for Total Sanitation Campaign is enclosed and that for allocation and release for Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

Statement I*State-wise release during last three years and current year*

(All Figures are in Lakhs Only)

Name of State	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	3362.27	4300.09	9455.20	89.15
Arunachal Pradesh	90.00	382.42	0.00	0.09
Assam	244.95	1355.65	337.74	0.14
Bihar	120.00	6075.91	830.23	114.91
Chhattisgarh	1100.17	2663.38	4677.48	77.77
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	.00	0.00	0.00
Goa	124.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	3690.44	188.79	4976.36	265.04
Haryana	811.13	9.97	2334.61	46.28
Himachal Pradesh	50.00	641.06	27.01	9.44
Jammu and Kashmir	1044.88	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	1946.71	2077.87	2747.69	30.45
Karnataka	461.99	5752.61	2030.88	244.22
Kerala	805.53	736.90	363.18	706.76
Madhya Pradesh	2242.97	2024.68	3895.49	148.02
Maharashtra	3492.45	1494.98	8719.53	1364.67
Manipur	0.00	0.00	90.81	0.00
Meghalaya	0.00	73.40	550.06	0.00
Mizoram	60.00	209.33	555.54	0.14
Nagaland	62.69	79.37	89.61	0.00
Orissa	4582.48	2346.29	5801.54	74.13
Pondicherry	47.42	0.00	0.00	0.00
Punjab	689.94	194.06	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	700.86	4353.91	1148.29	45.15

1	2	3	4	5
Sikkim	74.07	344.90	137.64	1.22
Tamil Nadu	2972.06	7959.22	4873.92	307.93
Tripura	368.73	361.72	0.00	2.08
Uttar Pradesh	3475.35	11619.82	16876.31	468.30
Uttarakhand	503.23	97.50	157.40	3.79
West Bengal	1566.85	4640.37	945.99	1137.50

TSC is a demand driven programme. There are no allocated fund for the states.

Statement II

Allocation and release under ARWSP (Normal) during last three years and current year

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13084.00	13084.00	23947.35	22340.29	19548.00	26685.80	28178.00	4696.38
2.	Bihar	7405.00	7400.03	15324.00	15324.00	18571.00	13006.65	27937.00	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	2663.00	2269.80	5904.97	5020.44	6549.00	6549.00	9595.00	1599.09
4.	Goa	121.00	0.00	221.05	182.45	253.00	127.00	331.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	6623.00	6623.00	11186.00	11205.00	12503.00	13703.80	18144.00	3023.94
6.	Haryana	1974.00	1974.00	3512.00	3493.30	4546.00	4873.00	6013.00	1002.13
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5427.00	5427.00	8585.00	10885.00	9663.00	15127.00	11690.00	1948.25
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	12502.00	12500.00	19908.00	21908.00	26163.00	23206.67	32772.00	5462.05
9.	Jharkhand	2949.00	1859.83	6334.61	6171.28	7261.00	3631.00	11388.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka	10046.00	10045.89	17723.99	17723.99	17467.00	20800.60	24572.00	4095.39
11.	Kerala	3946.00	3946.00	6170.65	6170.65	6261.00	6261.00	8293.00	1382.14
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7745.00	7745.00	15101.00	15039.88	18797.00	19733.40	25162.00	4193.67
13.	Maharashtra	15971.00	15971.00	31610.88	31610.88	36152.00	36152.00	40440.00	6739.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14.	Orissa	6934.00	6934.00	14212.40	13880.94	10332.00	9130.83	16885.00	2614.16
15.	Punjab	2815.00	2815.00	4172.53	4134.81	4098.00	4098.00	5291.00	881.87
16.	Rajasthan	20392.00	20391.86	36020.72	35891.34	26425.00	20171.36	42102.00	7017.01
17.	Tamil Nadu	7125.00	7075.13	11875.00	11093.34	12057.00	12496.22	19090.00	3181.63
18.	Uttaranchal	3035.00	2957.97	6559.12	6559.12	7523.00	7779.36	8930.00	1488.40
19.	Uttar Pradesh	12991.00	12991.00	28372.10	28372.10	27990.00	28389.40	40151.00	8691.89
20.	West Bengal	8527.00	8270.21	15246.90	15078.33	15806.00	17118.40	19137.00	3189.46
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.63	0.00	34.38	0.00	32.73	0.00	0.00	
22.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.46	0.00	0.00	
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.75	0.00	22.92	0.00	5.92	0.00	37.50	
24.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.53	0.00	0.00	
25.	Delhi	2.81	0.00	4.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.25	
26.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.64	0.00	0.00	
27.	Pondicherry	2.81	0.00	17.19	0.00	38.72	0.00	31.25	
	Sub Total (A)	152290.00	150280.72	282067.45	282085.14	288020.00	288995.49	396201.00	59407.44
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	6125.00	6125.00	9993.61	9874.54	10299.00	13663.78	11241.00	1873.54
29.	Assam	10331.00	8782.62	16851.29	14800.73	17369.00	11372.37	18959.00	3159.85
30.	Manipur	2103.00	2103.00	3430.83	2713.67	3379.00	1689.50	3859.00	0.00
31.	Meghalaya	2422.00	2422.00	3949.77	3190.10	4073.00	5104.59	4446.00	741.03
32.	Mizoram	1737.00	1737.00	2831.58	2599.27	2920.00	4271.39	3188.00	531.30
33.	Nagaland	1782.00	1702.00	2907.91	2641.20	2998.00	2998.00	3272.00	545.28
34.	Sikkim	731.00	731.00	1195.53	1183.68	1229.00	1630.77	1342.00	223.71
35.	Tripura	2149.00	1558.25	3503.10	3199.86	3613.00	4577.89	3943.00	657.14
	Sub Total (B)	27380.00	25160.87	44863.72	40202.95	45880.00	45308.29	50250.00	7731.85
	Total (A) + (B)	179670.00	175441.59	326731.17	322288.09	333900.00	334303.78	446451.00	67139.29

*[English]***Development of Rural Areas**

3684. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI:
SHRI B. MAHTAB:
SHRI RANEN BARMAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted and guidelines issued while allocating funds to States under various rural development schemes/programmes;

(b) the funds allocated, released and utilised under each rural development schemes/programme during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(c) the success achieved therefrom during the said period alongwith the number of beneficiaries thereunder, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for cent-per-cent utilisation of funds and towards achieving the desired results within stipulated time under these schemes/programme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) The criteria for allocation of Central funds to the States under major rural development programmes/schemes is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The Central funds allocated, released, utilized and physical achievements reported for the last three years and current year, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The Ministry of Rural Development has developed a comprehensive system of monitoring the implementation of the Programmes, including utilization of funds, through Periodical Progress Reports, Performance Review Committee meetings, Area Officer's Scheme, Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at the State/District Level With greater involvement of Members of Parliament, District Level Monitoring and National Level Monitors.

Besides, the State Governments have also been advised to adopt a five-pronged strategy consisting of (i) creation of awareness (ii) transparency, (iii) People's participation, (iv) accountability, social audit, and (v) strict vigilance and monitoring at all levels. These mechanisms enable utilization of funds to the maximum extent in accordance with the guidelines of the Programmes.

Statement I**Major Criteria for allocation of funds to States under major Rural Development Programmes**

Sl.No.	Name of the Programme	Criteria for Allocation
1	2	3
1.	Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)	The Central allocation and Foodgrains are allocated to the States on the basis of proportion of rural poor in a State to the total rural poor in the country. At the District level, the allocation of funds and foodgrains are made on the index of backwardness formulated on the basis of the proportion of rural SC/ST population in a District to the total SC/ST population in the State and inverse of per capita production of the Agricultural workers in the District.
2.	Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	Under the SGSY, funds are allocated to the States/UTs on the basis of 'Adjusted Shares' worked out by the Planning Commission based on the 1993-94 poverty ratios.

1	2	3
3.	Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)	The funds under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) are allocated to the States/UTs, assigning 75% weightage to rural housing shortage and 25% to poverty ratios.
4.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	The allocation of the original Rs. 1 per litre Cess to the States/Union Territories is based on, <i>inter-alia</i> a weightage of 75% for need (share of unconnected Habitations in the total unconnected habitations of the country) and 25% on coverage.
5.	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)	<p><i>Weightage for—</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Percentage</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(%)</p> <p>(a) Rural Population. 40</p> <p>(b) States under DDP, DPAP, HADP & special category hill States in terms of rural areas. 35</p> <p>(c) Not Covered/Partially Covered Villages (2:1 ratio). 15</p> <p>(d) Quality affected villages (40:40:15:5) 10</p>
6.	Integrated Wastelands Development Projects (IWDP)	Releases under IWDP are project-based.
7.	National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)	The scheme is demand driven.

Statement II*Performance of SGRY during 2004-05 to 2007-08*

(Rs. in lakh)

SLNo.	States/UTs	2004-05				2005-06				2006-07				2007-08	
		Centre Allocation of Funds	Central Release of Funds	Utilised by States	Mandays generated	Centre Allocation of Funds	Central Release of Funds	Utilised by States	Mandays generated	Centre Allocation of Funds	Central Release of Funds	Utilised by States	Mandays generated	Centre Allocation of Funds	Central Release of Funds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23487.18	24040.88	31922.74	434.02	28138.33	29453.70	37705.06	434.16	10803.95	13545.64	7823.92	43.77	3434.48	572.41
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1246.98	1368.64	686.08	8.53	1524.09	1377.50	675.53	9.42	1403.65	842.20	1006.80	1.35	1196.71	
3.	Assam	32368.00	32124.06	38533.75	625.80	38580.89	40816.96	46499.28	716.00	25385.99	28847.28	35710.99	179.29	14795.59	
4.	Bihar	46512.14	49196.29	63479.62	806.32	55724.88	58124.30	73195.24	618.37	21289.37	20482.40	17552.35	59.08	0.00	
5.	Chhattisgarh	13108.64	12931.67	17757.39	348.85	15705.09	16805.81	22093.18	256.82	4937.19	6089.13	7040.38	40.58	1130.76	188.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
6.	Goa	336.74	292.55	282.73	3.57	403.44	242.07	391.55	1.91	417.64	250.58	383.63	0.07	417.64	
7.	Gujarat	10283.30	8941.23	14956.35	264.68	12320.13	12648.76	16887.56	186.34	8741.19	10724.36	8728.45	47.55	7086.26	1181.04
8.	Haryana	5417.38	5567.67	6794.28	70.12	6480.41	6758.76	9531.74	70.90	6048.66	7552.28	8497.40	22.98	5416.94	902.82
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2281.48	2259.63	3683.45	40.18	2733.38	2230.05	3587.90	36.48	2296.24	1948.24	2290.19	10.83	1534.07	172.61
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2681.02	2715.61	4197.50	43.73	3212.07	3229.13	4570.88	42.09	2628.03	3252.59	2746.84	3.44	2034.65	24450
11.	Jharkhand	31543.52	27394.54	39485.11	303.88	37791.40	33841.77	52866.14	407.43	3338.58	4173.94	4694.11	4.14	0.00	
12.	Karnataka	17530.74	18290.28	26682.09	419.24	21013.87	21881.83	30855.62	385.07	16224.75	19871.81	16990.52	33.48	11927.77	1987.96
13.	Kerala	7870.10	7866.56	13565.39	118.91	9428.94	9767.11	15532.67	109.46	8116.50	9618.09	9356.48	28.69	6706.98	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	28308.64	28713.84	40023.35	581.39	33915.78	34606.57	45496.35	533.55	16854.62	20402.84	19818.67	129.59	9256.61	1398.53
15.	Maharashtra	34672.18	33657.28	49000.74	674.69	41539.78	40869.63	53360.78	659.28	25703.73	31832.03	24365.18	191.61	16822.17	2820.36
16.	Manipur	2172.42	2123.41	2387.20	31.93	2655.18	2164.50	968.20	13.56	2403.18	2179.95	2326.82	0.00	1677.89	226.07
17.	Meghalaya	2433.74	2439.01	3199.36	36.96	2974.57	2334.13	3503.10	41.74	1946.47	1753.09	1999.38	13.19	723.57	62.72
18.	Mizoram	563.18	574.44	557.19	6.54	688.33	748.55	988.29	11.48	556.39	688.66	374.98	3.46	358.17	59.70
19.	Nagaland	1669.40	1637.97	1433.70	36.71	2040.38	1415.70	1989.25	33.10	1752.72	1356.43	751.24	4.50	595.93	98.32
20.	Orissa	26567.30	26939.86	36291.37	553.94	31829.53	33322.45	35694.05	556.02	9623.95	11931.45	10055.39	73.71	4691.19	655.68
21.	Punjab	6025.60	5818.55	6215.06	43.29	7219.10	6412.39	6246.18	36.68	6753.85	4416.73	5452.86	14.86	5239.88	172.21
22.	Rajasthan	13318.66	14564.97	20437.32	219.48	15956.71	17945.03	23423.21	182.54	12542.23	25360.83	16456.66	70.93	9439.21	1515.99
23.	Sikkim	623.52	685.88	771.95	5.34	762.08	828.75	1076.58	7.60	562.78	703.59	468.87	2.30	181.88	30.31
24.	Tamil Nadu	20538.10	22470.43	30960.67	519.41	24606.12	25995.76	35587.77	472.11	18850.46	23561.42	24629.46	113.17	15960.80	2660.31
25.	Tripura	3922.76	4079.04	5891.08	108.46	4794.48	5213.91	6155.50	130.36	3820.26	4324.16	3317.17	27.38	870.73	145.12
26.	Uttaranchal	5242.62	5361.66	8502.94	94.29	6281.04	6607.12	9368.23	102.02	4920.58	6123.38	6901.34	37.41	3757.88	468.53
27.	Uttar Pradesh	78495.06	79279.95	106468.40	1750.45	94042.72	98576.36	128965.23	1608.65	56504.34	68935.32	55868.47	379.36	56504.34	9188.84
28.	West Bengal	29524.26	26731.84	32836.27	377.56	35372.18	34453.29	37779.37	539.74	15660.57	14439.59	14248.15	69.35	1608.53	138.03
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	220.94	220.94	65.35	3.01	264.70	44.36	88.03	3.94	274.01	0.00	14.29	0.00	274.01	
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	145.46	87.28	0.00	0.00	174.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	180.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	180.40	
31.	Daman and Diu	70.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	84.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	87.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	87.44	
32.	Lakshadweep	110.50	28.57	11.37	0.13	132.39	126.75	44.20	0.41	137.05	129.55	13.20	0.06	137.05	
33.	Pondicherry	223.94	205.09	34.06	0.13	268.30	0.00	186.24	1.23	277.74	166.64	118.80	0.22	277.74	
	Total	449525.00	449618.62	608012.87	8330.53	539650.00	549743.00	705228.91	8218.45	291154.31	346484.00	310113.78	1606.34	184427.07	24882.34

State-wise Physical and Financial Progress under the SGSY during 2004-05 to 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	States/U.T.	2004-05				2005-06				2006-07				2007-08			
		Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilisation	Total No. of Swarnajyotsi Assisted	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilisation	Total No. of Swarnajyotsi Assisted	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilisation	Total No. of Swarnajyotsi Assisted	Central Allocation	Central Releases		
																Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5305.97	5305.97	6970.51	84825	5305.97	5283.37	7088.03	45802	132462	5985.70	5986.87	9010.51	57921	639843	8980.19	1496.89
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	276.91	278.92	242.38	1743	276.91	183.89	231.14	2380	2013	282.45	125.36	136.37	3023	835	498.44	45.88
3.	Assam	7195.18	6595.82	8046.89	64814	7195.18	8801.52	8164.07	61839	55753	7339.07	7217.03	7394.87	78544	57084	12951.32	0.00
4.	Bihar	12623.79	9619.84	13442.98	128075	12623.79	11079.65	15975.41	108494	131033	13998.30	11613.93	15523.33	137805	108267	21383.17	80.79
5.	Chhattisgarh	2802.45	2676.11	3683.97	28842	2802.45	2633.11	3740.30	24086	28971	3109.81	3083.97	4677.29	30592	33889	4744.20	790.71
6.	Goa	50.00	27.82	60.93	883	50.00	29.38	51.45	430	825	50.00	50.00	61.50	546	711	75.00	12.51
7.	Gujarat	1997.27	1946.40	2614.83	27457	1997.27	1998.08	2857.57	17185	30948	2216.70	2208.34	2859.98	21803	27382	3380.31	563.39
8.	Haryana	1175.03	1175.08	1596.25	14132	1175.03	1147.48	1888.51	10009	14955	1304.92	1304.92	1867.92	12827	14158	1988.70	331.44
9.	Himachal Pradesh	494.85	487.42	745.26	8850	494.85	448.75	678.32	4253	8457	548.73	517.86	441.85	5402	5210	837.51	138.39
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	612.44	436.74	779.94	8039	612.44	419.78	703.86	5264	7185	679.13	591.21	839.67	6886	8219	1036.54	180.38
11.	Jharkhand	4757.98	4180.61	5587.89	58705	4757.98	3488.87	8518.55	40882	79847	5278.02	4736.81	6037.02	51839	68077	8054.82	1342.48
12.	Karnataka	4006.76	3735.03	5487.70	52976	4088.76	3579.38	5590.38	34436	48824	4445.01	4185.34	5723.25	43739	48407	6781.32	1130.22
13.	Kerala	1797.82	1783.58	2446.14	23306	1797.82	1797.82	2420.47	15461	22483	1985.54	1886.02	2717.76	19825	22401	3042.76	507.13
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6007.91	5516.04	7582.17	48777	6007.91	5722.89	8890.34	51635	58456	6884.05	6598.76	9318.78	65584	50781	10167.06	1884.48
15.	Maharashtra	7920.39	7409.42	10830.89	70146	7920.39	7443.34	10878.85	68071	73839	8784.83	8740.87	11420.73	88461	75786	1394.01	2234.13
16.	Manipur	482.36	91.05		0	482.36	116.82	111.36	4146	1964	482.01	184.35	17.50	5288	360	888.24	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	540.42	190.84	241.88	7508	540.42	281.43	384.07	4645	1835	551.23	308.82	254.83	5899	1112	872.76	81.24
18.	Mizoram	125.06	146.76	189.77	1488	125.06	123.21	200.82	1075	1557	127.56	125.14	138.56	1385	11858	225.10	37.51
19.	Nagaland	370.70	203.94	188.77	2881	370.70	135.90	253.51	3186	3608	378.12	294.97	93.03	4047	2125	867.38	57.49
20.	Orissa	6088.94	5888.19	8281.82	65712	6088.94	6085.85	8073.82	52159	63804	6729.73	6724.76	8811.11	68250	68887	10271.49	1711.93
21.	Punjab	571.05	442.81	552.73	5246	571.05	582.17	638.82	4908	5823	635.23	633.02	1103.27	6224	10532	986.49	161.07
22.	Rajasthan	3042.47	2941.56	4051.15	35225	3042.47	2882.12	4409.83	26148	28478	3375.71	3222.55	4825.80	33212	38445	5148.28	858.21
23.	Sikkim	138.45	179.89	222.09	1988	138.45	138.45	247.87	1190	1488	141.22	141.22	211.35	1511	1397	248.22	41.54
24.	Tamil Nadu	4891.65	4678.06	7086.73	74827	4891.65	4891.65	6759.92	40322	38708	5024.41	5204.41	7342.13	51215	53609	7940.46	1323.43
25.	Tripura	870.92	1102.28	1138.56	9301	870.92	889.82	1484.19	7485	6188	888.34	11373.7	743.83	9507	2224	1567.86	261.28
26.	Uttar Pradesh	18173.71	17293.83	27722.43	248824	18173.71	17018.11	25779.42	158193	261080	20152.82	19801.38	26129.76	198389	257547	30755.83	5125.96
27.	Uttaranchal	955.10	954.58	1886.24	12493	955.10	943.75	2085.78	8209	17243	1061.01	1061.01	1399.53	10426	10584	1819.24	289.87
28.	West Bengal	6744.42	4808.31	7317.81	28280	6744.42	5485.50	7525.25	57985	19829	7480.75	6201.87	6746.12	73624	17304	11414.72	1902.47
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25.00	25.00	5.08	373	25.00	8.25	7.07	161	1594	25.00	0.00	6.10	205	108	25.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
30.	Daman and Diu	25.00	0.00	0.06	0	25.00	0.00		161	0	25.00	0.00	0.50	205	0	25.00	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25.00	12.50	8.28	87	25.00	0.00		161	0	25.00	12.50		205	0	25.00	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	25.00	0.00	1.16	6	25.00	0.00	2.15	161	15	25.00	0.00	5.07	205	42	25.00	0.00
33.	Pondichery	100.00	100.00	104.28	1409	100.00	100.00	89.22	645	875	100.00	100.00	154.19	819	1293	150.00	25.00
Total		100000.00	90010.29	129083.18	1115928	100000.00	91026.50	133877.53	859230	1151116	110000.00	104016.27	135804.50	1091081	1645815	170224.00	22365.63

State-wise Central Allocation, Central Releases, Utilisation of Funds, Number of Houses Constructed under the Indira Awaas Yojana during last three years and current year i.e. 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UT	2004-05				2005-06				2006-07*				2007-08		
		Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilisation of funds	No. of Houses Const.	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilisation of funds	No. of Houses Const.	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilisation of funds	No. of Houses Const.	Central Allocation	Central Releases	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17981.83	19190.68	24813.84	126039	24398.42	24609.65	31791.06	132521	25838.14	26089.14	33784.76	146403	36027.75		0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	825.98	1106.03	950.76	4162	948.43	711.88	1189.94	5327	101.68	1056.18	823.51	3526	1395.30		190.06
3.	Assam	18584.99	22080.95	27941.87	129485	20894.23	21465.64	23682.96	104353	22525.57	22544.21	28883.75	96484	30853.66		3136.05
4.	Bihar	48846.34	91533.18	58275.18	252026	72020.72	62437.06	87789.49	331651	76565.57	77769.32	98816.76	291236	106344.49		9284.86
5.	Chhattisgarh	3074.96	3135.95	3882.75	20134	3773.17	4473.57	5043.71	26578	4011.28	4011.28	5334.44	20818	5571.39		687.58
6.	Goa	116.18	90.17	164.82	428	150.28	136.95	179.54	615	158.77	135.45	196.06	1115	221.90		25.72
7.	Gujarat	5167.82	5416.01	7064.63	33654	11966.03	11959.28	15840.26	65602	12721.14	12721.15	11416.02	42178	17668.82		2552.63
8.	Haryana	1747.40	1785.10	2215.56	8845	1680.04	2008.33	2448.31	9743	1786.08	1762.99	2707.97	10375	2480.72		413.45
9.	Himachal Pradesh	773.06	767.60	1021.72	4749	982.56	755.75	812.56	3031	629.95	629.95	695.92	1795	874.96		56.14
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	924.74	926.43	1404.54	7252	1840.52	7252	1840.52	775.75	812.56	3031	629.95	695.92	1795		56.14
11.	Jharkhand	14351.50	11960.36	18031.16	66081	6423.93	8823.24	13023.93	75403	6829.31	6054.58	8685.34	37171	9485.46		1482.55
12.	Karnataka	9301.41	7831.84	10360.19	50707	9400.43	9639.02	12850.18	56944	8993.64	9993.64	12140.71	49088	13880.51		1990.71
13.	Kerala	5763.87	5841.32	7839.16	39831	5227.51	5169.28	7421.36	36413	5557.39	5557.40	5233.68	20295	7718.85		1073.59
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10730.71	10594.54	13905.33	75365	7504.14	9582.17	11438.67	59420	7977.69	7996.44	10572.02	35547	11080.48		1785.37
15.	Maharashtra	16503.47	15569.13	22673.85	105449	14714.56	14960.86	22531.87	94274	15643.12	16097.35	13126.22	35433	21727.25		1746.68
16.	Manipur	984.83	921.55	885.17	5820	824.15	876.39	1128.85	4962	884.26	662.34	0.00	0	1211.19		51.46
17.	Meghalaya	1308.47	1435.65	1080.97	4665	1435.38	918.84	1561.47	6678	1540.07	750.95	524.81	1475	2109.47		70.38
18.	Mizoram	314.12	343.68	435.76	2052	305.89	331.12	482.43	2182	328.20	294.27	261.54	1175	449.55		64.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
19.	Nagaland	844.57	865.88	716.11	5099	849.84	928.20	1188.07	7949	1019.11	634.89	1024.78	6046	1395.80	197.53
20.	Odisha	14476.04	13954.68	22620.13	88891	14148.75	15047.54	22344.43	87070	15042.66	15042.66	11408.89	42679	20893.26	3376.28
21.	Punjab	1157.56	1039.86	880.79	4460	2077.71	1523.88	1753.49	7868	2268.83	1554.07	1314.96	4742	3067.91	301.77
22.	Rajasthan	4876.10	4871.71	6561.81	31070	8013.11	6484.31	8563.52	38471	6382.56	6617.51	5829.85	13738	6878.84	1479.81
23.	Sikkim	226.45	250.51	346.08	1584	181.86	187.04	275.69	1296	184.91	184.91	326.08	1186	286.97	44.59
24.	Tamil Nadu	930.00	9821.24	17692.31	58687	9768.97	9898.13	18109.11	86434	10385.44	10385.44	11014.72	5307	14424.89	2063.15
25.	Tripura	32823.88	31509.17	2797.54	12132	1848.42	2070.92	2808.54	11802	1884.31	3357.28	1540.89	4363	2717.96	378.86
26.	Uttar Pradesh	32823.88	31509.17	40536.06	189086	32348.75	35470.31	44862.77	185541	34380.12	3445.43	31916.36	120905	47785.59	5400.24
27.	Uttaranchal	3419.68	3400.03	5579.45	26376	1621.77	1806.85	3583.82	21722	1724.11	1714.48	3221.45	17239	2384.88	388.11
28.	West Bengal	19487.12	19084.59	27350.19	155586	19518.40	19355.70	20728.16	98259	20750.10	20745.29	22482.42	101351	28820.51	4779.80
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	281.73	352.93	43.52	337	308.46	0.00	74.03	90	328.99	0.00	12.87	62	458.94	0.00
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	114.78	33.35	23.71	108	51.56	25.78	9.01	101	54.82	0.00	20.79	89	76.13	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	47.51	0.00	2.08	9	23.07	0.00	0.61	6	24.52	0.00	0.28	1	34.06	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	3.72	3.86	3.75	16	20.00	32.64	18.55	48	21.26	21.26	34.88	88	28.54	0.00
33.	Pondicherry	108.59	94.43	7.84	88	154.14	0.00	77.68	238	163.86	37.50	41.02	231	227.59	0.00
Total		246067.00	288310.02	326208.64	1521305	273240.00	273822.58	385489.05	1551823	280753.00	280753.06	325414.90	1118618	403270.09	43210.47

*Progress for 2006-07 is as per the latest reports received from the State/UTs. The March 2007 report is due from number of States/UTs.

*State-wise Central Allocation, Central Releases, Utilisation of Funds,
Number of Roads constructed under PMGSY*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	During 2004-05				During 2005-06				During 2006-07				During 2007-08	
		Allocation (Cess)	Release	Funds utilised	Length in Km	Allocation (Cess)	Release	Funds utilised	Length in Km	Allocation (Cess)	Release	Funds utilised	Length in Km	Allocation release (Cess)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	90.00	88.97	117.83	202.88	100.00	183.56	106.79	1404.35	100.00	155.080	239.04	2080.07	105.00	100.000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	35.00		16.10	288.28	52.00	52.00	3.20	86.91	52.00	54.22	50.66	218.28	57.00	
3.	Assam	75.00	164.52	113.82	183.01	176.00	136.82	255.88	477.90	176.00	291.05	408.07	1148.76	181.00	
4.	Bihar	150.00	29.58	106.90	249.47	332.00	324.29	175.94	789.41	332.00	524.48	366.96	802.20	337.00	494.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	87.00	164.92	278.07	914.25	330.00	230.21	442.19	2005.09	235.00	40.52	527.11	2351.74	240.00	
6.	Goa	5.00		0.17	0.00	5.00		0.15	1.84	5.00		0.00	0.00	5.00	
7.	Gujarat	50.00		62.25	421.75	60.00	69.01	79.98	652.65	60.00	117.20	97.63	541.15	65.00	32.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8.	Haryana	20.00	28.04	33.26	155.07	25.00	20.11	48.42	321.68	25.00	200.43	101.48	331.58	30.00	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	60.00	12.65	63.55	276.31	132.00	127.00	122.73	1361.72	82.00	139.90	159.13	1239.93	87.00	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	20.00	20.00	5.78	33.67	60.00	70.35	16.95	25.25	60.00		26.04	42.42	65.00	
11.	Jharkhand	110.00		95.08	932.48	195.00	135.92	64.78	519.47	170.00	56.83	43.82	251.97	175.00	
12.	Karnataka	95.00		42.90	473.78	105.00	140.55	57.58	802.09	105.00	45.73	94.83	223.01	110.00	4.86
13.	Kerala	20.00	10.39	18.00	146.78	25.00	42.41	15.76	46.52	25.00	15.00	16.24	29.68	30.00	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	213.00	213.00	439.51	1786.28	535.00	295.14	587.72	2961.98	435.00	825.00	879.37	3079.87	440.00	
15.	Maharashtra	130.00		31.15	829.97	140.00	141.92	178.32	372.42	140.00	103.42	132.45	1417.63	145.00	100.00
16.	Manipur	20.00	18.00	0.00	394.77	28.00	6.33	29.21	282.58	28.00		8.54	301.2	33.00	
17.	Meghalaya	35.00		10.82	53.65	40.00	7.50	11.18	75.07	40.00		14.22	27.45	45.00	
18.	Mizoram	20.00	46.40	46.68	378.53	27.00	60.99	43.94	174.37	27.00	27.00	29.21	83.82	32.00	19.39
19.	Nagaland	20.00	18.00	24.29	828.61	25.00	54.61	20.86	355.76	25.00		28.49	9.50	30.00	
20.	Orissa	175.00	175.00	268.89	1036.31	268.00	290.29	377.36	1494.44	268.00	464.86	487.30	1796.02	273.00	
21.	Punjab	25.00		17.02	112.92	30.00	48.90	51.60	96.86	30.00	80.63	53.44	427.16	35.00	
22.	Rajasthan	130.00	451.40	450.16	3502.00	296.00	425.14	608.27	4014.99	229.00	616.86	1087.79	5112.45	234.00	300.00
23.	Sikkim	20.00		19.17	206.09	25.00	40.29	30.36	191.99	25.00	36.26	41.21	108.03	30.00	30.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	80.00	79.78	79.66	367.30	85.00	58.95	52.22	501.00	85.00	20.00	60.63	455.63	90.00	50.00
25.	Tripura	25.00		19.82	87.72	35.00	19.79	18.09	3.60	35.00	71.43	33.77	157.27	40.00	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	315.00	315.00	447.02	916.30	445.00	503.88	367.68	2452.87	370.00	100.00	658.46	2178.10	375.00	
27.	Uttaranchal	60.00		30.16	107.67	95.00	14.29	28.55	92.61	95.00	12.79	50.82	77.89	100.00	
28.	West Bengal	135.00	270.00	237.51	657.92	221.00	344.28	295.95	1220.02	221.00	48.42	365.97	841.99	226.00	51.57
	Total	2220.00	2105.65	3077.45	15543.77	3882.00	3754.53	4091.66	22785.44	3480.00	4415.12	6060.68	24863.72	3615.00	737.80

*Allocation, Release and expenditure under ARWSP (Normal+DDP+Natural Calamities)
during last three years and current year*

(Rs. in lakh)

SLNo.	State/UT	2004-05			2005-06			2006-07			2007-08	
		Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure*	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13760.40	16418.4	16418.4	21032	25080.29	16036	20084.08	27221.88	24155.23	29530	4921.71
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6125	6825	7645.94	9060	10674.54	10518.16	9843	13663.78	4600.36	11241	1873.54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3.	Assam	10331	9565.62	8524.9	15280	14800.63	10863.4	16601	11372.37	14026.89	18959	3159.85
4.	Bihar	7405	8941.03	5929.42	15324	15324	6954.93	16557	13006.85	13400	27937	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	2663	2269.8	1567.2	5154	5020.44	2738.5	5839	6549	4808.89	9595	1599.09
6.	Goa	121	0	551.33	193	182.45	96.08	226	127	123.61	331	0
7.	Gujarat	6696.35	6696.35	6696.78	12339	12769.16	12650.83	13161.56	14033.08	9219.36	20589	3023.94
8.	Haryana	2707.00	2707	2707	3590	4193.8	2612.54	5552.63	5372.63	4738.27	9341	1556.79
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5438.20	5438.2	5294.37	10605	11895	11911.3	9706.86	15620.86	5071.77	11746	1957.58
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12868.60	12833.6	14067.19	20073	23671.5	18278.97	23487.79	23314.67	12108.36	32982	5462.05
11.	Jharkhand	2949	2752.83	1728.84	5529	6307.28	3921.24	6474	3631	2939.18	11388	0
12.	Karnataka	11777.55	12677.44	11836.16	17555	21208.99	2188.05	19502.4	24336	17492.63	27851	4641.86
13.	Kerala	3946.00	4401	4401	5286	8170.65	4914.7	6216	6216	5474.87	8293	1382.14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7745.00	7945	6677.96	15101	15039.88	15483.73	16759	19733.4	7416.57	25162	4193.67
15.	Maharashtra	15971.00	15971	19175.9	27591	33235.88	32286.4	32232	36152	21197.52	40440	6739.98
16.	Manipur	2103.00	2103	2483.5	3110	2713.67	845.27	3379	1689.5	1033	3859	0
17.	Meghalaya	2422.00	2613.87	2953.89	3583	3190.1	3243.84	3893	5104.59	2499.85	4446	741.03
18.	Mizoram	1737.00	1810	1810	2569	2599.27	2488.87	2791	4271.39	1419.82	3188	531.2
19.	Nagaland	1782.00	1702	1583.08	2837	2847.76	1647.05	2865	2998	1432.5	3272	2914.16
20.	Orissa	6934.00	6934	5514.63	12405	13880.94	8902.56	9212	9722.58	7200.45	16885	2614.16
21.	Punjab	2815.00	2815	2667.29	3642	4134.81	3754.91	3654	4098	2058.16	5291	881.87
22.	Rajasthan	29239.90	30439.76	23289.11	44034	49135.34	35499.63	41489.68	31466.3	38653.91	66072	10111.98
23.	Sikkim	731.00	731	745.12	1083	1283.68	1121.56	1175	1630.77	609.5	1342	223.71
24.	Tamil Nadu	7125.00	8494.13	7558.07	11875	12053.66	9374.62	12047	12496.22	10954	19080	3181.63
25.	Tripura	2149.00	1575.13	2069.28	3178	3199.86	3255.38	3453	4577.89	3358.9	40151	6691.89
26.	Uttar Pradesh	12991.00	13455	12361.3	24764	28372.1	18134.01	27990	28389.4	30884	40151	6691.89
27.	Uttaranchal	3035.00	3265.47	3961.9	5725	6559.12	5533.11	6707	8329.36	4599.48	8930	1488.4
28.	West Bengal	8527.00	8270.21	8555.08	13308	15078.33	14238.08	14092	17118.4	7679.61	19137	3189.46
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.63	2037	238.45	9.37	1747.51	0	32.73	0	0	0	0
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.75	0	0	6.25	0	0	5.92	0	0	37.5	0
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00			0			13.53	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
32.	Delhi	2.81			4.69			0	0	0	31.25	0
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0	0	0		3.64	0	0	0	0	
34.	Pondicherry	2.81	100	0	4.69	0	0	38.72	0	0	31.25	0
35.	Chandigarh							5.46				
Total		192110	201787.8	189013.3	315750	352170.6	278493.5	335100	353242.7	259156.7	475701	71569.96

*Expenditure reported by States/UTs till 20.04.2007

Coverage of Habitations under Rural Water Supply Programme during last three years and current year

Sl.No.	State/UT	2004-05			2005-06				2006-07*			
		NC	PC	Total	NC	PC	Quality Affected	Total	NC	PC	Quality Affected	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	4129	4129	347	2423	524	3294	1120	3385	495	5000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	92	162	254	124	201	0	325	12	77		89
3.	Assam	67	4488	4555	94	2334	0	2428	71	1894		1965
4.	Bihar	10	5	15	1217	405	3	1625	4654	3699		8353
5.	Chhattisgarh	2678	1119	3797	5002	5316	11	10329	3276	4780		8056
6.	Goa	3	22	25	0	1	0	1	0	1		1
7.	Gujarat	56	874	930	34	586	414	1034	41	906	482	1429
8.	Haryana	0	473	473	0	365	50	415	0	383	93	476
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1770	1770	0	1950		1950	316	2659		2975
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	117	223	340	76	387	0	463	15	26		41
11.	Jharkhand	578	1572	2150	663	1388	49	2100	974	583	51	1608
12.	Karnataka	0	6030	6030	48	2885	950	3883	0	2310	232	2542
13.	Kerala	0	1083	1083	0	2123	26	2149	59	693	60	812
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5287	5385	10672	2571	7687	132	10390	3250	5534	86	8870
15.	Maharashtra	95	2150	2245	179	2500	127	2806	52	2464	45	2561
16.	Manipur	17	53	70	39	41	0	80	44	61		105
17.	Meghalaya	211	180	391	159	286	27	472	243	241	16	500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
18.	Mizoram	12	162	174	18	86	26	130	9	33		42
19.	Nagaland	7	39	46	25	81	19	125	11	3		14
20.	Orissa	5528	0	5528	9763	1490	256	11509	4586	552	288	5406
21.	Punjab	305	320	626	796	860	45	1701	156	476	48	680
22.	Rajasthan	674	10559	11233	647	12603	96	13346	682	6122	423	7227
23.	Sikkim	0	120	120	0	120	0	120	0	85	0	85
24.	Tamil Nadu	3013	3507	6520	2021	5612	705	8338	204	5803	353	6360
25.	Tripura	0	247	247	0	204	0	204	56	8	151	215
26.	Uttar Pradesh	92	0	92	4416	9538	412	14366	2330	6966	541	9837
27.	Uttaranchal	194	199	393	180	304	0	484	421	1059		1480
28.	West Bengal	2693	2906	5599	200	2100	645	2945	118	1542	5	1665
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	63		63	0	31		31
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	58	59	14	22	0	36	5	4		9
31.	Daman and Diu											
32.	Delhi											
33.	Lakshadweep	0	2	2	0	0	0	0				
34.	Pondicherry	0	71	71	0	71	33	104	0	31	11	42
Total		21731	47908	69639	28633	64032	4550	97215	22705	52411	3360	78476

NC : Not Covered

PC : Partially Covered

Funds Released under IWDP during the period 2004-05 to 2006-07

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Total Releases
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2958.32	4046.95	3563.06	10568.33
2.	Bihar	434.63	990.00	951.41	2376.04
3.	Chhattisgarh	1723.96	2026.44	2295.67	6046.07
3.	Delhi (CAPART)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Goa	0.00	24.10	0.00	24.10

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Gujarat	1072.40	2418.52	2713.08	6204.00
7.	Haryana	512.40	594.32	547.99	1654.80
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1345.22	2662.514	1822.549	5830.28
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	422.915	1120.45	661.74	2205.11
10.	Jharkhand	205.65	303.250	232.928	741.83
11.	Karnataka	2466.935	2495.94	3206.49	8169.36
12.	Kerala	159.70	778.17	260.05	1197.91
13.	Maharashtra	1660.06	2051.93	2010.38	5722.37
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2906.39	4898.63	3111.57	10916.59
15.	Orissa	1457.37	2307.44	2062.00	5826.81
16.	Punjab	193.88	302.87	350.80	847.55
17.	Rajasthan	2121.18	2401.666	4276.320	8799.17
18.	Tamil Nadu	2470.624	2600.44	2692.45	7763.52
19.	Uttar Pradesh	1802.86	3222.78	4736.16	9761.80
20.	Uttaranchal	1227.52	1688.02	1123.27	4038.81
21.	West Bengal	156.90	464.57	627.18	1248.66
Total		25299.00	37398.9948	37245.1099	99943.104
North Eastern States					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	804.050	1061.365	2583.769	4449.18
2.	Assam	3202.77	3373.90	3102.23	9678.90
3.	Manipur	545.87	553.52	1634.93	2734.32
4.	Meghalaya	194.38	804.01	1202.51	2200.91
5.	Mizoram	974.03	1122.00	857.86	2953.88
6.	Nagaland	1711.46	3886.19	1098.17	6695.82
7.	Sikkim	324.27	165.55	274.95	764.77
8.	Tripura	386.63	308.48	538.08	1233.19
Total of NE		8143.47	11275.0052	11292.50	30710.973
Total of IWDP		33442.467	48674.000	48537.609	130654.077

Performance of NFFWP/NREGA during 2004-05 to 2007-08

State Name	NFFWP								NREGA			
	2004-2005				2005-2006				2006-07		2007-08	
	Central Allocation	Central Release	Expenditure	Employment generated (Rs. in lakh)	Central Allocation	Central Release	Expenditure	Employment generated (Rs. in lakh)	Central Release	Expenditure	Person days in lakh	Central Release
Andhra Pradesh	12214.72	12214.72	4116.71	38.48	27199.63	30074.63	19880.75	187.07	102541.46	51253.51	678.77	1823.27
Arunachal Pradesh	190.80	190.80	117.27	2.48	425.26	658.94	488.45	6.76	1450.85	221.34	4.53	0.00
Assam	16645.79	16645.79	487.49	1.33	37100.61	33650.13	10519.85	195.94	26550.85	46087.85	572.82	4497.99
Bihar	28411.54	26456.54	7778.38	54.96	58612.88	52954.82	27536.63	228.91	54831.38	55785.55	370.44	4344.83
Chhattisgarh	10410.19	10410.19	6383.51	130.85	23181.35	23886.35	24149.14	257.42	71850.74	55240.34	691.43	5546.49
Gujarat	3994.69	3994.69	234.51	3.82	8895.33	8250.67	4617.72	77.55	7433.94	6868.27	84.57	915.45
Haryana	281.85	281.85	NR	0.00	627.62	1187.63	335.05	4.56	3589.64	2641.12	24.12	86.39
Himachal Pradesh	303.91	303.91	200.58	1.72	676.75	1236.75	385.43	3.87	4667.64	2921.89	29.90	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	494.26	494.26	145.97	0.00	1100.60	1685.50	794.56	0.00	4136.37	1217.01	32.30	340.33
Jharkhand	22595.70	22595.70	2888.16	13.33	50315.90	53348.03	41428.14	410.87	55854.59	38959.43	485.86	7320.77
Karnataka	2925.38	2935.38	176.15	4.11	6514.20	7859.21	2982.28	35.35	24850.69	20504.42	222.01	2173.31
Kerala	547.14	547.14	125.37	0.21	1218.36	1169.18	121.14	0.28	3739.51	1424.61	20.48	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	15808.32	15808.32	6787.57	114.07	35201.76	47623.10	41980.52	525.76	190844.20	157089.83	1711.77	26324.58
Maharashtra	15495.26	19495.26	1982.62	0.00	3405.470	2357.82	NR	0.00	21815.64	17461.18	159.28	606.79
Manipur	389.22	389.22	206.98	5.21	889.78	1351.41	718.59	12.61	3832.89	950.00	8.26	606.79
Meghalaya	543.85	543.85	150.14	1.16	1212.16	2063.95	298.57	2.51	3004.68	1605.99	19.42	147.41
Mizoram	95.52	95.52	93.35	0.00	21289	877.36	111.06	1.99	2443.90	1028.34	5.71	0.00
Nagaland	455.72	455.72	276.39	0.00	1015.71	1031.28	NR	0.00	67.11	1327.91	11.82	333.31
Orissa	22283.67	22283.67	14821.80	280.27	49621.06	50606.06	29187.83	461.63	76710.49	54032.91	799.34	3657.11
Punjab	716.32	716.32	898.45	0.00	1585.09	1620.09	902.30	7.05	4805.75	2220.00	15.57	0.00
Rajasthan	3532.69	3532.69	2488.55	33.14	7986.58	12008.89	7370.11	78.87	76851.00	59332.73	912.79	4888.29
Sikkim	315.73	315.73	150.00	1.20	703.70	1074.01	350.29	2.47	2331.50	249.83	2.34	0.00
Tamil Nadu	4851.58	4851.58	2652.41	28.62	10803.45	11973.45	6549.71	115.24	17329.21	12619.26	151.18	0.00
Tripura	1543.37	1543.37	544.32	15.30	3438.89	4292.92	2624.07	18.96	3234.86	4200.76	45.74	1035.22
Uttar Pradesh	26378.11	26378.11	1982.07	29.99	38736.53	37515.83	15085.95	182.14	57754.69	66528.28	617.64	6374.48
Uttaranchal	1014.86	1014.86	52.46	0.50	2259.88	2160.77	981.84	16.73	4470.80	3827.53	40.60	58.75
West Bengal	11449.81	11449.81	1959.21	43.42	25496.32	29786.32	11221.82	209.04	38868.84	31141.79	345.79	3159.23
Total	201900.00	201945.00	57720.42	785.19	449830.00	445085.00	241532.70	3043.57	866665.57	694728.24	8044.58	73634.00

NR:- Not Reported

NREGA is demand given scheme.

Building of Royal Families of Rajasthan Occupied by the Government

3685. SHRI SUBRATA BOSE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the royal families of Rajasthan whose buildings (Houses) in Delhi have been occupied by the Union Government;

(b) the amount paid by the Union Government for Jaipur House, Bikaner House, Patiala House and Jodhpur House out of these; and

(c) the details of the amount paid for the rest of the buildings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The Ministry of Urban Development does not gather the details of the royal families whose buildings (Houses) in Delhi have been occupied by the Central Government.

(b) Jaipur House was purchased for Rs. 3.00 Crores.

Bikaner House is which the State Government of Rajasthan except a small portion of the House which has been taken on rent.

Patiala House was purchased in 1959 for a sum Rs. 11.67 lakh.

Jodhpur House was taken on rental basis from the State Government of Rajasthan in 1948 and was released on 1.8.1960.

(c) Building-wise amount paid for the rest of the buildings is as below:-

Building	Amount Paid
Jaislamer House	Rs. 7.34 lakh
Dholpur House	Rs. 10.47 lakh
Kota House	Rs. 14.07 lakh

(These were purchased by the Government of India on 18.7.1970).

Udiapur House: This was taken on rent on 21.1.1952 by the Government of India and was transferred to Delhi Administration on 28.5.1965.

[Translation]

Opening of Branches of Rural Bank

3686. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps for opening branches of rural banks in the uncovered districts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of uncovered districts in the country where the branches of rural banks are proposed to be opened during 2007-08; and

(d) the time by which these banks branches are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) In pursuance of the Budget announcement in this regard for the year 2007-08, RRBs have been advised to undertake an aggressive branch expansion programme and open at least one branch in each of the uncovered districts of the country. All the Regional Offices of NABARD have been advised to:

- To guide the RRBs to prefer applications for extension of area of operation to uncovered districts in the State.
- To convene State Level Coordination Review Committee (SLCRC) meetings immediately and based on the consensus arrived at, to allocate such of the uncovered districts to RRBs keeping in view factors like financial health, business level, convenience of operation, etc. of RRBs.
- To monitor the receipt of applications for branch licence and furnish the same to the Empowered Committee of RBI for its approval for opening the branch at the earliest.

(c) and (d) Of the uncovered districts, notifications have already been issued to cover 15 districts as indicated in the enclosed Statement-I. Further, proposals are under consideration to cover 16 districts as indicated in the enclosed Statement-II and the notifications for the same

will be issued shortly. As per the Budget Announcement 2007-08 in this regard, efforts will be made to cover all the uncovered districts during the Financial Year 2007-08. On the extension of area to uncovered districts, RRB branches will be opened in these Districts.

Statement I

Notifications issued for covering following districts out of uncovered districts

Sl.No.	Name of State	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
3.	Assam	—
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—
5.	Daman and Diu	—
6.	Goa	—
7.	Gujarat	—
8.	Haryana	Karnal (1)
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Lahaul & Spiti, Sirmaur, Kinnaur, Solan, Shimla (5)
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	—
11.	Jharkhand	—
12.	Lakshadweep	—
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Betul (1)
14.	Maharashtra	—
15.	Meghalaya	—
16.	Nagaland	—
17.	New Delhi	—
18.	Punjab	Jalandhar (1)
19.	Sikkim	—
20.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai, Kancheepuram, Erode, Namakkal, Vellore, Tiruvallur, Kanya- Kumar (7)
21.	Uttar Pradesh	—
22.	Uttaranchal	—
Total		15

Statement II

Proposals under consideration to cover uncovered 16 Districts

Sl.No.	Name of State	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
3.	Assam	—
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—
5.	Daman and Diu	—
6.	Goa	—
7.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad District (1)
8.	Haryana	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	—
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	—
11.	Jharkhand	—
12.	Lakshadweep	—
13.	Madhya Pradesh	—
14.	Maharashtra	—
15.	Meghalaya	East Garo Hills, West Garo Hills, South Garo Hills (3)
16.	Nagaland	—
17.	New Delhi	—
18.	Punjab	Ludhiana (1)
19.	Sikkim	—
20.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli, Karur, Nagapattinam, Perambalur, Theni, Tiruvarur, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Thanjavur (9)
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Bagpat and Saharanpur (2)
22.	Uttaranchal	—
Total		16

*[English]***World Bank Lending to India**

3687. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank lending to India has touched \$ 4 billion as reported in 'The Hindustan Times' dated February 13, 2007;

(b) if so, the amount of interest paid on such lending amount by the Government;

(c) whether the Government proposes to restrict its lending from World Bank; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) No, Sir. The World Bank commitment (IBRD Loans and IDA Credits) for new projects to India for the financial year 2006-07 (1st April 2006 to 31st March 2007) was US \$ 2.45 billion.

(b) Interest calculations for International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) loans are based on LIBOR plus a variable spread. However, as IBRD loans have a grace period of 5 years, no interest has yet been paid on the commitments during FY 2006-07. No interest is payable for International Development Association (DIA) credits.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Power Generation Capacity of NTPC

3688. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present power generation capacity of NTPC's power stations in the country;

(b) whether NTPC proposes to invest a considerable amount to expand its power generation capacity during the next five years, as reported in the 'Times of India' dated March 17, 2007;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the estimated power generation capacity likely to be added the NTPC during the next five years;

(e) whether NTPC is planning to take loans from the Asia Development Bank for the purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) The present installed power generation capacity of NTPC Ltd. is 27,404 MW including 1,054 MW in joint venture.

(b) and (c) NTPC Ltd. plans to invest Rs. 1,60,732 crore during the XI Plan in capacity additional coal mining, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) terminal, joint Venture(s) and Renovation & Modernization (R&M), etc.

(d) The estimated capacity addition by NTPC Ltd. during the XI plan (2007-2012) is 22,600 MW.

(e) and (f) NTPC Ltd. has signed a loan agreement for US\$ 300 million with Asian Development Bank (ADB) on 21.09.2006. The proceeds of the loan shall be utilized to part finance the capital expenditure of Sipat Super Thermal Power Project (STPP) Stage-I (1980 MW), Sipat STPP Stage-II (1000 MW) and Kahalgaon STPP Stage-II (1500 MW). Till date, NTPC Ltd. has drawn and utilized US\$ 141 million out of the US\$ 300 million ADB loan. In addition to this, NTPC Ltd. is also exploring the possibility to tie-up another loan with ADB for its various ongoing (projects under construction) and new projects.

Sharing of Information on Suspicious Transactions

3689. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to allow the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) to have MoUs with its counterparts in other countries on sharing of information on suspicious transactions;

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

(c) the names of countries with whom the Government proposes to share information on such transactions; and

(d) the extent to which money laundering in and out of the country will be checked?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The Government of India has authorized the Director, Financial Intelligence Unit, India, to enter into and sign Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with counterpart Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) in individual cases, for exchange of information related to suspected cases of money laundering and related crimes.

(c) No country has been identified for signing MoU.

(d) The signing of MoU will facilitate cooperation to gather, develop and analyze information concerning financial transactions suspected of being related to money laundering and related crimes.

[Translation]

Liquidity Crisis to Contain Price Rise

3690. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:
SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether call money rate has reached to record high due to withdrawal of money from the markets by RBI to contain the price rise;

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

(c) whether the scarcity of money created by RBI has been fulfilled by some other sources;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the areas that had not been addressed by the Government as yet in checking the price rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b)

During 2006-07, call money rates had largely remained within the informal interest rate corridor set by RBI's fixed repo/reverse repo rates. However, in view of the advance tax outflows, concomitant increase in the Centre's surplus from Rs. 36,376 crore as on March 9, 2007 to Rs. 77,006 crore as on March 23, 2007, the impact of the CRR hike, sustained credit demand, extended weekends on account of holidays and annual closing of banks led to some liquidity tightening from March 16, 2007, thereby the daily weighted call rates, between March 16-31, 2007 ranged between 9.42 per cent and 54.32 per cent. To cope with the emerging money market situation, RBI under Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF) injected liquidity averaging Rs. 31,124 crore daily during this period. On account of the reduction in the Centre's surplus with RBI, net injection of liquidity by the RBI came down from Rs. 29,185 crore as on March 31, 2007 to Rs. 1,455 crore as on April 5, 2007 and there was net absorption of liquidity during the period April 9-15, 2007. The call money rates also eased to an average of 6.67 per cent in the first fortnight of April 2007.

(c) and (d) The broad money supply (M3) had increased by 20.8 per cent as on March 31, 2007 on top of the growth of 17.0 per cent on the corresponding date of previous year.

(e) Containment of inflation remains high on the agenda of the Government. Anti-inflationary policies initiated by the Government among other things include: strict fiscal prudence, effective management of supply-demand through liberal import of essential commodities and strengthening of public distribution system for foodgrains.

Misutilisation of Loans by Companies

3691. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN:
SHRIMATI KARUNA SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints against certain companies which have misutilised loans taken from Indian Financial Institutions and banks in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any action against such companies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) had complained before the Company Law Board (CLB) against certain companies alleging mis-utilisation of loans availed from the IFCI.

(c) and (d) On the complaint of IFCI, the CLB ordered investigation into the affairs of M/s Malvika Steels Ltd., M/s Koshika Telecom Ltd. and M/s Usha India Ltd.

Separately, the allegations of mis-utilisation of funds availed, *inter alia*, from banks and financial institutions by some of the companies belonging to the Ketan Parekh Group also came to the notice of the Government.

Investigations of the above companies, including 16 companies belonging to the Ketan Parekh Group (as per the enclosed statement), were ordered to be carried out by officers drawn from Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO), under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

In all the above cases, the relevant investigation reports have since been received and sanctions for prosecutions under various provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and Indian Penal Code have been accorded. SFIO has also filed complaints in the matter before the appropriate courts.

In addition, the copies of the investigation reports have been forwarded by the Ministry of Company Affairs to SEBI, CBI, Income Tax Department, Enforcement Directorate, Department of Banking, Ministry of Finance, RBI etc. as appropriate, for action under their respective statutes.

Statement

The list of 16 companies of Ketan Parekh Group investigated by SFIO

Sl.No.	Name of Company
1	2
1.	Triumph International Finance India Ltd.
2.	N.H. Securities Ltd.

1	2
3.	KNP Securities Pvt. Ltd.
4.	V.N. Parekh Securities Pvt. Ltd.
5.	Panther Fincap and Management Services Ltd.
6.	Panther Investrade Ltd.
7.	Panther Industrial Products Ltd.
8.	Saimangal Investrade Ltd.
9.	Classic Credit Ltd.
10.	Classic Shares & Stock Broking Services Ltd.
11.	Luminant Investrade Pvt. Ltd.
12.	Goldfish Computers Pvt. Ltd.
13.	Triumph Securities Pvt. Ltd.
14.	Nakshatra Software Pvt. Ltd.
15.	Chitrakoot Computers Pvt. Ltd.
16.	Manmandir Estate Development Pvt. Ltd.

[English]

Sixth Central Pay Commission

3692. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sixth Central Pay Commission has recently entrusted Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad to examine the feasibility of having performance related pay in Government departments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Commission has given their recommendations for providing interim relief to Central Government employees; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Sixth Central Pay Commission has

commissioned a study by Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad to examine the correct basis of pay increases and their relation, if any, to performance and productivity of the employees and examine the possibility of evolving a direct co-relation between performance related pay and delivery of services.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Regularization of Unauthorised Colonies

3693. SHRI JUAL ORAM:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to reply given to the Unstarred question No. 634 dated March 2, 2007 regarding regularisation of unauthorised Colonies and State:

(a) whether guidelines for regularisation of unauthorised colonies in Delhi have since been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the list of the colonies which are to be regularised; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in finalising the guidelines for regularisation of unauthorised colonies?

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

(b) and (c) The GNCTD had invited applications from Societies/Associations of unauthorized colonies existing as on 31.3.2002, seeking regularization and received 1432 applications. Further, 107 applications have been received by GNCTD in response to a later advertisement inviting applications GNCTD has informed that verification on site of these applications has been taken up through different agencies.

The revised guidelines for regularization of unauthorized colonies in Delhi are under finalization.

Review of Progress in Non-Conventional Power Generation

3694. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been undertaking periodic review of the progress of various schemes/programmes being implemented under the Non-Conventional Energy programme in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether inspite of enough potential or generating power through these programmes/schemes, the expenditure incurred thereon have been very low; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure adequate allocation of funds for effective implementation of these programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Monitoring of progress of implementation of various schemes/programmes of the Ministry is being done through periodic state/zonal and programme specific review meetings besides obtaining monthly progress reports from State implementing agencies. These apart, site visits are undertaken, depending upon requirements.

(c) and (d) In so far grid-interactive renewable power programme is concerned, the actual achievement during the 10th Plan (2002-07) has been 6759 MW against a target of 3075 MW. However, for off-grid programmes implemented mostly by State agencies there have been issues, that include inadequate counterpart funding, non-submission of utilization certificates, etc., which have somewhat affected the central financial assistance releases to States. Steps indicated in reply to part (b) of the question are being taken to address these issues.

[Translation]

Under-Frequency States

3695. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has put some State of the country in the category of under-frequency States;

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

(c) the criteria fixed in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Losses Incurred by the Government due to SEZ

3696. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has estimated loss of Rs. 1,00,000 Cr. due to delay in Special Economic Zone (SEZ) formulation as reported in the 'Times of India' dated April 4, 2007;

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

(c) efforts made by the Government to avoid delay by taking account claims of all stake holders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Sir. The Government has not made any estimate of losses due to delay in Special Economic Zone (SEZ) formulation.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

FDI in Insurance Sector

3697. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a Group of Ministers (GoMs) for raising FDI in the Insurance Sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said GoMs has submitted its report to the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (e)

On the recommendations of the Law Commisiosn/KPN Committee and Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA), it has been proposed to amend the Insurance Laws including enhancement of FDI in Indian Insurance Companies. Accordingly, a Cabinet Note on Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2006 was prepared and submitted to the Cabinet, which considered the same in its meeting held on 21.12.2006. The Cabinet referred the Bill to the Group of Ministers (GOM) for consideration, which has yet to make its final recommendation.

Shortage of Houses for Economically Weaker Sections

3698. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Group on Housing constituted for formulation of 10th Plan had observed that around 90% of Housing shortage pertain to the weaker sections and stressed the need to increase the supply of affordable houses to economically weaker sections and low income category;

(b) if so, the number of EWS houses constructed by HUDCO during the 10th Plan under Two Million Housing Programme of Union Government which started in 1998-99;

(c) whether HUDCO has achieved the target of EWS houses;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether HUDCO gives preference to large houses rather than EWS houses for commercial purposes; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/ being taken by the Government to ensure that HUDCO construct more houses for EWS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) As per the report of Working Group on Urban Housing and Urban Poverty with Focus on Slums for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007), the Urban Housing shortage at the beginning of the Tenth Plan was 8.89 million.

(b) Under the Housing programme of the Government year-wise details from 1998-1999 to 2006-2007 of total dwelling units sanctioned by HUDCO in urban area is as under:-

10th Year Plan	Total units sanctioned (Urban) (DUs in lakhs)
1998-1999	5.66
1999-2000	6.29
2000-2001	7.21
2001-2002	4.03
2002-2003	4.59
2003-2004	4.27
2004-2005	2.55
2005-2006	1.85
2006-2007	0.61
Total	36.45

(c) and (d) HUDCO has achieved the assigned target by sanctioning 84-98% of the total dwelling units under Economically Weaker Section/Low Income Group during the 10th Plan.

(e) and (f) HUDCO is extending substantial portion of funds to EWS category at lower rate of interest as compared to other sectors of the society to help them to own a house.

Social Audit of Projects under NREGS

3699. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a four-day social audit of projects under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) has found wage to be a major concern;

(b) if so, whether the 'Rozgar Evum Suchna Ka Adhikar Abhiyan' which undertook the audit in Udaiur District of Rajasthan found that the measurement of work and paucity of jobs were nagging issues;

(c) if so, the details of the main findings made therein; and

(d) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (d) Information is being collected from State Government of Rajasthan.

[Translation]

Norms for De-listing of Companies

3700. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new norms proposed by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) for de-listing companies;

(b) whether any alternative mechanism to book building methods has been prescribed by SEBI;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the reasons for converting the guidelines on this subject to regulations;

(e) whether any public comments have been sought on this issue; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The following major changes have been proposed by SEBI in the delisting framework:

- (i) conversion of guidelines into regulations,
- (ii) a different method of price discovery,
- (iii) requirement of minimum subscription,
- (iv) time-lines for various activities, and
- (v) reporting requirements.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Concept paper on proposed delisting regulations put on the SEBI website for public comments proposes a fixed price mechanism as against price discovery through book building method. Under the proposed mechanism, the price would be higher of:

- (i) the fixed price which would be the floor price plus a premium of 25%. The floor price would

be determined in terms of regulation 20 of SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of shares and takeover) Regulations.

- (ii) fair value determined by an accredited rating agency plus a premium of 25%.

(d) The Securities Laws (Amendment) Act, 2004 amended the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 to provide that a stock exchange may delist securities, after recording reasons therefore, on any of the grounds as may be prescribed in the rules. It empowered central government to make rules to provide for the grounds on which the securities of a company may be delisted from a recognized stock exchange. In pursuance to this, it has been decided to amend the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Rules, 1957 (SCRR) to provide for the grounds for delisting, while the manner of delisting and the procedural details would be provided in the Regulations to be made by SEBI under the Act.

(e) and (f) Comments were sought on all the proposals, including this issue, contained in the concept paper. This has received mixed response. However, in the interest of investors, it is necessary to have the statute backed rules and regulations on delisting.

[English]

Distribution of Loans

3701. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has earmarked any amount to distribute as loans to marginal and middle peasants;

(b) if so, the details of such amount during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the number of applicants and the actual beneficiaries during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government has constituted any monitoring committee to supervise the distribution of loans; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (e)

Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

Vaish Committee Report

3702. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received the report of Vaish Committee on Streamlining Prosecution Mechanism under the Companies Act, 1956;

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

(c) the extent to which it is likely to help in reducing the cases in the courts?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government has received the Report of the Committee headed by Shri O.P. Vaish on Streamlining Prosecution Mechanism under the Companies Act, 1956 on 19.10.2005. The Report examines the types of cases filed under various provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 before the Courts and makes suggestions for expediting their disposal. The Report has been examined and instructions issued to the field offices of the Ministry for follow up of cases filed in relevant courts as per provisions of law. It is expected that such follow up would enable expeditious disposal of the cases in question.

Housing Loan for Economically Weaker Sections

3703. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has re-classified the income limits to define various economic groups;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the new classification is likely to help economically weaker sections to get loans for housing;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes interest subsidy for economically weaker sections and Low Income Group (LIG) categories; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Government has reclassified the income limits for various economic groups to avail loan from Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. as follows:-

Category	New income ceiling effective from 2006-2007
EWS	Up to Rs. 3300
LIG	Rs. 3301-7300
MIG	Rs. 7301-14500
HIG	Rs. 14501 & above

(c) and (d) The new classification of income ceiling will enable Economically Weaker Section/Low Income Group beneficiaries in finding better quality of house as these beneficiaries can avail higher amount of loan due to upwards affordability (repaying capacity) and this will match the rise in prices in construction material/labour.

(e) and (f) The Government is in the process of formulating Interest Subsidy Scheme for Economically Weaker Section/Low Income Group Category.

[Translation]

New Edition of Constitution of India

3704. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring new edition of the Constitution incorporating all amendments therein;

(b) if so, the time by which the new edition of the Constitution will be made available; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The latest edition of the Constitution published by the Legislative Department incorporating

therein the text of the Constitution (Ninety-second Amendment) Act, 2003 is available in the market since 22nd March, 2005. The printed copies of the aforesaid editions are available for sale with the Controller of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi and Vidhi Sahitya Prakashan of this Department.

(b) and (c) The question does not arise.

Import Duty on Fish Net

3705. SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken action on the request made by countrywide fish net yarn Manufacturers Welfare Association which *inter alia* include reduction in customs duty on nylon chips;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) In this year's budget, basic customs duty on nylon chips was reduced from 12.5% to 10%. Basic excise duty on nylon chips was also reduced from 16% to 12%.

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

[English]

Inflow and Utilisation of Foreign Capital

3706. SHRI M. APPADURAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of inflow into the country of foreign capital during each of the last three years; and

(b) the proportion of these money invested for productive purposes and in money market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Foreign

Direct Investment (FDI) inflows during each of the last three years are as given below:

Financial Year	Amount of FDI (in US \$ million)
2004-05	15,366
2005-06	20,214
2006-07 (upto January, 2007)	23,223

(b) The present Data Reporting System does not generate information in the amount of FDI inflows into money market and productive purposes separately.

Home Loans under Priority Sector

3707. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the home loans are also considered under the priority sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the corrective steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) Direct and indirect advances given by banks in rural and semi-urban, urban and metropolitan areas for housing purpose for specified limits as indicated below are being treated as priority sector.

Direct Finance:

- (i) Loans to individuals up to Rs. 15 lakh, for construction of house, irrespective of location, excluding loans granted by banks to their own employees.
- (ii) Loans upto Rs. 1,00,000/- given for repairs to the damaged houses of individuals in rural and semi-urban areas, and Rs. 2,00,000/- in urban and metropolitan areas.
- (iii) Loans granted by banks up to Rs. 5 lakh to individuals desirous of acquiring or constructing new dwelling units and up to Rs. 50,000/- for

upgradation or major repairs to the existing units in rural areas under Special Rural Housing Scheme of National Housing Bank (NHB).

Indirect Finance:

- (i) Assistance given to any government agency for construction of houses or for slum clearance and rehabilitation of slum dwellers, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5 lakh per housing unit.
- (ii) Assistance given to any non-governmental agency approved by the NHB for the purpose of refinance for reconstruction of houses or for slum clearance and rehabilitation of slum dwellers, subject to a ceiling of loan component of Rs. 5 lakh per housing unit.
- (iii) All the investments by banks in bonds issued by NHB/HUDCO exclusively for financing of housing, irrespective of loan size per dwelling unit.

Watershed Development Programme

3708. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from certain States including Rajasthan during the last three years under Watershed Development Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the areas/districts covered/to be covered thereunder in each State;

(d) whether funds have been released for all such areas/districts;

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

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the time by which the funds are likely to be released for all the selected locations thereunder including Sikar district in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) The Department of Land Resources of Ministry of Rural Development is implementing three long term Watershed Development Programmes *i.e.* Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) on watershed basis. While DPAP and DDP are implemented in identified blocks (by Hanumantha Rao committee), IWDP is implemented in non DPAP and non DDP blocks. The projects under DPAP/DDP are sanctioned in the pre-identified blocks while the projects under IWDP are sanctioned through the Project Sanctioning Committee. The areas for sanctioning new projects under the Watershed Development Programmes are decided for each State keeping in view requirement of funds for meeting the demands under on-going projects, the extent of wastelands in the State, issue of poverty, backwardness, effect of drought, capacity to implement wasteland projects, performance of the State in implementation of IWDP projects and availability of budget

after meeting the committed liability of ongoing projects and other related factors. The lists of the prioritized districts are sent by the State Governments under IWDP indicating the watershed areas to be treated. The prioritised proposals which are not sanctioned lapse after due consideration by the Project Sanctioning Committee (PSC) which *inter alia*, includes a State Government representative. The States, however, may include the proposals not recommended by the PSC in the priority list for the next meeting of the PSC. As such, there is no pendency of IWDP proposals. In case of DPAP/DDP, the watershed areas are selected by the ZPs/DRDAs later on. The first installment of the project is released *suo moto* along with the sanction.

(c) to (g) The areas/districts covered in each State under IWDP, DPAP and DDP during the last three years and the funds released under the three programmes including Sikar under DDP is placed at the enclosed Statement-I to III.

Statement I

List of Areas/Districts covered under funds released under IWDP during 2004-05 to 2006-07

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	2004-05				2005-06				2006-07			
	Name of the Project/District	No. of Projects	Area (in Ha.)	Amount Released	Name of the Project/District	No. of Projects	Area (in Ha.)	Amount Released	Name of the Project/District	No. of Projects	Area (in Ha.)	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh												
1.	Chittoor	1	6000	49.50	Cuddapah	4	23000	189.750	Nellore	2	13000	107.250
2.	Khammam	1	6000	49.50	East Godavari	1	6000	49.500	Guntur	3	18000	148.500
3.	Nalgonda	1	6000	49.50	Karimnagar	2	12000	99.000	Chittoor	2	12000	99.000
4.	Medak	1	6000	49.50	Khammam	1	5000	41.250	Cuddapah	2	12000	99.000
5.	Cuddapah	1	6000	49.50	Krishna	1	6000	49.500	Nizamabad	1	6000	49.500
6.	Prakasam	1	6000	49.50	Medak	3	17000	140.250	Karimnagar	2	12000	99.000
7.	Ranga Reddy	1	6000	49.50	Nalgodna	1	5000	41.250	Medak	2	12000	99.000
8.	Adilabad	1	6000	49.50	Nellore	3	18000	148.500	Warangal	1	6000	49.500
9.	Srikakulam	1	6000	49.50	Nizamabad	2	12000	99.000	Khammam	2	12000	99.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10.	Nizamabad	1	6000	49.50	Srikakulam	2	12500	103.125	Vizianagram	2	12000	99.000
11.					Vizianagram	1	6000	49.500	West Godavari	1	6000	49.500
12.					Warangal	2	11000	90.750				
13.					West Godavari	1	6000	49.500				
	Sub-Total	10	60000	495.00	Sub-Total	24	139500	1150.875	Sub-Total	20	121000	998.250

Bihar

1.	Rohtar	1	5000	41.25	Araria	1	5000	41.25	Aurangabad	1.00	5000	41.25
2.	Kaimur	1	5000	41.25	Aurangabad	2	10000	82.50	Banka	1.00	5000	41.25
3.	Aurangabad	1	5000	41.25	Banka	1	5000	41.25	Begusarai	1.00	5000	41.25
4.	Arwal	1	5000	41.25	Begusarai	1	5000	41.25	Buxar	1.00	5000	41.25
5.	Jahanabad	1	5000	41.25	Bhagalpur	1	5000	41.25	Darbhanga	3.00	12000	99
6.	Gaya	1	5000	41.25	Bhojpur	1	5000	41.25	E. Champaran	2.00	10000	82.5
7.	Banka	1	5000	41.25	Buxar	1	5000	41.25	Gaya	3.00	15000	123.75
8.	Nawada	1	5000	41.25	Gaya	2	10000	82.50	Jamui	1.00	5000	41.25
9.	Munger	1	5000	41.25	Gopalganj	1	5000	41.25	Jehanabad	1.00	5000	41.25
10.					Kaimur	1	5000	41.25	Katihar	1.00	5000	41.25
11.					Kishanganj	1	5000	41.25	Kishanganj	1.00	5000	41.25
					Muzaffarpur	1	5000	41.250	Lakhisarai	1	5000	41.250
					Nalanda	2	10000	82.500	Munger	1	5000	41.250
					Patna	1	5000	41.250	Nawada	1	5000	41.250
					Purnea	1	5000	41.250	Purnea	1	5000	41.250
					Rohtas	2	10000	82.500	Sheikhpura	1	5000	41.250
					Sheikhpura	1	5000	41.250	W. Champaran	2	10000	82.500
					Sitamarhi	1	5000	41.250				
	Sub-Total	9	45000	371.25	Sub-Total	22	110000	907.500	Sub-Total	23	112000	924.000

Chhattisgarh

1.	Kanker	1	5000	41.25	Dhamtari	1	5000	41.250	Bastar	1	5000	41.250
2.	Jashpur	1	4400	36.30	Durg	4	19668	162.261	Bilaspur	1	5000	41.250

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3.	Dhamtari	1	5044	41.61	Janjgir Champa	3	14866	122.846	Dhamtari	1	6354	52.421
4.	Rajnandgaon	1	5000	41.25	Jashpur	2	8400	69.300	Durg	3	13086.8	107.966
5.	Raipur	1	5000	41.25	Kanker	1	5000	41.250	Janjgir Champa	2	9236	76.197
6.	Mahasamund	1	5000	41.25	Kawardha	1	4799	39.592	Jashpur	1	2800	23.100
7.	Koria	1	4132	34.09	Koria	1	5000	41.250	Kanker	1	5000	41.250
8.	Bilaspur	1	5000	41.25	Mahasamund	1	5000	41.250	Kawardha	1	5000	41.250
9.	Kawardha	1	5000	41.25	Raigarh	1	4500	37.125	Koria	1	5000	41.250
					Raipur	2	9792	80.784	Mahasamund	3	15441	127.389
					Surguja	4	17550	144.788	Raigarh	1	5049	41.654
									Raipur	3	14840	122.430
									Rajnandgaon	1	5000	41.250
									Surguja	1	5269	43.469
	Sub-Total	9	43576	359.502	Sub-Total	21	99575	821.494	Sub-Total	21	102076	842.126

Gujarat

1.	Ahmedabad	2	10000	82.50	Ahmedabad	1	5000	41.250	Ahmedabad	2	10000	82.500
2.	Mehsana	1	5000	41.25	Banaskantha	1	5000	41.250	Banaskantha	1	5000	41.250
3.	Banaskantha	1	5000	41.25	Bhavnagar	1	5000	41.250	Bharuch	2	10000	82.500
4.	Kheda	1	5000	41.25	Gandhinagar	2	10000	82.500	Bhavnagar	1	5000	41.250
5.	Sabarkantha	1	5000	41.25	Junagadh	3	15000	123.750	Junagadh	1	5000	41.250
6.	Bharuch	1	5000	41.25	Kheda	1	5000	41.250	Mehsana	1	5000	41.250
7.	Patan	1	5000	41.25	Mehsana	3	15000	123.750	Navsari	1	5000	41.250
8.	Bhavnagar	1	5000	41.25	Sabarkantha	3	15000	123.750	Patan	1	5000	41.250
9.					Surat	4	20000	165.000	Sabarkantha	2	10000	82.500
10.					Vadodara	1	5000	41.250	Surat	1	5000	41.250
11.									Vadodara	1	5000	41.250
12.									Valsad	1	5000	41.250
Sub-Total		9	45000	371.25	Sub-Total	21	105000	866.250	Sub-Total	16	80000	660.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Haryana														
1.	Rohtak	2	8000	66.00	Ambala	1	5000	41.25	Yamunanagar	1.00	4000	33		
2.	Karnal	2	7000	57.75	Jind	1	3000	24.75	Jind	1.00	4500	37.125		
3.					Kaithal	1	4000	33.00	Mewat	1.00	4500	37.125		
4.					Rohtak	3	11000	90.75	Ambala	1.00	3500	28.875		
5.					Yamunanagar	1	3000	24.75						
Sub-Total		4	15000	123.75	Sub-Total		7	26000	214.500	Sub-Total		4	16500	136.125
Himachal Pradesh														
1.	Kinnaur	1	8000	66.00	Chamba	1	5000	41.25	Kulu	2.00	10083	83.18475		
2.	Shimla	1	7000	57.75	Hamirpur	1	4150	34.24	Sirmour	2.00	10000	82.5		
3.					Kangra	12	40559	371.74	Hamirpur	2.00	9500	78.375		
4.					Mandi	3	16383	135.16	Shimla	2.00	9500	78.375		
					Shimla	3	18000	148.50						
					Solan	1	5000	41.25						
Sub-Total		2	15000	123.75	Sub-Total		21	93592	772.135	Sub-Total		8	39083	322.435
Jharkhand														
1.	Ranchi	1	5000	41.25	Bokaro	1	5000	41.25	Singbhum (W)	1.00	7527	62.09775		
2.	Giridih	1	5000	41.25	Chatra	1	5000	41.25	Saunkela Kharsawa	1.00	5669.74	46.775355		
3.	Gumla	1	5000	41.25	Godda	1	5000	41.25	Daltanganj (Palamu)	1.00	5037	41.55525		
4.	West Singhbhum	1	5000	41.25	Hazaribagh	1	5000	41.25	Ranchi	1.00	5000	41.25		
					Simdega	1	5000	41.25	Singbhum (E)	1.00	5000	41.25		
					Saunkela Kharsawan	1	5000	41.25						
Sub-Total		4	20000	165.00	Sub-Total		6	30000	247.500	Sub-Total		5	28234	232.928
Jammu and Kashmir														
1.	Poonch	1	5000	41.25	Anantnag	4	20000	165.00	Kathua	2.00	10000	82.5		
2.	Rajouri	1	4000	33.00	Baramulla	2	10000	82.50	Rajouri	1.00	5000	41.25		
3.	Kupwara	1	3000	24.75	Budgam	2	9050	74.66	Poonch	1.00	5000	41.25		
4.	Anantnag	1	7000	57.75	Doda	2	22461	185.30	Kupwara	2.00	10000	82.5		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5.					Jammu	1	5000	41.25	Baramullah	2.00	10000	82.5
6.					Kathua	1	5000	41.25	Budgam	1.00	5000	41.25
7.					Pulwama	2	10000	82.50				
8.					Srinagar	1	5200	42.90				
9.					Udhampur	1	5000	41.25				
Sub-Total		4	19000	156.75	Sub-Total	16	91711	756.616	Sub-Total	9	45000	371.250

Kerala

					Alappuzha	2	4910	40.51	Alappuzha	2.00	9391.5	77.479675
					Uthudi	1	5000	41.25	Kollam	1.00	7899	65.16675
					Kollam	2	5265	43.44	Kasaragod	2.00	11800	97.35
					Kottayam	3	20815	171.72				
					Kozhikode	1	2889	23.67				
					Mallapuram	1	5000	41.25				
					Palakkad	1	2458	20.28				
					Pathanamthitta	3	7599	62.69				
					Thiruvananthapuram	2	16000	82.50				
					Thiruvananthapuram	1	5000	41.25				
Sub-Total					Sub-Total	18	75346	621.611	Sub-Total	5	29091	239.987

Goa

1.					North Goa	2	2920	24.090				
Sub-Total					Sub-Total	2	2920	24.090				

Karnataka

1.	Raichur	2	10000	82.50	Belgaum	1	5000	41.25	Belgaum	2.00	10995	90.76675
2.	Haveri	1	5000	41.25	Bellary	2	10000	82.50	Bellary	2.00	10000	82.5
3.	Shimoga	1	5000	41.25	Chamarajnagar	1	5000	41.25	Bidar	2.00	10000	82.5
4.	Chamarajnagar	1	5000	41.25	Dakshina Kannada	1	5000	41.25	Chamarajnagar	2.00	11684	96.393
5.	Devanagere	1	5000	41.25	Devangere	1	5000	41.25	Dakshina Kannada	1.00	5600	41.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
6.	Hassan	1	5000	41.25	Gulbarga	1	5000	41.25	Davanagere	2.00	10020	82.665		
7.	Uttara Kannada	1	5000	41.25	Hassan	3	15700	129.53	Hassan	1.00	5703	47.04975		
8.	Chickmagalur	1	5000	41.25	Haveri	1	5000	41.25	Haveri	1.00	5008	41.316		
9.	Mysore	1	5000	41.25	Kodagu	1	5000	41.25	Kolar	4.00	21900	180.675		
10.					Kolar	1	5000	41.25	Koppal	1.00	6122	50.5065		
11.					Mandya	1	5000	41.25	Shimoga	1.00	5020	41.415		
12.					Mysore	2	10000	82.50	Udupi	1.00	2360	19.47		
13.					Raichur	2	13050	107.66	Uttara Kannada	2.00	12902	106.4415		
14.					Shimoga	1	5030	41.50						
15.					Tumkur	1	5000	41.25						
16.					Uttara Kannada	2	10000	82.50						
Sub-Total		10	50000	412.50	Sub-Total		22	113780	938.685	Sub-Total		22	116714	962.891

Madhya Pradesh

1.	Tikamgarh	1	5000	41.25	Anoopur	1	5000	41.25	Anoopur	1.00	5000	41.25
2.	Gwalior	1	5000	41.25	Ashoknagar	1	5198	42.88	Belaghat	1.00	5982	49.3515
3.	Chhatarpur	1	5000	41.25	Burhanpur	1	5000	41.25	Bhind	1.00	7412	61.149
4.	Narsingpur	1	4000	33.00	Chhatarpur	1	4500	37.13	Bhopal	1.00	5000	41.25
5.	Sheopur	1	5000	41.25	Chhindwara	1	5000	41.25	Chhatarpur	1.00	5000	41.25
6.	Morena	1	4000	33.00	Damoh	1	5000	41.25	Damoh	1.00	5000	41.25
7.	Vidisha	1	5000	41.25	Datia	1	5000	41.25	Dewas	1.00	5825	48.05625
8.	Sagar	1	4000	33.00	Dewas	1	5000	41.25	Gwalior	1.00	5000	41.25
9.	Jabalpur	1	5000	41.25	Dhar	1	5000	41.25	Katni	1.00	5000	41.25
10.	Bhopal	1	4000	33.00	Guna	1	5000	41.25	Khandwa	1.00	5000	41.25
11.	Indore	1	4000	33.00	Gwalior	1	5000	41.25	Mandsaur	1.00	5273	43.50225
12.	Bhind	1	4000	33.00	Hoshangabad	1	5408	44.62	Morena	2.00	10000	82.5
13.	Belaghat	1	3000	24.75	Jabalpur	1	6000	49.50	Neemuch	1.00	4830	39.8475
14.	Sehore	1	3000	24.75	Jhabua	1	4125	34.03	Panna	1.00	5000	41.25
15.					Khandwa	1	5000	41.25	Raisen	1.00	6496	53.592

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
16.					Mandsaur	1	5000	41.25	Raigarh	1.00	8888	71.511
17.					Morena	1	5800	41.25	Ratlam	1.00	5000	41.25
18.					Neemuch	1	5187	42.79	Sagar	1.00	5000	41.25
19.					Panna	1	5000	41.25	Sagar	1.00	5000	41.25
20.					Raigarh	1	4000	33.00	Sehore	1.00	5000	41.25
21.					Ratlam	1	4742	39.12	Seoni	1.00	5825	48.05625
22.					Satna	1	5000	41.25	Shahdol	1.00	5000	41.25
23.					Sehore	2	10000	82.50	Tikamgarh	1.00	5000	41.25
24.					Shajapur	1	5000	41.25	Ujain	1.00	11215	92.52375
25.					Shivpuri	1	5000	41.25	Vidisha	1.00	10000	82.5
26.					Ujain	2	10900	89.93				
27.					Vidisha	1	5000	41.25				
Sub-Total		14	60000	495.00	Sub-Total	29	145060	1196.744	Sub-Total	26	151528	1250.090

Maharashtra

1.	Solapur	1	5000	41.25	Bhandara	1	5000	41.25	Amravati	4.00	14423	118.98975
2.	Kolhapur	1	5000	41.25	Chandrapur	1	5000	41.25	Aurangabad	1.00	5000	41.25
3.	Thana	1	5000	41.25	Hingoli	1	5000	41.25	Beed	2.00	8496	70.092
4.	Raigad	1	5000	41.25	Jalgaon	1	5000	41.25	Bhandara	4.00	19107	157.63275
5.	Ahmednagar	1	5000	41.25	Jalna	2	10000	82.50	Chandrapur	1.00	5664	46.728
6.	Gadchiroli	1	5000	41.25	Latur	1	5000	41.25	Jalna	1.00	5153	42.51225
7.	Nagpur	1	5000	41.25	Nagpur	1	5000	41.25	Kolhapur	2.00	9400	77.55
8.	Nanded	1	5000	41.25	Nanded	1	5000	41.25	Latur	1.00	5147	42.46275
9.	Satara	1	5000	41.25	Omanabad	1	5000	41.25	Nagpur	1.00	8945	73.79625
10.	Aurangabad	1	5000	41.25	Pune	1	5000	41.25	Nanded	1.00	6239	51.47175
11.					Ratnagiri	1	5000	41.25	Nandurbar	1.00	5000	41.25
12.					Thane	1	5000	41.25	Omanabad	1.00	5185	42.61125
13.					Wardha	1	5000	41.25	Satara	1.00	5000	41.25
14.									Sindhudurg	3.00	15000	123.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15.									Solaur	1.00	5060	41.745
16.									Thane	3.00	15589	128.60925
17.									Wardha	3.00	17823	147.03975
	Sub-Total	10	50000	412.50	Sub-Total	14	70000	577.500	Sub-Total	31	156211	1288.741

Orissa

1.	Malkangiri	2	10000	82.50	Angul	2	10000	82.50	Baragarh	1.00	5000	41.25
2.	Rayagada	1	5000	41.25	Cuttack	1	5000	41.25	Bolangir	2.00	10000	82.5
3.	Nawrangpur	2	10000	82.50	Deogarh	1	6748	55.67	Gajapati	1.00	5000	41.25
4.	Khurda	1	5000	41.25	Dhenkanal	4	20000	165.00	Ganjam	2.00	11000	90.75
5.	Gajapati	1	5000	41.25	Gajapati	1	5184	42.77	Kalahandi	1.00	5600	46.2
6.	Cuttack	1	5000	41.25	Ganjam	1	5000	41.25	Keonjhar	1.00	5000	41.25
7.	Jharsuguda	1	5000	41.25	Jaipur	1	4457	36.77	Koraput	2.00	10000	82.5
8.					Keonjhar	1	5000	41.25	Malkangiri	1.00	5000	41.25
9.					Khurda	1	5000	41.25	Mayurbhanj	2.00	11200	92.4
10.					Mayurbhanj	2	11080	91.41	Nawarangpur	2.00	10000	82.5
11.					Nayagarh	3	15066	124.29	Nayagarh	1.00	5000	41.25
12.					Rayagada	2	9880	81.51	Rayagada	2.00	10400	85.8
13.					Sonepur	1	5000	41.25	Sambalpur	1.00	5000	41.25
14.					Sundargarh	1	5224	43.10	Sundargarh	2.00	10000	82.5
Sub-Total		9	45000	371.25	Sub-Total	22	112639	929.272	Sub-Total	21	108200	892.650

Punjab

1.	Amritsar	1	3000	24.75	Faridkot	1	3040	25.08	Ropar	1.00	4245	35.02125
2.	Hoshiarpur	1	6200	51.15	Gerozapur	1	1525	12.58				
3.	Sangrur	1	3700	30.53	Gurdaspur	2	10000	82.50				
4.	Mansa	1	2500	20.63	Hoshiyarpur	1	3285	27.10				
5.					Nawanshehar	2	8632	71.21				
6.					Patiala	1	5000	41.25				
<hr/>												
	Sub-Total	4	15400	127.05	Sub-Total	8	31482	259.725	Sub-Total	1	4245	35.021

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rajasthan												
1.	Jhalawar	1	5000	41.25	Ajmer	1	5850	48.26	Ahwar	1.00	5000	41.25
2.	Baran	3	15000	123.75	Ahwar	1	5000	41.25	Baran	2.00	8531	70.38075
3.	Udaipur	1	5000	41.25	Baran	1	5387	44.44	Bhilwara	6.00	29906	246.7245
4.	Ajmer	2	10000	82.50	Bhilwara	2	10000	82.50	Bundi	2.00	9567	78.92775
5.	Karauli	1	5000	41.25	Bundi	2	10399	85.79	Chittorgarh	4.00	19000	156.75
6.	Dausa	1	5000	41.25	Chittorgarh	1	5000	41.25	Dausa	1.00	5102	42.0915
					Dausa	2	10119	83.48	Dholpur	3.00	16060	132.4125
					Dholpur	2	10290	84.89	Jaipur	1.00	5318	43.6735
					Jaipur	1	4991	41.18	Rajsamand	2.00	10778	88.9185
					Jhalawar	1	5000	41.25				
					Kota	1	5000	41.25				
					Rajsamand	3	13950	115.09				
					Sirohi	1	5000	41.25				
					Tonk	2	11000	90.75				
	Sub-Total	9	45000	371.25	Sub-Total	21	106986	882.628	Sub-Total	22	109252	901.329

Tamil Nadu

1.	Tiruvallur	1	4938	40.74	Coimbatore	3	15265	125.94	Dindigul	1.00	5000	41.25
2.	Krishnagiri	1	5000	41.25	Dharmapuri	2	10000	82.50	Kancheepuram	1.00	5000	41.25
3.	Trichirappalli	1	5650	46.61	Dindigul	2	10000	82.50	Karur	1.00	5000	41.25
4.	Tirunelveli	1	4500	37.13	Erode	3	13900	114.68	Krishnagiri	1.00	5500	45.375
5.	Sivagangai	1	5000	41.25	Karur	1	5000	41.25	Madurai	1.00	5230	43.1475
6.	Thoothukudi	1	5000	41.25	Krishnagiri	1	5000	41.25	Namakkal	1.00	5800	41.25
7.	Virudhunagar	1	5000	41.25	Madurai	1	5100	42.08	Tiruchirappalli	1.00	5000	41.25
8.	Perambalur	1	5000	41.25	Namakkal	2	9989	82.24	Tiruvannamalai	2.00	10000	82.5
9.	Pudukkottai	1	6080	50.16	Perambalur	2	10000	82.50	Villupuram	1.00	5000	41.25
10.	Cuddalore	1	4857	40.07	Pudukkottai	1	5000	41.25				
11.					Ramanathapuram	1	5000	41.25				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12.					Salem	2	10000	82.50				
13.					Tiruchirappalli	1	5000	41.25				
14.					Tiruvallur	2	10000	82.50				
15.					Tiruvannamalai	1	5000	41.25				
16.					Vellore	2	10000	82.50				
	Sub-Total	10	51025	420.96	Sub-Total	27	134234	1107.431	Sub-Total	10	5073	418.523

Uttar Pradesh

1.	Shahjahanpur	1	5000	41.25	Badaun	2	10000	82.50	Agra	1.00	5000	41.25
2.	Rae Bareilly	1	5000	41.25	Banda	2	10000	82.50	Allahabad	4.00	20000	185
3.	Sitapur	1	5000	41.25	Bareilly	1	5000	41.25	Ambedkarnagar	1.00	5000	41.25
4.	Faizabad	1	5000	41.25	Bijnor	1	5000	41.25	Balrampur	1.00	5000	41.25
5.	Barabanki	1	5000	41.25	Bulandshahr	1	5000	41.25	Bareilly	1.00	5060	41.745
6.	Agra	1	5000	41.25	Etawah	2	10000	82.50	Bijnor	1.00	5336	44.022
7.	Kannauj	1	5000	41.25	Hardoi	1	5000	41.25	Etah	2.00	10108	83.391
8.	Lalitpur	1	5000	41.25	Jaunpur	1	5000	41.25	Etawah	1.00	5000	41.25
9.	Allahabad	1	5000	41.25	Jhansi	1	5000	41.25	Faizabad	1.00	5120	42.24
10.	Mirzapur	1	5000	41.25	Kannauj	1	5000	41.25	Fatehpur	1.00	5000	41.25
11.	Jhansi	1	5000	41.25	Kanpur Nagar	1	5000	41.25	Ferozabad	2.00	10000	82.5
12.	Auraiya	1	5000	41.25	Lakhimpur Kheri	1	5000	41.25	Ghazipur	1.00	5000	41.25
13.	Hamirpur	1	5000	41.25	Lalitpur	1	5000	41.25	Gorakhpur	2.00	10400	85.8
14.					Maharajganj	1	5000	41.25	Hamirpur	1.00	5241	43.23825
15.					Mahoba	1	5000	41.25	Hardoi	2.00	100000	82.5
16.					Mainpur	1	5000	41.25	Jalaun	1.00	5000	41.25
17.					Moradabad	1	5000	41.25	Jhansi	1.00	5000	41.25
18.					Pratapgarh	1	5000	41.25	Kannauj	1.00	6000	49.5
19.					Shahjahanpur	1	5000	41.25	Kheri	3.00	16012	132.099
20.					Sitapur	1	5000	41.25	Mahoba	1.00	5000	41.25
21.					Sultanpur	1	5000	41.25	Mathura	1.00	5000	41.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
22.					Unnao	1	5000	41.25	Mau	1.00	5000	41.25		
23.									Mirzapur	1.00	5000	41.25		
24.									Pilibhit	1.00	5000	41.25		
25.									Pratapgarh	1.00	5000	41.25		
26.									Rae Bareilly	1.00	5000	41.25		
27.									Shahjahanpur	1.00	5000	41.25		
28.									Sitapur	1.00	5000	41.25		
29.									Unnao	1.00	5000	41.25		
Sub-Total		13	65000	536.25	Sub-Total		25	125000	1031.250	Sub-Total		38	193277	1594.535

Uttaranchal

1.	Nainital	1	5446	44.93	Almora	1	5035	41.54	Almora	2.00	9089	74.92425		
2.	Almora	1	5000	41.25	Bageshwar	1	5020	41.42	Chamoli	1.00	6058	49.9785		
3.	Chamoli	1	5243	43.25	Chamoli	3	18033	132.28	Haridwar	2.00	10679	89.75175		
4.	Pauri	2	13637	112.51	Champawat	1	5165	42.61	Pauri	1.00	5000	41.25		
5.	Tehri	1	5074	41.86	Dehradun	1	5012.17	41.35	Pithoragarh	3.00	15135	124.86375		
6.					Haridwar	2	10686	88.16	Uttarkashi	1.00	5409	44.62425		
7.					Nainital	2	11100	91.58						
8.					Pauri Garhwal	2	10311	85.07						
9.					Pithoragarh	2	10530	86.88						
10.					U.S. Nagar	1	5220	43.07						
11.					Uttarkashi	1	5099	42.07						
Sub-Total		6	34400	283.80	Sub-Total		17	89211	736.014	Sub-Total		10	51569	425.453

West Bengal

1.	Bankura	2	4600	37.95	Bankura	2	6640	54.78	Birbhum	8.00	45481	375.21825		
2.	Burdwan	2	9220	76.07	Birbhum	2	10000	82.50	Burdwan	3.00	13231	109.15575		
3.					Burdhaman	2	87.82	72.45						
4.					Paschim Medinipur	5	4631	38.21						
Sub-Total		4	13820	114.02	Sub-Total		11	30053	247.937	Sub-Total		11	58712	484.374
Total		140	692221	5710.82			354	1732089	12778			303	1573420	12057

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
NORTH EASTERN												
Assam												
1.	Barpeta	3	15000	123.75	Barpeta	1	6000	49.50	Barpeta	1.00	6000	49.5
2.	Bongaigaon	3	15000	123.75	Cachar	1	6000	49.50	Bongaigaon	1.00	6000	49.5
3.	Cachar	1	5000	41.25	Dhemaji	1	6000	49.50	Dibrugarh	1.00	6300	51.975
4.	Darrang	3	15000	123.75	Dibrugarh	2	12000	99.00	Goalpara	4.00	24000	198
5.	Dhubri	1	5000	41.25	Goalpara	1	6000	49.50	Goalghat	3.00	19120	157.74
6.	Dibrugarh	1	5000	41.25	Goalghat	1	6000	49.50	Jorhat	1.00	5500	45.375
7.	Goalghat	1	5000	41.25	Hailakand	1	6000	49.50	Kamrup	2.00	12000	99
8.	Hailakandi	1	5000	41.25	Jorhat	1	6000	49.50	Karbi-Anglong	2.00	12000	99
9.	Jorhat	1	5000	41.25	Kamrup	2	12000	99.00	Karimganj	2.00	12000	99
10.	K. Anglong	2	10000	82.50	Kokrajhar	1	6000	49.50	Kokrajhar	5.00	30000	247.5
11.	Kamrup	1	5000	41.25	Lakhimpur	2	12000	99.00	Lakhimpur	1.00	3000	24.75
12.	Karimganj	2	10000	82.50	Morigaon	1	6000	49.50	Nagaon	4.00	24000	198
13.	Kokrajhar	1	5000	41.25	N.C. Hills	2	12000	99.00	Nalbari	4.00	24000	198
14.	Morigaon	2	10000	82.50	Nagaon	2	12000	99.00	Sivasagar	5.00	30000	247.5
15.	N.C. Hills	3	15000	123.75	Nalbari	2	12000	99.00	Sonitpur	1.00	8000	66
16.	Nagaon	1	5000	41.25	Sonitpur	1	6000	49.50				
17.	Nalbari	4	20000	165.00	Tinsukhia	1	6000	49.50				
18.	Sivsagar	1	5000	41.25								
19.	Sonitpur	3	15000	123.75								
Sub-Total		35	175000	1443.75	Sub-Total	23	138000	1138.500	Sub-Total	37	221920	1830.840

Arunachal Pradesh

1.	East Kameng	2	16000	132.00	Changlang	2	5000	41.25	Changlang	3.00	10000	82.5
2.	East Siang	1	6000	49.50	East Kameng	3	8000	66.00	Dibang Valley	1.00	3000	24.75
3.	Kurung Kumey	1	8000	66.00	East Siang	3	8000	66.00	East Kameng	8.00	19000	156.75
4.	Lohit	2	14000	115.50	Kurung Kumey	3	8000	66.00	East Siang	2.00	2500	20.625
5.	Papumpare	2	11000	90.75	L/Dibang Valley	1	2000	16.50	Khonsa	1.00	1500	12.375

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
6.	Upper Subansiri	2	9500	78.38	Lohit	1	2000	16.50	Kunung Kumey	7.00	13500	111.375
7.	West Kameng	1	8000	66.00	Lower Subansiri	1	2000	16.50	Lohit	3.00	12000	99
8.					Papumpare	2	5000	41.25	Lower Dibang	3.00	3000	24.75
9.					Tawang	4	2000	16.50	Lower Subansiri	5.00	14500	119.625
10.					Tirap	3	5000	41.25	Tirap	2.00	7000	57.75
11.					Upper Diang Valley	1	2000	16.50	Upper Siang	3.00	8000	66
12.					Upper Siang	2	4000	33.00	Upper Subansiri	27.00	65500	540.375
13.					Upper Subansiri	5	10000	82.50	West Kameng	5.00	10800	82.5
14.					West Kameng	1	2000	16.50	West Siang	9.00	21500	177.375
15.					West Siang	3	5000	41.25				
Sub-Total		11	72500	598.125	Sub-Total	35	70000	577.510	Sub-Total	79	191000	1575.750

Mizoram

1.	Lawngtlai	1	8000	66.00	Aizawl	3	24000	198.00	Aizawl	1.00	8000	66
2.	Saiha	1	8000	66.00	Champhai	2	16000	132.00	Champhai	1.00	8000	66
3.	Lunglei	1	8000	66.00	Kolasib	1	8000	66.00	Kolasib	1.00	8000	66
4.	Mamit	1	8000	66.00	Lawngtlai	3	24000	198.00	Lawngtlai	1.00	8000	66
5.	Serchhip	1	8000	66.00	Lunglei	3	24000	198.00	Lunglei	1.00	8000	66
6.					Mamit	2	16000	132.00	Mamit	1.00	8000	66
7.					Saiha	2	16000	132.00	Saiha	1.00	8000	66
8.					Serchhip	1	8000	66.00	Serchhip	1.00	8000	66
Sub-Total		5	40000	330.00	Sub-Total	17	136000	1122.000	Sub-Total	8	64000	528.000

Meghalaya

1.	East Garo Hills	1	2000	16.50	East Garo Hills	6	9000	74.25	East Garo Hills	6.00	12900	99
2.	East Khasi Hills	1	2000	16.50	East Khasi Hills	9	11500	94.88	East Khasi Hills	9.00	17000	140.25
3.	Jaintia Hills	1	2000	16.50	Jaintia Hills	5	5500	45.38	Jaintia Hills	6.00	11000	90.75
4.	Ri-Bhoi	1	2000	16.50	Ri-Bhoi	4	7500	61.88	Ri-Bhoi	4.00	9000	74.25
5.	South Garo Hills	1	2000	16.50	South Garo Hills	5	500	41.25	South Garo Hills	5.00	8000	66
6.	West Garo Hills	1	2000	16.50	West Garo Hills	9	10500	86.63	West Garo Hills	9.00	17000	1402.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
7.	West Khasi Hills	1	2000	18.50	West Khasi Hills	7	7500	61.88	West Khasi Hills	7.00	14000	115.5
	Sub-Total	7	14000	115.50	Sub-Total	45	56500	466.135	Sub-Total	46	88000	726.000

Manipur

1.	Bishnupur	1	5000	41.25	Chandel	1	6000	49.50	Churachandpur	1.00	6000	49.5
2.	Chandel	1	6000	49.50	Churchandpur	1	6000	49.50	Chandel	3.00	18000	148.5
3.	Churachandpur	1	6000	49.50	Imphal East	3	17000	140.25	Tamenglong	2.00	14000	115.5
4.	Imphal East	1	5000	41.25	Senapati	1	8000	66.00	Imphal West	1.00	6000	49.5
5.	Senapati	1	6000	49.50	Tamenglong	1	6000	49.50	Senapati	2.00	14000	115.5
6.	Tamenglong	1	6000	49.50	Ukhrul	1	6000	49.50				
7.	Ukhrul	1	6000	49.50								
	Sub-Total	7	40000	330.00	Sub-Total	8	49000	404.250	Sub-Total	9	58000	478.500

Nagaland

1.	Kiphire	1	8000	66.00	Kipheri	1	8200	67.65	Tuensang	1.00	8000	66
2.	Kohima	1	8000	66.00	Longleng	1	8300	68.48	Mokokchung	1.00	8000	66
3.	Wokha	1	8000	66.00	Mon	1	8000	66.00	Wokha	1.00	8000	66
4.	Mokokchung	1	8000	66.00	Peren	1	8000	66.00				
5.	Tuensang	1	8000	66.00	Zunheboto	1	8000	66.00				
	Sub-Total	5	40000	330.00	Sub-Total	5	40500	334.130	Sub-Total	3	24000	198.000

Sikkim

1.	West Sikkim	1	1637	13.51	East Sikkim	1	4075	33.62	East Sikkim	1.00	5600	46.2
2.	East Sikkim-VIII	3	14818	122.25	Mangan North Sikkim	1	5320	43.89	North Sikkim	1.00	4500	37.125
3.					West Sikkim	3	4947	40.81	West Sikkim	1.00	6000	49.5
4.									South Sikkim	1.00	5600	46.2
	Sub-Total	4	16455	135.75	Sub-Total	5	14342	118.320	Sub-Total	4	21700	179.025

Tripura

1.	Dhalai	1	2250	18.56	Dhalai	2	9550	78.79	Dhalai	2.00	8971	74.01075
2.	North Tripura	2	8407	69.36	North Tripura	1	7100	58.58	North Tripura	2.00	12400	102.3
3.	South Tripura	2	9122	75.26	South Tripura	1	5900	48.68	South Tripura	1.00	3700	30.525

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4.	West Tripura	2	7750	63.94	West Tripura	1	2850	23.51	West Tripura	1.00	2900	23.925
	Sub-Total	7	27529	227.11	Sub-Total	5	25400	209.558	Sub-Total	6	27971	230.761
	Total of NE	81	425484	3510.24	Total of NE	154	529742	4370.4	Total of NE	192	696591	5746.86
	Grand Total	221	1117705	9221.07	Grand Total	497	2261831	17148	Grand Total	495	2270011	17804

Statement II*List of areas/districts covered and fund released under DPAP during 2004-05 to 2006-07*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of District	2004-05			2005-06			2006-07		
		No. of Projects	Area (ha)	Amount of central share released	No. of Projects	Area (ha)	Amount of central share released	No. of Projects	Area (ha)	Amount of central share released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh										
1.	Adilabad	27	13500	91.125	29	13500	91.125	31	15500	104.625
2.	Chittoor	16	8000	54	18	8000	54	18	8000	60.75
3.	Cuddapah	21	10500	70.875	28	10500	70.875	30	15000	101.25
4.	Kurnool	39	19500	131.625	41	19500	131.625	43	21500	145.125
5.	Khammam	8	4000	27	10	4000	27	12	6000	40.5
6.	Medak	15	7500	50.625	45	7500	50.625	47	23500	158.625
7.	M. Nagar	48	24000	162	50	24000	162	52	26000	175.5
8.	Nalgonda	27	13500	91.125	29	13500	91.125	31	15500	104.625
9.	Parkasam	42	21000	141.75	44	21000	141.75	44	22000	148.5
10.	R. Reddy	28	14000	94.5	30	14000	94.5	32	16000	108
11.	*Srikakulam	16	8000	54	18	8000	54	20	1000	67.5
	Total	287	143500	968.625	342	143500	968.625	360	180000	1215
Bihar										
1.	Bhabua	15	7500	50.625	20	10000	67.5	20	10000	67.5
2.	Jamui	20	10000	67.5	25	12500	84.375	25	12500	84.375
3.	Madhubani	4	2000	13.5	8	4000	27	8	4000	27
4.	Nawadah	20	10000	67.5	23	11500	77.625	23	11500	77.625

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5.	Rohtas	6	3000	20.25	8	4000	27	8	4000	27
6.	Sitamarhi	3	1500	10.125	6	3000	20.25	6	3000	20.25
	Total	68	34000	229.5	90	45000	303.75	90	45000	303.75

Chattisgarh

1.	*Bastar	24	12000	81	28	14000	94.5	29	14500	97.875
2.	*Dantewada	24	12000	81	27	13500	91.125	27	13500	91.125
3.	Bilaspur	12	6000	40.5	15	7500	50.625	16	8000	54
4.	Janjgirchampa	4	2000	13.5	5	2500	16.875	6	3000	20.25
5.	Korba	20	10000	67.5	22	11000	74.25	22	11000	74.25
6.	Durg	8	4000	27	10	5000	33.75	11	5500	37.125
7.	Rajanandgaon	16	8000	54	18	9000	60.75	19	9500	64.125
8.	Kavardah	8	4000	27	10	5000	33.75	10	5000	33.75
	Total	116	58000	391.5	135	67500	455.625	140	70000	472.5

Gujarat

1.	Ahmedabad	18	9000	60.75	21	10500	70.875	21	10500	70.875
2.	Amreli	44	22000	148.5	49	24500	165.375	49	24500	165.375
3.	Narmada	16	8000	54	19	9500	64.125	20	10000	67.5
4.	Bharuch	16	8000	54	19	9500	64.125	20	10000	67.5
5.	Bhavnagar	24	12000	81	26	13500	91.125	27	13500	91.125
6.	Junagarh	18	9000	60.75	22	11000	74.25	22	11000	74.25
7.	Panchmahal	40	20000	135	44	22000	148.5	44	22000	148.5
8.	Porbandar	6	3000	20.25	8	4000	27	8	4000	27
9.	Sabarkantha	3	1500	10.125	4	2000	13.5	4	2000	13.5
10.	Dahod	28	14000	94.5	32	16000	108	32	16000	108
11.	Dang-Ahwa	4	2000	13.5	5	2500	16.875	5	2500	16.875
12.	Vadodra	20	10000	67.5	23	11500	77.625	24	12000	81
13.	● Valsad	9	4500	30.375	12	6000	40.5	13	6500	43.875
14.	● Navsari	4	2000	13.5	5	2500	16.875	6	3000	20.25
	Total	250	125000	843.75	290	145000	978.75	295	147500	995.625

Himachal Pradesh

1.	Bilaspur	12	6000	40.5	14	7000	47.25	14	7000	47.25
2.	Solan	8	4000	27	10	5000	33.75	10	5000	33.75
3.	Una	20	10000	67.5	23	11500	77.625	23	11500	77.625
	Total	40	20000	135	47	23500	158.625	47	23500	158.625

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jammu and Kashmir										
1.	Udhampur	24	12000	81	29	14500	97.875	29	14500	97.875
2.	Doda	42	21000	141.75	48	24000	162	48	24000	162
	Total	66	33000	222.75	77	38500	259.875	77	385000	259.875

Jharkhand

1.	Dumka	20	10000	67.5	24	12000	81	10	5000	33.75
2.	*Deoghar	14	7000	47.25	17	8500	57.375	17	8500	57.375
3.	Dhanbad	16	8000	54	19	9500	64.125	8	4000	27
4.	Bokaro	4	2000	13.5	6	3000	20.25	2	1000	6.75
5.	Garhwa	28	14000	94.5	32	16000	108	32	16000	108
6.	Godda	14	7000	47.25	16	8000	54	7	3500	23.625
7.	*Koderma	8	4000	27	10	5000	33.75	4	2000	13.5
8.	Hazaribagh	20	10000	67.5	24	12000	81	10	5000	33.75
9.	*Chatra	8	4000	27	10	5000	33.75	4	2000	13.5
10.	*Palamau	22	11000	74.25	24	12000	81	24	12000	81
11.	Sahebganj	12	6000	40.5	13	6500	43.875	6	3000	20.25
12.	Pakur	12	6000	40.5	13	6500	43.875	6	3000	20.25
13.	Latehar	14	7000	47.25	16	8000	54	8	4000	27
14.	Jamatra	8	4000	27	10	5000	33.75	4	2000	13.5
	Total	200	100000	675	234	117000		142	71000	479.25

Karnataka

1.	Belgaum	14	7000	47.25	17	8500	57.375	17	8500	57.375
2.	Bidar	8	4000	27	4	2000	13.5	4	2000	13.5
3.	Bangalore	16	8000	54	16	8000	54	16	8000	54
4.	Mysore	9	4500	30.375	10	5000	33.75	10	5000	33.75
5.	C.R. Nagar	3	1500	10.125	4	2000	13.5	4	2000	13.5
6.	Chickmanglur	18	9000	60.75	21	10500	70.875	21	10500	70.875
7.	Devangere	3	1500	10.125	4	2000	13.5	4	2000	13.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8.	Chitradurga	18	9000	60.75	27	13500	91.125	27	13500	91.125
9.	Dharwad	12	6000	40.5	14	7000	47.25	14	7000	47.25
10.	Gadag	12	6000	40.5	14	7000	47.25	14	7000	47.25
11.	Haveri	18	9000	60.75	21	10500	70.875	21	10500	70.875
12.	Gulbarga	27	13500	91.125	32	16000	108	32	16000	108
13.	Hassan	12	6000	40.5	14	7000	47.25	14	7000	47.25
14.	Kolar	27	13500	91.125	34	17000	114.75	34	17000	114.75
15.	Tumkur	30	15000	101.25	33	16500	111.375	33	16500	111.375
Total		227	113500	766.125	265	132500	894.375	265	132500	894.375

Madhya Pradesh

1.	*Betul	30	15000	138.375	33	16500	111.375	35	17500	118.125
2.	Bhind	3	1500	13.8375	4	2000	13.5	5	2500	16.875
3.	*Chhindwara	24	12000	110.7	28	14000	94.5	29	14500	97.875
4.	Dhar	24	12000	110.7	28	14000	49.5	28	14000	94.5
5.	Dewas	9	4500	41.5125	10	5000	33.75	11	5500	37.125
6.	*Damoh	9	4500	41.5125	10	5000	33.75	12	6000	40.5
7.	Khandwa	15	7500	69.1875	17	8500	57.375	18	9000	60.75
8.	*Guna	12	6000	55.35	14	7000	47.25	15	7500	50.625
9.	Jhabua	36	18000	166.05	41	20500	138.375	42	21000	141.75
10.	Jabalpur	2	1000	9.225	3	1500	10.125	4	2000	13.5
11.	Panna	6	3000	27.675	7	3500	23.625	8	4000	27
12.	Rewa	12	6000	55.35	14	7000	47.25	14	7000	47.25
13.	*Rajgarh	6	3000	27.675	7	3500	23.625	8	4000	27
14.	Raisen	6	3000	27.675	7	3500	23.625	8	4000	27
15.	Ratlam	3	1500	13.8375	4	2000	13.5	6	3000	20.25
16.	Shivpuri	9	4500	41.5125	10	5000	33.75	11	5500	37.125
17.	Shajapur	6	3000	27.675	7	3500	23.625	8	4000	27
18.	*Seoni	10	5000	46.125	12	6000	40.5	13	6500	43.875

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
19.	Shahdol	8	4000	36.9	9	4500	30.375	10	5000	33.75
20.	Umaria	6	3000	27.675	7	3500	23.625	8	4000	27
21.	Sidhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Khargone	15	7500	69.1875	17	8500	57.375	19	9500	64.125
23.	Badwani	18	9000	83.025	21	10500	70.875	21	10500	70.875
Total		269	134500	1240.7625	310	155000	1046.25	333	166500	1123.875

Maharashtra

1.	Ahmednagar	20	10000	67.5	24	12000	81	26	13000	87.75
2.	A. Bad	12	6000	40.5	14	7000	47.25	18	9000	60.75
3.	Akola	14	7000	47.25	16	8000	54	30	15000	101.25
4.	Washim	12	9000	40.5	14	7000	47.25	30	15000	101.25
5.	Amravati	18	9000	60.75	21	10500	70.875	30	15000	101.25
6.	Beed	12	6000	40.5	14	7000	47.25	14	7000	47.25
7.	Buldhana	18	9000	60.75	21	10500	70.875	30	15000	101.25
8.	Chandrapur	6	3000	20.25	7	3500	23.625	9	4500	30.375
9.	Dhule	6	3000	20.25	7	3500	23.625	9	4500	30.375
10.	Nadurbar	8	4000	27	9	4500	30.375	12	6000	40.5
11.	Garchiroli	7	3500	23.625	9	4500	30.375	10	5000	33.75
12.	Jalgaon	14	7000	47.25	17	8500	57.375	18	9000	60.75
13.	Jalna	4	2000	13.5	5	2500	16.875	6	3000	20.25
14.	Latur	8	4000	27	10	5000	33.75	12	6000	40.5
15.	Nagpur	2	1000	6.75	3	1500	10.125	3	1500	10.125
16.	Nanded	8	4000	27	9	4500	30.375	9	4500	30.375
17.	Nasik	26	13000	87.75	30	15000	101.25	32	16000	108
18.	O' bad	7	3500	23.625	9	4500	30.375	9	4500	30.375
19.	Pune	23	11500	77.625	27	13500	91.125	28	14000	94.5
20.	Parbhani	5	2500	16.875	6	3000	20.25	6	3000	20.25
21.	Hingoli	5	25000	16.875	7	3500	23.625	7	3500	23.625

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
22.	Sangli	15	7500	50.625	18	9000	60.75	20	10000	67.5
23.	Satara	8	4000	27	9	4500	30.375	11	5500	37.125
24.	Sholapur	21	10500	70.875	25	12500	84.375	27	13500	91.125
25.	Yavatmal	24	12000	81	29	14500	97.875	30	15000	101.25
Total		303	151500	1022.625	360	180000	1215	436	218000	1471.5

Orissa

1.	Bargarh	12	18000	270.54	14	7000	47.25	14	7000	47.25
2.	*Bolangir	32	2000	721.44	36	18000	121.5	36	18000	121.5
3.	Boudh	4	3000	90.18	5	2500	16.875	5	2500	16.875
4.	Dhenkanal	6	20000	135.27	7	3500	23.625	7	3500	23.625
5.	*Kalahandi	40	10000	901.8	46	23000	155.25	47	23500	158.625
6.	*Naupada	20	12000	450.9	24	12000	81	24	12000	81
7.	Phulbani	24	4000	541.08	28	14000	94.5	29	14500	97.875
8.	*Sonepur	8	73000	180.36	10	5000	33.75	11	5500	37.125
Total		146	140000	3291.57	170	85000	573.75	173	86500	583.875

Rajasthan

1.	Ajmer	9	4500	30.375	12	6000	40.5	12	6000	40.5
2.	Banswara	24	12000	81	31	15500	104.625	28	14000	94.5
3.	Baran	6	3000	20.25	7	3500	23.625	8	4000	27
4.	Bharatpur	3	1500	10.125	0	0	0	4	2000	13.5
5.	Dungarpur	15	7500	50.625	17	8500	57.375	17	8500	57.375
6.	Jhalawar	9	4500	30.375	11	5500	37.125	11	5500	37.125
7.	Kota	6	3000	20.25	7	3500	23.625	8	4000	27
8.	S.M. Pur	3	1500	10.125	4	2000	13.5	5	2500	16.875
9.	Karouli	3	1500	10.125	4	2000	13.5	4	2000	13.5
10.	Tonk	9	4500	30.375	11	5500	37.125	12	6000	40.5
11.	Udaipur	9	4500	30.375	11	5500	37.125	11	5500	37.125
Total		96	48000	324	115	57500	388.125	120	60000	405

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tamil Nadu										
1.	Coimbatore	10	5000	33.75	12	6000	40.5	13	6500	43.875
2.	Dharmapuri	12	6000	40.5	14	7000	47.25	15	7500	50.625
3.	Dindigul	6	3000	20.25	8	4000	27	10	5000	33.75
4.	Karur	4	2000	13.5	5	2500	16.875	6	3000	20.25
5.	Krishnagiri	16	8000	54	18	9000	60.75	19	9500	64.125
6.	Perambalur	12	6000	40.5	14	7000	47.25	15	7500	50.625
7.	Pudukkottai	8	4000	27	10	5000	33.75	11	5500	37.125
8.	Ramanthapuram	14	7000	47.25	16	8000	54	17	8500	57.375
9.	Salem	10	5000	33.75	12	6000	40.5	13	6500	43.875
10.	Namakkal	6	3000	20.25	7	3500	23.625	8	4000	27
11.	Sivagangai	14	7000	47.25	17	8500	57.375	1	500	3.375
12.	Thiruvannamalai	2	1000	6.75	3	1500	10.125	4	2000	13.5
13.	Thoothukudi	16	8000	54	18	9000	60.75	1	500	3.375
14.	Tiruchirappalli	2	1000	6.75	3	1500	10.125	4	2000	13.5
15.	Tirunelveli	2	1000	6.75	3	1500	10.125	4	2000	13.5
16.	Vellore	12	6000	40.5	14	7000	47.25	15	7500	50.625
17.	Virudhunagar	14	7000	47.25	16	8000	54	17	8500	57.375
Total		160	80000	540	190	95000	641.25	208	104000	702

Uttar Pradesh

1.	Allahabad	3	1500	10.125	4	2000	6750	5	2500	16.875
2.	Bahraich	30	15000	101.25	36	18000	60750	38	19000	128.25
3.	Shravasti	12	6000	40.5	14	7000	23625	14	7000	47.25
4.	*Balrampur	12	6000	40.5	14	7000	23625	126	8000	54
5.	Banda	18	9000	60.75	21	10500	35437.5	21	10500	70.875
6.	Chitrakoot	15	7500	50.625	17	8500	28687.5	17	8500	57.375
7.	Hamirpur	6	3000	20.25	7	3500	11812.5	8	4000	27
8.	Jalaun	6	3000	20.25	7	3500	11812.5	8	4000	27
9.	Jhansi	15	7500	50.625	18	9000	30375	20	10000	67.5
10.	*L. Kheri	6	3000	20.25	7	3500	11812.5	7	3500	23.625
11.	*Lalitpur	4	2000	13.5	5	2500	8437.5	6	3000	20.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	*Mahoba	4	2000	13.5	5	2500	8437.5	6	3000	20.25
13.	Mirzapur	4	2000	13.5	5	2500	8437.5	5	2500	16.875
14.	*Sitapur	9	4500	30.375	11	5500	18562.5	19	5500	64.125
15.	Sonebhadra	16	8000	54	19	9500	32062.5	19	9500	64.125
	Total	160	80000	540	190	95000	320625	201	100500	678.375

West Bengal

1.	Bankura	14	7000	47.25	15	7500	50.625	15	7500	50.625
2.	Birbhum	4	2000	13.5	5	2500	16.875	5	2500	16.875
3.	Midnapur	14	7000	47.25	16	8000	54	16	8000	54
4.	Purulia	40	20000	135	44	22000	148.5	44	22000	148.5
	Total	72	36000	243	80	40000	270	80	40000	270

Uttaranchal

1.	Almora	21	10500	70.875	24	12000	81	24	12000	54
2.	Bageshwa	3	1500	10.125	4	2000	13.5	6	3000	13.5
3.	Chamoli	12	6000	40.5	14	7000	47.25	17	8500	38.25
4.	Pauri Gharwal	30	15000	101.25	35	17500	118.125	37	18500	83.25
5.	Pithoragarh	15	7500	50.625	7	3500	23.625	10	5000	22.5
6.	Champavath		0	0	11	5500	37.125	5	2500	11.25
7.	Tehri Garhwal	9	4500	30.375	10	5000	33.75	0	5000	22.5
	Total	90	45000	303.75	105	52500	354.375	109	54500	245.25

Statement III

List of areas/districts covered and fund released under DDP during 2004-05 to 2006-07

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of District	2004-05			2005-06			2006-07		
		No. of Projects	Area (ha)	Amount of central share released	No. of Projects	Area (ha)	Amount of central share released	No. of Projects	Area (ha)	Amount of central share released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh										
1.	Anantpur	110	55000	371.25	134	67000	452.25	148	74000	499.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Haryana										
1.	Bhiwani	27	13500	91.125	36	18000	121.5	36	18000	121.5
2.	Hissar	23	11500	77.625	26	13000	87.75	36	17500	118.125
3.	Fatehabad	14	7000	47.25	14	7000	47.25	14	7000	47.25
4.	Jhajjar	12	6000	40.5	14	7000	47.25	19	9500	64.125
5.	Mahendergarh	11	5500	37.125	12	6000	40.5	17	8500	57.375
6.	Rewari	10	5000	33.75	10	5000	33.75	10	5000	33.75
7.	Sirsa	21	10500	70.875	28	14000	94.5	28	14000	94.5
Total		118	59000	398.25	140	70000	472.5	159	79500	536.625

Himachal Pradesh

1.	Lahaul & Spiti	23	11500	77.625	27	13500	91.125	28	14000	94.5
2.	Kinnaur	15	7500	50.625	19	9500	64.125	20	10000	67.5
Total		38	19000	128.25	46	23000	155.25	48	24000	162

Gujarat

1.	Banaskantha	37	18500	124.875	46	23000	155.25	53	26500	178.875
2.	Kutchch	63	31500	212.625	80	40000	270	91	45500	307.125
3.	Jamnagar®	51	25500	172.125	63	31500	212.625	72	36000	243
4.	Patan*	24	12000	81	30	15000	101.25	34	17000	114.75
5.	Rajkot®	68	34000	229.5	83	41500	280.125	93	46500	313.875
6.	Surendrenagar®	55	27500	185.625	68	34000	229.50	77	38500	259.8750
Total		298	149000	1005.75	370	185000	1248.75	420	210000	1417.5

Jammu and Kashmir

1.	Kargil	20	10000	67.5	25	12500	84.375	32	16000	108
2.	Leh	20	10000	67.5	25	12500	84.375	30	15000	101.25
Total		40	20000	135	50	25000	168.75	62	31000	209.25

Karnataka

1.	Bagalkot	38	19000	128.25	46	23000	155.25	34	17000	114.75
2.	Bellary	27	13500	91.125	32	16000	108	52	26000	175.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Bijapur	47	23500	158.625	52	26000	175.5	36	18000	121.5
4.	Davenagere	8	4000	27	10	50000	33.750	30	15000	101.250
5.	Koppal	21	10500	70.875	27	13500	91.125	58	29000	195.75
6.	Raichur	25	12500	84.375	31	15500	104.625	10	5000	33.75
Total		166	83000	560.25	198	99000	668.25	220	110000	742.5

Rajasthan

1.	Ajmer	18	9000	60.75	21	10500	70.875	22	11000	74.25
2.	Barmer	50	25000	168.75	66	33000	222.75	74	37000	249.75
3.	Bikaner	38	19000	128.25	48	24000	162	53	26500	178.875
4.	Churu	30	15000	101.25	36	18000	121.5	42	21000	141.75
5.	Hanumangarh	14	7000	47.25	16	8000	54	18	9000	60.75
6.	Jaisalmer	40	20000	135	7	3500	23.625	48	24000	162
7.	Jalore	30	15000	101.25	46	23000	155.25	44	22000	148.5
8.	Jhunjhunu	26	13000	87.75	37	18500	124.875	42	21000	141.75
9.	Jodhpur	50	25000	168.75	34	17000	114.75	77	38500	259.875
10.	Jaipur	6	3000	20.25	68	34000	229.5	7	3500	23.625
11.	Nagaur	50	25000	168.75	72	36000	243	83	41500	280.125
12.	Pali	40	20000	135	50	25000	168.75	60	30000	202.5
13.	Rajsmard	6	3000	20.25	8	4000	27	8	4000	27
14.	Sirohi	6	3000	20.25	7	3500	23.625	7	3500	23.725
15.	Sikar	33	16500	111.375	41	20500	138.375	49	24500	165.375
16.	Udaipur	6	3000	20.26	7	3500	23.625	7	3500	23.625
Total		443	221500	1495.125	564	282000	1903.5	641	320500	2163.38

Rajasthan—Special Project

1.	Ajmer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Barmer	50	25000	168.75	66	33000	222.75	74	37000	249.75
3.	Bikaner	38	19000	128.25	48	24000	162	53	26500	178.875
4.	Churu	30	15000	101.25	36	18000	121.5	42	21000	141.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5.	Hanumangarh	—			—	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Jaisalmer	40	20000	135	46	23000	155.25	48	24000	162
7.	Jalore	30	15000	101.25	37	18500	124.875	44	22000	148.5
8.	Jhunjhunu	26	13000	87.75	34	17000	114.75	42	21000	141.75
9.	Jodhpur	50	25000	168.75	68	34000	229.5	77	38500	259.875
10.	Nagaur	50	25000	168.75	72	36000	243	83	41500	280.125
11.	Pali	40	20000	135	50	25000	168.75	60	30000	202.5
12.	Rajsmand	—			0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Sirohi				0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Sikar	33	16500	111.375	41	20500	138.375	49	24500	165.375
15.	Udaipur	—			0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	387	193500	1306.125	498	249000	1680.75	572	286000	1930.5

DMRC Project

3709. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DMRC has bagged international consultancy projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to further promote the consultancy services of DMRC world-wide?

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

(b) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has reported that one contract at Jakarta has been won by them as a consortium with M/s Nippon Koi of Japan and M/s McKinsey & Company of USA. The contract is yet to be signed. DMRC has also received terms of reference from Hanoi Metro for being appointed as prime consultant. The matter is yet to be considered by DMRC.

(c) DMRC has a Consultancy Wing headed by an Executive Director. Queries from foreign countries relating

to consultancy are replied to by DMRC promptly and professionally.

Facilities to Allottees of Government Quarters

3710. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Consumer Commission has held that allottee of Government flat is a consumer and CPWD has to provide all facilities for proper upkeep and CPWD has been fined in this regard; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action proposed to be taken against CPWD authorities accountable and responsible for failing to provide services to the allottees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Expanded Job Scheme in A & N Islands

3711. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andaman and Nicobar Islands does not fall under the category of expanded job scheme;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (c) There is no Scheme by the name of "expanded job scheme" in the Ministry of Rural Development. However, a National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), 2005 was enacted by the Government on 7th September, 2005. The Act was launched in 200 identified districts of the various States on 2.2.06 and has been extended to 113 more districts with effect from 1.4.2007. The Act is not yet applicable in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. In accordance with proviso to Section 1(3) of the NREG Act, 2005, the Act shall be applicable to the whole of the territory to which it extends within a period of five years from the date of its enactment.

Reforms in Power Sector

3712. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:
SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government for power generation during the Tenth Five Year Plan and how much it has been achieved so far;

(b) whether the performance of power sector during the Tenth Plan is much below the fixed target;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the efforts being made by the Government to bring effective reforms in power sector?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) Government has taken a number of steps to improve power generation in the country. These includes monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects, advance planning of generation capacity addition projects for the 11th Five Year Plan, "Partnership in Excellence" Programme to improve Plant Load Factor (PLF) of existing thermal power stations,

renovation & modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units, etc. Energy generation targets are fixed on annual basis. Year-wise generation target *vis-a-vis* actual generation in the country during the 10th Plan is given below:-

Year	Target (MU)	Actual (MU)	% of Target
2002-03	545.55	531.43	97.4
2003-04	572.90	558.34	97.5
2004-05	586.41	587.37	100.2
2005-06	621.50	617.50	99.4
2006-07	663.00	662.52	99.9

The main reasons for shortfall in achieving the generation targets have been inadequate supply of gas for gas based power plants, forced outages, low scheduling in case of liquid fuel based power plants due to high cost of fuel, inadequate inflow of water in major reservoirs, prolonged outage of some of the nuclear units, etc.

(d) The Government of India has taken the following major reform initiatives:

(i) Tariff determination is done by independent Electricity Regulatory Commissions.

(ii) Section 65 of the Electricity Act provides that if the State Government requires the grant of any subsidy to any consumer or class of consumers in the tariff determined by the State Commissions, the State Government shall pay to the concerned utility/licensee the full amount required to compensate the grant of subsidy. This provision ensures release of subsidy by the State Government to the utilities.

(iii) Under the Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme (APDRP), States were assisted for investment in strengthening of sub transmission and distribution systems for reducing technical losses and improving the quality of supply and also for incentivising through cash grants for reduction of cash losses by State Power Utilities. This Programme is being restructured to make it more effective.

- (iv) Stringent legal provisions have been made in Electricity Act, 2003 for dealing with theft of electricity.
- (v) Participation of private sector in generation projects is being encouraged in a transparent manner through tariff based competitive bidding.
- (vi) Emphasis is given on metering of feeders and supply to consumers for energy accounting and auditing for identifying location of high losses.
- (vii) Partnership for Excellence Programme for improving Plant Load Factor (PLF) of poorly performing thermal power stations in the country has been launched. The programme has started showing results at a number of power stations in the form of improvement in PLF and availability by streamlining the O&M practices.

[Translation]

Board of Directors of Public Sector Banks

3713. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to effect changes in the Boards of Directors of Public Sector Banks to make them more accountable; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) and Financial Institutions Laws (Amendment) Act, 2006 which came into force with effect from October 16, 2006 *inter-alia* provides for changes in the composition of Board of Directors as detailed below:-

- The number of whole-time directors increased from a maximum of two to four to have more functional directors in view of expansion of activities of the nationalized banks.
- The director to be nominated by Reserve Bank will be a person possessing necessary experience and expertise in regulation or supervision of commercial banks instead of an officer of the Reserve Bank of India.

- Removal of nominee directors from amongst the SEBI/NABARD/PFIs, etc.
- Nomination of one to three shareholder directors on the Board on the basis of percentage of shareholding instead of one to six directors as per existing provision so as to provide for a more equitable representation on the basis of percentage of ownership. As a result there will be a maximum of three elected directors in nationalised banks.
- Appointment of one or more persons to hold office as additional director/s if Reserve Bank is of the opinion that in the interest of banking policy or in the public interest or in the interest of the concerned bank or its depositors it is necessary to do so.

Similar amendments have also been incorporated in the State Bank of India Act, 1955 and State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 for change in the composition of Boards *vide* the State Bank of India (Amendment Bill) 2006 and the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks Laws) Amendment Bill 2006 which have been introduced in the Lok Sabha.

Use of Financial and Banking Channels for Funding Terrorist Activities

3714. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that financial and banking channels in some States are being used to fund terrorist activities in the country as reported in the Navbharat Times, (New Delhi) dated February 26, 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any investigation in the matter;

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

(e) the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that no such instance has come to their notice so far.

(b) to (e) Do not arise. However, RBI has issued comprehensive guidelines to all scheduled commercial banks *vide* its circulars dated November 29, 2004, February 15, 2006 and April 13, 2007 to enable the banks to prevent misuse of the banking channels for funding terrorist activities.

**Increase in Tax Revenue *vis-a-vis* Increase
in Trade and Industry**

3715. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:
SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH
DEO:
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:
SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE
PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fiscal and other incentives provided to traders and industrialists in the country;

(b) whether the increase in income tax revenues in the country is not in keeping with the increase in trade and industry of the country;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any survey in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Under the Income-tax Act, 1961, various tax concessions in the nature of income-tax exemptions, deductions, accelerated depreciation, etc., are available to traders and industrialists in respect of income from business. These concessions are aimed at meeting certain objectives like regional development, industrial development, infrastructural development, export promotion, etc.

(b) to (e) According to the latest data compiled by the National Account Division, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation for 2005-2006, the manufacturing industry grew at a rate of 14.6% and trade grew at a rate of 16.3% during the said period. As against

the same, the percentage growth in direct tax collections in 2005-2006 was to the extent of 24.43%. The Government had not conducted any specific survey in this regard.

[English]

Interest of Cash Reserve Ratio

3716. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several banks have demanded payment of interest on Cash Reserve Ratio parked with the Reserve Bank of India;

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

(c) the action taken by RBI thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As non-payment of interest on Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) balances increases cost of funds of the banks and adversely affects their profitability, they have requested for payment of interest on eligible CRR balances with Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

(c) Section 3 of the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 2006, *inter-alia*, provides for the removal of the provisions for interest payment on eligible CRR balances (by omission of sub-section 42 (1B) of the RBI Act, 1934), and has come into force w.e.f. 1st April, 2007. Accordingly, the RBI, *vide* its Press Release dated April 13, 2007, announced that no interest will be payable on CRR balances with effect from the fortnight beginning 31st March, 2007.

Special Benches of High Courts

3717. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of special Benches of High Courts proposed to be set up by the Government in various States during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the cities/towns identified for setting up of these benches;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any criteria for setting up of these benches; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (d) Setting up of a Bench of the High Court is considered on receipt of a complete proposal from the State Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned. The Benches of the High Courts are not set up under the Five Year Plan. One Bench of the Calcutta High Court is proposed to be set up at Jalpaiguri for which the State Government has to complete the infrastructural facilities to the satisfaction of the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court.

Setting up of Mini-Hydel Power Plants

3718. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up some mini-hydel power plants in some States;

(b) if so, the States where these mini-hydel power plants are proposed to be set up;

(c) the total MW to power expected to be generated from these plants;

(d) whether any grant is given to States for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) This Ministry has been providing central financial assistance for the setting up of small/mini hydel power projects in potential States, where actual implementation is carried out mainly by the public and private sectors.

(c) 602 small hydro power (SHP) projects aggregating 1975 MW have been installed and 219 SHP projects aggregating 649 MW are under implementation, as on 31.3.2007, State-wise details of which are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) As per the 11th Plan proposal, grid-interactive small hydro power projects are to be given a subsidy of Rs. 1.00 crore for the first MW in special category States and Rs. 0.67 crore for the first MW in other States, whereafter the same would be given on a decreasing scale.

Statement

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

(As on 31.3.2007)

Sl.No.	State	Projects Installed		Projects under Implementation	
		Nos.	Capacity (MW)	Nos.	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57	178.850	11	17.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	68	45.240	56	41.82
3.	Assam	3	2.110	4	15.00
4.	Bihar	7	50.400	9	7.60
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	18.050	1	1.00
6.	Goa	1	0.050	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Gujarat	2	7.000	—	—
8.	Haryana	5	62.700	1	6.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	61	141.615	13	64.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	32	111.830	5	5.91
11.	Jharkhand	6	4.050	8	34.85
12.	Karnataka	69	416.500	17	103.50
13.	Kerala	16	98.120	5	39.55
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9	51.160	5	39.90
15.	Maharashtra	29	209.330	3	13.50
16.	Manipur	8	5.450	3	2.75
17.	Meghalaya	3	30.710	3	1.70
18.	Mizoram	16	17.470	3	15.50
19.	Nagaland	9	20.670	5	12.20
20.	Orissa	6	7.300	8	60.93
21.	Punjab	29	123.900	—	—
22.	Rajasthan	10	23.850	—	—
23.	Sikkim	14	39.110	4	13.20
24.	Tamil Nadu	14	89.700	4	13.00
25.	Tripura	3	16.010	—	—
26.	Uttar Pradesh	9	25.100	—	—
27.	Uttarakhand	87	75.670	35	61.25
28.	West Bengal	23	98.400	16	79.25
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	5.250	—	—
Total		602	1975.595	219	649.91

Education Loan by Banks in Karnataka

last three years;

3719. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(b) the number of loan applications sanctioned, bank-wise and year-wise;

(a) the number of applications received for educational loans in the Nationalised Banks in Karnataka during the

(c) the number of applications pending till date; and

(d) the reasons of pendency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) As per information provided by Syndicate Bank, the Convener of State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) for Karnataka, the details of applications received and

sanctioned for education loan by 14 Public Sector Banks in the State of Karnataka for the years 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The Syndicate Bank has reported that 37 applications are pending for want of additional/supplementary information and due to the applicants not turning up.

Statement

Details of Education Loan in the State of Karnataka

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank	No. of applications received			No. of applications sanctioned		
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1.	Canara Bank	10889	10924	11671	10889	10924	11671
2.	Corporation Bank	1012	1473	NA	1012	1473	NA
3.	Syndicate Bank	3381	3814	4613	3324	3766	4590
4.	State Bank of Hyderabad	486	572	723	486	572	723
5.	State Bank of India	1952	3412	3444	1943	3397	3432
6.	State Bank of Mysore	4279	2006	3401	4279	2006	3401
7.	Vijaya Bank	1417	2138	2012	1409	2126	2005
8.	Indian Bank	176	304	475	158	272	406
9.	Indian Overseas Bank	133	176	150	133	176	150
10.	Punjab National Bank	64	117	107	64	117	105
11.	UCO Bank	102	114	108	102	114	108
12.	Union Bank of India	190	210	220	178	207	204
13.	Bank of Maharashtra	98	123	203	98	123	203
14.	Bank of Baroda	229	543	300	229	543	300
Total		24408	25926	27427	24304	25816	27298

Power Tariff

3720. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power tariff policy announced by the Union Government in January, 2006 specifies that a multi

year tariff framework has to be adopted for any tariff determined from April 1, 2006;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether many State Governments are yet to firm up its stand on the issue; and

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Relevant extract of the Tariff Policy is reproduced below:

"Section 61 of the Act states that the Appropriate Commission, for determining the terms and conditions for the determination of tariff, shall be guided inter-alia, by multi-year tariff principles. The MYT framework is to be adopted for any tariffs to be determined from April 1, 2006. The framework should feature a five-year control period. The initial control period may, however, be of 3 year duration for transmission and distribution if deemed necessary by the Regulatory Commission on account of data uncertainties and other practical considerations. In cases of lack of reliable data, the Appropriate Commission may state assumptions in MYT for first control period and a fresh control period may be started as and when more reliable data becomes available."

(c) and (d) Under the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, determination of tariff is the function of the appropriate Electricity Regulatory Commission. The Multi Year Tariff (MYT) framework is therefore required to be put in place by the Electricity Regulatory Commissions. As per available information, Multi-Year Tariff regulations/orders have been issued by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission and the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERC) of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Karnataka and West Bengal. The Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission has issued draft regulations.

Punjab SERC has informed that the tariff regulations issued by it cover most of the MYT principles required for determination of Annual Revenue Requirement by the Utility in the State. However, the SERC has decided to defer implementation of the MYT framework in the State till the State Electricity Board is reorganized.

Urban Sanitation Mission for Waste Management

3721. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Urban Sanitation Mission for Waste Management was initiated in the 10th Plan;

(b) if so, whether any Central assistance has been provided to the States for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The Planning Commission had proposed a mission mode State Sector Programme entitled "Urban Sanitation Mission" during 10th Plan with focus on assisting Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in setting up of sanitary land fills and composting plants for solid waste management and improvement of drainage facilities in the urban areas of the country. Subsequently, the programme was dropped by the Planning Commission.

(b) and (c) Since, the programme was not approved by the Planning Commission, no central assistance was provided to the State Governments during 10th Plan.

National Law University

3722. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a National Law University in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c) A proposal for establishment of National Law University in pursuance of recommendations of Special Subject Group on the Administration and Legal Simplification constituted by the Prime Minister's Council on Trade and Industry on 19.9.1998 is under consideration.

[Translation]

Awareness Campaign for Eradication of Poverty

3723. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to improve the living conditions of poor and backward class people particularly women of the rural areas by commencing an awareness campaign at the national level; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) Information, Education and Communications (IEC) and Awareness activities are being undertaken on regular basis by the Ministry through electronic and print media and also through outdoor publicity. Budgetary allocation of Rs. 18 crore has been made available for 2007-08 under the Communication Cell for the awareness activities.

[English]

Investment of Foreign Exchange in Securities/Bonds

3724. SHRI M. APPADURAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange money invested in Securities or Bonds in other countries during each of the last three years; and

(b) the interest earned on such investments during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has intimated that the investment of RBI's foreign currency assets in bonds/securities (including treasury bills) for the past three years is as under:

As on	Amount in US\$ millions
June 30, 2004	35,569
June 30, 2005	32,512
June 30, 2006	39,901

(b) The RBI's earnings from the deployment of foreign currency assets and gold during the said period was as under:

Year ended	Amount in Rs. Crores
June 30, 2004	9,103.50
June 30, 2005	16,979.47
June 30, 2006	24,538.03

RBI does not publish data on interest on foreign securities separately.

[Translation]

Dabhol Power Project

3725. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether generation of electricity in the Dabhol Power Project has started;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been signed for distribution of the electricity generated from the project; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. The Power Block II (740 MW) of the Dabhol Power Project of the Ratnagiri Gas & Power Private Limited (RGPPL) was revived in April, 2006 and has been supplying infirm power, using naphtha as fuel, to the Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (MSEDCL) as per their requirements.

(b) and (c) The Ratnagiri Gas & Power Private Limited (RGPPL) and Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (MSEDCL) had entered into an agreement on 19th October, 2006 for supply of infirm power from Dabhol Power Project using Naphtha as fuel. This agreement had been extended upto 30th June, 2007 by which time gas is expected to be available to the plant. On 10th April, 2007, RGPPL and MSEDCL have also entered into a long term 25-year Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) for supply of firm power from the project using gas fuel.

Setting up of Power Project at Chandrabhaga River

3726. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Hydro Power Corporation has conducted any survey to exploit the hydro-power potential of some rivers in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any site has been identified to set up hydro-power projects on rivers particularly on Chandrabhaga river in Solapur District of the State;

(d) if so, the estimated additional power likely to be generated therefrom; and

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) NHPC had undertaken the survey and investigation works in respect of Bav-I (18 MW) and Bav-II (20 MW) Hydroelectric Projects (HEPs) on the river Bav and Devade (6 MW) HEP on the tributary of Kajvi river.

(c) As informed by the Central Electricity Authority, no site has been identified to set up hydro-power projects on river particularly on Chandrabhaga river in Solapur District of the State.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No proposal is under consideration in this regard.

[English]

**Non-Conventional Energy Technology
Commercialization Funds Scheme**

3727. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched a Non-Conventional Energy Technology Commercialization Fund Scheme;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the objectives thereof;

(c) the number of non-conventional energy technologies financed and successfully commercialized under the scheme during the last three years; and

(d) the total amount sanctioned and spent under the scheme during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) The Non-Conventional Energy Technology Commercialization Fund (NETCOF) was created by the Ministry during 2000-01 with an objective of primarily supporting commercialization of indigenous or imported technologies through equity, loan etc. or a suitable mixed of these. The support was to be linked to financing through Financial Institutions including IREDA. The fund was set up with the initial corpus of Rs. 2.00 crores.

(c) and (d) As suitable project proposals were not received from the industry, therefore, the scheme has since been discontinued during 2003-04. An expenditure of Rs. 2.70 lakhs has been incurred under the scheme for bringing out a Trade Guide on Renewable Energy in India in 2005.

Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana

3728. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals received by Government from the various State Governments for creation of employment opportunities in urban areas under the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) since its inception, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the proposals which have been cleared, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the proposals which have not yet been cleared alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Under the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), which is being implemented by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty

Alleviation on all India basis, Central Funds are released to the States/UTs for implementation of the Scheme. Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) strives to provide self-employment to the urban poor living below the poverty line by setting up of micro-enterprises and also through provision of wage-employment by utilizing the labour of urban poor in construction of useful public assets. Under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), at the beginning of the financial year, the Central Funds are tentatively allocated to the States/UTs in proportion to the incidence of urban poverty in the States/UTs and thereafter these funds are released to the States/UTs, in instalments, on the basis of receipt of Utilization Certificates for the past Central releases and also the contribution of matching State shares for the past releases. Additional funds, over and above the tentative allocations, are also released to the States/UTs on their request keeping in view the physical and financial progress of the Scheme in State/UT and also the availability of funds. Under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), proposals for urban employment, as such, are not received from the States/UTs. Hence, the question of pendency of projects relating to urban employment under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), does not arise.

Insurance Policy for HIV Victims

3729. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the Insurance Act keeping in view the hike in premium and advancement of age of senior citizens;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce a new insurance policy for HIV victims with the subsidy;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government also proposes to allow third party insurance to give solace to vehicle owners; and

(f) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b)

Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has reported that Insurance products are designed and developed by the insurance companies and subject to the 'File & Use' procedure of the IRDA. Changes in products including premium revisions would not require an amendment to the Insurance Act, 1938.

(c) No, sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) As per the Motor Vehicles Act, no vehicle can be plied on the road without motor third party insurance. Hence every vehicle owner has to take the cover to protect him from third party liabilities arising out of motor accidents.

Ultra Mega Power Projects

3730. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether ultra mega power projects plan is heading for a serious trouble as some projects appear to have been tripped midway;

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

(c) whether the Indian Navy has raised any objections to the location of ultra mega power projects in some States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to resolve the issue?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (e) No, Sir. Central Electricity Authority has identified nine sites for development of coal based ultra mega power projects (UMPs) of about 4000 MW capacity each under tariff based competitive bidding. Out of the nine sites 4 are pithead sites and remaining 5 are at coastal locations. The names of the sites are as under:

(i) Sasan (Madhya Pradesh)

(ii) Mundra (Gujarat)

(iii) Krishnapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)

(iv) Tilaiya (Jharkhand)

- (v) Girye (Maharashtra)
- (vi) Tadri (Karnataka)
- (vii) Cheyyur (Tamil Nadu)
- (viii) Sundergarh District, Orissa
- (ix) Akaltara, Chhattisgarh.

Out of the above mentioned sites bidding process in respect of first two sites, that is Sasan (Madhya Pradesh) and Mundra (Gujarat) has been completed. In addition to these, bidding process in respect of Krishnapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) and Tilaiya (Jharkhand) has been initiated. Bidding process in respect of remaining five sites is contingent upon the requisite clearances from the State authorities. Ministry of Power has written to concerned State Governments to provide the requisite clearances/ examine the feasibility of alternate sites for development of Ultra Mega Power Project in the respective States.

As per report received from the Power Finance Corporation (the nodal agency for the UMPP initiative), no objection from Indian Navy have been received in respect of any of the proposed UMPPs.

Encroachment of DDA Land

3731. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the acres of land reclaimed out of encroachment by Delhi Development Authority during the last three years;
- (b) the names of existing unauthorised colonies on DDA land in development area and outside development area;
- (c) whether it is mandatory to issue notices before removing an encroachment;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action taken by DDA to remove encroachments from its land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that it has reclaimed about 503.27 acres of land during the last three years.

(b) The names of unauthorized colonies (i) on DDA land outside Development Area, and (ii) within the Development Area, as furnished by DDA, are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(c) No, Sir.

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

(e) DDA fixes demolition programmes every month for reclaiming its land.

Statement I

List of unauthorised colonies on DDA Land outside development area

Sl.No.	Name of Unauthorised Colony
1	2
1.	17 Block, Vishwas Nagar Shahdara Karkardooma Road, ND.
2.	'A' Block, Harijan Basti, East Gokulpur, LOP Delhi-94
3.	Anupam Garden Residents Welfare Association Village Saidulajaib, New Delhi-68
4.	Aruna Asaf Ali Road, Village Kishan Garh
5.	Ashok Nagar 'D' Block Main Wazirabad Delhi-93
6.	B-I Block, Sangam Vihar, New Delhi-62
7.	'B' Block, Amar Colony, Fazal Pur, Delhi-94
8.	'B' Block, Mandawali Fazal Pur, Delhi-92
9.	Bhagat Singh Mohallas (South) New Usman Pur, Delhi-53
10.	Bhajanpura, C-Block, Street No. 1-5, New Delhi-53
11.	Bhajanpura, Block-CA, Delhi-53
12.	Bhajanpura, C Block (Gali No. 1-5), Delhi-53

1	2	1	2
13.	Bhikam Singh Colony, Block No. 33, Vishwas Nagar, Shahdara, Delhi.	33.	E & F Block, Pandav Nagar (LOP) Delhi
14.	—Do—	34.	
15.	Block 28-29, Vishwas Nagar, Shahdra Delhi-32	35.	
16.	Budh Vihar, Harijan Basti, Mandawali, Delhi-93	36.	East Vinod Nagar, G Block, Delhi-91
17.	C-2 Raju Park near Devli Gaon, ND-62	37.	E Block, East Gokul Puri, Hari Nagar Harijan Basti, Delhi-94
18.	C-75, Duggal Colony, Devli Road, Khanpur Extn., ND-62	38.	E Block, Shashi Garden, Shahdra, Delhi-91
19.	C Block, Mandawali, Fazalpur	39.	EF Block, Extn. Area Shashtri Park
20.	C Block, Amar Colony, East Gokul Pur, Delhi-94	40.	F Block, Khanpur extended Abadi Khanpur, ND-62
21.	C Block, Qadri Masjid, Shashtri Park	41.	F-1, Sangam Vihar, New Delhi
22.	C Block, Mandawali Fazalpur, Unchpear, Delhi-92	42.	Freedom Fighter Enclave, IGNOU Road, Neb Sarai, ND-68
23.	Chander Vihar Mandawali Fazalpur Extn., Delhi-92	43.	Freedom Fighter Extn. Delhi-68
24.	Chattarpur Enclave, Mehrauli New Delhi-68	44.	-do-
25.	Chattarpur Enclave, Ph-I, Block-A, Maidan Garhi, Village Road	45.	Freedom Fighter Enclave, Neb Sarai, ND-68
26.	East Mandoli Extn. Harijan Basti, D Block, Delhi-93	46.	-do-
27.	East School Block, Mandwali Fazalpur, Delhi-92	47.	-do-
28.	D Block, Harijan Basti, East Gokul Puri, Delhi-94	48.	Freedom Fighter Vihar, Neb Sarai
29.	D Block, Ashok Nagar, Shahdra, Delhi-93	49.	Gagan Vihar Extn., Preet Vihar, Delhi-51
30.	Defence Enclave Mahipalpur Extension, Part-II, ND-37	50.	Ganesh Nagar, Pandav Nagar Complex, ND-92
31.	Defence Service Enclave, Sainik Farms Khanpur, Delhi-62	51.	Ganesh Nagar-II Extn, Shakarpur, Delhi-92
32.	Duggal Housing Complex School Road, Khanpur, ND-62	52.	Ganga Sahai Colony, Harijan Basti Mandawali
		53.	Gokul Puri Extn., Ziaduddin Pur Village Delhi-94
		54.	Gram Sabha Extn near Khara Mandir, Delhi-93
		55.	Hargovind Enclave, Rajpur Khurd, Delhi-68

1	2
56.	Harijan Basti Masoodpur near Pkt-B, Sector-7, 8 and 9, Vasant Kunj
57.	Harijan Basti Purani Abadi, Patpar Ganj, Delhi-91
58.	Harijan Basti School Road, Shakarpur
59.	1-2 Block, Sangam Vihar, New Delhi
60.	I-2 Sangam Vihar, New Delhi-62
61.	I Block, Sangam Vihar, Delhi-62
62.	I Block, Sangam Vihar, New Delhi-62
63.	Indira Colony, School Block, Mandawali
64.	Indira Enclave, Neb Sarai
65.	Indrapuri (Harijan Basti) Karkardoma, Delhi-92
66.	J-1st, Sangam Vihar, New Delhi-62
67.	J/3, (Gyan Jyoti Budh Vihar) Sangam Vihar, New Delhi-52
68.	J-1/Sangam Vihar, New Delhi-62
69.	J-2 B Sangam Vihar, Tuglakabad
70.	J-3, Sangam Vihar, Delhi-62
71.	Jagat Puri Extn., Delhi-93
72.	Jawana Extn., B-Block, ND-92
73.	Jawaner Bagh, Block ABCD & E, Khanpur, Devil Road, Delhi-62
74.	J Block, East Vinod Nagar, Part of East Vinod Nagar, Delhi
75.	Joshi Colony, Mandawali, Fazalur Extn., Delhi-92
76.	Kardam Puri Extn. Shahdra, Delhi-94
77.	Karkardooma Colony, near Village Karkardooma, Delhi-92
78.	K Block, Sangam Vihar, near Batra Hospital-Delhi-62

1	2
79.	Khirkki Extn. Malviya Nagar ND-17
80.	Khirkki Extn. Colony Block-D, Devli Road, Delhi-62
81.	Krishan Park Exten. Block-D, Devli Road, Delhi-62
82.	Krishna Vihar, Khanpur (Ali Pur), New Delhi
83.	Lado Sarai Extn., Mehrauli, ND-30
84.	Lalita Park, Laxmi Nagar, Delhi-92
85.	Left out portion of School Block, Shakapur, Delhi-92
86.	Mahavir Campus, Rajpur Khurd Extn., Delhi-68
87.	Mahilpal Pur, Block-A Extension, New Delhi
88.	Maidan Garhi Extn., Maidan Garhi, Chatarpur Road, Delhi-68
89.	Mandoli Extn., Anjan Basti, Delhi-93
90.	Meet Nagar, C-Block, Delhi-94
91.	Milan Garden Main Mandwali Road, Delhi-93
92.	Mohalla Jahan Panah, Hauz Rani, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi-17
93.	Mohan Park (B-Block) Model Town-III, Delhi-9
94.	Munshi Ram Colony, near Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-9
95.	Neb Sarai Extn. Area Delhi-68
96.	Neb Sarai Extn., Ph-II, IGNOU Road, ND
97.	Neb Sarai, Harijan Colony, Delhi-68
98.	Neb Sarai, Road, Delhi-68
99.	Nehru Enclave, Part-I & II, School Road, Shakarpur, Delhi-92

1	2
100.	New Kardampui Extn., Shahdra, Delhi-94
101.	New Lahore Shashtri Nagar, Gali No. 8A & A-29, Delhi
102.	New Sanjay Amar Colony, Vishwas Nagar, Delhi-32
103.	Pandav Nagar and Janta Garden, Block-E, Delhi-91
104.	Partap Nagar LOP Mayur Vihar, Phase-I
105.	Rajpur Khurd Extn. Mehrauli Extn. Delhi-68
106.	Rajpur Khurd Extn. Colony Mehrauli Delhi-68
107.	Rajpur Khurd Extn., South Colony/Rajpur Extn. Tehsil-Hauz Khas, ND-68
108.	Rajpur Khurd, B-3, Maidan Garhi, ND-68
109.	Rajpur Vihar Extn. Mehrauli, Delhi-68
110.	Raju Park, C-Block, Devli Village, Delhi-62
111.	Raju Park, C-I Block, Khanpur, ND-62
112.	Rani Garden Extn. Shashtri Nagar, Delhi-31
113.	Rani Garden (Ambedkar Park) Shashtri Nagar, Delhi-31
114.	Sahurpur Extn., Satbari, Mehrauli
115.	Saidulajaib Extn. Mehrauli, ND-68
116.	-do- Paryavaran Complex, Delhi-30
117.	Saidulajaib Extn. Near MB Road
118.	Saidulajaib Extn. ND-30
119.	Sainik Farm, Western Avenue New Delhi
120.	Sangam Vihar, G-Block, New Delhi-62
121.	Sangam Vihar, L Block, ND-62
122.	Sangam Vihar, A-Block, ND-62

1	2
123.	Sangam Vihar, Block M-II, ND-62
124.	Sangam Vihar, Block-D, ND-62
125.	Sangam Vihar, Block-G-1, ND-62
126.	Sangam Vihar, Block-H, ND-62
127.	Sangam Vihar, Block-J II B, ND-62
128.	Sangam Vihar, Block L-I A, ND-62
129.	Sangam Vihar, Block-L Ist, ND-62
130.	Sangam Vihar, Block-L I C, ND-62
131.	Sanjay Mohalla (D-Block, Bhajan Pura) Delhi-53
132.	S Block (LOP) Pandav Nagar, Delhi-92
133.	School Block Unche Par, Mandawali Fazalpur
134.	Shashtri Park Extension (Bulan Masjid), Delhi-53
135.	Shiv Park Khjanpur Extn., New Delhi-62
136.	Shri Ram Colony, Rajeev Nagar, Delhi-94
137.	Sonia Vihar, Shahdra, Delhi-94
138.	South Ganesh Nagar, A-27/497B, Delhi-92
139.	Subhash Mohalla and Subhash Vihar (Gali No. 1-10), North Ghonda
140.	Subhash Mohalla, North Ghonda, Delhi-53
141.	Tigri Extn. Ambedkar Nagar, Sec-1, ND-62
142.	Tigri Extn. Ph-II, New Delhi-62
143.	Uttariya School Block, Mandawali Fazalpur Extn. Delhi-92
144.	VIII. Pul Prahalad Pur Mehrauli, Badarpur Road, Delhi-19
145.	VIII. Saidulajaib IGNOU Road Saidulajab Delhi-30

1	2
146.	Vinod Nagar (North A Block) Shahdra, Delhi-92
147.	New Vishwas Nagar, Shahdra, Delhi-32
148.	Gharoli Extn., Village Delhi-96
149.	Gharoli Extn., B-Block, Rajbir Colony, Delhi-96
150.	Khajuri Colony, E-Extension Left Out part, E-Block, Khajuri Khas, Delhi-94
151.	Kotla Gaon near Mayur Vihar, Phase-I, Delhi-19
152.	Saidulajaib Extn. New Delhi-30
153.	Anupam Enclave, Pt-II, Saidulajaib Extn., New Delhi-30
154.	Qutub Vihar, Phase-II near Village Tajpur, New Delhi
155.	Dhaka Johar, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-9
156.	Gautam Vihar Colony, Narela, Delhi-40

Statement II*List of Unauthorised Colonies (within Development Area)*

Sl.No.	Name of Unauthorized Colony
1	2
1.	A Block, Jaitpura Extn., Delhi-44
2.	AB Block, Hari Nagar Extn., Part-II, Badarpur
3.	AB Block, Hari Nagar Extn., Part-II, Badarpur
4.	A Block, Mithapura Extn. Badarpur, New Delhi-44
5.	Aali Extn. (Block A & B) New Delhi-41
6.	Abdul Fazal Enclave, Part-II, Shaheen Bagh

1	2
7.	Abdul Fazal Enclave, Part-II, Block J & H
8.	A Block, Mithapur Extn., Badapur, New Delhi-44
9.	Abdul Fazal Enclave (Main) Block-A, B, C, D Kalindi Kunj Rd, Okhla, New Delhi-25
10.	Abdul Fazal Enclave, Block-E to N, Chilla, New Delhi-25
11.	Abdul Fazal Enclave, Jamia Nagar P.O. Sarita Vihar, ND-25
12.	Aali Vihar (Block A, B, C, D, E, F & H)
13.	Aman Vihar, Kirari Suleman Nagar, Delhi-41
14.	Ambedkar Colony, Bankner Extension, Vill. Bankner, Narela, Delhi-40
15.	Ambika Enclave, Kakraula, Uttam Nagar, Delhi-43
16.	Ankur Vihar Colony, Holambi Kalan
17.	Bacch Raj Colony, Mithapur Extn., Delhi-44
18.	Badarpur Extn., Block-C & D, ND-44
19.	Badarpur Extn. New Delhi-44
20.	Badarpur Extn., Pkt-A, B, Delhi-44
21.	Badli Extension, Delhi-42
22.	Begum Pur Extension, Rajiv Nagar, Delhi-41
23.	Bajaj Enclave, Old Palam Road, Kakraula, New Delhi
24.	Banker Basti Near Bharat Pana, Narela, Delhi-40
25.	Basti Bankner (South) Colony, Lampur Road, Narela, Delhi-40
26.	Batla House, Okhla
27.	Begum Pur Extn. (Begum Vihar Block-ABCDE, Delhi-41

1	2	1	2
28.	Begum Pur Extn. Delhi-41	50.	C-2, Block New Ashok Nagar, Delhi-96
29.	Bhagat Singh Park Extension, Siraspur Village, Delhi-42	51.	D Block Hari Nagar Colony, Pt-Badarpur, ND-44
30.	Bharat Vihar Kakraula, New Delhi-43	52.	D Block West Vinod Nagar, Delhi-92
31.	Bhavani Kunj, Sec-D-II, Vasant Kunj, ND-70	53.	D Block, Badarpur Extn. Tajpur Road, ND-44
32.	Bhavani Kunj, Sec-D-2, Vasant Kunj, ND-70	54.	D Block, New Ashok Nagar, Delhi-96
33.	Bhagat Singh Park, Siras Pur, Delhi-42	55.	Preet Vihar Damsheli Pooth Kalan Pur Perhadpur, Delhi-42
34.	Block C, Harijan Basti, Gharoli Extn., Delhi-96	56.	E Block, Hari Nagar, Pt-II, Badarpur
35.	Block D Mithapur Extn., Part-I, Badarpur, Delhi-44	57.	E I Block Molar Band Extn., Badarpur
36.	Block E-1, E-2, E-III, Molar Band Extn.	58.	Ekta Vihar, Mithapur Extn, Badarpur, ND
37.	Block E-III, Molar Band Extn. Badarpur	59.	Ekta Vihar, (Block A, B, C) Jaitpur, Badarpur
38.	Block D, Hari Nagar Extn., Jaitpur, Badarpur, ND-44	60.	Extension Abadi Village Pooth Kalan, Delhi
39.	Budh Vihar, Phase-II Near Rohini, Sector-24, Delhi-41	61.	Extn. Rana Park Colony, Rana Park, Siras Pur, Delhi-42
40.	Budh Vihar (Tajpur Paharai) Badarpur, ND-44	62.	F-Block, Yadav Nagar, Delhi-42
41.	Budh Vihar Extn., Delhi-41	63.	G Block, Molar Band Extn., Badarpur
42.	Budh Vihar, Phase-II, Extension Delhi-41	64.	Gagan Vihar, Molar Band, Sr. Sec. School, New Delhi-44
43.	Budh Vihar Colony, Delhi	65.	Ganga Vihar, Kilokri, Near Kalindi Colony, Delhi-14
44.	Budh Vihar Extension, Veer Sing Colony, Delhi-41	66.	Garhwal Colony, Mehrauli
45.	C Block, Hari Nagar Extn., Pt-II, Badarpur	67.	Garhwal Colony, Ward No. 2, Mehrauli, ND-30
46.	C Block, New Ashok Nagar, Delhi-96	68.	Gautam Colony Extension, Arya Nagar, Safiabab Road, Narela-40
47.	C Block New Ashok Nagar, Delhi-96	69.	Gautam Vihar Colony, Narela, Delhi-40
48.	Chandan Park near Saras Pur, Narela, Delhi-42	70.	G Block, Mohan Baba Nagar, Tajpur Extn., Badarpur
49.	Chandra Park, Old Palam Road, Delhi-43	71.	Gopal Vihar Colony, Delhi-41

1	2
72.	Hari Nagar Extn. H-Block, Jaitpur Road, Badarur
73.	Hari Nagar Extn. H-Block, LOP Jaitpur Road, Delhi
74.	Hari Nagar Extn., Jaitpur Block D-II, Badarpur, Delhi-44
75.	Hari Nagar Extn. Pt-II, Block F, Badarpur, ND-44
76.	Hari Nagar Extn. Jaitpur Road Badarpur, Delhi-44
77.	Hari Nagar Extn. II, A-Block, Jaitpur Road Badarpur
78.	Hari Vihar, Block-A, B, C Main Najafgarh Road, Kakraula Village, ND-43
79.	Harijan Basti Extension, New Ashok Nagar, ND-96
80.	Harijan Basti Siraspur, Khasra No. 971, P.O. Samaypur Badli, Delhi-42
81.	Harshdev Park Budh Vihar, Ph-II
82.	Harsh Vihar, Hari Nagar, Part-III, Block-ABCD, Badarpur, Delhi-44
83.	Hazari Park, Holambi Kalan, Delhi-82
84.	H Block Jaikir Nagar, Okhla Delhi-25
85.	I Block Hari Nagar, Extn. Jaitpur Road, Badarpur
86.	Islam Colony, Ward No. 6, Mehrauli, New Delhi-30
87.	Jagdama Colony Aali Vihar, Badarpur
88.	Jain Colony (Nanesh Enclave) Village Barwala, Bawana Road
89.	Jaitpur Extn., ND-44, Block E.F.G.H.
90.	Jait Pur Extension, Part-I, Mehrauli, ND-44
91.	Jaitpur Extn. Block-I, Badarpur, ND-44

1	2
92.	Jaitpur Extn. E-I, Block Badarpur, New Delhi
93.	Jaitpur Extn. B Block, Badarpur, New Delhi-44
94.	Jaitpur Extn. Part-II, ND-44, Badarpur
95.	Jasola Village, Delhi-25
96.	Jeevan Park, Siras Pur, Delhi-42, ND
97.	Joga Bai, Jakir Nagar (Okhla), New Delhi-25
98.	K Block, Jaitpur Extn., Badarpur, ND-44
99.	Kailash Vihar, Pansali, Post Parhalad Pur Bangar, Delhi-42
100.	Katyani Vihar, (Rajeev Nagar Extension) Begum Pur
101.	K-Block, Sourabh Vihar, Hari Nagar, Jaitpur Badarpur
102.	Khera Khurd Extension, Delhi
103.	Kondli Colony, New Ashok Nagar, Delhi-96
104.	Krishana Colony, Parhalad Vihar, Rohini
105.	Krishan Vihar (Pooth Kalan) 398/1071, Delhi-41
106.	Krishan Block, Tirathankar Nagar, Jain Colony, Karala, Delhi-81
107.	Kureni Nai Basti, Narela, Delhi-40
108.	Laddakh, Budh Vihar, Colony
109.	Lakhat Colony Part-I, Mithapur Extn., Badarpur
110.	-do- Part-II, Mithapur Extn., New Delhi
111.	M Block, Hari Nagar, Sourav Vihar Vistar, ND-44
112.	Madanpur Khadar Extn. Part-I, II & III, ND-76

1	2
113.	Madanpur Khadar Extn., ND-44
114.	Madhu Vihar, I P Extn. Delhi-92
115.	Manvir Colony, Alipur Road, Bhorgarh, Narela, Delhi-40
116.	Mehboob Nagar, Jakir Nagar, ND-25
117.	Mahipalpur Extension, Block-K, New Delhi-37
118.	Mange Ram Park Extn., Pooth Kalan, Rohini, Delhi-41
119.	Mange Ram Park, Pooth Kalan, Sec-23, Rohini
120.	Mange Ram Park Extn. Budh Vihar, Ph-II, Delhi-41
121.	Mann Enclave, Khera Khurd, Delhi-82
122.	Mamoor Pur, Krishan Nagar, Sindhu Border, Narela
123.	Meetha Pur Colony Block-B, School Road, Badarpur, ND-44
124.	Meetha Pur Extn., I Block, ABC 2 D
125.	Mithapur Extn., A-Block, Badarpur, New Delhi-44
126.	Meethapur Extn., Badarpur, Delhi-44
127.	Mithapur Extn. Part-III, ND-44
128.	Mohan Baba Nagar, Badarpur, ND-44
129.	Mohan Baba Nagar Tajpur Extn., Badarpur, ND-44
130.	Mohan Baba Nagar, Tajpur Extn., F-Block, Badarpur, Delhi-44
131.	Molar Band Extn., New Delhi-44
132.	Molar Band Extn., Block E-2, Badarpur
133.	Molar Band Extn., Block-F, Delhi-44
134.	Molar Band Extn., E-I Block, Badarpur, Delhi-44

1	2
135.	Molar Band Extn., Block-E/III, Part-II, Badarpur, Delhi-44
136.	Molar Band Extn., Block ABCD (Gali No. 1-25) Badarpur
137.	N Block, Hari Nagar Extn., Jaitpur, Badarpur, ND-44
138.	Nai Basti, Bankner, Paschim
139.	Nand Vihar, Kakraula, ND-45
140.	Naveen Vihar, Begumpura Barwala Road, Delhi-41
141.	N Block (Amar Market) Sourabh Vihar, Hari Nagar Extn., Badarpur
142.	New Aruna Nagar Colony (Majnu ka Tila) Delhi-54
143.	New Ashok Nagar, Block C-I, Delhi-96
144.	New Ashok Nagar, Block E & ED (D&E), New Delhi-96
145.	New Ashok Nagar, B Block, Delhi-96
146.	New Ashok Nagar, Block-B I, ND-96
147.	-do-
148.	New Ashok Nagar, Block-A, Delhi-96
149.	New Ashok Nagar, C-Block, Delhi-96
150.	New Ashok Nagar, Preet Vihar, Delhi-96
151.	Noor Nagar Extn., Jamia Nagar
152.	Noor Nagar Extn., Phase-I, Jamia Nagar, ND-25
153.	Okhla Vihar and Extn., Jamia Nagar, Okhla, ND
154.	Okhla Vihar Jamia Nagar, ND-25
155.	Om Nagar, Block-ABCD & E, Badarpur, ND-44
156.	Patel Garden Extn., Block-CDE, Najafgarh Road, Kakraula More, New Delhi-59

1	2
157.	Patel Garden Kakraula More, Delhi-59
158.	Pal Colony, North Rithala, Delhi-85
159.	Pal Colony, North Rithala, Rohini, Delhi-85
160.	Pooth Kalan Abadi 1980, Delhi-41
161.	Pir Baba Basti, Vill. Jaitpur, Badarpur, ND-44
162.	Pooth Kalan Extension, Pooth Kalan, Delhi-41
163.	Prahalad Vihar, Phase-II, Shahabad Dairy, Bawana, Delhi-4
164.	Prahalad Vihar, Gupta Colony, Bawana
165.	Prahalad Vihar, Pappu Colony, Block-A & B, Bawana
166.	Prem Colony, Bawana Road, Narela, Delhi-40
167.	Prahalad Vihar, near Sec-25, Rohini
168.	Prince Colony, Hari Nagar Extn., Part-III, Block-D, E & F Badarpur, ND-44
169.	R Block, Saurav Vihar, Hari Nagar Extn., Part-I, Badarpur
170.	Rajeev Nagar Extn., Begum Pur, Delhi
171.	Rajeev Colony Extension Piyao Maniyari Road, Narela, Delhi-40
172.	Rajeev Nagar Extension, Begum Pur Delhi-41
173.	Rajeev Colony, Narela, Delhi-40
174.	Rajiv Nagar, Begum Pur, PH-II, Delhi-41
175.	Rajiv Nagar Extn., Begum Pur, Delhi-41
176.	Rajiv Nagar Extn., Dheeraj Vihar, Village Karala, Delhi-96
177.	Rajiv Nagar Part-III, Delhi-41

1	2
178.	Rajni Vihar, Begum Pur Extn. Barwala Road, Delhi-41
179.	Raju Enclave, Old Palam Road, Kakraula
180.	Raju Extension, Old Palam Road, Kakraula, ND-43
181.	Rana Park, Siras Pur, Delhi-42
182.	Rithala Extension, Village P O Rithala, Delhi-84
183.	Sat Nagar Mithapur Extn. Badarpur, New Delhi
184.	Sanjay Colony, near Subzi Mandi, Arya Samaj Road, Delhi-40
185.	Sanjay Colony, S-235, Safiabab Road, Narela, Delhi-40
186.	Saptrishi Garden Colony, Delhi-41
187.	Sapera Basti, Vill. Gharoli, New Ashok Nagar, ND-96
188.	Sourav Vihar, Block-O, Hari Nagar Extension-II, Badarpur, Delhi-44
189.	Savtantra Nagar, Extension West Ghonda Road, Narela, Delhi-40
190.	S-Block, Saurabh Viharn Hari Nagar Extn., Jaitpur, Badarpur
191.	Sewa Nagar, G-Block, Molar Band Extn. Badarpur
192.	Shakti Enclave, Kilokri near Kalindi Colony, New Delhi
193.	Shakti Vihar, A-Block, Badar pur New Delhi
194.	Shiv Park, Kakraula, Old Palam Road, Delhi
195.	Shanti Kunj (Main) Mall Road near Church, Vasant Kunj, Delhi
196.	Shanti Kunj (Vasant Kunj), Delhi-70

1	2
197.	Shanti Kunj behind Sec-D, Pkt-III & IV, Vasant Kunj
198.	Shiv Park, Kakraula, Old Palam Road, Delhi
199.	Shiv Puri, Meethapur, Extn., Badarpur, ND-44
200.	Shiv Vihar Shahabad, Daultpur, Delhi-42
201.	Shiv Puri, near Badli Railway Station, Delhi-42
202.	Shyam Kunj Colony, Tikri Khurd, Delhi-40
203.	Shyam Vihar, (Kakraula) near Sec-14, Dwarka, Najafgarh, New Delhi-43
204.	Sri Enclave, Pansali, Rohini, Delhi-42
205.	-do-
206.	St. John Church Colony, Mehrauli, New Delhi-30
207.	Sudarshan Park, Badarpur
208.	Sukhbir Nagar situated at Village Karala, Qutab Garh Road, Delhi-81
209.	Suraj Park, Samaypur near Sec-18, Rohini
210.	Suraj Park Colony, B-3, Badli Indl. Area, Delhi-42
211.	Savantra Nagar, Ph-II, (Left out portion) Narela
212.	Tajpur Pahari, Badarpur, ND-44
213.	Teachers Colony, Samaypur VIII, Delhi-42
214.	Tirthankar Nagar, J.N. Colony, Karala, Delhi-81
215.	Tuglakabad Extension, New Delhi-19
216.	Utsav Vihar, Karala, Delhi-81
217.	Utsav Vihar, Block-A-3, Vill. Karala, ND-81
218.	Vasant Kunj Enclave, Housing Welfare Society (Regd) New Delhi-70

1	2
219.	Vasant Kunj Enclave, B Block, Malikaaur Kohi, Village, Rangpuri
220.	Vashu Vihar Colony, Holambi Kalan
221.	Vijay Vihar, Ph-I, Near Rithala
222.	Vijay Vihar, Ph-II, (Rithala), Near Rohini, Sec-4, Delhi-85
223.	Vikas Vihar, Near Kakraula, Uttam Nagar, Najafgarh, Delhi-43
224.	Vill. Gazipur, Kalyan Puri, ND-95
225.	Vill. Gharoli Extn., Block-A, Harijan Basti, Delhi-96
226.	West Vinod Nagar, Block-E, Delhi-92
227.	Zakir Nagar, Block-H, Delhi-25
228.	Zakir Nagar, Block-H, Delhi-25
229.	Molar Band, New Extn., G-Block, Badarpur, Delhi-44
230.	Ambe Garden, Libas Pur, Delhi-42
231.	Swantantar Nagar, Left out portion, Bawana Road, Narela, Delhi

Service Tax from Telecom Sector

3732. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether telecom sector is generating more revenue through Service Tax to the Government's exchequer;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of Service Tax generated through this sector during each of the last three years;

(d) whether the Government has received demands from telecom and IT sectors for more reliefs and are striving hard to make the country as the hub of electronics;

(e) if so, the details of various sops provided/proposed to be provided by the Government to this sector; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) As per the data received from the Principal Chief Controller of Accounts, service tax collected from the telecom related taxable services for 2004-05, 2005-06 and April, 2006 to February, 2007 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) to (f) The telecommunications industry has requested that the multifarious taxes, charges and fees applicable to the industry should be unified and a single levy on revenue should be collected. Department of Telecommunications is requested to constitute a committee to study the present structure of levies and make suitable recommendations to Government.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of taxable service	Revenue in Rs. crore (Provisional)		
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (upto February 2007)
1.	Telephone	3934.36	4164.27	4715.84
2.	Pager	3.41	7.47	1.65
3.	Telegraph	97.11	69.10	61.95
4.	Telex	3.76	10.01	19.38
5.	Facsimile	1.68	3.25	3.27
6.	Leased Circuit	135.06	149.92	162.46

Source: Principal Chief Controller of Accounts.

[Translation]

Setting up of Mega Thermal Power Projects

3733. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Mega Thermal Power Projects in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the States where these plants are proposed to be set up along with the locations thereof; and

(c) the time by which these power plants are expected to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The details of Mega Thermal Power Projects proposed to be set up/commissioned during the Eleventh Five Year Plan along with location and schedule of commissioning are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Mega Thermal Power Projects under execution/proposed to be set up during 11th Plan

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	Sector	State	Fuel	Installed Capacity (MW)	Commissioning Scheduled	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Kahalgaoon STPS Stage-II Phase I & II of NTPC Ltd.	Central	Bihar	Coal	1500 (3x500)	U5-March 2007 (Already commissioned) U6-2007-08 U7-2007-08	Project under construction

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Sipat STPS Stage-I of NTPC Ltd.	Central	Chhattisgarh	Coal	1980 (3x660)	U1-2008-09 U2-2008-09 U3-2009-10	Project under construction
3.	Sipat STPS Stage-II of NTPC Ltd.	Central	Chhattisgarh	Coal	1000 (2x500)	U2-2007-08	Project under construction
4.	Barh STPS Stage-I of NTPC Ltd.	Central	Bihar	Coal	1980 (3x660)	U1-2008-09 U2-2009-10 U3-2010-11	Project under construction
5.	OP Jindal STPP (Raigarh) Phase-I & II of M/s. Jindal Power Ltd.	Private	Chhattisgarh	Coal	1000 (2x250+ 2x250)	U1, 2, 3, & 4 2007-08	Project under construction
6.	Durgapur Steel of DVC	Central	West Bengal	Coal	1000	U1-2010-11 U2-2010-11	Construction yet to start
7.	Kodarma TPS of DVC	Central	Jharkhand	Coal	1000	U1-2010-11 U2-2010-11	Construction yet to start
8.	Sugen Gas based CCPP (Alkhalhol) of M/s Torrent Power Gen. Ltd.	Private	Gujarat	Coal	1128	Block I-2007-08 Block II-2007-08 Block III-2007-08	Project under construction
9.	Simhadri TPP of NTPC Ltd.	Central	Andhra Pradesh	Coal	2x500	U-1-2010-11 U-2-2010-11	Project under construction
10.	Bongaigaon TPP of NTPC Ltd.	Central	Assam	Coal	3x250	U-1-2010-11 U-2-2010-11 U-3-2011-12	Construction yet to start
11.	Sasan UMPP	Private	Madhya Pradesh	Coal	6x660	U-1-2011-12	Project through tariff based competitive bidding
12.	Nagarjuna TPS M/s Nagarjuna Power Corpn. Ltd.	Private	Karnataka	Coal	1015	U-1 & 2-2009-10	Project under construction
13.	North Karanpura STPP NTPC	Central	Jharkhand	Coal	1980	U-1-2010-11 U-2-2011-12 U-3-2012-13	Construction yet to start
14.	Ennore TPS JV of NTPC Ltd. and TNEB	Central	Tamil Nadu	Coal	1000	U-1-2010-11 U-2-2010-11	Construction yet to start
15.	Aravali TPP (Jhajjar) JV of NTPC, Govt. of Delhi & Haryana	Central	Haryana	Coal	1500	U-1-2010-11 U-2-2010-11 U-3-2010-11	Construction yet to start

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Barh-II NTPC	Central	Bihar	Coal	2x660	U-1-2011-12 U-2-2011-12	Construction yet to start
17.	Mauda NTPC	Central	Maharashtra	Coal	2x500	U-1-2011-12 U-2-2011-12	Construction yet to start
Total					24113		

STPS: Sugar Thermal Power Station

STPP: Super Thermal Power Project

TPS: Thermal Power Station

CCPP: Combined Cycle Power Project

UMPP: Ultra Megal Power Project

JV: Joint Venture.

Frauds in Banks

3734. SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of preventive and prohibitive measures taken by banks to thwart attempts of frauds;

(b) the details of vigilance set up strengthened to avoid bank frauds;

(c) the details of the achievement of fraud monitoring cell of RBI and special committee of the Board;

(d) the total numbers of bank frauds occurred registered during 2004, 2005 and 2006; and

(e) the amount involved therein and recovered during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Reserve Bank of India as part of its supervisory responsibility has been advising banks from time to time to take preventive and prohibitive measures to thwart attempts of frauds. As per the guidelines issued by RBI from time to time to banks and also as per their internal policies, the banks have taken various measures to prevent frauds. Some of the measures include introduction of a system of concurrent audit; review of working of internal inspection

and audit machinery in banks by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors; constitution of Special Committee of the Board for exclusively monitoring of large value frauds of Rs. 1 crore and above; examine staff accountability and instituting disciplinary action against the staff involved in frauds and filling of criminal cases with police/CBI, whenever necessary.

(b) Each bank has got its own service rules and vigilance machinery governing its employees and domestic enquiries are conducted as per provisions thereof. Public Sector Banks have set up vigilance organizations for taking concerted action against corruption, frauds, etc. The vigilance organizations is headed by the Chief Vigilance Officers who are usually in the rank of General Managers and have been appointed from amongst officers of the Reserve Bank of India or other public sector banks in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission. The system of outsider CVO has been working very satisfactorily.

(c) The fraud monitoring cell of RBI receives reports on frauds involving Rs. 1 lakh and above from commercial banks, Financial Institution, Local Area Banks, Urban Co-operative banks and non banking financial companies. The major items of work presently being attended to by fraud monitoring cell include individual monitoring of frauds involving amounts of Rs. 1 lakh and above, issuing caution advice to Banks and Financial Institutions against the borrowers involved in the frauds, advising bank to examine staff accountability and complete staff side action against erring employees and file complaints with CBI/

police. Fraud Monitoring Cell also issues circulars conveying *modus operandi* of frauds to banks to avoid them on similar type of frauds.

Special Committee of Board has been constituted for monitoring of large value frauds of Rs. 1 crore and above. This Committee monitors and review all the frauds of Rs. 1 crore and above so as to identify the systemic lacuna if any that facilitated for perpetration of the frauds

and put in place measures to plug the same. This committee also monitor progress of CBI/police investigation, recovery position, staff accountability and put in place other measures as may be considered relevant to strengthen preventive measures against frauds.

(d) and (e) The total number of banks' frauds, amount involved therein and amount recovered for the year 2004, 2005 and 2006, is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

(Rs. in Crores)

Types of Banks	2004			2005			2006		
	No. of frauds	Amount involved	Amount recovered	No. of frauds	Amount involved	Amount recovered	No. of frauds	Amount involved	Amount recovered
Public Sector Banks	2520	451.04	138.35	2658	1134.39	127.78	2568	844.73	231.81
Private Sector Banks	3368	124.82	17.83	6169	222.23	33.50	14432	322.07	76.94
Foreign Banks	3501	22.71	7.01	3547	29.29	4.46	4687	34.04	13.58
Total	9389	598.57	163.19	12374	1385.91	165.72	21687	1200.84	322.32

[English]

Sick Industries in Maharashtra

3735. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sick industries in Maharashtra as on date;

(b) whether the Government has proposed any financial package and incentives for revival of these sick industries of Maharashtra; and

(c) if so, the funds released by Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The present data collection system of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) does not generate the State-wise information pertaining to the sick industries including Maharashtra.

(b) and (c) Government does not have a financial package for sick industries in any state. However, there

is a Policy Package for stepping up credit to Small & Medium Enterprises announced on 10th August, 2005 following which RBI has issued detailed guidelines to banks, from time to time, to detect sickness at an early stage and take remedial measures for rehabilitation of sick SSI units identified as potentially viable. The State Level Inter-Institutional Committee (SLIIC) has been set up in each State under the convenorship of RBI to deal with the problems of co-ordination for rehabilitation of sick SSI units.

Export Duty of Iron Ore

3736. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether high export duty on export of Iron Ore has affected the export;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b)

With effect from 1.3.2007, a duty of Rs. 300 per metric tonne has been imposed on exports of iron ore, all sorts. Exports of iron ore during March 2007 are more or less at par with the estimates. It is, however, too early to comment on whether exports of iron ore will be affected by this levy.

(c) Tax issues are decided by the Government taking into account various factors including revenue effect, need to preserve natural resources and profitability of the relevant industry. Government will take appropriate action, if considered necessary, after taking into account all relevant considerations.

Interest Rate on Home Loan

3737. SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU:
SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL:
SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:
SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA:
DR. K. DHANARAJU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether RBI has recently raised key rates;

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

(c) whether the Government has assessed its impact on the persons who have taken loan on 7% and now paying 11%;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken by the Government to lower the interest rates on home loans and loans against property; and

(e) the details of interest rates on home loans during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. On a review of macro economic and monetary/liquidity condition, as also the credit growth and the need to moderate the pre-empting upward pressures on inflation expectations, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has recently increased the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) and fixed Repo Rate under liquidity adjustment facility (LAF). On March 30, 2007 the RBI announced an increase of

50 basis points in the CRR-25 basis points each effective in the fortnights beginning April 14, 2007 and April 28, 2007. Scheduled banks are required to maintain CRR of 6.5% with effect from the fortnight beginning April 28, 2007 as announced on March, 2007. RBI had also decided to increase the fixed repo rate under the LAF by 25 basis points from 7.25% to 7.50% with immediate effect from January 31, 2007.

(c) and (d) As per assessment of State Bank of India, increase in interest from 7% to 11% results in increase of Rs. 238 per lakh per month instalment for loan of 15 years tenure. Interest rate on bank loans including home loan are deregulated. However, the Public Sector banks were advised to rein in interest on home loan at current rates, provided banks are in position to address the rebalancing of their credit portfolio.

(e) As per information available, the average rate of interest (floating) on home loan during last three years are indicated as under:

2004-05 (%)	2005-06 (%)	2006-07 (%)
7.00 to 8.75	7.25 to 9.25	7.25 to 11.50

Foreign Banks in the Country

3738. SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private banks and foreign banks working in the country at present;

(b) the total deposits and advances of each bank as on date bankwise;

(c) whether private and foreign banks are providing priority sector lending as per RBI norms;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) At present, 24 private sector banks and 29 foreign banks are having banking presence in India.

(b) The bank-wise details of deposits and advances of private and foreign banks as at end December, 2006 are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) to (e) The private sector banks and foreign banks, as individual groups, have achieved priority sector lending targets as on the last reporting Friday of March, 2006. Out of 28 private banks, 18 have achieved overall target

of 40% and 1 bank has achieved the target of 18% of net bank credit for agriculture. Out of 29 foreign banks, 25 have achieved overall target of 32% as on the last reporting Friday of March 2006. Further, the number of foreign banks which have achieved targets of 10% and 12% for lending to SSI and Export sector stood at 20 and 26 respectively.

Statement

Deposits and Advances of Private and Foreign Banks—end December 2006

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Sl.No.	Bank Name	Total Deposits	Total Gross Advances
1	2	3	4
1.	Centurion Bank of Punjab Ltd.	12531	9687
2.	Development Credit Bank Ltd.	3692	2398
3.	HDFC Bank Ltd.	66749	48463
4.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	187757	153915
5.	IndusInd Bank Ltd.	15942	11346
6.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	9951	9553
7.	UTI Bank Ltd.	50675	31735
8.	Yes Bank Ltd.	5461	4600
9.	Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	8892	4833
10.	*Bharat Overseas Bank Ltd.	2660	1686
11.	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	4617	3036
12.	City Union Bank Ltd.	4076	2875
13.	Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	2816	1809
14.	Federal Bank Ltd.	18566	14065
15.	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	14380	10831
16.	Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd.	20296	14374
17.	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	13620	9011
18.	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	8957	6885
19.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	4667	3475

1	2	3	4
20.	Lord Krishna Bank Ltd.	1904	1217
21.	Nainital Bank Ltd.	1264	679
22.	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	779	523
23.	SBI Commercial & International Bank Ltd.	368	281
24.	**Sangli Bank Ltd.	1290	260
25.	South Indian Bank Ltd.	10925	7526
26.	Tamilnadu Mercantile Bank Ltd.	5276	3568
Total (Private Sector Banks-26)		478131	358800
27.	ABN AMRO Bank N.V.	18098	16896
28.	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank Ltd.	525	229
29.	American Express Bank Ltd.	2762	1596
30.	Antwerp Diamond Bank NV	52	357
31.	Arab Bangladesh Bank	37	38
32.	BNP Paribas	1995	2290
33.	Bank International Indonesia	25	6
34.	Bank of America N.T. & S.A.	2151	3008
35.	Bank of Bahrain & Kuwait BSC	337	263
36.	Bank of Ceylon	83	70
37.	Bank of Nova Scotia	2198	3177
38.	Barclays Bank Plc	854	243
39.	Calyon Bank	311	1171
40.	China Trust Commercial Bank	72	123
41.	Citibank N.A.	35251	28409
42.	Deutsche Bank (Asia)	5820	5023
43.	Development Bank of Singapore Ltd.	2264	923
44.	Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.	36085	21778
45.	JP Morgan Chase Bank, National Association	1834	566
46.	Krung Thai Bank plc	53	9

1	2	3	4
47.	Mashreq Bank PSC	44	42
48.	Mizuho Corporate Bank Ltd.	223	554
49.	Oman International Bank S.A.O.G.	205	153
50.	Shinhan Bank	102	110
51.	Societe Generale	527	346
52.	Sonali Bank	26	4
53.	Standard Chartered Bank	30414	26363
54.	State Bank of Mauritius Ltd.	198	221
55.	The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UJF, Ltd.	1177	1367
Total (Foreign Banks—29)		143723	115335

*Bharat Overseas Bank Ltd. Amalgated with India Overseas Bank w.e.f. 2.04.2007

**Sangli Bank Ltd. Amalgated with ICICI Bank w.e.f. 19.04.2007

Source: Off-site returns (Domestic unaudited and provisional).

Revival of Hindustan Prefab Limited

3739. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with M/s Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL);

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to revive Hindustan Prefab Limited; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has signed an Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with M/s. Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL) on 23rd March, 2007 with a view to consolidate its capabilities in its core area *i.e.* construction and to diversify its activities to use the manpower in a cost effective manner.

(c) and (d) The Government has, in principle, decided to revive the HPL and Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is a step in that direction.

Corruption in India

3740. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the annual survey report of Political and Economic Risk consultancy grading has ranked India at number nine among the most corrupt Asian Countries as reported in Mint Newspaper dated March 3, 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reactions of the Government on the report;

(d) whether the Government have any statistics on the subject;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the measures the Government would take to reduce/end corruption?

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

(b) to (f) The Mint Wall Street Journal in an article published on 14 March 2007 has given some extracts of the findings of a Study titled "Corruption in Asia" brought out by an agency called Political & Economic Risk Consultancy Ltd. This report is as on date available for free access on the internet. As such the report has not been commissioned by the Government of India and reflects the views and opinions of the said agency.

The Government is fully alive to the need to eradicate corruption and effectively pursue its policy of "zero tolerance" to corruption. Several steps have been taken to combat corruption and to improve administrative functioning. Among the various measures taken in this regard include, the enactment of the Right to information Act 2005, the notification of the Whistle Blower Resolution, 2004, enactment of the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003, the issue of comprehensive instructions on transparency in tendering and contracting process by the CVC, introduction of a Citizens Charters, simplification of procedures and systems, strengthening of the CBI to discharge its anti-corruption work and increased use of information and communication technology in its work.

[Translation]

Revamping of Tax Sharing Formula

3741. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revamp tax sharing formula between Centre and States;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to constitute 13th Finance Commission; and

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Article 280 of the Constitution provides that the President shall constitute a Finance Commission at the expiration of every five years or, at such earlier time, the President considers necessary. It shall be the duty of the

Commission to make recommendations to the President regarding the distribution of the net proceeds of Union taxes which are to be, or may be, divided between Union and the States and the allocation between the States of the respective shares of such proceeds. Hence, in compliance with the Twelfth Finance Commission's recommendation, the tax sharing formula between the Centre and States is applicable for the period of five years from 2005-2010.

(c) and (d) The 12th Finance Commission was constituted on 1st November 2002. Accordingly, 13th Finance Commission is proposed to be constituted in conformity with the Constitutional provisions and the Finance Commission (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1951.

[English]

Deposits from Small Savings

3742. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether deposits from small savings under National Saving Scheme has come down drastically;

(b) if so, the details of receipts, the shortfall and the reasons thereto during each of the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The gross collections under small savings schemes in post offices and banks during the last three years have been Rs. 1,77,730 crore in 2004-05, Rs. 2,00,148 crore in 2005-06 and Rs. 1,56,756 crore in 2006-07 (April 2006 to February 2007). The net collections (gross collections minus repayments) have been Rs. 96,788 crore during 2004-05, Rs. 85,086 crore during 2005-06 and Rs. 45,191 crore during 2006-07 (April 2006 to February 2007). The decline in collections reflects *inter-alia*, investors' preference for alternative instruments.

(c) The small savings schemes, carrying different terms and rate of interest administered by the Government of India, are designed to provide safe and attractive investment option to all individuals who invest in these

savings schemes. Central and State Governments take various measures from time to time to promote and popularize small savings schemes through print and electronic media as well as holding seminars and meetings, providing training to the various agencies involved in mobilizing deposits under these schemes. A website of the National Savings Institute under Government of India, Ministry of Finance has also been launched to facilitate interface with the public through wider dissemination of information on small savings and on-line registration and settlement of investor's grievances. The website address is nsiindia.gov.in.

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we come to Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Sushilkumar Shinde.

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003:—
 - (i) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) (Amendment) Regulations, 2007 published in Notification No. L-7/25/(5)/2003-CERC in Gazette of India dated the 14th March, 2007.
 - (ii) The Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for Union Territories except Delhi (Salary, Allowances and other Conditions of Service of Chairperson and Member) Rules, 2007 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 211(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 2007.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—6214/2007]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—6215/2007]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): On behalf of Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Statement (Hindi and English versions) of allotments made under 5% discretionary quota in accordance with the guidelines issued by Directorate of Estates for the year ending the 31st December, 2006.
- (2) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the National Building Construction Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Urban Development for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—6216/2007]

- (3) A copy of the Recruitment Regulations of Assistant Engineer (Civil) and Assistant Engineer (Electrical), Delhi Development Authority, 2005 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 10(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 2006, under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—6217/2007]

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—6218/2007]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961:—
 - (i) S.O. 2148(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd December, 2006 together with an explanatory memorandum notifying the bonds for an amount of Rupees three

thousand five hundred crores (redeemable after three years to be issued by the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited, during the period from the 26th day of December, 2006 to the 31st day of March 2007, subject to certain conditions.

- (ii) The Income-tax (2nd Amendment) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 301(E) in Gazette of India dated 28th February, 2007, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—6219/2007]

- (2) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) relating to section 54EC of the Income Tax Act, 1961 providing capital gain arising from transfer of long-term specified asset, issued under section 119(2) (c) of the said Act.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—6220/2007]

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 109(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th February, 2007 containing corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 9(E) dated the 9th January, 2006, issued under the National Tax Tribunal Act, 2005.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—6221/2007]

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Company Secretaries (Procedure of Investigations of Professional and Other Misconduct and Conduct of Cases) Rules, 2007 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 111(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 2007, under section 40 of the Company Secretaries Act, 1980.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—6222/2007]

- (2) A copy of the Chartered Accountants (Procedure of Investigations of Professional and Other Misconduct and Conduct of Cases) Rules, 2007 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 112(E) in Gazette of India dated the

28th February, 2007, under section 30B of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—6223/2007]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 40 of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959:—

- (i) The Cost and Works Accountants (Procedure of Investigations of Professional and Other Misconduct and Conduct of Cases) Rules, 2007 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 113(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 2007.

- (ii) The Cost and Works Accountants Procedures of Meetings of Quality Review Board, and Terms and Conditions of Service and allowances of the Chairperson and members of the Board Rules, 2006 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 734(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th December, 2006.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—6224/2007]

- (4) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 227(E) (Hindi and English versions) Published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd March, 2007 containing corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 709(E) dated the 17th November, 2006 issued under the Company Secretaries Act, 1980.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—6225/2007]

- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959:—

- (i) G.S.R. 224(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd March, 2007 containing corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 734(E) dated the 27th November, 2006.

- (ii) G.S.R. 226(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd March, 2007 containing corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 710(E) dated the 17th November 2006.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—6226/2007]

- (6) A copy of the Notifications No. G.S.R. 225(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd March 2007 containing corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 708(E) dated the 17th November 2006 issued under the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6227/2007]

- (7) A copy of the 50th Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Working and Administration of the Companies Act, 1956 for the year ended the 31st March, 2006 under section 638 of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6228/2007]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 2007 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 193(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th March, 2007 under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6229/2007]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): On behalf of Shri M.V. Rajasekharan, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Approach Paper to the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012) (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6230/2007]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6231/2007]

12.02 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

[*English*]

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the following five Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the first part of Tenth Session of Fourteenth Lok Sabha and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 26th February, 2007:—

1. The Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Bill, 2007;
2. The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2007;
3. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2007;
4. The Appropriation Bill, 2007; and
5. The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2007.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6232/2007]

12.02½ hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Forty-first, Forty-third, Forty-fourth & Forty-seventh Reports

[*English*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee (2006-2007):—

- (1) Forty-first Report on "Concession meant for Small Scale Industries availed of by Large Scale Manufacturers".
- (2) Forty-third Report on "Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)".

- (3) Forty-fourth Report on Action Taken on 7th Report of Public Accounts Committee (14th Lok Sabha) on "All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS)".
- (4) Forty-seventh Report on Action Taken on 29th Report of Public Accounts Committee (14th Lok Sabha) on "Status of improvement of efficiency through the 'Restructuring of the Income Tax Department'".

12.03 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

(i) Nineteenth and Twentieth Reports

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): I beg to present a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings:—

- (1) Nineteenth Report (Action Taken Report) on Food Corporation of India—"A Review on Export of Foodgrains by FCI".
- (2) Twentieth Report on Performance Audit of WLL Services provided by BSNL based on C&AG's Report No. 9 (Commercial) of 2006.

(ii) Statement

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): I beg to lay on the Table of the Hindi and English versions of the Action Taken Statement of the Committee on Public Undertakings showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of the Ninth (Action Taken) Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Oil Exploration—Domestic and Overseas Projects.

12.03¹/₂ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Twenty-second Report

[English]

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA (Dhandhuka): I beg to present a copy of Twenty-second Report (Hindi and

English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on "Reserve Bank of India—Credit facilities provided by the Nationalised Banks to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes".

12.03³/₄ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

Seventeenth Report

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): I beg to present the Seventeenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Government Assurances regarding requests for dropping of assurances.

12.04 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Twenty-seventh to Thirtieth Reports

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture:—

- (1) Twenty-Seventh Report on Demands for Grants (2007-2008) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Co-operation);
 - (2) Twenty-Eighth Report on Demands for Grants (2007-2008) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Research and Education);
 - (3) Twenty-Ninth Report on Demands for Grants (2007-2008) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries);
 - (4) Thirtieth Report on Demands for Grants (2007-2008) of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.
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12.04½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Fortieth to Forty-sixth Reports

[English]

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR (Aurangabad, Bihar): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Information Technology:—

- (1) Fortieth Report on action taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in their Thirtieth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2006-07) relating to the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications).
 - (2) Forty-First Report on action taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in their Twenty-Ninth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2006-07) relating to the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Information Technology).
 - (3) Forty-Second Report on action taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in their Thirty-Second Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2006-07) relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
 - (4) Forty-Third Report on Demands for Grants (2007-2008) relating to the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.
 - (5) Forty-Fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2007-2008) relating to the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications).
 - (6) Forty-Fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2007-2008) relating to the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Posts).
 - (7) Forty-Sixth Report on Demands for Grants (2007-2008) relating to the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Information Technology).
-

12.05 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

Nineteenth and Twentieth Reports

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Item No. 18—Shri Gurudas Kamat.

SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT (Mumbai North East): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on energy (2006-07):—

- (1) Nineteenth Report on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of New and Renewable energy for the year 2007-08.
 - (2) Twentieth Report on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Power for the year 2007-08.
-

12.05¼ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

Eighteenth and Nineteenth Reports

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jharkhand): Sir, I beg to present a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution:—

- (1) Eighteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2007-2008) of the Department of Food and Public Distribution (Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution).
 - (2) Nineteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2007-2008) of the Department of Consumer Affairs, (Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution).
-

12.05¹/₂ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Twentieth and Twenty-first Reports

[English]

MD. SALIM (Calcutta-North East): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Urban Development (2006-2007):—

- (1) Twentieth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2007-2008) of the Ministry of Urban Development; and
- (2) Twenty-first Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2007-2008) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

12.05³/₄ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL

Twenty-third to Twenty-fifth Reports

[Translation]

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel:—

- (1) Twenty-Third Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on Demands for Grants (2007-2008) of the Ministry of Coal;
- (2) Twenty-Fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on Demands for Grants (2007-2008) of the Ministry of Mines; and
- (3) Twenty-Fifth Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on Demands for Grants (2007-2008) of the Ministry of Steel.

12.06 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

**One Hundred Ninety-second to One Hundred.
Ninety-fourth Reports**

[English]

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA (Inner Manipur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each (Hindi and English versions) of the following Reports of Standing Committee on Human Resource Development:

- (1) One Hundred Ninety-second Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2007-2008) of the Department of School Education and Literacy;
- (2) One Hundred Ninety-third Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2007-2008) of the Department of Higher Education; and
- (3) One Hundred Ninety-fourth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2007-2008) of the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

12.07 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Status of implementation of the recommendations
contained in Fortieth Report of Standing
Committee on Finance pertaining to
the Ministry of Company Affairs**

[English]

*THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): Sir, I am laying the Statement on the status of implementation of Recommendations contained in the Fortieth Report of the Standing Committee on Finance (14th Lok Sabha) in pursuance of Direction 73A of the Hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT—6233/2007

In all, sixteen recommendations were made by the Committee in the above Report where action was required on the part of the Government. The present status of implementation of the various recommendations made by the Committee is given in the Annexure to this Statement, which is laid on the Table of the House. I would not like to take the valuable time of the House to read out all the contents of the Annexure. I would request that this may be considered as read.

12.08 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you and to the House for having agreed to sit tomorrow, 28th April, 2007, Saturday for guillotining all the Demands for Grants at 6 o' clock.

I would like to make it clear that on the 30th April, 2007, we are having a sitting to a discussion on the Finance Bill. Of course, Rajya Sabha is not having a sitting on the 30th April, 2007. It does not mean that we are not having a sitting on the 30th April, 2007. Some confusion has arisen because of a news-item which appeared on television and some newspapers. So, we are having a sitting on the 30th April, 2007, and there will be a Question Hour on that day, and the House will also have a discussion on the Finance Bill. This has been agreed to by all the Leaders of various Parties.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Rattan Singh Ajnala.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS (Palghat): Sir, I have given a notice. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please wait for your turn. This is not the way. You cannot hustle me. I will call you later. Now, Dr. Rattan Singh Ajnala.

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA (Taran Taran): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for having an opportunity to raise an important matter. In yesterday's *The Times of India*, there is a news report with the caption 'Terrorist tag on Sardar Bhagat Singh and Rajguru'. In Orissa, the Tenth Class students have a Social Studies book, wherein it has been written that Sardar Bhagat Singh and Rajguru were terrorists. They have done a great service for the country. It is a shame for the Board which has done this.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, this House shares your concern and this should not have been done. I am glad that you have raised it. Of course, I have not had the opportunity of reading it. Since you have raised it, I think, the House will condemn this.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is written in NCERT's books, get it deleted from there. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Sabarkantha): Please tell the Government of Orissa to confiscate such books. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Madhusudan Mistry, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not make this as a controversial issue.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Prabhunath Singh.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): The Congress's Chief Whip should not defend it. Unnecessarily, he should not blame the State Government of Orissa. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why should you be so touchy on this? On every matter, you should not be touchy? Why are not representing the Government here.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: I am not representing the Government. But why is he saying so? That is why I am saying that he should understand this. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: That is right. My comments apply to all sections of the House.

12.10 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBER

Re: Alleged misbehaviour with his family members by railway officials while travelling in Patna Rajdhani Express at Allahabad Railway Station on 19.4.2007

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): I am talking about the passengers travelling in train. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, I have received a complaint, which you have sent to me against the Railway Authorities for their alleged misbehaviour with your family Members while travelling in Patna-Rajdhani Express on 19th April, 2007. I have already called for the factual notes from the Ministry of Railways in the matter, and I can assure you that I shall take appropriate decision after receipt of the same. Therefore, your matter is very much alive.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: I would make it brief to two minutes. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we often read in newspapers about the passengers but on 19.4.2007 my wife was travelling from Delhi by Patna Rajdhani Express. Mr. Speaker, Sir, as per the guidelines received from you that a Member is entitled to have one free AC First class or Executive class pass during session period for travelling from his place of residence to Delhi, two passes during Budget Session, but not for more than 8 journeys in a year and if any part of such journey is undertaken by air, then the Member shall be entitled to claim the amount spent on air fare. Sir, it has also been mentioned in the identity card issued by the Lok Sabha Secretariat

in the name of my wife. On 19.4.2007, my wife was travelling in AC-I and my two children in AC-II in accordance with the provisions mentioned in the guidelines sent by you. The train was suddenly stopped at Allahabad at 12.30 in the night and some one knocked at the coupe. The media persons started taking the photographs. My wife got perplexed. T.T. called my children from AC-2 Tier. My children produced Identity Card of my wife to the railway officers of Allahabad and told that they were travelling on authorized ticket. Railway officials said that the rules have since now changed. Then they asked my children as to how you are travelling in this compartment. They asked the T.T. to give in writing that the children were travelling in AC-I class. My children told that the T.T. had called them there and T.T. gave it in writing that he had called the children there and that they were travelling in AC-2 Tire. Subsequently, my wife, alongwith the children was fined and humiliated. Sir, such question arises a number of times and I request you in this regard quite humbly but you express your helplessness to do anything in the matter. Speaker, Sir, my wife was travelling in an authorized manner.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I am looking into it. I shall personally look into it after the report comes.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission I would place the AC-2 Tier Ticket of the children here. When T.T. said that he had called the children there he was suspended, because he gave it in writing that the children were travelling in AC-II. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister of Railways is also present here. The Minister may have political differences with me, but I do not think he would like my wife and the children to be insulted. Therefore, I would like to say with all humbleness on my part that there is no need of holding enquiry in such matters. The Identity Card is issued by you; the receipt of fine and the tickets have been presented to you. Now I would like to request the hon. Minister of Railways to apprise the House that will it go on like this. Was it a calculated move to please the Railway Minister, as my relations are not good with him or what else was the reason for checking tickets at 12.30 in the night? If at all there is a checking in all the compartment then one can understand that it was routine checking. But the only coupe wherein my wife was

[Shri Prabhunath Singh]

travelling was checked and she was humiliated, tortured. On the one hand you always tell the members that the dignity of the House should be maintained, whereas, on the other hand the family of members are tortured even while they comply with your guidelines. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: That is why, I have asked for a report. I have told you.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request you to take tough measures in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)* Use your power in this regard. I would request the hon. Minister of Railways that he should apprise the House and the country as well so that no one is in doubt that my family is being harassed under a revengeful act. Please clarify as to under what circumstances this incident happened with my family. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have called for a report.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Sir, with your permission, I would like to place all those documents in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You may send them.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI LALU PRASAD): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has informed me and I have also read it in newspaper that the officers of railways conducted a checking and a fine of Rs. ten thousand was imposed. It is not at all a revengeful act.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it may be recalled that not only RJD MP Shri Raghunath Jha, his wife, but several other M.P.s including Shibu Soren and his wife were also asked about tickets when T.T. and other officers of railways conducted a surprise checking at 12 in the night and such issues were raised at that time also. So leave it, it is a normal thing. My father-in-law as well as mother-in-law was also asked to shift to second-class coach. They were fined also. Prabhunath Singhji's statement that it

has been done because of a political vendetta. ...*(Interruptions)* I was not even aware of ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: I did not say so. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Sir, he should not be in doubt and realize the fact. I would surely get it enquired into. I had urged you too that the rules should be modified. The Government should take initiative in this regard also. Every other day, MPs and Ministers, you may be aware of a U.P.'s Minister's case who was caught travelling ticketless. Though railway belongs to everybody. I will get it enquired and submit the report to you after ascertaining the facts.

Nobody has any malafide intention in this regard and how can I know as to where any MP and his family members are going. It is not our duty to get arrested the person who is travelling, all are equal before law. When my in-laws could not escape. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The enquiry is on. We have already directed.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we will let you know the findings of the enquiry within one week. If found guilty, I will meet out punishment. If you have made the payment, there is nothing like an offence. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to humbly submit that Laluji takes everything lightly and he also took this fact lightly that his in-laws were fined for travelling without ticket. My wife was travelling with a valid ticket. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a matter for discussion.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: It should not be taken lightly. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please allow me to speak. I have allowed you to raise it. I treated it as a serious matter.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: You said that it is good that they paid Rs. 10,000/- ... (Interruptions) You just said that what was wrong if they paid Rs. 10,000/- ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. It cannot be like that.

Mr. Prabhunath Singh, this is a serious matter. Let us take it seriously. I have already directed an inquiry. When the report comes, I shall look into it. I promise to you.

[English]

Now, Shri Hannan Mollah.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Sir, he is not ready. So, you can call another Member.

MR. SPEAKER: Have you forgotten? Then, you get ready in the meantime.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): No, Sir. I am ready.

Thank you, Sir. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a serious situation arising out of a reported decision by the Government that the Government is going to phase out the Jute Packaging Materials Act, 1987.

Sir, you know that jute industry is one of the major industries in our eastern India and about 40 lakh jute growers are involved in that and about more than two lakh workers are there in the industry. This is the most environment-friendly industry now. But, because of this plastic lobby, there is a continuous pressure on the Government to replace the jute bags by the plastic bags.

All over the world, the environment-friendly decisions are being taken by the Government and movements are on, on this matter. But, here, if the Government takes a decision to phase out this Act and then replace the jute bags by the plastic bags, it will be a bad day for the jute industry and lakhs of jute growers.

I would request the Government not to take such a decision. Earlier, such decisions were considered but because of our demand and the Government intervention it was not taken. But now, it is again reported that the Government is thinking of phasing out of that Act. So, I would request the Government not to take such a decision in the interest of the jute industry, jute growers and jute workers and because of its environment-friendly nature.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday three terrorists were arrested at Dilli Haat. One of them is Abu Kasim who is a Pakistani citizen. Shafakat and Basheer of Lashkare-Taiba are terrorists from the Doda district. Two Kg. RDX, two Handgrenades, three detonators and one timer has been recovered from them. These terrorists had come over here after a complete training in the Pakistani training camps.

Sir, Delhi Police, which is under the Union Government, has revealed all such facts and has stated that they are targeting the celebrations of the 150th Anniversary of the first war for independence. They have said that special terrorist squads were prepared to cause bloodshed during the 150th Anniversary celebrations of the Revolution. More than a dozen Pakistani and Bangladeshi terrorists of these squads were given 'Daurai Aam' and 'Daurai Khas' training. They were assigned the task to smuggle arms consignment to the terrorists of Jammu and Kashmir and to find a suitable hideout in Delhi for this purpose. Six groups have been formed for this mission and none of the group has the information of the other groups. They have also stated that there was a conspiracy to attack the metro trains. We have foiled their mission. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We know that we do not read out newspapers here. Please do not read out the newspapers.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, I am coming to the point.

[Translation]

Atleast 50 terrorists have been arrested during the last six months in Delhi. Recovered RDX and detonators are enough to destroy the whole of Delhi. Delhi is on the verge of danger, but the required attention has not been given by the government in this regard. It was decided to install cameras at the strategic points in Delhi, but the same has not been implemented. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): People have been killed in Gujarat. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We shall discuss the Demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs tomorrow.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Sibal is saying, I would like to state that 125 people have been killed in Paharganj and Sarojini Nagar in Delhi. It is right that the police arrested them, but such a lenient approach is being taken against the terrorists that their morale is getting a shot in the arm. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: There have been fake encounters in Gujarat. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The Demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs will be discussed here. I would request you to please conclude.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Sibal is talking about Gujarat, tell him that I am talking about the Delhi Police. Will you say it is also fake? In Delhi 12 terrorists were arrested by Police. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

So many things happened in Delhi. They have been arrested by Delhi Police.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri C.K. Chandrappan to speak now.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have very ably put it. You know that tomorrow we are discussing Ministry of Home Affairs.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed him. Let him conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Malhotra, I have allowed you to speak.

[English]

I am not approving of that. I am requesting you also.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: We are discussing tomorrow the demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs. You can raise it again tomorrow.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded. Hon. Minister, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Malhotra does not need your support. He has very ably put it.

...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not being recorded.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. It is not right.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I say that there will be a debate on the demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs tomorrow. You raise it again tomorrow and get a reply on this.

Shri C.K. Chandrappan.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Malhotra, I request your co-operation.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You have raised it in a right manner.

[English]

You know that we will be discussing tomorrow the demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs. I am sure that it will be noted. You raise it tomorrow.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you speaking. He has raised it in a right manner, what will you speak now.
...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN (Trichur): Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to an important problem that Kerala is being faced with. The unseasonal rains accompanied by storm and thunder have already taken the lives of several people in Kerala and in different

parts of Kerala, at least in three or four districts, lots of crops have been lost. Now, I would like the Central Government to send immediately a team to investigate into the loss of property, loss of crop, loss of houses and the loss of human lives and also make necessary arrangements so that the rehabilitation and relief measures will be taken on a war-footing.

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY (Jadavpur): Sir, this relates to the general problem of hawkers in the Railways. You know that it is a very big problem. In many parts of the country, hawkers are serving the railway passengers, particularly in the trains where pantry car is not there and passengers have to travel for three to four hours. They are even serving the food, milk to children and water to old people etc. There is some necessity for these hawkers not only from the point of view of their livelihood but from the point of view of passenger amenities as well.

At the platform, passengers have to wait for hours together. These hawkers are supporting the passengers in a sense that sometimes, they can provide security also to the passengers because it is not possible that the policemen will be guarding all the platforms at the stations. So, there was a question of permit or license to be given to them and the hon. Minister was also kind enough to arrange for that. He had proposed that a pilot project should be developed in the Eastern Railway, but up till now that has not been made.

In the Railway Act, it is stated that unauthorised hawking or begging is not permitted. I do not know how authorisation of begging can be done; authorisation of hawking can be done. Since there is no policy framework in this regard, there is no question of authorisation and thereby, all are unauthorised. I would request that a proper policy must be framed so that authorisation can be properly done. In the absence of this, there is heavy repression on a good number of people, the poor people. A continuous repression has been going on. In order to stop it and check it, and considering that they are serving the passengers as well as taking into account the question of their livelihood—all these things together—a policy should be framed so that the Act can be properly implemented with authorisation, permit and licence to the hawkers.

With this request, I thank you.

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri P.C. Thomas. You can raise only one matter.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, I am happy that the hon. Railway Minister is also present here. In the Southern Railway, when a new division was carved out, there had been a lot of hue and cry with regard to its boundary. When a new division was formed, 60 per cent of the division fell into the new division called Salem Division. Now, the hon. Railway Minister, whom we met, had given an assurance that he would invite the Chief Ministers of both the States—Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

Even though the meeting was scheduled to take place within a week, yet it is more than three months since the assurance has come, but the meeting has not taken place. The work of Salem Division is going on, and the boundary—which has been agreed to be refixed—has not been refixed at all. There are lots of problems with regard to the administration of the division. In fact, the Palghat Division, which is one of the earliest divisions in Southern Railway, has been cut into two, and the new 'baby' division has got 60 per cent of the share of the original 'mother' division. It is a total injustice, which has been done to this division and to Kerala also. I am saying this because most of the work is being done by the Palghat Division.

MR. SPEAKER: We already had a full debate on this issue.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Therefore, through you, I would urge upon the hon. Railway Minister, who is present in the House, to respond to this matter. He should give an assurance as to when the meeting will be called, and when this matter is going to be resolved. *...(Interruptions)* The hon. Minister is already present here. So, I would urge upon the Minister to give a reply on this matter. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not make it a question-answer session.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, kindly allow me to raise the issue. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed you to raise it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, the Minister is present here. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot compel any Minister to speak.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Sir, it is a very important matter. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS (Palghat): Sir, the hon. Minister should respond to this very important since concerning the State of Kerala. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, I will not urge upon you to compel him. The Members from Kerala will urge upon the Minister to do it. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is the problem that I am facing. The Chair is not even listened to these days.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This impatience is not good. So many hon. Members from Kerala have raised this point, and they have stood up in support of Shri Thomas. Therefore, I take it that the matter is important. Otherwise, the hon. Members would not have taken up this matter. I am sure the hon. Railway Minister will take note of it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, the hon. Minister is here, and he can respond on this issue. We would urge upon the Minister to respond. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not insist on it. It is up to him to respond. I cannot compel him.

...(Interruptions)

ADV. SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): Sir, he can very well respond to it.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you for your suggestion.

ADV. SURESH KURUP: Sir, it is a very urgent matter. *...(Interruptions)* The whole of Kerala is concerned about it. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I call Shri Rajnarayan Budholia to raise his matter.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, we appeal to the hon. Minister, through you, to respond. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Thomas, your appeal has already been recorded.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It depends entirely on him, and I cannot compel him to do it. You are a senior Member, and you know it very well.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA (Hamirpur, U.P.): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to bring the notice of the House the matter regarding the fraud with the thousands of MBBS students by the International Medical & Technical University in Guntur, Andhra Pradesh. In September 2001, students for the MBBS course were given admission after taking a heavy amount and were told that they would be given the MBBS degree from this university which would be recognized for registration with the Medical Council of India for appearing at a screen test, but after getting the education completed in Guntur from September 2001 to 2004, students were sent to Tanzania for further study of two years. International Medical & Technical University, Andhra Pradesh is not issuing certificate to those students who have studied there till 2004 due to which Medical Council of India is not registering thousands of students as Doctors. Due to this, the future of all the students is getting spoiled. It has also come to notice that for its self interest the said institute of Guntur is being registered under the new name Kasturi Medical College by replacing the old name International Medical & Technical University.

Sir, it is my request that action may be taken against the guilty college management after holding a high level enquiry of the whole matter, certificates may be got issue to the MBBS students by the college management and the Medical Council of India may be directed to issued registration numbers to the students so that the future of the thousand of students could be saved from getting spoiled. The Hyderabad High court has given its verdict in favour of the students after the matter was filed in that court by some students but the MCI wants to complicate the matter by taking it to the Supreme Court. It is my request that justice may be meted out to the thousands of the students in this matter.

[English]

SHRIMATI TEJASWINI SEERAMESH (Kanakapura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, three days ago in Manvi Taluk of Raichur District in the State of Karnataka an eight year old child named Sandeep fell into a dry bore-well.

Sir, this is not the first instance of children falling into abandoned bore wells which are left unclosed after the water is not struck. This particular bore well was 40 feet deep and it took 58 hours to conduct the rescue operation. Even though they called the Hatti goldmine workers and machinery, they could not rescue the boy because they found hard rock while digging a parallel hole to rescue that boy. Sandip's father is a coolie and he lost two of his legs. Sandip's mother is a cancer patient. Sandip has another brother. Sandip was the only light of the family and that boy died in that bore well hole of about nine inch diameter.

MR. SPEAKER: What has the Central Government got to do with it?

SHRIMATI TEJASWINI SEERAMESH: Because of lack of irrigation facilities, farmers are digging bore wells but they are leaving the failed bore wells uncovered due to their ignorance. The Administration must come forward to create awareness among the farmers to close the failed bore wells. Death is certain. But see the agony of the child. Think of the suffering of that child in a whole of nine inch diameter without food, light and proper air.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very serious issue. The whole country has to consider how to avoid such incidents.

SHRIMATI TEJASWINI SEERAMESH: Without harassing the farmers, we must educate them and we must generate awareness among them and take proper steps to close such failed bore wells.

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS (Palghat): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to some of the news items that have appeared time and again in the national dailies saying that the Government has decided to import natural rubber into the country without conducting any study regarding the demand and supply situation in the market. No study has been conducted by the Government. We understand that this decision has been taken under compulsion from the Thai Government. There was a discussion between the Commerce Minister of Thailand

[Shri N.N. Krishna Das]

and our Commerce Minister. It is given to understand that the Thailand Government is compelling us to import natural rubber from Thailand. Due to that compulsion only the Government has decided to import natural rubber into the country without making any study regarding the production and demand in our country. We urge upon the Government not to import natural rubber into the country. If such a decision has been taken by the Government, it should be cancelled. Natural rubber should not be imported into the country.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Francis George associates with the matter.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE (Idukki): There is another matter also I wish to raise, Sir.

Recently, the Government of India announced duty cut on import of palm oil into the country. It was a ten per cent duty cut. I need not say that the price of coconut will be affected by this. The Finance Minister justified this action by saying that there is a demand-supply mismatch as far as edible oils are concerned. Whatever it is, the Government has to think of the interests of the millions of coconut farmers in the country and rethink about this decision that has been taken to impose a duty cut on imported palm oil.

My colleague Shri Krishnadas has pointed out the issue of natural rubber. The Government is entering into a Free Trade Agreement with the ASEAN nations. Thailand, it seems, is insisting on import of rubber from Thailand. Thailand produces 28,33,000 tonnes of rubber and their internal consumption is only 3,30,000 tonnes. There is absolutely no demand-supply mismatch as far as natural rubber is concerned in this country. We have an excess stock of 50,000 tonnes. So, there is absolutely no requirement for import of natural rubber into India. Rubber is the only product which is getting a fair price as far as cash crops in this country are concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: It is already said. No good repeating it.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: If rubber from Thailand or any other ASEAN or SAARC nations is imported into our country, Kerala and other southern States will be affected by this decision to import or to make a duty cut on the import of rubber and a duty cut on import of palm oil. I would request earnestly the Government of India to

rethink about it and protect the interest of rubber and coconut farmers.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Karunakaran, you may associate with this.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Sir, I have to say some other matter not related to this. The Government of India has decided to reduce the import duty now-a-days. This issue has also been discussed in detail. Fall in prices is one of the main reasons for the suicide of farmers in the country. As a result of reduction in the import duty, not only the farmers of the country but also the farmers in Kerala, especially in the agricultural sector as well as the cash crop sector are going to be hit highly. I would like to point out the percentage of crude palm oil which was 80 per cent is going to be reduced to 50 per cent; rectified palm oil from 90 to 60 per cent; tea from 100 to 50 per cent; coffee from 100 to 50 per cent; pepper from 70 to 50 per cent; and rubber from 25 to five per cent. This would really affect the agricultural and cash crop sectors in Kerala. Hence, I would like to request the Government of India to take a decision not to reduce the import duty again and again.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava. You should all watch him and see how he performs himself in the House. He gives a notice; sits quietly; do not harangue the Chair; and gets the chance to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a simple submission that there is a great problem of traffic in Jaipur at this time. Now it is the fact that this House has nothing to do with the traffic problems. Now, the Banks are granting very easy loans to the people. They are giving vehicle loans on easy terms and conditions. My request is that the Buss Rapid Transit System (BRTS) project has been formulated at the cost of Rs. 469 crores in the first phase for ensuring convenient and smooth traffic in Jaipur. This scheme will be implemented on the basis of BRT under Jawahar Lal Nehru Renewal Mission. Under this scheme high capacity computerized buses will be plying on the road for passenger in Jaipur city. For this purpose a 42 kilometre long corridor will be constructed in the city from Government hostel to airport, Ajmer bye-pass seeker Road to Transport Nagar via M1 Road and from Amritsar to Ajmer bye-pass. In this corridor, 150 bus routes have been fixed from 74 zones.

I would like to say that even the State Government are also making efforts to control traffic but my request to the Central Government is that since this project has been launched in the name of Jawaharlal Nehru, so the Government of India should also have provided some fund for the implementation of it, and only then this project will get implemented successfully. With this initiatives the traffic problem in Jaipur which is turning serious with each passing day, will also be solved. Thank you very much for giving me opportunity to speak.

[English]

DR. K.S. MANOJ (Alleppey): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister for Human Resource Development and the Government to the matter of non-availability of NCERT and CBSE textbooks in the country, especially in the Southern States, mainly in Kerala.

Last year also, there was shortage of textbooks in the country and I had raised it in Parliament. Only last week, I received the reply from the hon. Minister of State for HRD, Shri M.A.A. Fatmi that CBSE and NCERT have been appraised of the complaint about shortage of textbooks in Kerala and they are making all efforts to ensure that no CBSE affiliated schools, including Kendriya Vidyalayas, would face any shortage during the coming year. But the situation is still worse than the previous year. There is change of textbooks for Standards VII, VIII and X. Classes were already begun but the textbooks of these Standards have not yet been printed and published. It is alleged that printing of the textbooks for these Classes have not been started. Published textbooks too are also not available in Kerala. For schools of Kerala, they have to collect the textbooks from CBSE Regional Office at Chennai. But when the school authorities approached the centre, textbooks were not available. I suspect hoarding of textbooks in connivance with the CBSE authorities is taking place.

Sir, I urge upon the Government to look into the complaints raised by the parents, teachers and students of CBSE schools and ensure the availability of textbooks, especially in Kerala.

[Translation]

DR. KARAN SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Sir, Rajasthani language is the mother tongue of about 6 crore people

of Rajasthan, beside 3 crore more people living in other states of the country or those living in foreign countries. It is regretted that even after 60 years of independence we Rajasthani people can not speak in our own language in this House. Rajasthan Legislative Assembly have passed a resolution unanimously requesting the Central Government to include this language in the VIIIth schedule of the constitution. My request is in the House that the people of Rajasthan should get the right to speak in their own regional languages like Mewadi, Dhundhani, Marwadi, Mewati to be spoken in various parts of Rajasthan. During the last session, the hon'ble Minister of state for Home Affairs had given an assurance in the House to bring a Bill in this regard. I would like to request the leaders of UPA as well as the leader of the House sitting here to bring a Bill for the inclusion of Rajasthani language in VIIIth schedule of the constitution and they should provide us the right to speak in our own mother tongue by getting the Bill passed from the House.

SHRI RAKESH SINGH (Jabalpur): Sir, during the last many years there is recruitment of staff in the ordnance factories of the country while spate of retirement is going on. On the other hand, the number of officials has increased about ten times, as a result of this; the number of skilled staff has decreased by about 50 per cent at present, while thousands of apprentices having undertaken apprenticeship from the same factories are looking for employment. There were lots of employees who had sacrificed their lives to the services of the ordnance factories even in the adverse circumstances and now their dependents are suffering for the appointments even on compassionate ground. The existing work force had to work under mental strain in order to produce the same quantum of the work within the same time even though the number of employees is decreasing continuously. In this way, the existence of all these security institutions is being under threat.

I, therefore, would like to say through you that keeping in view the credibility and quality of all these ordnance factories, they should be given sufficient works according to their capabilities and qualification in the interest of the country. The ban on recruitment should be lifted, jobless apprentices should be provided jobs and the dependents of the deceased employees should be given employment on compassionate grounds by making the process in this respect easy so that the problems being faced in defence production works due to paucity of the employees could be removed and at the same

[Shri Rakesh Singh]

time, these ordnance factories in public sector could play their important role in making the country self dependent in the field of defence productions in the age of world level competition.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramji Lal, please refer only to those aspects which concern the Central Government.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Sir, through you I would like to raise a very serious matter in this House, which is a burning issue before the country. On 26th November of 2005 a person named Shohrabuddin Shekh from Madhya Pradesh was shot dead in Ahmedabad in the state of Gujarat on the pretext of his being a terrorist having allegiance to Lashkar-e-Tyeba. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Sir, all this matter is subjudice in the Supreme Court. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Sir, it was said that he was hatching conspiracy to assassinate the Chief Minister of Gujarat Shri Narendra Modi and the Senior leaders of BJP. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: If he speaks on matters which are beyond the authority of the Central Government, I shall not permit it. Let it be very clear.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Sir, I am requesting that a person who has no terrorist background. ... (Interruptions)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: He has the terrorist background. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will your saying so make it law. It is clear from the investigating report of Gujarat police that he was not the terrorist. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please allow him to speak; he has a right to speak.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Sir, this is not an isolated incident, in Gujarat, 21 such incidents have taken place since then. D.I.G. of the state is responsible for it, three officials have been suspended because of it. Amongst them one officer has been involved in more than 10 murders like this. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: He is a Central Government official.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, this matter is pending before the Supreme Court?

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Just a minute. Is this matter pending before the Supreme Court?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA (Dhandhuka): Tell us what happened in Nandigram. Also tell us how many people were killed in Nandigram.

MD. SALIM (Calcutta-North East): Three officers are in jail, the Home Minister of Gujarat should also have been in jail. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Md. Salim, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not make every issue controversial and confrontational. He is raising an issue regarding some officer.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Sir, I would just request and say nothing which is contrary to the prestige and dignity of the hon'ble Supreme Court.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a serious issue that a person who was branded as a terrorist, later on after an enquiry Gujarat Police claimed that he was not a terrorist. ...(Interruptions) The Minister of Home Affairs of that state is also involved in this conspiracy; therefore, this matter is very serious. ...(Interruptions) Mr. Speaker, Sir, these people are trying to prevent me from expressing my views. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You please speak.

[English]

Your matter is being recorded.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: A CBI enquiry may be conducted into this matter. ...(Interruptions)

MD. SALIM: A CBI enquiry into all such incidents will give a clear picture of factual position. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 1350 hours.

12.51 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till fifty minutes past Thirteen of the Clock.

13.55 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at fifty-five minutes past Thirteen of the Clock.

[SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN in the Chair]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The House would now take up matters under Rule 377.

(i) Need to relax the 'yield component' criteria for opium growers of Madhya Pradesh

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY (Mandsaur): Opium is cultivated in large quantities in Madhya Pradesh's districts like Mandsaur, Neemach and Ratlam and in Chhittourgarh, Jhalawar districts of Rajasthan. Unseasonal rains and cyclone affected its yield whereas the required temperature was 55 degree; naturally the fury of the nature affected its yield. Hundreds of opium cultivators have registered their objection at the opium weighing centres. All the opium producers have supplied more than the minimum quantity fixed for production which is on average remained between 60 to 62 kilograms.

However, in the above-mentioned circumstances opium cultivators are apprehensive that their licenses could be adversely affected by it. Earlier also during the last two years similar situations had emerged. Narcotic department of the Ministry of Finance had given some relaxation in this regard.

My request to the Minister of Finance is that keeping in view the above mentioned circumstances which has been acknowledged by the officers of department of narcotic and in some places officers themselves had gone to the places and had assessed situation and found it to be a fit case for giving relaxation; so necessary instructions should be issued in order to relax the yield component for the opium to be collected from the opium growers so that the opium cultivators could be saved from the unexpected loss.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Chandramani Tripathi-Not Present.

- (ii) **Need to provide relief to farmers whose crops have been damaged in Jalaun Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh**

[Translation]

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA (Jalaun): I would like to draw the attention of the Union Government towards my Parliamentary constituency Jalaun-Garoutha, tehsil Urai of Uttar Pradesh. The farmers belonging to the villages of tehsil Urai like Jesati Khurdh, Badhouli and Bamhoti are committing suicides due to destruction of crops. Farmers are a disappointed lot, as State Government did not pay any attention when the crops got damaged. Once the farmers lost the crops, they have left with no other means of living. Farmers belonging to the said region approached the State Government for assistance after their crops got damaged, however, the State Government repeatedly neglected the demands of the farmers. Had the State Government taken any steps in time, the farmers could not have to resort to committing suicides.

Through you I would like to urge the Union Government that proper assistance should be given to the farmers whose crops have been destroyed as they are on the verge of starvation due to the loss of crops. They should be provided immediate central assistance.

14.00 hrs.

- (iii) **Need to review the formula to fix the rate of royalty on coal**

SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE (Khargon): Madam, Chairman, the matter regarding the review of the rate of royalty on coal and price based assessment of royalty of coal in place of tonnage have been pending with the union Government for a long time. As you are aware that the State Government of Madhya Pradesh could not earn Rs. 618 crores due to the fact that no review of the rate of royalty of coal has been done in the year 1997 and in 2000, which for a State like Madhya Pradesh is a very massive loss. For the last couple of years State and people's representatives (MPs) have been regularly

pursuing these two issues of coal royalty (review and assessment). A committee has been set up at the central level on 2.6.2005 to look into the matter of review and assessment of coal royalty. The committee sought the opinions of the coal providing States in this regard. In order to make the assessment of rate of coal royalty on price basis, it has been referred to Economic Advisory Committee of the hon'ble Prime Minister. A meeting was held in order to secure the representation of the States in which representatives from the States were invited. The said committee has presented its report on 14.7.2006. Ministry of Coal had to convene a meeting with the representatives of the States to discuss the said report, which is yet to be held.

My request is that immediate discussion should be taken regarding both these significant points so that losses incurred by the State each year could be avoided.

- (iv) **Need to ensure adequate supply of power to Vidarbha Region of Maharashtra**

SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE (Akola): Madam, Chairman, grave injustice is being done to Vidarbha with regard to the distribution of electricity even though 45% of the total power generation of the Maharashtra State is generated from Vidarbha area. The entire Vidarbha region is steeped in darkness. In big cities like Mumbai-Pune round the clock power supply is available while Nagpur, Akola, Wardha, Amravati, Buldana, Basim and Yavatmal districts of Vidarbha face load shedding for a long duration of time. A very dismal situation is prevailing in rural areas, where the load shedding extends to 16 to 18 hours. A daily cut of eight hours in the power supply is adversely affecting the small and medium industries of Vidarbha. People's movement against this policy of the Government is gaining momentum. All these matters relate to the cities, but rural areas are encountering a very grim situation. The farmers belonging to the said areas are facing many hardships in order to save the standing crops in the absence of water and electricity. Rabi crop is facing shortage upto 40 to 60 per cent. My request is that Union Government should intervene in this matter immediately.

Today Maharashtra requires about 14000 megawatt of electricity.

(v) Need to regularize the services of casual labourers engaged by Air Line Industry*[English]*

DR. K.S. MANOJ (Alleppey): Madam, the Airline Industry is a very booming industry now and most of the airports in India are making huge profits from this industry. In all these airports, ground handling works are done by casual labourers. They are also engaged as passenger assistants, security assistant, cargo assistants for loading and unloading of cargo and baggage from flights, office assistants, helpers and other works, as a casual employee of a permanent nature. All these employees are either the displaced landowners or children of the employees of Air India. Most of these workers have been working at the airports for the last ten to fifteen years. So far, the services of these workers have not been regularized. They are not extended statutory benefits including weekly off, overtime wages, leave benefits, provident fund, bonus, etc. These matters were brought before the management. However, the management had not settled the issue. Recently, the High Court of Mumbai had directed the management to hike their salaries to Rs. 215 per day as that of contract daily wages. So, I urge upon the Government to regularize their services and give them proper salaries.

(vi) Need to ensure proper rehabilitation of hawkers and vendors of Railways

SHRI AMITAVA NANDY (Dum Dum): Sir, I would like to draw your kind attention and the hon. Minister of Railways to a matter of serious concern which directly affects the livelihood of not less than 50,000 railway vendors/hawkers and nearly a lakh of families engaged in cottage industries. Estimation shows that more than seven lakh people will be seriously and adversely affected by the recent verdict given by the Calcutta High Court which debars the vendors to earn their livelihood in trains and railway stations. It is noteworthy to mention here that this judgement has been pronounced in accordance with the Indian Railways Act.

I understand that the Railway Hawkers Union led by CITU has already approached your goodself with the

problems of the hawkers and suggested certain alternatives for a permanent solution of the problem, which may please be considered. Else, I apprehend, there will be serious implications. I thus urge upon the Government to arrange licence for these hawkers or an adequate security net or proper rehabilitation measures be adopted so that these people can continue to earn their livelihood.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Anirudh Prasad alias Sadhu Yadav—not present; Shri Vasantrao Jiwanrao More—not present.

14.06 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),
2007-08****Ministry of Science and Technology***[English]*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up discussion and voting on demand Nos. 81 to 83 relating to the Ministry of Science and Technology.

Only one Member, Shri Subhash Sureshchandra Deshmukh has given notice for tabling cut motions to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Science and Technology.

Shri Subhash Sureshchandra Deshmukh—not present.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2008, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the Second column thereof against Demand Nos. 81 to 83 relating to the Ministry of Science and Technology."

LOK SABHA

Demands for Grants Budget (General) for 2007-2008 in respect of Ministry of Science and Technology Submitted to the Vote of the Lok Sabha

No. and name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on March 16, 2007		Amount of Demands for Grants submitted to the Vote of House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Science and Technology				
81. Department of Science and Technology	285,56,00,000	12,32,00,000	1427,82,00,000	61,58,00,000
82. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	316,98,00,000	2,00,000	1584,92,00,000	8,00,000
83. Department of Biotechnology	115,78,00,000	...	578,92,00,000	...

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Bachi Singh Rawat.

[Translation]

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' (Almora): Madam Chairman, today we are initiating our discussion on the Demands for Grants concerning the Ministry of Science and Technology. Our country remained in the forefront in the field of knowledge and science since the ancient ages and it has contributed a lot at the world level. We should pay attention to the personalities like Charak, Dhanwantri, Ramanujam, Aryabhatt etc. who enhanced the fame of India and helped our country enter the galaxy of eminent countries in the fields of astronomy, Ayurveda and Mathematics. In the present scenario, science and technology assumes a great importance while we are passing through the phase of liberalization and globalization. In a way we can say that the concept of our future development is based on it. Science and technology plays an important role in the field of industry and defence, but there are issues like drinking water, environment, space science, oceanography, and meteorology which affect human lives and we can not even think of progress of mankind and overall development of society without them. The aptitude of our youth towards basic science has decreased a bit during the last one and a half decades to two decades and it has been replaced by their increased interest in the fields of Management, I.T. engineering etc. The Government have expressed their concern from time to time about

this issue and the various other organizations have also done so. Some measures have been taken in this regard and the other measures are to be taken. Today it will be proper to mention that the country was energized in a new way by tests conducted on 11th and 13th May, 1998 in Pokharan. The country got more moral strength and the scientists achieved their targets. In addition to that achievement, a national resolution was added to the two famous resolutions of 'Jai Jawan Jai Kissan' propagated by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri for the security of the country and for its food security. That additional resolution was 'Jai Vigyan' which was propagated by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee as a national resolution. We must pay attention to that resolution for the development of the country and for making it strong. After that we make a resolution—"Jai Jawan, Jai Kissan, Jai Vigyan". As a follow up to that resolution, 11th May has been declared as "National Technology Day" The Ministry of Science and Technology and other Ministries have celebrated that day in a formal manner after that. National Technology Awards are distributed and scientists are felicitated. Later on, it was thought that we should formulate a clear policy for science and Technology to face the challenges of 21st Century, especially caused by liberalization and globalization which will be in consonance with our resolution and the statement made in the year 1983. After that the scientists held detailed discussions and about 5000 scientists from our country participated in that discussion. Science and Technology policy was adopted

after discussions at various levels. The policy was declared in the National Science Congress by the then Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee in the year 2003 and from that time onwards it is expected that the Ministry of Science and Technology will follow the policies, strategies and implementation plan according to that policy. It will promote basic sciences in the country and promote the twin subjects of scientific research and technology and contribute towards progress of the country by following the above mentioned policy.

Madam Chairman, I would like to refer to page 15 of that policy document which mentions many roadblocks or lacunae. Although there are scientific departments for removing the difficulties. They should get full autonomy and freedom from bureaucracy. There are agencies many organizations and universities in that scientific department through which all the systems of science and technology will be fully strengthened, will get full autonomy and every facility will be provided to them easily. I admit that efforts have been made in that direction but more efforts are needed because the interference of bureaucracy has not ended till date. They need autonomy in financial matters, which is not there and which should be given to them. Scientific achievements should get momentum but some stumbling blocks come one at place or another. So, attention is needed in that direction.

Madam, Chairman, it has been mentioned at page 16 of that policy document that the Government will invest at least 2 per cent of its GDP in those institutes by the end of the 10th Plan with the collaboration of the industry sector. Today the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Science and Technology has been presented. Later on, I shall discuss about the previous demand and actual sanction for that purpose. We had made a commitment of allocating 2 per cent of our GDP to Science and Technology, but that 10th Plan has expired on 31.3.2007. Due to inadequate allocation made for it, we have not been able to achieve the target of two percent. The Eleventh Five Year Plan is about to begin. The Ministry has come out with demands for grants for the first financial year of this plan. We had expected an increase therein but it will be evident when I will further clarify that the Ministry have, in fact, not got as much funds as it had asked for. Even the ongoing programmes can also be adversely affected as a result thereof.

It has been mentioned at page No. 21 of the Policy-document that traditional industries would be strengthened.

Also, it has been stated that efforts will be made to strengthen the traditional industries with the proper utilization of science and technology so as to meet new requirements of competition. This traditional industry is particularly important as it provides employment opportunities with a little per capital investment and it requires low energy investment. Moreover, it is related to our unique traditions and culture of our civilization.

I mean to say that in the present scenario we can upgrade technology of the traditional industry and that of the craftsmen and artisans by providing them special incentives therein. By doing so, they can be strengthened. We shall have to make lesser investments of capital. Besides, the consumption of energy also decreases which is every useful in view of the energy crisis prevailing in the country. For this reason too, the Policy Document makes a mention of all this.

A mention has inter alia been made at page no. 25 regarding intellectual property. In the country, there is a vast scope for development and management of intellectual property. I would not like to go into details. We shall formulate a national policy on preservation of vast knowledge of the people of our country and as a follow-up—we shall take action at international level. This objective is yet to be achieved. My request in this regard is to expedite the formulation of National Policy after seeking the views of various scientific, educational and other institutions and after holding intensive discussions with them.

In this context, I would like to mention that the traditional knowledge digital library which had been started under "Aayush" by the Ministry of Health has yielded very good results. I have just got the input that it has grown constantly and all of our traditional knowledge and formulations of the Ayurveda have been translated into various languages along with English and put on the Website. The incidents which had occurred earlier related with our country like patenting of turmeric, Basmati Rice and other medicines, have been checked to some extent but it requires to be looked into as to how we can strengthen ourselves to fend off such moves in future and expand it.

A lot of importance has been given therein to public awareness in this regard and the first objective of this policy was as follows which I would like to quote:

[Shri Bachi Singh Rawat 'Bachda']

"To ensure that the message of science reaches every citizen of India—Men-Women, young and old so as to inculcate scientific temperament and to develop a society illuminated with deep knowledge and to enable all countrymen to participate in the development of science and technology and its utilization. Science and Technology should be integrated with all the fields of national development."

It means that information regarding our scientific achievements should reach the people of this country so as to bring about a change in their thinking and inculcate scientific temperament and generate their interest in science. The applications of scientific achievements should not be restricted to merely consumeristic purposes but the citizens of our country should keep themselves abreast of the knowledge of the entire scientific progress. Therefore, it was taken up as the first and foremost objective and a mention had also been made in the Policy-Document to implement it. Many programmes have been formulated for this purpose and many are proposed to be formulated. I request the hon'ble Minister to further strengthen it so as to create an environment in the country thereby making information about scientific achievements available to the people in a routine manner and weaning them away from superstitions so that they do not deem it a miracle and should have the knowledge of its entire process.

Finally there are two other issues—one is about fiscal measures. On page 27, 28 of the policy document, a mention about fiscal measures was made and there is a need to take a decision in this regard. I would like to say that contribution of economists, financial experts, management-gurus and scientists is essential for envisaging a focused action plan and creation of a new system and methods. For this purpose, an apex S & T advisory body will constitute a dedicated task force which would give appropriate financial suggestions helpful in meeting objectives of the policy. I would like to draw his attention for constitution of an apex Science and Technology Advisory Board. I am sure the hon. Minister will definitely make endeavour to fulfil the objectives. We would definitely try to strengthen monitoring and review mechanism.

I would especially like to make a mention of scientists and technologists who have been provided incentives. I am happy that DST has a labourious scientist Shri Ramaswami as its secretary. I once saw him working in

a Laboratory as late as 11 at night. Similarly, other scientists should also be given some kind of incentive, it may not be overtime for their hard work. They may be given royalty for the technology developed by them. If the corporate sector adopts such technology the scientist who developed it would be honoured and he may be provided financial incentives such as increments in salary or any other kind of facilities. The Ministry of Science and Technology has a golden triangle. The Minister has other Ministry also under his charge. The newly carved out Department of Earth Sciences had IMD, Ocean Development and other Ministry under it. But today we are taking up a discussion on three departments of Science and Technology. We have made new landmarks in this field. However, there is a need to strengthen the golden triangle *i.e.* industry, academia and laboratory. There is a need to broaden the role of industry in this aspect. Though large corporate houses also carry out research work. They are also extending cooperation. But, it would be better if they earmark certain percentage of the profits earned by them for R & D. If corporate sector contributes in this it is better, we can certainly achieve good results.

Before taking up other issues, I would like to deliberate upon the Demands for Grants taken up by him. DST's Demand for Grants for 2007-08 was for Rs. 2999 crores. It contained plan allocation of Rs. 2750 crores and non-plan allocation of Rs. 249 crores. There is no change in non-plan allocation over what was the last year's and plan allocation of Rs. 1526 crore has been made. Despite that, the department is satisfied as it is not going to affect the on-going programmes adversely.

The Department is of the view that it would be able to complete its programmes within the remaining four years of the current five year plan. I have demanded a hike in allocation for SERC division so that better labs can be set up in colleges and universities which will be useful for students in higher education. As the department is satisfied, so I can construe that the DST is not much concerned about it.

The project demand for the Department of Biotechnology was for Rs. 1326 crore. The department had presented several projects before the Planning Commission involving an expenditure of Rs. 1326 crore. However, an allocation of only Rs. 694 crore was made. It consisted of plan allocation of Rs. 675 crore and non-

plan allocation of Rs. 19.70 crore. According to the information made available by the department the allocation for the three sectors of R&D appears to be quite inadequate. During the current year the department has been allocated Rs. 496 crores against a requirement of Rs. 165 crore. Out of it, Rs. 216 crores are meant for R&D whereas, the department needs more than this. It's additional requirement is of Rs. 50 crore. A provision of Rs. 45 crore has been made for grand challenges programme for various sectors. They need the same amount of funds more. The autonomous institution, like life sciences or NCPGR etc. have been allocated Rs. 133.20 crore. They need an additional amount of Rs. 70 crore.

The Department of Bio-technology is a prime sector department and I request the hon'ble Minister and the Government of India to seriously consider supporting this department. Government should fulfil the additional requirement of the department even if the projected demands are not met so that the important schemes may not get affected.

Madam, I would conclude within three-four minutes. My third submission is that CSIR has projected a demand of Rs. 4581. 80 crore but only Rs. 1902 crores have been allocated. Rs. 832 crores have been allocated against their projected demand of Rs. 873 crores under the Non-Plan head which is creating problem for them. The need for the increased amount is due to the increase in number of pension cases and the enhanced amount of fellowship. Besides, incentives are being given to scientists. Hence, they require the funds projected under Non-Plan. They can continue with funds allocated under plan head as they can increase the amount under R.E. but they have to meet their current requirement through Non-Plan head. Therefore, I hope that Government will make special efforts in this regard.

Madam, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister towards my submission. I would like to tell him that "survey of India" is a large subordinate department under the Department of Science and Technology. It has been assigned with the job of preparing maps for the whole country. Recently a book has been published. I would like to submit that there was a man "Shri Nain Singh Rawat" who has shared a long association with Lambtan and Everest and contributed a lot in surveying of Lahasa, Tibet, Nepal and North India. He was honoured with the title of 'Pandit' also by

the British Government for accomplishing this task. Rawat's fall under the category 'Kashtriya' in Uttaranchal and usually the people of Brahmin community are known as Pandit. However, the British Government honoured him with the title of 'Pandit' because he had to masquerade as a Pandit to survey these areas. He had penned happenings of his life in his diary. On the basis of that diary Uma Bhatt and Shekhar Pathak had published a book namely "Asia ki Peeth Per Pandit Nain Singh Rawat". I hope hon'ble Minister must have taken notice of it. This book has been published from Pahar Sanstha, Nainital. The units of the survey of India should purchase at least one copy of the book. In his memory, the Survey of India had made a commitment to build a Library at his native place. It was announced publicly in Dehradun during the celebrations of the great Arch anniversary. However, the commitment was not fulfilled. Therefore, if the hon'ble Minister keeps it under his cognizance, the commitment made to such people who have rendered significant contributions would be fulfilled.

I would like to make two requests to the hon'ble Minister regarding my parliamentary constituency. One is that a Krishi Vigyan Kendra is situated at Lohaghat. There was a proposal to set up rural technology park by Uttarakhand state in that area. I have been apprised that no land has been made available to them. If there is some other hindrance, it should be removed on priority basis. I personally request you that this park should be set up on a priority basis.

We need to step up research work in the field of herbal science and it should be viewed as a prime sector. China has progressed a lot and it has captured the herbal market to the tune of Rs. 20 thousand crore. Therefore, we should also establish an institute of Herbal Science. This proposal is pending with the various Ministries and we should ponder to evolve a solution for it.

The other two important issues are global warming and drinking water which require a full-fledged discussion. It is impossible to raise them under the on going matter. We have made progress in the bio-fuel sector. I would like to congratulate the C.S.I.R. for the innovations it has made in the field of indigenous equipments and instrumentations. Now we are dependent on foreign countries in this field. Commendable job is being done at the Indo-Russian Research Centre in the field of exploration of gas hydrates. The Government should promote it seriously as it can cater to the fuel need for

[Shri Bachi Singh Rawat Bachda]

the next 100 years. The Ministry should be serious enough to meet its demands for grants.

While concluding, I would submit that we have always extended our cooperation for constructive works. The Government should go ahead, we will definitely support them. However, there is one apprehension among scientists. It is not directly related to the Ministry but it is a science subject. Now, there is a separate Ministry for science. The country is concerned over nuclear energy treaty 123. A meeting in this respect is scheduled for 30th of this month. The treaty should be finalised on the basis of equality between India and the USA without compromising with our sovereignty. We will not bow to the stringent conditions put by the U.S. We wish the hon'ble Minister to be successful and we will support him fully. We should not accept the treaty if it is against the interest of the country.

I submit that the budgetary provisions and demand for grants should be approved in toto and the Government should also consider to increase the allocation.

I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT (East Delhi): Madam Chairman, first of all I would like to congratulate the hon'ble Minister for Science and Technology has been a Department where most of the Ministers have done very little but ever since Mr. Kapil Sibalji has become the Minister he has brought the Cabinet into his inner ambit and has proved to be a very able and efficient Minister. He has brought the Ministry to the public platform, I would like to congratulate him especially for this. Earlier, we hardly used to hear about this Ministry, but may be because an incident like Tsunami happened after he took over as Minister has given him an opportunity. He got an opportunity. Since we all are people of a new India and this new India is going to be built upon technology and for that there is a special requirement in this Cabinet.

I too have observed and as Rawatji also mentioned before me that at certain places a few things have been provided out of the demands made. It is to be seen as to how much of our appeal is heard of by the hon'ble Finance Minister but I would particularly like to mention this fact to the hon'ble Finance Minister which is also the main objective of this Ministry that it has also to build a scientific temper in the country with all its activities. I am not making any comment on him but I am unable to

stop myself from saying that as many people would be there of scientific temper, they would also understand the growth rate. Large number of funds are required to be provided to this Department in order to encourage the policies of the hon'ble Finance Minister himself.

A very important thing has come to the notice that in the technology or scientific policy which came up in the year 2003, it was mentioned as the first thing in its objectives and we also got to know again and again about this that there has been a reduction in the basic research. This reduction may not be in terms of number of boys and girls conducting basic research, but if we take the percentage of those students who are passing out of schools and colleges, we find that the kind of interest students earlier had in physics, chemistry and biology which are subjects of science, has decreased considerably now. It has also been seen at the school level that earlier high scoring students used to opt for science but today they are opting for commerce. The hon'ble Minister has stated in the annual report regarding basic research that the level of India in science citation index has gone down considerably. In my view, it is a cause of concern about which every person will have to think about because in the last five years a number of Indian achievements have depended upon our Science and Technology. Hon'ble Minister, Sir, it is not directly related to your department but it is definitely concerned with Science, Technology, Research and Development. The financial changes which have come into our country include manufacturing of foreign cars and a number of foreign machinery also but somewhere in our heart we feel a little embarrassed and feel bad that the cars manufactured in India are not meeting the international standards. It is a proof that the kind of options and opportunities that are available to our scientists and technologists abroad through which they are able to develop the industry and science over there, are probably not available to them in our country. Whether it is not possible for us to at least set up one such University or Centre in our country which should be one of the top quality research institutes of international level even though it may cost us five to ten thousand crore rupees. We should be able to bring a number of scientists of every field to our country. Can we plan for this thing and prepare a budget for future. There are many such fields in which we have a number of experts, there is no dearth of human resources but I have found out and it is evident also that those resources of physics, chemistry and bio-technology, which are available in laboratories of foreign institutes, are not

available here. Alongwith this, it was mentioned in his report as well as in the annual report and in documents also that the standard of science is extremely poor in our Universities in comparison to the laboratories and books available over abroad there. I am aware that it is not related directly to the department of the hon'ble Minister but if such kind of research and resources are not available in these universities then the results achieved later, would not meet the international standards. I have observed that we are lagging behind in this particular area. We must congratulate the Department for the annual report, documents concerning the demands for grants and many such things done during the last 2-4 years. They have formed certain things like a vision health plan has been chalked out for the year 2007 to 2012. For me it is a matter of personal happiness that, the extra Mural funding support which is provided by their department, had done extremely well during the previous time. Though the Nano-science technology initiative in which the Department believes that it has achieved a critical mark, can make us move forward in the field of new technology.

The programme for supporting young scientists is running extremely well. They have increased the process of visiting foreign nations to a large extent. They have given many such things. The Department of Science and Technology is finding itself efficient in programmes related to the society. In a few of their programmes I have seen that they have completed the use of arsenic removal plant at Chhattisgarh in a nice way. Community based deflorisation plant is being run around the eastern Uttar Pradesh. There are many such small programmes.

Madam Chairman, through you, I would like to say one thing that the programmes of this department which are run on pilot basis. If we go through the annual report of last 8-10 years, it appears that lot of work yet to be done as qualitywise no change has been seen so far. Today we have got able Ministers in the Cabinet. In my view, if the hon'ble Minister, puts a little more efforts and use his influence, he has really able officers, it would make a huge difference if some two or four such projects become successful and start effecting the field.

There are three-four Departments under him-Survey of India, Mapping Institute, Indian Meteorological Department and alongwith that there is one more institute which gives us information on short term or medium term environment. Survey of India has had an extremely prestigious history. I would like to say one more thing

that even now when a common man or a research institute practically approaches these institutes when they require records of survey or general or maps, these organizations are not sensitive to their needs or we do not get proper amount of information from them as such as we can receive from some other institutes. The survey of India should be made more capable in this regard. Today a person is forced to visit internet and there he finds thousands and lakhs of ways. There he can get information easily. The common man in his heart has a feeling regarding Meteorological Department or the medium term weather that they are not as capable as they should have been. Many a times it has been noticed that if we take any step on the basis of Meteorological Department or Weather Department then it is not necessary that it is true always. I am not talking about day to day weather, I am talking about long term weather. In last few days we have read certain news items in newspapers that the kind of modeling we use in our country has become outdated in comparison to the information we received regarding weather science at the international level. I request the hon'ble Minister to ask his Department to set this matter. In the present scenario it has become necessary for India to bring constant changes and present itself as dynamic institution.

I will conclude with a few things that are left to be mentioned. Bachi Singhji has said it in short and has indicated the need for detailed discussion on it. Yesterday when the hon'ble Speaker allowed me to speak I could mention about global warming in short only. The report brought out by Inter Government Panel somewhere threatens us all. It is the first time that change of climatic conditions and global warming, which is a fact today, has been presented in a strong way. Probably it won't be right to question it. There are many countries or powers who may not be willing to accept it or the steps to be taken to curb it. But now it is most apparent that both the things are true and whole humanity is bound to be adversely affected by it in next 15-20 years and rather it has started affecting. The problem of potable water has become a day to day issue. We get news of problems in crops. Climate is changing in such a way that old and time tested criterion are providing a failure.

I will request the hon. Minister to see whether there is a need to conduct any research in this regard in India. Keeping these facts in mind we have to decide in what ways we have to prepare ourselves for next 15-20 years.

[Shri Sandeep Dikshit]

We should think as to what we can do at least at national level. I do not know up to what extent we will be effective at international level to persuade developed countries to change their ways. But at least it is very necessary to change it in our own country.

Hon. Minister of Finance had started a trend three years back under which he has provided a grant of Rs. 100 crore to every good institution. I feel that Rs. 100 crore is negligible amount for bringing an institution at international level. It would take not less than one thousand, two thousand or four thousand crores of Rupees to set up such an institute which could gain fame at international level. I request you that there is a need to set up one such institution in the country. With the set up of such an institution many things will be attracted to the country. Scientists from world over would come and the research to the country. Scientists from world over would come and the research work would be advanced. Our factories and private sector industries would be benefited thereby and our Government will get help. That will not be only science centered rather many practical things will come out of it.

I know hon. Minister uses google very often. It has a mapping site but it is very unfortunate that we have institutions capable at par. When we can have access to all the information relating to our country through a private website then why can't we devise and create our own indigenous system to get desired information when we have a vast storage of information and maps. Does it mean that we can't create any such thing? This is such medium which not only will make things convenient for every Indian but also bring India's name at international level. Hon. Minister has mentioned that in it and I have seen it in report also that an experiment is being conducted in his constituency Chandni Chowk wherein he has used many things of Science and Technology Department. I congratulate him for having done that but the benefits that Chandni Chowk is getting today and will slowly start getting in future, particularly the plans they are going to make in cooperation with Delhi Municipal Corporation that needs to be introduced not only in Delhi in the next one and a half year but also in every city of the country. The way every city of the country is heading towards unplanned progress, the problems we faced in the past one year in the country whether in court process or in any other process, would not have occurred had we made use of science and technology in that. As such

if the information is not used to streamline the various departments, each of the cities is going to face the same problem. Previously also hon. Minister has mentioned it and told it in Press Media also that we have got all sorts of tools now a days whereby our cities can be developed in a planned manner.

One more thing I would like to say and hon. Minister had said so at some occasions. At some places very good T.V. and radio programmes have been made on great scientists of India. Hon. Minister knows that we watch all sorts of programmes on international T.V. channels, but we find dearth of such programmes in our own perspective in Indian languages. I will request him that we have to produce and air such programmes to cultivate scientific temper in our children which show achievements in science. Experiments or experiences being done at various places in various forms to alleviate the wrong notions and superstitions prevailing among people through our department because there is no commercial benefit in it, we cannot expect private channels to air them. If we are able to broadcast them in entertaining and attractive way through private and doordarshan channels with various C.D. the problem of basic research will be solved and scientific temper and interest in science among children will be generated. T.V. is such an important and powerful medium today that if we broadcast any programme through it, it reaches directly to lacs of homes and takes roots in children's brains more than any other thing.

Hon. Member Bachi Singhji had already talked about documentation of or traditional system. Even now I feel that as heritage we have many traditional medicines, I am not talking about the customs attached only to culture and morals, traditional irrigation and land management systems, ways to transport water from one place to another, ways of conserving forests etc. need to be documented and widely publicized but besides that I would like to say that many such tasks have been assigned to different departments but sometimes these departments have vested interests against these things e.g. our health department is working for conservation and maintaining our traditional medicines but most MBBS and MD doctors are posted in health department who have an inferiority complex regarding these systems. There are many such traditional things which are not just superstition but they are related to Ayurveda and Naturopathy and they need to be conserved. In our tribal areas there are thousands

and lacs of such ways which are effective and are in use since long for broken legs, small wounds, headache or skin related diseases. Science and Technology is such a department which can document anything in a scientific way with scientific views point and with proper consideration about its usefulness. There will be hindrances in this task in various departments because of vested interests. If the hon. Minister can bring these things in his department by conserving them all then it will be better.

Madam Chairman, with these words I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

The work done by the hon. Minister in the last three years is a source of inspiration for everybody. The department he joined was not considered important from political point of view, but he made this department a notable one with his efficiency and work and highlighted the works of this department before us. I would like to congratulate him for all this. I would also like to say that the project which he has started in Chandni Chowk should be extended to the whole country. With this expectation, I conclude my speech.

[English]

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY (Jadavpur): Madam Chairpersons, I thank you for giving me a chance to participate in the discussion which I believe is a very important issue and subject, Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Science and Technology. I generally support the Demands for Grants. There is no doubt that the Ministry, for the last two years, including the initiative of the hon. Minister, is giving much more attention to science and technology and the attention is increasing.

In the consecutive Plan periods, if we see, there is increasing Budget allocation, particularly from the Seventh Plan. The Eleventh Plan document has not yet been finalized. I hope it will maintain the same tradition and the same amount of increase must continue.

14.53 hrs.

[SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV *in the Chair*]

The allocation to the Ministry of Science and Technology has been increased this time. But the increase is to the tune of 17 per cent while in the last Budget the

increase was to the tune of 28 per cent. I believe that this would be looked into properly.

The importance of science and technology is known to all. We should look into the proper perspective of the things. In the history, the Indian civilization and the Indian science grew hand in hand. In history we had Aryabhata, Charak and Sushrut who were the pride of India. Presently also we have a vast pool of scientists, confident and dedicated to their cause. We constitute 30 per cent of the total scientists and technologists in the USA. We contribute roughly six per cent of the world's scientific publications with good impact factor and that is increasing also. China's contribution in publications in recent years and China's impact factor of their publication is increasing in a much better space than that of ours.

The history and tradition of our country have been very good. Presently also, we are doing very good work. Future also seems to be very good for us because whole of the world is now looking towards either India or China for newer innovations and the contribution in frontier science. The question is whether we are ready towards that direction. The will be the main thing. The life of a Government is five years, but the life of science and technology research is not limited to five years; it continues its effect and impact for the coming 25, 30 or 40 years. From that perspective, are we getting ourselves prepared?

Let us look categorically into the projected budget as proposed by the DBT, CSIR and DST. It was to the tune of Rs. 9,000 crore while the allocation has been roughly Rs. 4,400 crore, which is less than 50 per cent. Thereby, there is no confusion that there has been a good amount of compromise in key sectors which were being proposed by the concerned Ministry and which could not be agreed to by the Finance Ministry or Planning Commission or whatever it may be. This is more because still we have only 0.8 per cent of our GDP being expended on science and technology while the advanced countries are expending two per cent, three per cent or even more on science and technology. In our case also, the proposal was to have an expenditure of more than two or three per cent roughly. The Prime Minister also said the same thing, but it could not be put into actual practice. Therefore, my suggestion would be that the Finance Ministry should plan, in addition to Government's own expenditure, which also needs to be increased, some arrangement for giving incentive or something like that in

[Dr. Sujan Chakraborty]

such a fashion that the private sector also takes much interest in its R&D activity.

It was proposed in the Tenth Plan also, a discussion was there, that some cess on private industries will be imposed for carrying forward a fund for the purpose of our R&D activities. Probably that could not be taken up. So, I would request the Ministry to look into the matter because the Eleventh Plan is still in the formative stage and we have to finalise it within a very short time. If we really like to develop science and technology as it needs to be, we must plan separately for it.

Much more autonomy must be given to the Ministry. An innovation cannot run after the Finance Ministry or the Planning Commission. That can never be. Nor it should be expected for small jobs also. You must engage scientists of excellent calibre, search for them and bring back people from abroad. That can neither be guided by traditionality in our system nor bureaucratism in the Finance Ministry. You must allow much amount of autonomy and independence and thereafter attach some sort of networking and R&D audit system in it. Probably we are lacking in this field. Science and technology cannot be totally controlled, rather I would propose that the Ministry of Science and Technology should be allowed to function as a nodal Ministry to co-ordinate with different other developmental programmes of various Ministries. Various Ministries are having their own R&D activities. They are not being properly co-ordinated and networked.

The Science and Technology Commission was proposed to be evolved in the Tenth Plan. I believe, it has not been done. I would urge upon the Minister to establish the Commission with no further delay. The activities and innovations of all the organisations—like ICMR, ICAR, DRDO and many other—can be networked through the Commission as a central institute.

There are three or four issues which are of paramount importance. One is the question of our social development. It is not just the question of theory etc.; it is the question of societal development, our daily use activities. In this regard, five to seven issues are there which should also be taken up in a mission mode.

15.00 hrs.

Perhaps, we are still not paying enough attention towards these issues in India including communicable

diseases, etc. The need for agro-biotechnology upgradation for low-cost, high-value food is huge. This is what is really warranted in our country. Once the former Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi also moved in the same direction, but nothing much could properly come out of it. The combined nutraceutical and pharmaceutical research targeting to develop auto-immunity within the people of this country.

Similarly, there is the issue of developing specific low-cost, target-oriented medical diagnostics. I believe that some sort of priorities should be there for it. There should be special planning for sustainable development vis-a-vis environment, which is very much important. The availability of safe drinking water, and arrangement for herbal research should also be made. Our traditional strength is recognized world over, but we are not paying proper attention towards it as is being given by Japan, Canada, Germany or USA. Obviously, the major strength of India is its traditional knowledge, and our biodiversity, which cannot be compared with any other country in the world. Therefore, we should propose plans with those strengths in mind for short-term achievable targets, and there should be mission-mode programmes for this purpose.

Science cannot limit itself on the issue of daily use. I am saying this because some high-end research should obviously be stressed. The choice is frontier science. Some mission-mode programmes are already being undertaken by the Government to achieve this objective. The question of cleansing the environment is a very important issue. We are going to propose some institute for it. I do not oppose it, but I would like to ask one question. How best it can be done in a country where biodiversity is so huge? Are we planning from that end?

The issues of fuel-cell research and solar-cell research will be the issues in the international arena in the future, that is, some 10 years or 20 years head. Similar is the issue of nanotechnology. I believe that in the second part of this century it will be the arena of nanotechnology.

As regards the issue of stem cell and cord blood research, we started much before, but countries like USA and China have progressed much more than us. We are not able to develop the related acts for it even till now. There is also the issue of monsoon dynamics or biotechnology. I believe that such other major issues can also be taken into paramount importance as our frontier

areas of R&D. Therefore, our attention should be concentrated in this direction.

There is also the issue of creating manpower. It is a very important problem being faced, which was also highlighted by Shri Sandeep Dikshit during his submission, that the interest of the students in science—if not towards technology, but towards the basic science education or basic science research—is getting degraded. Obviously, this sort of research should be on an inter-disciplinary mode. Perhaps, some old institute can be converted to do basic science research or we may develop some new institution for translational research. I believe that the Government is also going to propose such institutions. The issue of knowledge economy is most important these days.

There was a time when land was controlling the economy. Thereafter, capital was controlling the economy, and a time will come when the factor of knowledge will control the economy. How can we develop knowledge institutes to the maximum level, and distribute it in all the four regions of the country so that it is not overcentralised? I am saying this because I have observed that it is getting overcentralised for the last 20 years or so. This is also not a very correct proposition. In our country, only about 159 people—out of the one million population—are involved in the work of R&D whereas anywhere between 2,500 and 3,000 people are involved in R&D activities in the developed countries. Therefore, we have to find ways to do it in the best possible manner. I would suggest that integration of science and research should be done in such a way that the issue of technology, frontier science, basic science and getting new institutions are met accordingly. Therefore, I would request that there has to be a brainstorming of the scientists. India is still having excellent scientists. There should be brainstorming among them. It is not just the question of one Five-Year Plan. It is question of 20 to 30 year plan as a part of which our Five-Year Plans and annual budgets can be proposed.

Last but not least is the very important question of popularization of science. Since the early days of Independence, Prime Ministers and Governments have every time concentrated on many issues which could not be actualized. Take for instance our concern for environment. We are not actually much concerned about it. Take for instance our concern on development of rationality and development of scientific temper. The words

are known to all, but have they been developed properly? Take the question of development of secular democratic values for that matter.

There have been some programmes like Rail Vigyan, etc., for popularization of science. But would it not be much better if we select the eco-clubs in the schools for this purpose? There are thousands of such clubs in schools which are supposed to take up issues on environment. Since there is a structure already in the schools, we should see how the school eco-clubs be made to function as centres of dissemination of our scientific temper, scientific knowledge, scientific values, etc. I believe the eco-club base should be utilized for our future generations.

Similarly, we are organizing Rail Vigyan, but a much better measure would be to organize Vigyan Meals in different districts and subdivisions of the country. It is not very costly to do so but it could create an environment in which all the concerned Departments also could join, the local resources, the school students, teachers can be involved and some sort of activities could be undertaken which could really carry us forward on the path of developing scientific temper.

This would be the last of my suggestions. It was proposed earlier also. We have a lot of scientific and technological research that is going on. A lot of researchers are integrating people also. But, nobody knows certain basic information. Who knows how Aloe Vera is really acting effectively and how Aloe Vera is now being seen as Ginseng of the future? How can that information be disseminated? Take turmeric for example. It is very good and very effective, no doubt about it. The newer techniques of our agricultural production, the different biological advantages should be disseminated. From that end, this knowledge that is being generated in our research institutes or in the field—from lab to land or whatever it may be—can be projected to the people.

I would specifically request that we should develop a separate TV channel for promoting development of scientific temper. I think this is the time that the country had a dedicated TV channel for dissemination of scientific information, knowledge, practical experience, and the effective works that are being undertaken by different organizations. For that purpose, a specific scientific television channel should be started. If not, at least the Lok Sabha Channel and the Rajya Sabha Channel can

[Dr. Sujan Chakraborty]

be better utilized for disseminating scientific awareness among our population.

With these words, I thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I seek your permission to speak from this seat.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA: Sir, today I rise to speak on the demands for grants of the Ministry of Science and Technology in this Budget Session. While extending my full support to this budget I would like to say that during the last couple of years the development of science and technology has achieved new heights in this country. The pace of the Department of Science and Technology was very slow since its inception in 1971, which should be accelerated now. There are a number of research organizations and research institutes under the Department of Science and Technology. A number of research organizations such as Indian Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Indian Council of Medical Research etc. are working under the Department of Science and Technology. I would like to lay stress on the work of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. I would like to say that this council has been working in the country since a long time but its research outputs are not being fully decentralized. Its latest research outputs are not very much viable in agriculture. There is a wide gap between its research outputs and their benefits to small farmers. This gap should be bridged. On the other hand we should also consider the harmful effects of research. Generally this aspect is not much focussed. Suppose a research has been conducted on chemicals and pesticides to promote agriculture in the form of agricultural produce, but a thought is not given to its after effects on agriculture and future of farmers, the crop friendly insects of the farmers also get destroyed by using insecticides. This will lead to an imbalance in the eco-system in coming years. Then there may arise a need to conduct research to mitigate the chain effects of the farmer research.

Sir, India cannot be a party to the mad race of destructive development of science and technology. India is committed to constructive development of science and

technology. We should keep in mind humanity, righteousness and environment while making plans for science and technology. On the other hand we should also keep in mind the national security. Environment and optimum exploitation of non-conventional energy resources should also be kept in mind. Development of science and technology and its use has badly affected the environment of the country and the world. This happened because we did not orient research with a vision. We want to use our outputs but don't review the effects and ill effects after its use. There are a number of gases, which are used in fridge and refrigeration industries. Legislations were brought in the whole world and it was also decided upto which year these gases have to be used and after which year these cannot be used. Holes appeared in the ozone layer much before expected, its thickness is decreasing and it is badly affecting the humanity and environment of the earth. When a research output comes, then there should also be provision of chain research. Therefore, feedback should be taken before time, so that problem of global warming can be taken care of. In the whole world India has been the champion of such values. So, it is the responsibility of India to use research technology by keeping in mind those values and make planning for further researches. India should endeavour for optimum exploitation of non-conventional energy sources; even minimum exploitation of non-conventional energy sources is not being done. A small fraction of these resources are being used and that too only at research level. No project is developing because it gets stuck at research level. These resources are not becoming popular among the common people. These should be used as alternative resources of energy. We are not able even to use the potency of solar energy and wind energy. I think that the solutions of challenges of global warming and other problems related to environment lie in such usage and researches. So, one of the points on which we should stress is moving towards nature. It means that we should conduct research in such fashion that it does not affect our nature.

We are importing techniques. We agree that we are importing techniques on the large scale. We agree that we do not have shortage of foreign currency. But it does not mean that there should be this much freedom for importing techniques. When we are having that type of technique in our country then we should promote its development, it will be better for our country. So there is a need to make further allocation for the development of indigenous technology.

Our country is world famous in the field of software and Indian scientists and engineers are working with all the multinational companies and Governments of other countries across the world. It is on account of this that the contribution of money order economy is gradually increasing in this country. I would like to submit that the human resource of the country, the people who are doing great jobs in other countries in this field should be given employment in this country and the Government should make special efforts in this direction.

Software Technology Parks were set up in our country. I was counting their numbers. There are nearly 46 parks located in 21 states all over the country. I am very sorry to say that the state like Bihar which contributes 10 per cent of the software scientists working all over the country and abroad is not among those 21 States. Along with that I am also sorry to submit that the setting up of technology park in the country was initiated 24 years back and if the Government argue that there were no software development industry in the state then I would like to submit that in the beginning when such parks were set up in Bangalore, Bhubaneswar or at other such places at that time too, only two or four entrepreneurs had approached and the land was allocated to them on discount rate. It took 10 years to get them settle there. As such, when it comes to the chicken-egg relationship as to whether Technology Park is first to be set up or the industry is to be established. I would like to request the hon'ble Minister that Software Technology Park may certainly be got set up in Bihar so that the potential of the state in terms of human resource may be harnessed. The human resource software firms are available there at a large scale and there is good training institutions and the students after getting training are not absorbed over there and it is on account of this that they go elsewhere for jobs. I would like to request the hon'ble Minister that he should make efforts to make provision in the current Budget to set up Software Technology Park in Bihar.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, presently Science and Technology Entrepreneurial Parks are located in the 12 States of the country. However, there is no such park in Bihar. I would not talk about Bihar, rather I know many such scientists who are working in other States of the country. The Technology Business innovators have been set up in the 16 States of the country and Bihar is not among those States. I would like to request the hon'ble Minister that

all the above three types of parks should be established in Bihar.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my Parliamentary constituency is Samastipur where setting up of an ITI is long awaited. A lot of work can be done over there in the field of Science and Technology. I would like to request the hon'ble Minister that he should pay attention in this direction. ITI and other associated institutions related to the Department of Science and Technology should be set up there.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have set up science club in the schools located in my parliamentary constituency of Samastipur, and its result is quite visible. The sense of competition among students has been on a rise as a result thereof and they are doing research on smaller models. We are going to put in place over there a tradition of science exhibitions. I would like to submit to the hon'ble Minister that earlier too the NCC had been promoted in schools which had led to significant progress at large. So, Science Club should be established in every high school. The Government have a Kishor Vaigyanik Protsahan Yojana as well. So, Science Clubs should be set up in schools so that the adolescent students who have innovative capacities may be groomed in the formative age and they may get an opportunity to progress and can get the support to evolve themselves as a scientist in the days to come. Besides, the Government also be confident that scientists are being groomed over there. There are many such fields which can be chosen by these people as their careers if encouragement is given there. Presently, it is an age of packages and there is a demand of such talents as well, however, in the beginning there may be hesitation among them to join the research and development field. If interest is developed among those children, I feel, in the days to come, the nation could be benefited.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, with these words I conclude and hope that the hon'ble Minister will make efforts to incorporate these points in the Budget towards which I have drawn his attention.

[English]

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Science and Technology for 2007-08. Science is an important subject. It concerns not the Ministry of Science and Technology

[Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy]

alone but various other Ministries of the Government of India also. So, this gives us an opportunity to discuss some of the aspects of Science and its functioning in different ministries. The exploitation of modern scientific knowledge and technological advance is now the main source of economic growth in developed countries. The new technologies have far-reaching implications for the comparative advantages of countries in the international competition for global market. The on-going science and technological resurgence is being called the Fourth Industrial Revolution and for this, we need a properly planned strategy in the emerging global market. In this regard, we should know from the Government and the Ministry what their real achievement is.

Today science has struck every person in every walk of life be it rural or urban. But what the Government or the Ministry is actually doing is not very much encouraging. It should be a mission for scientists to make discoveries and use the technologies and the products that flow from them to improve the lives of billions of people. But what is the real health of science today in our country? In India, science and technology is in a very miserable condition. It is not my view. This position has been explained by none other than the Chief Scientific Adviser to the hon. Prime Minister. In an unprecedented letter to the hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, his Chief Scientific Adviser, Prof. C.N. Rao has said that science in India is gripped by a crisis like never before and that its future is tied up in unbearable bureaucracy. India will face a non-win situation unless there is a 'radical structural transformation of the system'. I would like to have a response from the hon. Minister on this. This is the position explained by no less a person than the Chief Scientific Adviser to the hon. Prime Minister. This is the situation of science in our country today. What is the perspective of science during this Government?

I would like to know whether the Government is thinking of any structural changes in the Ministry of Science and Technology and other Ministries dealing with science and research. What is their perspective planning? What they actually envisage to do in this direction. Between 2001 and 2005, the national expenditure on research and development in relation to Gross Domestic Product and Gross National Product hovered between 0.78 per cent and 0.82 per cent which is below one per cent. The national expenditure in other countries is ahead of India. For instance, Sweden spends 4.2 per cent of its

GDP on research and development; Japan—3.11 per cent; US—2.67 per cent; Denmark—2.51 per cent; and South Korea—2.91 per cent. So we are much below than one per cent in the expenditure of GDP and the Gross National Product. But it is a very happy news that in the 94th Session of Indian Science Congress, the hon. Prime Minister has called for a renewed investment in the study of basic science and research and has also proposed to increase the annual spending on science and technology to two per cent of GDP. So, he has assured the country to spend about two per cent of GDP in the next five years. He has proposed it in January 2007. Now the Budget has come and we are discussing it in the last part of April. So, I would like to know whether it is reflected in your recent Budget of 2007-08. But, what the Respected Rashtrapatiiji has said is also observed. He has wondered about the under utilization of funds by the science and technology establishments.

The day the hon. Prime Minister assured and promised for spending of two per cent of GDP in science and technology, the very next day the hon. President had told that there had been under-utilization of the funds allocated for science and technology. He had expressed concern that about 20 per cent of the funds allocated for this purpose have remained unutilized during the year 2005-06. He further had said that this means that the Department of Science and Technology and other science ministries have utilized only 0.25 per cent of the GDP. Where does this projected two per cent stand against a utilization of 0.25 per cent? We are not in a position to spend even 0.25 per cent of the GDP for science and technology and we are proposing to spend two per cent of GDP. Why is this under-utilization? Why is the Department of Science and Technology and other science ministries have not been able to spend the money that this Parliament has given approval for spending by them? This is the state of affairs of the Department of Science and Technology and other science ministries.

Sir, we have been told by certain officials that a sum of rupees one lakh crore is being proposed to be spent on education of science during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. I would like to know as to how much money, out of this sum, does the Department of Science and Technology wish to spend in the first year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan? If the Department is actually serious about spending a sum of rupees one lakh crore for science education, then they must spend some money in

the first year of the Plan itself. What is their projection? How much are they proposing to spend in the first year? The Task Force constituted under the Ministry of Human Resource Development for Basic Science Research under Shri M.M. Sharma has expressed concern about the fact that a large number of faculty positions in the science stream in the universities are lying vacant for a very long time. How could we talk about research and science when the sanctioned posts in the universities are lying vacant? Though this is a subject matter to be dealt with by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, I am mentioning this aspect since this relates to the Department of Science and Technology. After all, this is the collective responsibility of the Government.

Sir, this Department is concerned with the promotion of bio-technology. It is an important area, a new technology with great promise in areas of sustainable food production, nutrition security, health care and environmental sustainability. What is the position in regard of agricultural production today? Indian agriculture is now in deep crisis. It is after three decades that India from being a self-sufficient country in food has become an abject importer of foodgrains today. At one point of time we had been exporting food, but today the situation is such that we are importing foodgrains. We must utilize the services of our scientists engaged in the field of bio-technology to retrieve the situation. They must again give a call for the second Green Revolution to overcome this situation of shortage of foodgrains. That is why I am drawing the attention of the hon. Minister to this important point as to how this technology could be used in the best way in the agricultural sector and how agricultural production could be increased.

Sir, we are spending huge sums of money on DRDO. I know this is a subject matter under the Ministry of Defence, but still I am making a reference to that. The Government is spending about Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000 crore on DRDO. But what has been state of affairs there? The sad story of DRDO is that even after 58 years of our efforts, the state of Defence technology and industrial base is such that indigenous development of weapons and equipment continue to elude us and India remains one of the largest importers of Defence equipment in the world. We are the largest importer of Defence equipment in the world. We are the largest importer of defence equipments in the world. This year, we have spent several crores of rupees on this but there is no result. We are

purchasing even rifles and other weapons from other countries. So, introspection is necessary in DRDO. We should give credit to our scientists. It is a good reason and I do not want to blame them also But what is the net result? There should be scientific audition in DRDO. It is very much needed. The time has come for this because there has been no result since 58 years when our country has spent time and money on it. Our country cannot afford all these things. There must be scientific audition. In the name of defence, we cannot leave everything and finally, there will be no result at the end. The Government must take all these things into consideration when we are discussing about science.

Another aspect is patent laws. We are telling that we are encouraging scientists. But what is their position now? Scientists are running from pillar to post for patent registration. There is no registration office. It is part of the Ministry of Commerce and nobody is taking care of patent registration. How can we encourage scientists when they are going in for research? In other countries, they are given incentives for registration of patents. But our scientists are running here and there due to bureaucratic hurdles and they are not getting any scope for registration of patents. The Government must look into all these aspects. There must be sufficient registration offices and in the registration offices, there must be sufficient registration offices and in the registration offices, there must be scientists related to research so that they can register successfully. The scientists should not face difficulties so far as research and development are concerned.

After liberalization, it was told that, as the new Economic Policy has been approved in the country, we can spend maximum amount on development of science. How much are we spending in research and development? You are happy if our industries are purchasing industrial and other things from other countries. And we are also happy that we stand at the eighth position among the wealthiest countries of the world. Today, the news has come that in dollar relations, we are in the eighth position in the world. We are very happy about it. But how much are we spending on research and development? Even the public sector and the private sector are not spending money on it. The time has come that we should have some legislation for it. We must spend a certain amount for research and development because they are utilizing the entire natural

[Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy]

resources of the country and they are getting profit out of them. So, we should make a legislation so that they can spend a certain amount positively in research and development. The Government should consider this aspect.

The House has approved cess on education and we are levying educational cess and the amount has gone to Rs. 7000 crores to Rs. 8000 crores. During the NDA period, it was Rs. 5000 crore. Why should there not be a cess on scientific development also? The Government should consider this point. The House will approve of it and we will support it. If money is not there with the Government, let them put a cess on development of science. The corporate houses should give a certain amount of money in the form of cess for development of science and technology. The Government should consider this so that we will be able to spend 2 per cent of the GDP for science and technology development.

Another alarming situation is brain drain. We are at liberty to discuss brain drain and, Sir, we have already discussed about brain drain. The country is very much concerned about brain drain. Our poor country is spending lakhs of rupees on the education of our boys and girls in technology and science but they are going to other countries.

So, time has come to put a ban on this. There is shortage of doctors in our country in general and in Orissa in particular. But doctors are going abroad after their education and they are serving other countries. Engineers are going outside the country and they are serving other countries. We should ban all these things. They should return the money. The State has spent money for their education from the poor tax payers contribution. They should not go outside to serve other countries, without serving our country. For scientists, doctors, engineers and for other better talented professionals, we should offer better salaries. In other countries, the attraction is better salaries and other good things that they are getting. So, the Government should consider all these things. To check brain drain, we should make their salaries and perks very attractive so that they do not go abroad. That is my request.

As far as my State, Orissa, is concerned, science education is suffering. The NDA Government sanctioned one National Institute of Science. But after this UPA Government came to power, it was shifted to some other

State for political reasons. You know that Orissa is a very backward State. States like Bihar and Orissa are backward States in the country. One National Institute of Science was sanctioned by the NDA Government, but this UPA Government has taken it away. The hon. Prime Minister, after our long agitation inside this House and outside, had assured us that Orissa will be given an Indian Institute of Science Education and Research under the Ministry of Atomic Energy. After six months, nothing has been done. There is no Cabinet decision on this. We should like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is going ahead with this Institute or not. Are they really serious about development of science education? What happened to Prime Minister's assurance to provide a science institution to the State of Orissa? What is the real position?

Some months back it was also decided that an IIT will be set up in Orissa. The Minister of State stated that an IIT will be set up in Bhubaneswar, Orissa. Three hundred acres of land has been allotted by the State Government. But suddenly a decision was taken by this Government to shift this IIT to some other State, which resulted that Orissa being deprived of this Institution. Is it the way to treat Orissa? Does the Union Government behave in politically partisan and parochial manner, which makes the State suffer in science education? Is Orissa not part of this country? I want to know this from the Minister. Why are they behaving like this with the State of Orissa? What is our fault? An Institution was sanctioned by the earlier Government, but this Government has shifted it to some other part of the country. Let them be given one more institution. We do not have any objection to that. The Minister should consider as to what is the position with regard to the establishment of Science and Research Institute at Bhubaneswar which the hon. Prime Minister assured us? I would like to know this from the hon. Minister.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Mr. Chairman, thank you very much. At the very outset I thank the Chair for choosing this subject for discussion. I think this subject has been chosen for discussion after a long time.

I broadly support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Science and Technology for 2007-08. While supporting this, I want to make some observations and I would request the Minister to take note of them. We are in an era of scientific and technological revolution. Science and technology is widely recognized as an

important tool for fostering and strengthening the economic and social development of any country. So far as science is concerned, this is an endless frontier and a unique human activity without any limit.

15.45 hrs.

[SHRI ARJUN SETHI *in the Chair*]

Our country has made significant progress in various spheres of science and technology since Independence over the years and can take pride in having a strong network of scientific and technological institutions, having trained manpower and innovative knowledge base. We are proud of that.

Now, we are talking about the globalization and the liberalization situation all over the world and the Department of Science and Technology is working based on this situation. So recognizing the situation what would be our focus? This is the main subjected to be discussed. The focus in the science and technology sector would be to strengthen the application-oriented research and development works. I am not going into research and development works in every sphere, but particularly I am emphasizing to strengthen the application-oriented research and development works for technology generation, for promoting human resource development especially in terms of encouraging the bright students to take up science as a career. It is already admitted by several personalities in different corners that nowadays bright students are not coming largely in Science stream. So our main focus should be about encouraging the bright students.

Sir, we should encourage research work for forecasting. I am talking about the Meteorological Survey of India. It has become hopeless to the peasants community. Sometimes, it creates confusion. This matter has been discussed several times in this House in the presence of the hon. Minister. He knows it very well. So our focus should be for encouraging research work for forecasting, prevention and mitigation the natural hazards, integrate and development of science and technology with all spheres of national activities and harness of scientific technology for improving livelihood and employment generation, environment protection and ecological security.

Sir this Department was not there earlier. So far I know it was established in the year 1971. They have

framed certain objectives. It is desired that main thrust and approach would be and greater emphasis should be given on the development of indigenous technologies and on latest technology available elsewhere. It requires innovative technology to meet the country's needs and protect and preserve the country's rich traditional knowledge. I am not going into the details as to which are the rich traditional knowledge we are having and which we are carrying. But it is also our duty that more emphasis is required on the technologies which are oriented towards human welfare, technology for the human beings, and technology for the development of society as such. So it should be oriented towards human welfare. Which are these? These are such as cost-effective solutions in health services, population management, mitigating the effects of natural hazards such as Tsunami, earthquake, global warming and natural disasters in different manner like floods, droughts etc.

Conservation of land, water management and energy should be taken as paramount importance. We are proud of some development especially in the field of information technology. While building on the comparative advantage that India possesses in the emerging area of information technology, special attention should be given to agriculture, agro-based industries, infrastructure sector like energy, transportation, communication, housing and so on and so forth.

Sir, I am very much disappointed to go through the Outcome Budget for the year 2007-08 pertaining to the Department of Science and Technology. So far as the objective is concerned, it is very much there—promotion of science and technology at the State, district and village levels for grass-root development through the State Science and Technology Councils and other mechanisms. The last one is—application of science and technology for weaker sections, women and other disadvantaged sections of society. It is all right but nothing has been said about the mechanism. I do not know what has been done so far keeping in mind these objectives.

Nowadays, it is widely propagated that technology travels to the villages. How does it travel to the villages? What is the mechanism? What sort of a programme are you contemplating? Nothing has been mentioned there. Technology is very much needed for the people, agriculturists and weaker sections of the society. If you say that technology travels to the villages, what is the mechanism and what is the way of its reaching? So, nothing has been said about it.

[Shri Prabodh Panda]

It has been very rightly said by some hon. Members that if you are short of money, you should put a cess on the corporate sector. They are earning huge profits. Why are you not putting a cess on them? I have seen the sort of commitments that you have made. One commitment is to attract industrial investment in research and development to cope with the increased competition in the global market. I am not against it. But nothing is said about agriculture. You are going to attract industrial investment in research and development. Why? It is to cope with the increased competition in the global market. But, what is the situation in agriculture? So far as productivity, yield and technology are concerned, in the *Economic Survey*, it has been reported that we are in the last position comparing to the ten big industrial countries. So, the largest population of our country is the agricultural population. The largest sector of our country is the agricultural sector. If technology does not think about agriculture, if research work is not being conducted for the benefit of agriculturists, what is it for? So, as I said earlier, nothing has been about these aspects. I am not going into the details much. Broadly, I am in support of the Demands for Grants of this Ministry. But, while I am supporting this, I am raising all these points for your consideration. I think the hon. Minister will take note of that. I support the idea of popularizing science, scientific achievements and technological achievements to the people. The Government should organize some science fairs in different parts of our country. Earlier, health fairs were organized in each and every parliamentary constituency in the country. Like that, science fairs should be organized in each and every parliamentary constituency in our country.

We have contemplated that a Krishi Vigyan Kendra should be set up in each district, but I feel that we should have one Krishi Vigyan Kendra in each block. Most of the Krishi Vigyan Kendras in our country are in a very bad shape because proper financial assistance is not given to them. So, if we want to strengthen Krishi Vigyan Kendras in different parts of the country, we should allocate more funds to them.

With these words, I support the Demands of the Ministry of Science and Technology.

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU (Rajapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. I am happy that today—I do not know after how many years—we are discussing the Demands for

Grants of the Ministry of Science and Technology and in the process we get an opportunity to really focus on the issues which concern all of us relating to science and technology.

Today, all of us read the news with pride that India is a trillion dollar economy. It is difficult to reach the first trillion like it is difficult to reach the first million or the first billion, but once you reach a trillion, probably you can add more trillions faster hopefully. But for that to happen, we will have to make investment in future and in today's situation that will come from investment in science and technology.

Sir, the United States of America is the largest economy in the world. We have reached one trillion. They have already reached 13 trillion, may be close to 14 trillion. But USA invests huge amounts of money into science and technology and that is why they are the largest economy of the world. USA produces the highest number of Nobel Laureates in science and technology. I do not know when we produced the last one, probably Mr. Raman in 1930s. They produce a large number of Nobel Laureates not because they are the largest economy in the world, but because they produce a large number of Nobel Laureates, USA is the largest economy. Therefore, today if we make the right choice of making investment in science and technology, I am sure we will be the number one in the next few years, not just because Goldman Sachs' BRICs Report is saying that we are going to be that. But when I say this, there is a very alarming situation on the ground.

The number of Ph.Ds that we produce now is far fewer than what other countries are producing. For example, China now produces 7,000 Ph.Ds whereas about 10 years ago they were producing even less than five per cent of that. So, China is now catching up, making huge investment into research and development. But you cannot make investment into research and development unless you have the manpower, the physical infrastructure and the scientific temper. So, the hardware and the software of research and development has to be put in place which China is doing and, therefore, it is not surprising that China is fast emerging as the second largest economy of the world.

16.00 hrs.

Therefore, the ground reality is very alarming. We are not producing enough Ph.Ds. There is no glamour in

the minds of people to be scientists, though we have a President who is a scientist. That is something which is very surprising that on the one hand we have a President who is scientist and on the other hand, we have people who are not interested to become scientists.

If you want to remain in the race, to be a country to be reckoned with, then we have to make investment into science and technology because it is a knowledge economy, whether it is DRDO, as my friends have said, or it is agricultural research. Just now as Mr. Panda was pointing out. That it is all going to be coming only if we have science and technology as our priority.

We really need a pan-India priority image of what we really need to do in science and technology. We should have an all encompassing vision of what the science and technology should really be doing for the next one decade or maybe two decades. Then, probably if that will clarify as to what all the different scientific institutions we have to really do to make that situation a reality.

Sir, if you really look at it, as I was saying about ground reality, how many patents we have really been able to take, which are like international patents. I know they have been trying to develop some new molecules. There are pharmaceutical companies who are doing that. When we go to into the basic research, how many of the new patents we have been able to do is something we really need to see.

We should be alarmed by the fact that several institutions of repute which really created this modern scientific knowledge base for the country are fast deteriorating. Take for example, Banaras Hindu University. Of course, I am not blaming all this to our hon. Minister, who despite not being a scientist has earned the art of running a Science and Technology Ministry. Therefore, I am not blaming him for all the things that are happening, but as a country we are concerned is the fact the educational institutions deteriorate.

You go to Banaras Hindu University, you go to Aligarh Muslim University, you go to IITs, then only you will see the ground reality. In IITs now, which are the premier institutions, if you visit the hostels of IITs you will be shocked to see that the leakages are there, there are no beds and all that. They are very serious matters. Therefore, the institutions also will have to be created and reinvigorated.

There is a paradox that on the one hand, India is trying to send a rocket into space and on the other hand, we have a large number of poor people in the country. So, the science and technology challenge is to make sure that while we go into the frontiers of new technology, how do we address the common problems that we have and that is a real challenge. To do that, we will have to really make a balance between the basic science, the fundamental science, the pure science and the applied science. Applied science has to be done by the industry and investment into the basic science will have to come from the Government.

Sir, there are issues which I was talking about, some of the problems that we are facing. Education is one. There are other issues like, for example, freedom for educational institutions. There are many scientific institutions which really suffer because they are not supported enough by the scientists themselves and there are too much of bureaucratic interferences in the running of scientific institutions. This is something which we will have to really seriously think about, how we can offer freedom for scientists to do what they really feel like and in the process create something which they really desire to do.

Sir, in India, in R&D, we focus more on the D, that is, Development and less on R, that is Research, we develop more of T, that is, Technology and less of S, that is, Science. Therefore, how do you actually do that is something very interesting. The annual report of the CSIR, the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research comes out with a very interesting statistics. There are 230 centres in India, with 65,000 people working there, of which only there are 3,500 PhDs and 21,000 post-graduates and others staff. So, I think, we really need to re-look at some of these issues in a very comprehensive manner.

Sir, look at some of the programmes launched by this Government, for example, The Rural Employment Guarantee Programme. There are close to 250 million people living below poverty line, so, we launched an employment guarantee programme. This programme officers a guaranteed employment for 100 days and what type of employment they do. In many districts of the country, the labourers are trying to employment they do. In many districts of the country, the labourers are trying to break the stone, the punishment which is normally reserved as rigorous imprisonment when you are lodged

[Shri Suresh Prabhakar Prabhu]

in the jail. That is what they keep doing it. This is a challenge. Can we not provide rural employment to the people using locally available natural resources and using local science and technology and offer them different types of jobs? Why should be they doing jobs which are really speaking not really creating any productive employment? So, this is something which is connected with knowledge-oriented job rather than menial job.

Second thing which many of my friends talked about and about which I am concerned is the issue of climate change. Climate change is a part of global change. There have always been changes taking place. But in the Fourth Inter Governmental Panel on Climate Change Report, which was presented in Paris, which my distinguished friend and my successor Shri Raja knows, is now talking about climate change which is influenced by human action. Even if we stop emission tomorrow—which is impossible but if we stop in theoretically—even then the warming is going to take place for the hundred years and we are going to be affected very adversely. So I would urge my friend, the Minister of Science and Technology, to find out how the climate change is going to impact India and in that how it will affect each of the sub-sectors like water, agriculture, public health and others. If we have a report like this, it will be really helpful, but my request is this. I know there is a Science Global change Centre of which India is a part. I think, your National Physical Laboratory is trying to do that. But, I think there is a need to have a focused, dedicated Centre to do research on impact of climate change on various facets of it. In that, my request to the Minister would be to develop technologies for adaptation because the whole world—when we talk about climate change—is only focusing on mitigation. But developing countries like India are concerned about adaptation. It is because the climate change is a reality; the only way we can react to it is by adapting to it. Therefore we need to develop the type of technology as to how we adapt to it. I would urge that it is not just for India but as a leader of the developing countries we should try to do some research on adaptation for the whole developing world.

My other request would be to look at circular economy. We are producing huge waste every day. The industries are producing waste; the human lifestyles are producing waste. How can we have a circular economy wherein whatever is produced can be used in a circular manner so that nothing really goes out of the loop? how

can we really close all the loops. This is a challenge to us. This is a challenge which can really herald a new industrial revolution. There is an interesting look which is called 'Cradle to Cradle' and not Cradle to Grave. Whatever is generated; whatever is born can be regenerated and therefore nothing really goes to the grave; everything goes from cradle to cradle. So, I think we really need to look at whether something like this can be done.

My other concern is water. I was looking at Demands for Grants. The Ministry somehow knowing the minds of the Finance Ministry probably with great boldness has asked for Rs. 5 crore. I think water is a priority in which we really need a huge research investment. The investment should come for desalination using the energy which is not fossil fuel based energy but renewable energy. This is something which we would like to do and also to improve the quality of water. Quality of water is something which is, really speaking, a big challenge to us. Availability is a challenge but bigger challenge is quality. It is because, as you know as former Water Resources Minister, two-thirds of the diseases in India are directly attributable to quality of water. So, this is something which we really need to do on water.

The other very important concern that I have is on energy. Renewable energy is something which is now a greater need of the country. We are going to meet more than 80 per cent of our energy requirement from imports and that too from fossil fuel. We have 300 days of sunshine. That means solar energy is possible. Sir, 1.1 billion people means there is so much of solid waste generated every day; that can be reused. We have other possibilities including wind and others which are working, but we really need to reduce the cost. So, renewable energy is something which is really required. I would urge the Minister to have a dedicated mission mode only for renewable energy.

I was looking at the Renewable Energy Ministry's Annual Report. I do not think they are making any investment into Research and Development. I remember that when I was Minister of Power I had set up a Group for R&D in power, only for Research and Development in power for the first time. Sir, I know the concern of the Ministry as well. I would say that we should try to work on that.

The other issue is weather forecasting. Probably when weather forecasting comes in, if there is a sunshine forecast, then people try to take umbrella because they know that it is going to rain, and it is the other way round. I think, we really need to have a very reliable weather forecasting system in place, and for that we really need to work on that.

Sir, bamboo mission is one of your ideas. Again I recall, as a former Environment Minister, I had taken the issue to the Cabinet and became a member of INBAR, an institution based in Beijing. Bamboo has a huge potential in India. North-East of India produces as much bamboo or as much area under coverage of bamboo as much as China but we do not do any value added products to that. If we can do that, it will save deforestation, it will create huge employment and it will also add to the GDP of that part of the country like the North-East. Therefore, we really need to work on that.

I know that there is a very interesting Fund called 'National Innovation Fund'. Prof. Anil Gupta from the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad actually started this idea. We really need a huge support from the Ministry for that because this is something which is trying, going into the rural areas, to find out what are the new ideas that are coming up, and try to serve as incubators for that idea and try to commercialize that idea. Therefore, this is something which has a great potential, and I would request Shri Kapil Sibal to really work on it in a significant way a lot more.

I do not know whether the change of rules of business means the oceans are no longer a part of the Ministry. They are. Most of the biological life in the world is in the oceans. Oceans are there, and, therefore, the mainland can survive. But now, the oceans cannot carry anymore the weight of what we are doing on the main land. Therefore, we really need a huge research in the oceans. Really speaking, we are trying to go into space but we are not trying to go enough into the oceans. We really have not explored the oceans as it should be. The National Institute of Oceanography based in Goa is doing some research but we really need to work on that a lot more.

I welcome a new initiative, the Institute for Transnational Research, which is going to look at personalized medicines. It is a very good idea. I think, genomics is something which we really need to encourage

because genomics would mean that we will be able to work on predictive medicines. Today, we give preventive medicines, we give curative medicines but genomics would mean that we will be able to provide predictive medicines. This is something, I think, which will be very useful and, therefore, I welcome that.

Sir, I am concluding. I thank you for your indulgence.

We really need a research triangle in which industry, educational institutions and the Government can work together. There are so many people who are talking about industry not doing enough. And that is a point, which all of us will share. Industry must invest much more amount of money of the top line of their companies into Research and Development to boost their bottom line for the future. If they do not invest enough today, they will not have profits tomorrow. But unfortunately, the enlightened leadership in industry is missing. For that, the Government will have to take the leadership and make sure that we develop this research triangle.

Educational institution can do basic fundamental pure research whereas industry can pick up from there and can do applied research which will be a good combination. The resources can come from industry to educational institutions and the Government can actually make this happen. I would urge the Minister to at least come out with ten different research triangles in different parts of the country like the one we have in North Carolina. We should try to do something like that in India in a very significant way. For that the Government must ask industry to make a disclosure in their financial statement like they do under the Indian Companies Act, 1956 as to how much money they have put into basic research and development. I think, we should try to do that and encourage competition among the industry. We have a competition for CSR, Corporate Social Responsibility. Why should there not be a competition among the industry. We have a competition for CSR, Corporate Social Responsibility. Why should there not be a competition among the industries to make investment into Research and Development? I think, this is something which we should really try to do.

Sir, now I come to my last point. I really wind up with that. When the Government makes investment, how can they recover that? I was in Germany recently and I came across with very interesting ideas. Germany is the third largest economy of the world, and probably their

[Shri Suresh Prabhakar Prabhu]

science and technology are comparable with Japan and the US. They make investments into some of the issues of common concern in which there is no immediate profitability.

It is because, if there is no profit, the industry would not come in there. But they have got a system whereby they allow the private companies to come and pick it up from there, and try to recover the investment the Government has made. I think, we really need to develop such models whereby the industry would be able to do something more and the Government would also be able to recover the money because the Government is putting public funding.

Mr. Minister, Kapil Sibal ji, the way you are looking at it and trying to work on it, I am sure you would be able to make this happen. I wish you all the best. But I hope, the country as a whole, we would not just take the Ministry of Science and Technology as one of the Ministries. Normally, we do not give it a priority. The top four Ministries, namely, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of External Affairs are always in the limelight; and we forget the other important Ministries like the Ministry of Environment and Forests, the Ministry of Science and Technology. You are sitting a bit behind one another. I hope, you S&T Minister would sit behind Environment and Forests and he does not have to be following you all the time.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I may kindly be allowed to speak from this place.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is okay.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Thank you.

Sir, I support the Demands for Grants concerning the Ministry of Science and Technology. Science is the foundation of the societal transformation. Science is an integrated part of culture.

Take the example of the Industrial Revolution of Europe in the Nineteenth Century. After the Industrial Revolution, there was no sunset in the European Empire all over the world.

If India wants to become a Super Power by 2020 as has been aspired by the hon. President of India, the

atmosphere of scientific innovation, education and implication must be ushered in into the Indian mind. It is true that the Indian companies are in a world acquisition mode. But how much do they spend in the Research and Development? How many patent holders are Indians? Yes, India is going to be a Research and Development hub, but it is going to be the hub by the multinationals. The owners of the patents are mostly the foreigners. Where India is involved is only in the peripheral research, just like the Reserve Engineering Process in pharmaceutical business. That means, it is merely a duplication of the original research that was earlier done.

Sir, how many people in India are going in for basic science education? But science is required to uplift the standard of living of around 20 crore people of India.

Sir, one of my predecessors, hon. Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy has already mentioned that 20 per cent of the funds that were allocated in 2004-05 and in 2005-06 were not spent. They remained unutilized. I am not accusing any Government or any Minister for that. That has remained the tradition for years together that whenever any government comes, most of the time, the money allocated for it remains unspent. But how to deal with it? How do we see that the money is spent in time?

Take the example of Research and Development. To concentrate on Research and Development, and translate benefits to the fields, to the factories is our aim. But the research standards in the Indian universities have come down. Many of my predecessors have also told this fact. There is a disconnect between the research and the teaching. Most of the time, you would find that the teachers or the professors in the universities and colleges think that their only job is just to take the classes.

Hardly there is any university or hardly there are many teachers in the university, who spend most of their time on research work. The type of research being conducted is concentrated in specialized institutes, and generally they do not have a bearing on the society. The universities also have difficulties in mobilizing resources for research and development. This has not helped the intellectual resource and this has also prevented research from taking place.

Take the example of China. China has increased its number of scientific publications to 104 per cent during the last two decades whereas India's publication has

increased by 3.4% only. Within these last 10 years, India's research papers have increased from 11,000 to 19,000. In the same period in China it has increased from 10,000 to 55,000. In the 1970s, the Science Citation Index placed India in the eighth place behind US, UK, USSR, France, Japan and Canada. But by 2000 India has slipped to 15th position.

Sir, take the example of science education. The students applying for pure science for graduation in India, have dropped from 32 per cent in 1950 to 15 per cent in 2000. Not many people are now opting to study Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Botany and things like that. You will find that the students who have taken admission in these classes will not be available in the classes. here have they gone? In States like Orissa, you will find that there will be coaching centres outside the colleges and they would all be there, learning computer, bio-technology and subjects like that. So, certain things, which are not pure sciences, which are only technologies. They are required because technology will offer them jobs. They think that pure science is not going to give them any job.

I was asking a question even to Dr. Sam Pitroda who is the Chairman of the National Knowledge Commission. He told me that there was a shortage of teachers even in the United States of America. He stated that there, the higher class students are taking classes of the lower class students. Now, how to create, how to build the teacher who will teach the technology, who will create further technocrats and further scientists? So, that is the problem. I will appeal to the hon. Minister to think why not many people are coming forward for teaching, specifically teaching in science. It is because they think that if they go to any industrial house, they can earn many more times and why they should spend their time in the IITs and in the technical institutions. So, I would appeal to the hon. Minister that he should look into it.

Sir, we know that we have produced some fine scientists and have some very good laboratories but they are like proverbial islands of excellence surrounded by a vast ocean of mediocrity. There are some very good people, excellent institutions and excellent scientists but mostly whenever you go all over the country, you will find only the mediocre people all over the country. Take the example of Indian scientists. They see themselves as part of the global enterprise of science typically seeking

recognition abroad to the point of totally distancing themselves from the local science community.

The Indian industry has tended to bypass investing in research. The Indian public is also often dogmatic in its mistrust of science. Most of the time the Indians think that only good science and technology is available outside India and not here. How to change that mindset?

Take the example of China. China honours those of its countrymen who return home and strengthen its economy. But Indian honours those who leave this country and reside outside. This makes the difference. In China, those who come from outside their country, are recognized. But here those who go out are recognized.

India is increasingly emerging as the producer of cutting edge research for other leading economies of the world. But it is not the owner of a cutting edge technology. In a new paradigm of global competition, ownership of intellectual capital is of a competitive advantage as land, labour and capital. Somebody having this intellectual property right has got more advantage, more competitiveness than the others. The IITs in this country were never conceived as research and development repositories. They were meant to produce technocrats for the newly resurgent India. Of course, the Indian economy did not have the absorbing capacity in the 1990s. But now since it is capable of absorbing more and more number of scientists, it should also look into that direction.

You go to America or anywhere in the world. In the shops there, you will find products Made in China. You do not find many 'Made in India' items all over this world. You do not find them. The institutes are churning out degree-holders in India in science subjects and they are not generating an atmosphere of creativity. That is our problem.

I would just make some quick suggestions as to what to do about all this. The allocation for research and development should be increased from one per cent of GDP to two per cent of GDP in the next five years. A time-bound action plan to realize the Government's goal of increasing the allocation of funds for science and technology should be there. There should be a time-bound programme. A joint team should be constituted consisting of members from all scientific departments of the Government and other Departments and agencies concerned to realize the scope. The team should work

[Shri Kharabela Swain]

out for growth plan, for research and science and education programmes, laboratory establishment programmes etc. in an integrated way within the next five years.

A document spelling integrated national science and technology programme including basic research, applied research and technology demonstration should be there. The Indian scientists should go for this energy security. How will in India we increase the generation of electricity from the 1,30,000 megawatt per year now to 4,00,000 megawatt by 2030? That is what the scientists should see. The early completion of Future-Gen project in partnership with the United States of America will enable the application of zero emission of the fossil fuel technology.

Sir, most of the Members who have spoken before me talked about environmental pollution. How to go about it? You know, Sir, that in our State Orissâ, so many thermal-based electricity projects are coming up. It is all right. But you have also seen what has happened in Talcher. Now during summer season, the temperature has gone up to 50 degree Celcius. It is only because there is a thermal power plant. Then, what is going to happen to our State? What is going to happen if so many thermal power plants are established and there is no control over heat emission? What will happen to our State? What will happen to this country and even the world? Wherever there is a coal-based power generation plant, the Government should see to it that there is zero emission. Otherwise, they should not allow it to be established. There is something called the CNT-Carbon Nano-Tube-technology which can, if it is brought and advanced within five years, bring down the emission level and heat wave level. That is how India should go about it. India's first advanced heavy water reactor should be produced as quickly as possible. There should also be integration of academic universities and research and development institutions.

My next point is that universities should work towards increasing the output of higher education from the existing 11 per cent to 20 per cent by 2015, 30 per cent by 2020 and 50 per cent by 2040. Two cadres of personnel should be created in India—a global cadre of skilled youth with specific knowledge of specific skills just like IT professionals and a global cadre of skilled youth with adequate education who will work inside universities. We

should try to generate these two types of skilled manpower as quickly as possible.

Then, what is science going to do about agricultural research? Can we develop the agricultural universities as consultants? We say that there should be crop variation, but who will advise the farmers which crop should be raised where? Why do we not ask these agricultural universities to be consultants and advise farmers? What will the science do about recharge of ground water? I would like to know about it.

We should increase the crop yield without the use of poisonous chemical fertilisers. That has become a great problem. We want that crop yield should increase, but there should not be the use of chemical fertilisers.

Shri Tripathy has already spoken about the failure of the DRDO. It had an ambitious plan to achieve 70 per cent weapon indigenisation by 2005, but it has been an abysmal failure. I do not think that it is going to succeed even by 2010.

Of course, ISRO is succeeding to an extent. I would like to congratulate the Minister of ISRO having placed in Italian satellite into orbit using a PSLV rocket, launcher just a few days back because it is a matter of pride for India. I commend him for this job. I would also like to point out that China has already launched 24 foreign satellites. It has also already sent two manned missions to the space and it is planning to have a human mission to Mars in 2007. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to achieve our earlier plan of sending a human being to Moon, that is, Moon Mission by 2008. I would like to know about this.

As regards the issue of pharmaceuticals, I know that most of the time we do not spend even in inventing a molecule because it requires pure research. We had only gone for the reverse-engineering process. Hon. Minister, I would like you to insist that all the pharmaceutical companies spend at least 2 per cent of their total earnings in R&D.

As regards energy independence, there should be maximum use of solar power, and thorium-based reactors should be used more and more for nuclear power. There should also be increase in the use of bio-fuel. The CSIR should also have collaboration with the industries, and there should be synergy with the CSIR laboratories and universities.

Lastly, I would appeal to the hon. Minister for increase in the skilled manpower. He should go for more IITs all over the country. Why should there be only seven in the country? India not only requires seven IITs, but 1,500 IITs because of the vast magnitude of this country. Further, why should a State like Orissa run from pillar to post and beg for it being given an IIT? We have appealed to the Government that at least a branch of the Kharagpur IIT may be opened in Bhubaneswar, but there has been no response to it. The IITs should be opened not only in Bhubaneswar, but everywhere in the country. There should be more number of IITs, and there should be enhancement of the fund allocation for R&D.

Some days back the Chairman of ISRO and Chairman of Indian Atomic Commission went to meet the hon. Prime Minister, and said: "Why are you retiring us at the age of 62?" I am also asking the same question. We are retiring them when they are physically very sound and are at the peak of their experience and knowledge, and we are asking them to go and sit at home. I will appeal to the hon. Minister that he should see to it that if any scientist can retire at the age of 75 in Japan and at the age of more than 70 years in other countries, then why not in India? Why do you ask them to go and sit at home without doing anything? Therefore, you should consider this appeal of mine.

The quality of spending should also be increased. About 1½ years back I had appealed to the hon. Minister that structural engineering should be applied at the time of construction of a building. He told me that they are collapsing very easily because of earthquakes, and he informed me that the Government will see that there is always a structural engineer in the town planning who will approve the site plan and the construction plan. Will the Government do it? I am asking this because the hon. Minister gave me an assurance about this some 1½ years back. I hope that he will see to it too.

SHRI K.S. RAO (Eluru): Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Science and Technology. Today, a person like Mr. Swain from BJP also did not criticize about anything in the Budget, and he supported the Budget. Shri Bachi Singh Rawat was natural in his speech. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Actually, I had fought with the hon. Speaker to bring this subject for discussion in the House. I was fighting for this for the last one year or so. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.S. RAO: I am very happy about it. My previous speakers from Congress have already admired our hon. Minister, and Mr. Swain and other friends have also admired the performance of the hon. Minister and the Ministry of Science and Technology. We all know that the hon. Minister is dynamic and knowledgeable. He has a very good grasp of the unorthodox. He definitely fits that Ministry. He can adapt to the latest technologies. He is always in touch with the update research. If he takes it to heart and continues doing his work, as he has been doing in the last two years, I am confident that we can come on par with the USA in research and development in the span of a decade.

I congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing the comprehensive Institute of Earth Sciences, and also for bringing in the most modern equipment to predict climatic conditions, tsunami, cyclones and all that which are affecting millions of people in the country, as we saw a couple of months back. Such equipment was not there in the country earlier and it is most important for the country. I understand that through his recent visits to Antarctic and Arctic the entire world community is impressed about the progress that is being made by our country in this regard. The only thing is that our Minister is not for today's India, maybe he is for tomorrow's India. Generations will admire the work that he puts in now if he can bring India back to the prominence it enjoyed thousands of years back. The entire research that is being done today in the world—be it America, be it Japan, be it China, be it Germany—was there in our country thousands of years back. Unfortunately, the importance and priority that is given to the research and development in the last few years has been far lesser. That is the reason why we are falling back. That is the reason why we are falling back. That is the reason why countries like America claim that they are superior.

Today, we accepted globalization. We cannot survive in this wide world unless our science and technology is brought on par with that of world technology. We will further come down and the gap will get enormously wider unless we realize this. We must have the competitive edge in every sector. That requires enormous funds. Not only funds, as Swain was saying, that requires a total change in the system. I have seen from my childhood days that learning the subject by heart is the criteria. That means, we are putting our mind to memorize things, we are increasing our memory by reading lessons and remembering them as they are, and putting them on the

[Shri K.S. Rao]

paper in the examination and then forgetting it. That means we are not utilizing our brains to think and to create.

That creativity has to be brought in today. That has to be brought in right from the kindergarten stage. An idea must be put in the mind of the students' right from that age. They must be encouraged to find pleasure in creating new things. Whether they understand about research or not, they must be made to find knowledge not in just reading but in exploring. The teacher must also not feel happy and satisfied by just reading the lesson out to them and coming out of the classroom. There must be interactive sessions between the teacher and the students. The students must be able to find solutions for problems that come up. Then only we expect some creative thinking to develop in the minds of students. Obviously, when they grow to be adults the same creative thinking continues and they are likely to go in for research, for innovative thinking, for creative thinking. Then, our country will naturally reach the top of the world.

The hon. Minister must also have interaction with the Ministry of Human Resource Development immediately and bring a change in the system of education that is there in the country. Even if he puts in a lot of effort today with the scientists and technologists available now, not much can be achieved.

As he stated, many of them are mediocre. It is not that the country does not have competent people. Umpteen number of competent people in this country are going abroad. They are the people who are instrumental for all the research that is going on outside the country. Somebody who is living in America might get the award, Noble prize but the real effort must have been made only by the people like Non-Resident Indians. Why are they going abroad? It is because they are not getting that opportunity; because they are not getting that recognition; because they are not getting reward, they are going out. If these things are available here, they would not have gone. Anyhow, I am happy that there is reverse brain-drain. We must avail that opportunity. This is the time for him to grab all such people who have gone outside the country. Now they are prepared to come back in a big way.

A lot of people have got fervour, patriotism and ego that they have to come back and establish research centres, create something new and then, bring a total

change in the economy of this country. They do not want to take the pride because they have already made enough money. Now, they want to have that pride of coming back and establish here such institutions of international popularity. Hence, I do not say that he should not take local people but parallelly he must encourage people who have gone outside the country to bring in technology, nature of innovative thinking that can be utilized by our scientists also-both aged or middle-aged. Basically, we have got all the intelligence and capacity. I want the hon. Minister to take note of this.

In true sense of the term, we read in the Ramayana and the Mahabharat. What is not available in them? All the technology that is available today was available—astronomy, astrology, space research, making of aeroplane, *Durbini*—telescope, medicine, etc.-in those days also. Anything and everything was available. Maybe, the nomenclature has changed; maybe we have fallen back. I want the hon. Minister to encourage all those people who are competent.

Today, unfortunately even in institutes of research and development, only people of mediocre nature and who are psychopaths, who do not have real subjects are getting prominence. Obviously what is happening is, we are killing the initiative of the man who has achieved. He thinks that it is not his place. That is happening in most of the research laboratories. I would like to humbly request the hon. Minister to ensure that the real merit is patronized, rewarded and recognized. If that were to be the case, then only scientists would work round the clock to get this name and reward. But when he comes to know that it is not his research and result that are going to be patronized and that are not going to take him to greater heights, he would not work.

As some of my colleagues who spoke earlier were telling, I am also of the opinion that we must make it mandatory for the corporate sector and industry to carry out research in all their industrial organizations. Reliance or any other industry cannot say today that if their share value is 100 times or 1,000 times more, they are happy only by making currency. How is the country benefited? Part of it must be utilized for research and development. Unless that is done, they will go scot-free.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Sir, it seems you are looking at me. How much time do I have?

MR. CHAIRMAN: A large number of speakers are there still.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Whatever time you give, I would concise my speech.

Indeed I am happy that the hon. Minister is already thinking in terms of collaboration—public-private partnerships and encouraging MNCs and NRIs. This is a good gesture but this must be done in a good scale. I would like to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister this. He has promised a year back that an animal research institute will be set up in Hyderabad. It will cater to the basic research aspects, which are required for everything. A decision is not taken in this regard, though the hon. Minister is competent to take, possibly because several Ministries are involved in taking that decision. I humbly request the hon. Prime Minister to think in terms of giving that to one Ministry so that a decision can be taken earlier. One of the main reasons why we are failing is lack of decision-making in this country. This is required to be done soon.

My other friends have given statistics of how much money is allocated for research and development. We do not keep in whatever we promised in this house, to give to a particular Ministry, not to talk about what we say outside. Hon. Prime Minister made a statement that in the coming five years, he would increase the allocation to this Ministry from one per cent to two per cent. If we were to stick to that word, certainly we can make some programme, but the hon. Finance Minister should not come in the way. We do not realize the importance of research in this country. We can make improvements hundred times, if we encourage research.

I will not take much time. I will come to some of the proud things that the scientists have done in pharmaceuticals and drugs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much time will you take?

SHRI K.S. RAO: Strictly five minutes only.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude in three minutes.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Research that is being made in the pharmaceutical industry is abnormal. We are very proud that some of the institutes like the IGIB, Dabur Research Foundation, etc. have reached Phase-II of clinical trials

in anti-cancer drugs which could not be developed with the researches done by the developed countries. Similarly Indigenous Pharmaceuticals, Hyderabad has identified two leaves for the management of allergy, respiratory disorders and also diabetes. Half of the population is suffering from diabetes. A vaccine for dengue and Japanese encephalitis is developed by Biological-E in Hyderabad. This shows that we have got a lot of capable people and institutes in this country and given the opportunities and motivation, they can do a better job than most of the Western world.

Similar is the case with other industries. What is required is a kind of motivation and recognition of the talents. The Minister must take care of this.

Now, I come to the villages. We raise paddy in large quantities in this country. When floods occur, paddy is in deep water for more than ten days and the crop is gone. If our scientists were to do research as to how it could be saved, even if the paddy were to be under water for more than 15 days, the job is done. The date tree survives without water for months together. But paddy cannot be raised if there is no water. Research is required here. We can compete with the developed world if this sort of research is made.

Today, per acre yield of the agro-products in this country is far less compared to other countries. China has almost doubled the per acre yield; it is a country which was far behind us some 10-15 years back, but because of research, they have done all this. This must be taken into account.

In the case of drinking water, till yesterday, we were not able to supply pure water or drinkable water. But today I am happy to say that in my constituency, we are making available treated or mineral water—what we have here—to the population, not at Rs. 12 per litre, but at 70 paise per litre, because of the technology that we have brought in. If the same thing is applied to the entire country, we need not have to spend on hygiene, disease, etc.

My friends have already covered most of the points and I do not want to repeat them again. I would only want to say that the pay scales that are being given to the scientists are to be increased. We are thinking in terms of increasing the retirement age of the people in the judiciary. The same thing should be there for the scientists also. Their knowledge must be utilized till they

[Shri K.S. Rao]

breathe last. If they were to be put in the laboratory, they may be put, but not in the same position, but they may be taken in as advisors or their services should be utilized in some way like contractual agreements, etc. They should not be left out and their knowledge must be utilized.

Finally, I would only say that the hon. Minister must take decision and the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister must support him in giving sample funds. They should not see whether this would be put to immediate use or how much out of Rs. 100 crore allocated to the Ministry would yield result tomorrow. They should see the long term return. There are institutions in America where through FDIs billions of dollars have been invested but they could not get one approved item for decade. That requires the support of the Government here. It may not be a corporate sector. In that background, I wish that he would immediately encourage some of the NRIs, MNCs and the corporate sector to enter into research and development or bring a legislation to make it mandatory for all of them to do these things. With this, I congratulate the Minister and support the Demands for Grants of this Ministry.

DR. K.S. MANOJ (Alleppey): I thank you for having given me an opportunity to take part in the discussion on Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Science and Technology.

Sir, we are spending crores and crores of rupees on research and development in science and technology but due to many reasons it is not reaching the common man. Research and development should be life oriented. It should mitigate the sufferings of the common man. Nowadays, the research findings are not reaching the targeted people. It may be due to lack of acceptability or accessibility or due to affordability of the common man. It may also be due to the time lag that is occurring in the research and development that the results are not reaching the common man. You shall have to reach out from the lab to the field.

Sir, during the time of Green Revolution following the famine in 1960 the success of Green Revolution was that we could develop grains suitable to our environmental conditions at an affordable cost to the poor farmers. But nowadays the products of research and development are evolved after spending crores of rupees and hence they become not accessible and unaffordable to the common

man. With the result, poor is not benefited by the R&D and only rich and MNCs, both domestic and foreign, can afford the products of research and development.

Even though the private entrepreneurs are spending money on R&D but they are all doing it with profit motive. These private entrepreneurs should have some social obligations. Maybe against the Intellectual Property Rights a certain amount of social commitment should be enforced in this area. Otherwise, the R&D will occur only in profit generating areas.

In my State Kerala, we have a Rice Research Institute under Kerala Agriculture University. That institute is situated in the area which is known as the Rice Bowl of Kerala, that is, Kuttanad. But every year the farmers of Kuttanad are facing crop failure either due to saline water intrusion or due to the drought. There is a long pending demand from the farmers of Kerala, especially those who are from Kuttanad, to develop a paddy variety that is resistant to salinity and drought. You would be happy to note that in the Report it is mentioned that our scientists have successfully decoded the genome information of the Rice Chromosome Number 11 so that the grain that is resistant to salinity can be developed. I hope that in future we would be able to develop and popularize a grain variety resistant to salinity and drought.

17.00 hrs.

There is another research institute in my place called the Central Plantation Crop Research Institute. It is an area where coconut plantation is there. Now-a-days, these old coconut plants are affected by one viral disease called root wilt disease. But we could not find a solution for this disease even though several research activities are going on. That is why, I mentioned that the research activities should be need based and life oriented.

India is a country which is rich in traditional knowledge but we are not taking keen interest in preserving this traditional knowledge. We have traditional knowledge in agriculture, health and even in architecture. The *vaastu* technology has got scientific basis. Integration of traditional knowledge and modern scientific knowledge should be done so that we could find out some scientific basis for this traditional knowledge. So, integration of the traditional knowledge and the modern technology should be done. For example, certain tribal population have the traditional knowledge in agriculture. Certain species of

medicinal plants and even food grains are seen only in these areas. They are practicing some crude practices. Unless we take some earnest efforts to conserve this traditional knowledge, it would become extinct.

We should have a detailed mapping of our natural resources. We should develop technique for optimal exploitation of these resources. We should have value addition techniques. In Kerala, we have enough deposits of mineral science. But no progress has been made for its value addition and utilization.

Another area which is facing problems is the building and construction industry. It is a growing industry in our country. For all construction activities sand is required. But sand mining from rivers, sea coast, etc. have ecological and environmental impact. Since this is a booming industry, the Minister should take some initiative to develop some material to replace sand at an affordable cost.

We have to popularize use of satellite mapping technology. Recently, our hon. Member of Rajya Sabha, Dr. Kasturirangan has delivered a lecture for the Members of Parliament on the use of the satellite imaging for water conservation. This technology can be utilized for weather forecasting and for mapping marine fishery resources. This should be popularized and the terrestrial centres should be strengthened to disseminate information to the traditional fisherman. In my State, especially in the hilly regions, there are certain areas which are susceptible to landscape and they are prone to lightening disasters. I would request the hon. Minister to make some effort to map these areas just like we have done in the case of earthquakes. We should have some efforts to map these susceptible areas and predict the risk of land slides and lightening disasters.

Following Tsunami, traditional fishermen are of the opinion that some ecological changes have occurred in the marine eco-system and the fishery resources are affected. But I wonder if any scientific study has been conducted by any scientific body in the country. Some scientific study should be conducted to assess the environmental impact of Tsunami. I would suggest that in certain areas research and development activities should be encouraged. Some of the former speakers have mentioned that in the field of nano-technology and also in the field of health, certain results of stem bio-engineering are encouraging.

So, research on stem cells and bio-engineering should be promoted. Also, Joint Replacement Prosthesis in certain areas, particularly, prosthesis in deafness and blindness should be encouraged. In agriculture, as I have already mentioned, certain crops should be developed.

Another area is scarcity of water. Water conservation should be done to meet the challenge of water scarcity in the country. There are certain areas where de-salination and Reverse Osmosis techniques have been used. We have to find a way so that these technologies could be used by local bodies at an affordable cost.

Various Departments of the Government are engaged in R&D activities and it is resulting in a lot of duplication and wastage of funds. These Departments of the Government are working in water-tight compartments and there is no sharing of results of R&D between various Departments. So, the Department of Science and Technology must take lead to de-compartmentalize it and make way for interchanging of the results of R&D between various Departments of the Government. There should also be a symbiosis between researchers, industries concerned and the users. Research oriented programmes, as has been mentioned by Shri K.S. Rao, in schools and colleges and even in the thesis of the Ph.D students should be given.

Sir, due to paucity of time, with these few words, I would like to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Department of Science and Technology. Some cuts have been proposed in the Budget of the Department, I would like to say that adequate funds should be given for research and development under the Department of Science and Technology.

[Translation]

*SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPAPARAI (Sivakasi): I am participating in this discussion on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Science and Technology for the year 2007-2008 on behalf of our party Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam founded by our leader Vaiko. The level of civilizational growth of a people will be gauged by the promotion of education in mother tongue, spread of science and scientific inventions in a country.

We in India can feel proud that the use of 'zero' was discovered by our ancient scholars. Aryabhatta of the past era and Ramanujam of the modern era have

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

[Shri Ravichandran Sippiparai]

contributed to the field of Maths in India. Ayurvedha and Siddha medicine systems are part of our ancient knowledge society.

In this back drop let us look at our nation, an young nation. On the basis of our 2001 census, India's average age is 24. That of Japan is 48 and of China is 30. India has got a very big number of youths and we are a youth power now. It is our duty and responsibility to take science and scientific temper to this generation. Our first Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru realized this and established research organizations. We must have to accept that we still lag behind in all these years.

We are going in for investments and inputs for our industries now. Science and Technology got a short shrift and were ignored to some extent. We have been allocating a mere 0.8% of our GDP. Our Prime Minister and our President are also saying that this must be increased at least up to 2% in the next 5 years. Department of Scientific Industrial Research needed Rs. 3978 crores for plan but it got only Rs. 1070 crores as allocation in this year's Budget. More of a sorry state of affairs than this could be the same Department's non-spending of Rs. 200 crores in the past year.

We have been dreaming to improve the lot of about thirty crores of our poor country men by our efforts to emerge as an economic power. Lack of growth of Science and Technology may come in the way of our aspirations. The world is just looking at us and in the next 5 to 10 years it may look up to us when we emerge as an economic power. Technology that we get from other countries may not be coming to us at that stage. This may become a challenge. So the pure sciences like Physics and Chemistry and maths must be given importance.

When we make efforts to attract students towards Pure Sciences it is not enough to give away scholarships. We must provide incentives and motivations by way of creating atleast 4000 jobs for scientists every year. Attractive pay packages and free hand should be given to our scientists community. In search of money our youth go for IT sector abroad and we must make study of Pure Sciences attractive.

17.09 hrs.

[SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH *in the Chair*]

There is a need to arrest Brain Drain. To reverse the trend we must create more jobs, better infrastructure

for research facilities, attractive incentives and a conducive atmosphere. This is necessary to bring our scientists back in our country. Important change that must be done would be the avoidance of bureaucratic interference and interruptions. They must have a free atmosphere with exclusive salary scale structure. Our future could be safe only when we take our country forward with advancements in Science and Technology. It is not enough our country with 108 crores of people become an economic super power. We must be seen in the comity of nations as a country that has made new strides in scientific advancements while emerging like Germany and US. More of scientific inventions and discoveries must be there. It calls for a concerted effort. We must make it a National Mission. Only then our growth will be duly recognized by the nations of the world. With this I conclude my speech on the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Science and Technology.

[English]

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH (Jhalawar): Madam, it is a very important subject that we are discussing under Demands for Grants today. I am very glad that the Government is looking into the subject of science and technology.

Science and technology has always been a part of ancient Indian manuscripts and since Independence, there has been a lot of progress in fields like agriculture, health, education, infrastructure and science and technology. Our hon. Prime Minister, in Chidambaram of Tamil Nadu, had mentioned about an increase in Government allocation from one per cent to two per cent. We are happy about that. He also mentioned about investment in science and technology. But the important question is that we need to look at the brain drain in our country. Why is brain drain happening? Why are we not innovating new methods of looking at human resource development and creating new avenues? Our President who is an eminent scientist is very happy with an increase in spending of our GDP on science and technology. When he went down the path of taking look about the budget allocation and spending of funds for 2005-06 relating to the Ministry of Science and Technology, he saw that only 0.25 per cent had got spent within the Ministry. We are here to make India proud and we are a young an developing country. We want to take India to a new height. We need to be collective in the House and work together. I must say when you are discussing about science and technology,

you must talk about TIFAC, Technology Information Forecasting and Assessment Council, which was formed in 1998. Let me quote Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam from one of his books. He said:

"Technology strengthens political, economic and security structure of a nation."

A large part of our population comes from rural India, depending primarily on agriculture. The State to which I belong to is primarily dependent on agriculture. As the UPA Government always says that it is working for the *aam admi*, we in the NDA are working for the welfare of the agriculturists and farmers of our nation.

I must mention here that in Rajasthan, from where I have been elected, there is a large cultivation of guar gum. About seventy per cent of India's guar gum production comes from Rajasthan, basically from Alwar, Jhunjhunu and Barmer region. This guar gum is first produced, made into powder form, then exported and then re-imported. We urge the Government to have a Centre of Excellence for guar gum in Rajasthan. It can help the *aam admi* of our country. Guar gum is used in oil drilling, textiles, paper and paints.

As we are talking about digital mapping, science and technology has taken a new leap. We must look at the data base for villages, which will help farmers to grow crops according to the climate. As we are an agrarian economy, we must go further and look at what is suitable for us according to the climate. ...*(Interruptions)*

We have national calamities every year. Science and technology will assist and help us in controlling floods and other such natural calamities. We must help and assist agricultural universities which are there in different States, which would work for reduction and removal of diseases and to have better cropping.

I come from Rajasthan where top three Heads of State, the hon. Governor, the hon. Chief Minister and hon. Speaker are all women. You have great focus on women. You earmark only 30 crore allocation of this head. I urge you that through Self-Help Groups we can help the women and uplift the women in our country.

We urge you to set up a Women Technology Centre in my parliamentary constituency, which will help Self-Help Groups. I have been elected from Jhalawar, which

has suitable climatic and fertile soil. It has perfect weather and climate for growing medicinal plants. As you are focusing on medicinal plants and herbal medicines, we can think of a Herbal Medicine Centre in the district of Jhalawar can be created.

The Ministry has always worked for rural economy through voluntary organizations, based on micro watershed development, bio fertilizers, rural housing, etc. I urge you to think of Rural Technology Parks for the *aam admi* of the region and the nation. We need to give our people assistance and jobs. Through these Technology Parks, we can provide them a lot of work. In Rajasthan and in other parts of India. We have sizable tribal population in Rajasthan. So under your tribal sub-plan, we can think about having a way where we can increase output by giving them options to grow crops like aloe vera, jathropa, amla and horticulture. Linking horticulture and bio produce will help the tribals to grow things better and we have grown it in the District of Baran where we have been given full credit by the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission Members have come to Baran and they said that it is a great product.

The UPA Government has talked about bamboo production and given a special focus in bamboo production. From the bamboo, we make a bio-product such as agarbati, which is used for daily life in Indian households. It can grow into a new market.

Sir, in Bijnore, you have focussed on sugarcane development. It is very good and we must have sugar industries also. We must also focus on increasing life expectancy of our Indians. This can be done by pharmaceutical research and through research funds will be created, but the funds should be increased. You should ask your hon. colleague, the hon. Minister of Finance of India to give you more money. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Madam I will conclude within two minutes. I must say that we are making Indian products global and therefore through harnessing of food products we are in the process of making Indian food articles for the world market. You must have seen from pilot project done in IIT where the coating done on food products has increased shelf-life. A large part of our population still does not have pure water. People lack clean drinking water. So purification of water is the

[Shri Dushyant Singh]

essence and the duty of every Government who comes into office to provide clean drinking water to people. I urge you for water purification plants in every state and region which removes all impurities.

We are moving into a new age. We are looking at bio fuel. Bio fuel needs to be focus for the future as fossil fuel is being used and slowly we need alternative method of fuel. The straight vegetable oils are being proposed for bio-fuel. Straight vegetable oils will assist lesser dependence on the fossil fuel. We will not depend much on the fossil fuel. We are going for greater investment through Texas instruments for research and development. We need to have Indian companies to give more money for research and development. We need to think about IPR, patents rights, etc.

We are facing a serious problem regarding terrorists' activities. This is a very serious issue. As this is a serious problem, we need to look at the finger printing and D.N.A. method. If someone loses his life due to terrorist activities, we cannot decipher who the person is. We need to take urgent steps in this regard.

I applaud the hon. Minister, Shri Kapil Sibal, for thinking about our scientists. There is a 30 per cent royalty to be given to our scientists on increase in commercial utilization of science. It is very good. But how can it happen? It can only happen by greater investment in HRD. ...*(Interruptions)*

Our hon. Prime Minister comes from Assam. You are giving the State of Assam the first Science Village. I urge you to give every State of India a Science Village and for our State of Rajasthan also, a Science Village.

I would sum up by saying that technology is essence. We need to work on it. We need to have more technological business incubators. We need to work with public-private partnership. The technology consists of agro industry, building industry, in the applications, craft and small entrepreneurs and food processing industry. We need to work towards the Knowledge Commission which was made and helped our scientists grow further. Let us come together on a common platform to make India proud and take us to a new level.

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA (Inner Manipur): Madam, I rise to support the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Science and Technology.

At the outset, I would love to congratulate the hon. Minister for having run the Ministry so well in the past one-and-a-half years or so. This is because he has developed, most probably, a scientific temper which almost all the scientists including the first Prime Minister of India are very much close to.

We have heard the discussion here mostly on contemporary science, modern science and technology. I would like to draw the attention of this House and your indulgence to the fact that science in this country has a very long tradition and history. This is the land where zero has been discovered, rather zero has been initiated. You know zero is one of the numbers without which we cannot have any number system—may be binary whose numerals are zero and one or the decimal system whose number goes from 0 to 9 or, for that matter, any other system.

Our history of science is interesting. All the science that this country has been practising for years together is one of the oldest sciences which, of course, most probably, we have forgotten—the science of astronomy. You know this is a science which has been practised when mankind do not have any light except the light of the Sun and the Moon. In a Moonless night, what happens? A man or a woman usually looks up to the sky for the light. That is where the science starts which is interesting.

Now, I will define the science of our position at the moment. All of us are now in the Indian Parliament. Where is India now? India is a part of the small Planet, the Earth. What is this Earth? The Earth is one of the nine Planets of the Solar System. Around the Sun which is a medium star, these nine Planets are revolving. There are a number of stars like the Sun, which are not countable, which are moving in the Milky Way. There are millions of galaxies like the Milky way which are moving fast in the Universe. All the galaxies are moving away from us. To be very rank, the Planet has become a very small entity where we have no address. In the Universe, nobody has an address. We are quite related to one another but there is a divide in this country, in the whole world like the haves and the have-nots. We are not able to supply proper drinking water to the people, we are not able to give proper power supply, we are not able to give adequate basic amenities for the mankind to live. We are not able to fight the dreaded disease like HIV/AIDS at the moment. All these things have to be faced

with the development of science. This is why we always insist that there should be enough investment in research and development of our science mostly in the area of basic science where this country has produced a lot of giant scientists. In spite of the potential that we have, so far, we are not able to exploit it.

To remind all of us in this context, I would like to say that the whole world is looking at us. We have the manpower, the potential to produce so many scientists. Many scientists are working all over the world. I do not talk of the new technologies, the Information Technology and the other Technologies because, there, every man can become a scientist. But coming to basic scientists, you have to have certain amount of dedication, seriousness, honesty, sincerity with which they have to work. They have to devote their life to these aspects. Many of the institutions, research institutions in the country are lacking this one at the moment. We are going in for a materialistic world where we earn money. An Information Technologists earns a good ten times more than what a University Professor earns. So, nobody goes in for basic science. We have to look into that aspect. I think the most important aspect at the moment is to develop a sense of security for these people who are working in the area of basic science.

Without that we cannot develop science as a whole. With these few words, I, once again, support the Demands for Grants and I congratulate the Minister and wish him to be successful in times to come.

SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL (Katwa): Madam Chairperson, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Science and Technology. A lot has been said by hon. Members about the development of science and technology in our country.

I would like to refer to two important things. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the Annual Plan for 2005-06 and I do hope that the hon. Minister would enlighten us about the development and progress regarding the same during his reply.

There was a proposal to introduce a new scheme with the title 'Research Support to New Faculty Appointees in Universities and Academic Institutions' for enhancing their research capabilities. Then, I would urge that steps should be taken to upgrade the existing facilities so that

research workers are able to get the required sophisticated analytical instruments to pursue research in front line areas.

My second point is, the National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting should continue its efforts to upgrade computing and infrastructure facilities with an aim to become and remain internationally competitive.

Lastly, I would like to say that India has not only huge population, but also has plenty of natural resources with remarkable base in science and technology. So, if we wish, we can march on. I would request the hon. Minister to reply to the points raised by me during the course of his reply.

With these words, I conclude and support the Demands for Grants.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU (Arunachal West): Madam Chairperson, I am very glad that this very important Ministry's Demands are being discussed today. I want to look at this issue from a broad angle. On the one side, we have a rosy picture because India has the largest number of science and technology centres in the world, we have the third largest scientific manpower in the world with 162 universities awarding 4,000 doctorates and 35,000 post graduate degrees, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research runs 40 research laboratories and India is among the top five nations in the world. On the other side, about 40 per cent of the people of our country do not have access to the benefits that come out of this great work.

Madam, I also represent a constituency which is 90 per cent rural. Science will not serve its purpose until and unless it reaches the common man in the society. I am very happy that one of the most able persons is heading this Ministry now. Last time when I spoke, the hon. Minister complimented me and I requested him to visit Arunachal Pradesh. Indeed he visited our State and he made many announcements there. I am very encouraged by the generous attitude of the hon. Minister.

Madam, in today's situation I see a very big leap for science and technology in our country. Today, science and technology is the heart of the economy which nobody can deny.

[Translation]

[Shri Kiren Rijiju]

Our colleagues have delivered speeches, which are very much scientific. I would like to submit some common things before the House. First of all, we have to see as to how we can introduce science and technology in our system. The benefit of science and technology should come in our system. It is not being witnessed right now. Recently, a group of my friends had come from America. They remarked that they have come to know in America that India has made so much progress in the field of information technology. However, even today, petty works like making of identity cards and passports are done manually, development is not visible in this field. In fact, whatever we are seeing on the surface is not in any way being reflected in the lives of the common people. Though it must have been getting reflected in the corporate sector. However, we all know about the number of people covered under that sector and the percentage of population coming under that. In the absence of scientific development, the development does not hold any meaning.

Madam Chairman, in regard to resources in my state, I would like to tell that all our resources are lying unutilised and we are not able to tap even 0.5% of our hydro-electric potential and the water of rivers is flowing into Bay of Bengal for centuries. Similarly our forest resources are also lying unutilised. My state is one of the richest states in respect of resources, but the people of my state are the poorest in the country. Their condition can be improved only with the help of science and technology. The Himalayan region is rich in herbs, herbal medicines and many other things. Our epics have also described its richness. During the last session, I asked as to how science and technology can save the Himalayan region and how the resources of Himalayan region can be tapped for the development of country?

Sometimes, we also discuss the issue of environment protection. Much debate is held on global warming. Some scientists say global warming is nothing, but a local climatic change. But in reality, Himalayan region is drying up today. We are talking of linking of rivers but how would rivers be linked. I would like to request the hon'ble Minister to formulate a new policy so that science and technology may not fall aside from the main stream. I am talking of Himalayan region. It is rich in herbal medicines. Many people from Delhi visited my state,

Arunachal Pradesh and they travelled by helicopter. They said that M.P. Saheb, your state is rich in bananas, probably this area is the largest producer of bananas in the world. I replied that these are wild bananas, not domestically grown bananas. But in Philippines and China fibre is produced from wild bananas with the help of technology. But in my state these bananas not being utilised. I was the Member of Khadi Gramodyog. There also I raised this issue, but till date we have not been able to do anything to make proper utilisation of these bananas. I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister that the Government should open an institute there. Efforts should be made afresh. It can prove beneficial for the country.

I would like to give another example, most of the land in our country falls under orchid area. We talk about floriculture. There is a place called Tippy Bhalukpong. If one visits there he will find that there is no dearth of varieties of flowers. But its commercial exploitation is not being done in this area. I have asked the forest department many a times, but no steps are being taken in this regard. This is a biggest orchid area in respect of varieties, but production is nil there.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Madam, when you are in the Chair, I presume that you will give me extra time of two minutes because we represent same class. Since time is short, I will confine myself to my State and Himalayan region only. Last time, the Government made an announcement regarding Twang-Itanagar Pass, I request that this should be implemented expeditiously. Hon'ble Members have spoken about rest of places, therefore I am not mentioning them. I also request to constitute a Committee of officers regarding the resources in my state and whole of North Eastern Himalayan region and we should also be included in that committee. Give a time schedule to that committee to implement it under a result oriented programme after identifying potential resources. I think the hon. Minister will definitely take steps in this direction after this discussion.

In the end, I would like to say that in the north-eastern region starvation comes in the form of a strange phenomenon of bamboo flowering. This bamboo flowering takes the entire north-eastern region in the grip of famine. Lakhs of rodents come from jungles and ruin the entire

crop. I request the Ministry of Science and Technology to set up a Research Institute and constitute a scientific group for improving or controlling bamboo flowering. There are many other issues. I will inform about them to the hon'ble Minister in writing. I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

*SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI (Rajahmundry): Madam, I will be speaking in Telugu. I rise to support the Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Science and Technology. Our country's progress depend on the progress made in the fields of Science and Technology, and we are all aware of this fact. Between 2010 and 2015, US, China and India will emerge as super powers and will be in a position to dominate the world. At this juncture, if we ponder over whether we are giving adequate importance to the field to science and Technology, I am pained to say that we are not giving enough attention to this field. By allocating inadequate funds for this field, we are suffering from 'Brain drain'. When our scientists can help other countries in enhancing their technology, it is time to question ourselves why we can't do this in our country? If we have dearth of funds for research, then, it's time to bring out a legislation to make industrialists who earn crores of rupees as profits to earmark some percentage of their profits for research work. If we don't act now, inspite of our having world class scientists with superior technology and the ability to catch up with the progress of other countries, we may not be able to extend the benefits of Science and Technology to the poorest of this country. If we cannot do this now, we may have to repent in future. Today, in our country around 40 crores of people are deprived of basic amenities. If we had made proper use of technology, these 40 crores of our population would have been in better conditions. Though we have many opportunities to tap solar energy and to excel in other fields, due to inadequate concentration in the field of research, we are lagging behind. Last time when I spoke on the same subject, I raised two points one is about the impact of flourosis disease. I visited website in this regard and had discussed with concerned scientists.

They said that tamarind has good remedial action on flourosis and can cure this disease fully. Though this information was available on website there were no efforts to promote tamarind use in fluoride affected areas. Two years back I insisted that tamarind may be supplied at either subsidized cost or free of cost to the people in

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Telugu.

fluoride affected areas, which would have eradicated this disease fully, with less expenditure. But there were no efforts in this direction. Similarly, we find on the sides of the roads a shrub called 'Kalabandha' which is also known as 'aloe vera' world wide, which is a panacea for many diseases. This 'aloe vera' is being used world wide as a remedy for many diseases. But we could not tap the potential of this plant and we are treating it like a weed. When our 'aloe vera' can compete with 'aloe vera' grown in Brazil and Mexico, why we are not commercializing it's use? When an eminent lawyer like Mr. Kapil Sibal is heading Ministry of Science and Technology, we expect him to sort out any legal hurdles or loopholes in this field. Foreign countries are trying to acquire patent rights on plants which are native to us. I believe that under the able guidance of Shri Kapil Sibal, we will be among the best countries in the field of Science and Technology. I feel that to excel in this field and to make our country number one, we must allocate more funds and give more importance to this field. With the hope that Science and Technology will be groomed to meet basic requirements of our country, Let me conclude.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO (Kalahandi): Thank you, Madam Chairperson.

After a very long time, the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Science and Technology are being discussed in this House. It is a welcome measure. As I see, there is nothing to oppose in it because the job of the Ministry of Science and Technology is to do research and pass on the technology to the respective Departments. So, at the end of the day, we would like to get one answer from the hon. Minister, while he is replying, how many technologies, after R&D, have been transferred to the respective Departments. We would also like to know the results that have been achieved against them.

Madam, I am not a scientist and I am an ordinary farmer. I depend upon the Meteorological Department's forecast, and then I go to my land, till it, sow the seed, and wait for the next rain to come so that I can produce more. Our experience in the last two or three years is very bad. The Meteorological Department's forecasts are so erratic. Even after getting a new module and also even after getting a super computer which was developed in the country, the forecasts are very poor. So, I plead before you, Madam, that the Meteorological Department

[Shri Bikram Keshari Deo]

should give a proper forecast so that the farmer can get the right crop, right yield and right produce.

Besides this, in our childhood days, in our schools we used to read a very famous sentence, in our History, Social Science and General Science books, transfer of technology from the laboratory to the land. As Members of Parliament we have been going around our constituencies and our experience is that no technology is being applied in the land. There is an excess use of fertilizers by the farmer and he is very happy with that but he does not realize that by the excess use of fertilizers he is ruining his own land and the productivity goes down. Take the case of Punjab. Punjab ushered in the Green Revolution of the country. Today, in Punjab, wheat production has fallen down because there has been a climate change.

[Translation]

The production of wheat declined due to shortening of winter season and the Government had to import wheat from foreign countries.

[English]

People are now going in for rice cultivation.

Madam, about a month back I read in a newspaper that a particular virus has come to Africa, and if it crosses the Arabian Sea, the wheat production in our country would be drastically affected. So, I think, the Department of Science and Technology should look into it properly. Besides this, the Meteorological Department based at Pune should be strengthened. The glaciers, which are melting in the Himalayas should be checked so that one day the holy river Ganga does not become dry. We have been reading articles that the Ganga is going to dry because glaciers are melting at one metre per year. The global warming is going on. So, this has to be checked.

Madam, now, I would touch upon some points relating to my State Orissa. Orissa is the land of natural calamities, super cyclones and tsunamis. I have been repeatedly telling the Ministry and the Government of India, also during the NDA time also that there is no warning system installed there. You have installed one warning system at Vishakapatnam, but that does not serve our purpose entirely. Our purpose would be served if a warning system is put somewhere in Paradeep on the coasts of Orissa to check super cyclones. Virtually, every alternate year, in Orissa, there is a cyclone and, therefore, it is all the more necessary that the cyclone warning system is installed immediately.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now, please sum up. It is going to be 6 o' clock now.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Madam, within two-three minutes, I am concluding my speech.

Everybody has spoken about renewable energy and all that, which should be promoted.

The new strains of crops, which have been developed by the ICAR and others, have not to the farmers. Take the particular paddy variety, which I grow on my own land. I have to go to ICAR, Pusa, take it and do it. That variety is very good. But now, the CRRIs at the State and regional levels should implement those particular paddy varieties, which are not being done.

Besides this, Madam, the budget of the Department of Science and Technology is abysmally low. It should be increased at least by two or three per cent. Today, you have opened the floodgates to the WTO. Companies like Cargil, Bictal and Halliburton would come. Can you compete with them? You cannot compete with them. The floodgates are opened. The Cancun Conference has virtually failed. There is no agreement on agriculture.

So, considering all these facts, Madam Chairperson, I think, the Department of Science and Technology has got a big role to play. We have to feed our population of one billion people out of which 22 per cent are already living below poverty line as per the estimation of the Planning Commission. But virtually, this percentage is much more. The figures are not correct. So, here, the Department of Science and Technology has to play a vital role in crop yield and in organic farming. Today, in the newspapers, it has come out that in America, people are consuming organic food. The demand for organic food is there. So, we should see as to how we can improve and increase the organic cultivation in the country so that we get good, clean and pure vegetables for our population and also for the world community.

Lastly, Madam, I would like to speak about the DRDO. I think, the Department of Science and Technology is monitoring this. They have not been able to develop the Arjun Tank till yet, and we have been hearing about the Arjun Tank since very long, even when I was not in Parliament. From the Assembly days in 1985, I have been hearing about the Arjun Tank, but the Arjun Tank has not come up till now. Therefore, I would say that the

necessity is the mother of invention. And today, the necessity is there to feed one billion people; the necessity is there to control the HIV; the necessity is there to solve the problem of drinking water; the necessity is there to make communication; and the necessity is there to achieve the UN Millennium Development Goal; and at the same time, the development, which you are doing should be sustainable, which is not being done in the country.

For example, now, Indal, which is an aluminium company, is coming up with Rs. 54,000 crore investment in my constituency. It is a bauxite mine that they will do. But at the same time, that bleaching water, the red earth, which comes out after aluminium refinery, will pollute my dam, Upper Indravati Project. With that, Alzheimer's disease will come. With that, crop yield will fail. There, we have got four lakh acres of agricultural land that has been created in the KBK districts of India. KBK districts were famous for their poverty. They were the thrust areas of the Government. I would request the Science and Technology Department to develop technologies as to how the solid waste materials could be treated after the mining activities. That has to be treated. But at the same time, another aluminium industry, that is, Vedanta, is coming up. It is not going to affect my area. But this industry of Indal is going to affect my irrigation project in Kalahandi. The issue is still pending in the Human Rights Commission.

At the end, I know we have got a very competent lawyer and a competent Minister. We have full regards for him. I think he will be able to deliver the goods.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: No compliments please. Thank you Mr. B.K. Deo.

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN (Palani): Madam Chairperson, first of all I am thanking you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Science and Technology for the financial year 2007-08.

While discussing this subject we cannot forget our great leaders, the first Prime Minister of our country, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and our beloved late leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. They have built several world class institutions of science to foster the scientific temper in this country.

Since Independence, our scientific activity has expanded enormously with the setting up of a number of

national laboratories with huge investment. Our expenditure on scientific activity has grown over the years. The Annual Budget for 2006-07 has gone up to over Rs. 17,000 crore.

Our hon. Minister Shri Kapil Sibal is an eminent lawyer and an active Minister in the UPA Government and he had taken a number of steps to develop science and technology. I want to put forth certain steps taken by the Ministry. Based on the recommendations of the Oversight Committee, a new scholarship is introduced to encourage 10,000 bright students per year to pursue higher education from pre-university to B.Sc., and M.Sc. Certainly, this scheme will be a very successful one. India will become a global corporate research hub.

In the Eleventh Five Year Plan also, the Government has proposed to launch a new scheme called "Innovation in science pursuit for inspired research." The main features of the proposed scheme will be (1) innovation funding in schools; (2) summer camps with science fairs; (3) assured opportunity schemes for proven talent force; (4) retention of talent in public funded research through Public-Private Partnership.

Our hon. Minister categorically announced the necessity of encouraging commercialization of innovation, increased domestic production and exports, and protecting the interests of the scientists. To improve science and education in India, the Ministry of Human Resource Development had set up two Indian Institutes of Scientific Education and Research at Kolkata and Pune besides setting up a task force for basic scientific research.

Scientific development is very much important for the economic transformation of the country. It is important to encourage young talent with incentives to produce excellence that will benefit the society and improve the quality of life. Furthermore, I want to mention about the "Brain Drain" of our scientists. The National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies, New Delhi has reported that a number of Ph.D. holders at the Molecular Bio-physics Unit and the Solid State and Structural Chemistry Unit of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore have gone abroad. The situation is similar at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research-Mumbai, the National Chemical Laboratory-Pune, the Indian Institute of Chemical Biology-Kolkata and the Indian Association for Cultivation of Science-Kolkata. Many leading doctors

[Shri S.K. Kharventhan]

have left the All-India Institute of Medical Science, New Delhi to join private sector hospitals. As per the latest report, 52 per cent of medicos studying in AIIMS have gone abroad. I request the hon. Minister to take necessary action to prevent this malady. I feel the allocation of funds for science is insufficient.

18.00 hrs.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Just a minute.

Hon. Members, it is now 6 o' clock. If the House agrees, the time of the House may be extended till the Demands for the Ministry of Science and Technology are passed.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Kharventhan, you may continue.

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: During his 2007-08 Budget speech, the hon. Minister of Finance Shri P. Chidambaram announced special grants to two agricultural universities. But it is unfortunate that there is no mention about allocation for science and technology. The allocation of Rs. 200 crore for the financial year 2005-2006 was cancelled in the revised Budget. For the financial year 2006-2007 an amount of Rs. 180 crore was announced; but not allocated till date. The Government must come forward to allocate more funds to encourage scientific research activities.

Between 2001 and 2004 the national expenditure on R&D in relation to Gross Domestic Product and Gross National Product hovered between 0.78 per cent and 0.82 per cent. For instance, Sweden spent 4.27 per cent of its GDP on R&D. Japan spent 3.11 per cent, USA spent 2.67 per cent, Denmark spent 2.51 per cent, Canada spent two per cent, Israel spent 5.11 per cent and South Korea spent 2.91 per cent of GDP on R&D.

Many private companies have realized the importance of R&D and spent huge money. For example, Tata Motors spent Rs. 476 crore as compared to Rs. 92 crore in 2000-2001 and Ranbaxy spent Rs. 480 crore in 2006. We need good infrastructure, trained manpower and more allocation for laboratories.

I want to mention another important factor which is one of the subjects in the Ministry and that is about the

National Institute of Oceanology. This Department started working in Chennai to provide potable good water to public. The hon. Minister has also visited Manali, near Chennai, very recently and inspected the proposed project. This is a scheme providing drinking water without utilizing power. The cost of water is 66 paise per kilo-litre. It is a good scheme. If a special mission is started in the sea shores, it will solve the drinking water problem.

For example, in Tamil Nadu this scheme can be implemented in Ramnad, Kanyakumari, Tiruchendoor, Rameshwaram, Chennai, Chengalpattu, Cuddalore and Nagapattinam. Since the maximum beach area in Tamil Nadu is 279 kilometres, which is the biggest in Asia, the proposed desalination plants must be bigger ones instead of a smaller one. Then only it will be viable and profitable. We have to think about the cost factor also. If we innovative, new, self-supporting technology and technically qualified manpower, certainly the expenses will be minimized. Moreover, we have to create awareness among the masses to use the desalinated water since people are afraid to use this.

I want to request the hon. Minister to direct the officials of his Ministry to think about an Electronic Passport, E-Passport system by using a small chip containing the photograph of the individual, name, address and place of residence, etc. If the electronic passport system comes to this country, we can protect the BJP MPs from being arrested in airports. This is my humble request.

With these words, I am supporting the Demands for Grants and concluding my speech.

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Madam Chairperson, I am deeply honoured today and privileged to participate in this debate on the Demands for Grants for 2007-2008. I value greatly the fact that there has been near unanimity in this House on the significance of science and technology in taking this country forward and there is near unanimity that the relevance of this Ministry, the increasing relevance of this Ministry, in a sense, is tied to the path India is going to take to become a modern powerful nation in the 21st century.

But, having said that, before I take the valuable comments of the hon. Members who have participated in this debate, I want to put certain things in perspective.

The first point that I wish to make to you is the following. What is science? Science ultimately is our understanding of nature, our understanding of four elements of nature—oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen and carbon dioxide. If we understand all elements of these four elements, we have understood science. Now, what is technology? Technology is the intervention of man through the understanding of these processes for the purposes of benefit to humankind. So, what then is science and technology? It is understanding nature for the benefit of man. If science and technology does not move along that road, then obviously we have not used it properly and we are not fulfilling the purpose for which we understand science, use science for humankind. So, I think, all programmes—Shri Bachi Singh Rawat mentioned about policies—and policies must ultimately focus on how relevant science and technology is for the good of man. That is point number one.

My second point is that in the course of this debate, you have noticed that most people have talked about various Ministries that have nothing to do with science and technology. They have talked about agriculture; they have talked about defence; they have talked about steel and mines; they have talked about pharmaceutical industry which is part of Ministry of Chemicals; they have talked about health; and they have sought answers from me in respect of issues that relate to other Ministries, the solutions of which ought to be emerging from my Ministry. So, the point number two that I wish to make is that if science and technology is going to advance in this country, then we must ensure that the Ministry of Science and Technology must become a nodal Ministry, interacting with all other Ministries, interacting with all other State Governments and having a national plan as to what we can do for the common man in India. I would like to know from hon. Members how many times a State Government has contacted the Ministry of Science and Technology to ask us for help. In the last three years, hardly any time any State Government has done so. How many Science and Technology Councils are functioning within State Governments? Unless we are able to work together and all the Ministries set up Science and Technology councils, which interact with us for the purposes of co-ordination and solutions for the people of this country, we are not going to be able to deliver. That is point number two.

Then, I come to point number three. If you look at the world community and you look at civilisations, you

will see that most developed world are countries where R&D is central to development. What do I mean by that? If you take the number of people in the developed world per million population, you will find that the number of people per million population doing R&D in the Swedish countries, where development in science and technology is on high growth curve, is somewhere around 6,000 per million persons. If you go to USA, it will be 4,700 per million people. If you go to China, it is 1,500 per million people. If you come to India, it is 156 per million people. So, let us not blame our scientists and our scientific community. You want them to deliver. When they are competing against such difficult odds, you give them Rs. 4,000 crore and say produce like the Western world. I salute members of the scientific community in this country who have against such heavy odds fought for the progress of this country and delivered. This is my third point.

Fourthly, if you take any developed country, then by and large you will find that the investment in science and technology is about 3 per cent of GDP, and in some cases it is more than 3 per cent of GDP. The Chinese figure, at this point, is 1.23 per cent of GDP, and in India it is 0.8 per cent of GDP. But remember that out of 0.8 per cent, 0.6 per cent comes from the public sector and the contribution of the private sector is only 0.2 per cent. On the other hand, if you look at the contribution of the public sector throughout the world where even the investment to GDP is 3 per cent, the contribution of the public sector is never more than 0.6 per cent to 0.8 per cent. The rest of the contribution comes from the private sector. Therefore, the public finances are only 0.6 to 0.8 per cent when we talk about 3 per cent of GDP in the western world. As far as we are concerned, India has done pretty well on the public finances front, but we have done badly on the private front. This is the fourth point, which I want to place before you.

Having said this, science and technology cannot grow in a backyard. You will get scientific personnel and you will get human resource wherever there are economic opportunities. People have talked about brain-drain during the course of this debate. Yes, there has been huge brain-drain, and the reason is that people will go elsewhere for jobs when they do not find jobs in India. We cannot stop them, we should not stop them or we cannot keep them.

[Shri Kapil Sibal]

The other day I was in Russia, and I was taken to a site. I just happened to ask one of the guides who was walking with me that: "What are you doing?" He said that: "At the moment I am a guide, but otherwise I am a doctor." I said: "Why are you not functioning as a doctor?" He said that: "Well, I do not get a job. I earn more money as a guide than a MBBS." What do you expect people to do if you do not give them jobs, and if you do not absorb them on the demand side? You can have as much supply as you want, but if on the demand side you do not absorb them, then you cannot blame them. They will go out of the country.

Please see all that happened in the software revolution, which took place in India. There was a talk about brain-drain between 2001 and 2004. But, nearly 25,000 to 30,000 software engineers left Silicon Valley and came back to India. Why did they do so? It is because there was capacity of the industry to absorb them on the demand side. Therefore, you must give impetus on the supply side, and you must give impetus on the demand side. I am saying this because one is not going to have a situation where there is not going to be any brain-drain unless supply matches demand and demand matches supply.

What do we have to do at the national level? What is our vision of the 21st century? Where is India going to go in the context of science and technology? What do we see in India in this context where 60 per cent to 70 per cent people live in rural areas? We need to make sure that maximum number of people who live in very poor conditions get inputs of science and technology to better their lives. This can only happen if the agriculture sector becomes the centre of innovation.

Let me touch upon a subject. People talked about price rise in the country. Probably, most people do not know this. If you look at the 10 year growth in agriculture in this country from the middle of 1990s to 2007, then you will find that the production of foodgrains in this country has been an average of 210 million tonnes. It could be a couple of million tonnes here or there, and the population has grown at the same pace as it was growing earlier. It means that the population growth is on the rise whereas the agriculture production is stagnant. What do you have in such a situation? You have a purely economist situation where the demand is greater than supply, and when demand is greater than supply,

then you are going to have inflation. One may blame it on this Government or on that Government, but one is going to get inflation unless one does something on the supply side. Supply side means investment in agriculture, investment in technology, giving to the farmer better seeds, giving to the farmer a seed which is drought resistant and pest resistant, which is resistant to both biotic and abiotic stresses. You need to give to the farmer a supply chain. You need to give to the farmer a modern Met Department which will tell him when it is going to rain and which District.

It is all very well to criticize the Met Department and say that we do not come right in most of our predictions. But what does the Met Department have and which Governments in the past have done what? It is only the UPA Government under this Prime Minister and under Mrs. Gandhi that we have taken very significant steps to modernize the Met Department of this country. Nobody thought of it in the past. What have we done with the Met Department? We need 42 Doppler radars in this country. Do you know how many we have? We have four. Did anybody ask these questions earlier? We need wind profilers in this country to actually predict the kind of storms that took place in Mumbai in the last two summers. We need rain gauges which are automatic. We need automatic weather stations. We have none of those. We have, but they are most insignificant and they are not digital. Then comes the use of super computer.

Somebody mentioned that with super computer we will not be able to predict. A super computer will only do calculations. But the calculations will only come when we have data and the data will only come when we have instrumentation. So, if you do not have instrumentation, there is no use to have super computers. So, we have now launched a modernization plan in this country where we are going to invest Rs. 900 crore to Rs. 1000 crore to make modern Met Department in this country so that we can then use the super computer and have agro-advisories for our farmers to know when it is going to rain. This is going to happen in our Government.

Somebody mentioned about seeds. We have developed a wide variety of seeds, for example rice which is resistant to salinity. We have already developed that and it is in the market. The problem is the Ministry of Science and Technology can only give a technology input. But there is a lot to be done beyond that. Industry must

come in. Then there must be a marketing strategy. Then the end product must be accessible and affordable. That is not the job of the Ministry of Science and Technology. So, what we need is a public-private partnership.

Let me tell you what we are doing. Somebody talked about the problem of drinking water. There are four hundred million people in this country who live along the coast. Four hundred million people, which is perhaps just less than the entire population of Europe, live along the coast of this country. When I went to Kavaratti, I realized that 11,000 people in Kavaratti do not have drinking water. Water used to be sent to them in barges. So, we decided in the Ministry of Science and Technology to develop indigenous technology for providing them drinking water. We set up a plant which now gives a thousand litres of water, which is eleven litres of clean drinking water per person in Kavaratti. We did it through indigenous technology.

May I tell you this that just last week we demonstrated and we have now increased the capacity of this to one million litres. Last week we demonstrated outside Chennai a plant of a million litres of water where the Total Deposit of Solids (TDS) is about five per million. The normal standard in the developed world is something like 5000 per million. We are giving the purest water in this country merely through our indigenous technology by converting sea water into drinking water through only the application of differential temperature. What that means is, we take water at about 200 metres below the ocean, which is 11 degrees centigrade, and we bring it up. Water at the surface is at 24 to 26 degrees centigrade. We boil that in vacuum conditions. In other words, the boiling point of water comes down in vacuum conditions. We boil it and condense it through the cold water. The salt is left behind and you get the clean drinking water. It is the first plant of its kind in the world.

We have now a pattern by a company through public-private partnership done by the Ministry of Science and Technology. This machine costs Rs. 10,000 which converts your tap water into drinking water. I can tell you this that I use it in my house for myself. Now, that machine is selling. We have got a patent from the USA; the money was given by CSIR and in public-private partnership we developed it.

We are doing huge things. The problem is that we cannot upscale this with the total budget of Rs. 4,000

crore. You know what America spend for research and development—224 billion dollars. You know what we spent—4 billion dollars. Then, we compare the USA with India. You do not give us money, manpower. What we need is the realization that at the heart of economic development is investment in science and technology and no person other than Rajiv Gandhi realized it. That is why we have, today, a revolution in computers and information technology in this country.

Let me tell you another thing that we are doing and this is going to change we think and work. Somebody talked about mapping. I did a project in Chandni Chowk for example. I know, I have mapped each house in Chandni Chowk and given it a number. With special technology we take the photograph from space, then aerial technology, we run air plane and take photograph. Then, we do videograph along all lanes and then, we use software technique and we put it all together in a computer programme. If I want to look at any house in Chandni Chowk, I have to just click the model number, the number I have given it and I will get that house in front of my screen.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: We must put this in each constituency. It is very good.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: The Ministry of Urban Arts has now agreed to use this technology. All of Delhi will be done in 14 to 16 months time. We are going to map 400 cities in this country in the next five years. We are going to change the way this country works and thinks. But what we need is constructive debates like that in Parliament instead of stopping proceedings all the time because if we get our work done, we will get the people of this country to move forward.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Good.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: That is what we need. You can debate us, you can have an informed debate. Do not stop proceedings. Allow us to work and tell you what we are doing so that people of this country get to know how well the UPA Government is taking its commitment to do something for the common people of this country.

Now what we are going to do with this mapping? If there is a fire anywhere in Chandni Chowk, I know how to reach that place because it will be in the screen. I know which lane to take; I know which hospital is there

[Shri Kapil Sibal]

nearby; I know where I have to take him. If there is a traffic jam, I know what to do. We are going to map all the water pipes which are underground and put sensors therein so that I know where the leakage is. We are going to map all the electricity supply chains so that we know where electricity is being stolen. I am going to map all of India, all the farm lands of India. It is going to take five to 10 years but we will map all the farm lands of India where wheat is grown and where rice is grown; where horticulture is done. It all will be mapped. We then know at the beginning of the year whether the production is going to be less or higher; through calorific value of these plants, we know actually the extent of production. So, well before the end of the year, we know whether we have to import wheat or export wheat. All that is possible. We are going to map each city on a scale of one to 1,000—really urban cities in this country like Mumbai, Kolkata, and other cities. All that is going to be done.

Therefore, this is going to be a bigger revolution than the information technology revolution. The problem is, when it comes to public, this cannot be done by the Ministry of Science and Technology. We need people in the industry to come into it. When we talk of industry coming in, then the opposition raises cry—why should industry be allowed; this is all for profit-making, not realizing that the ultimate advantage is to the common man of this country. When the District Magistrate knows what is happening in his district through this technology, he will be able to solve problems much quicker and we can use this for security purposes.

In fact, we are going to do a project for the bus terminals in Delhi and also for the railway stations. We will try, through this technology, to find out who is entering without touching it as to what you might have. So, it could be used for security purposes and it could be used for anything else also. What we need is manpower. Our problem in the Ministry today is that we are treated as a Ministry like any other. It means that there are Ministries where, for administrative reasons, no recruitment is allowed. The same rule applies to us also. But we are creators of knowledge. If we are creators of knowledge, we are creators of wealth ultimately. The administrative rule which applies to other Ministries should not be applied to us because unless we recruit young scientists in their 20s and 30s, we will not be able to do research. We need to change the equation from 156 to a million to 200-500-2000 to a million. By this, we will create more and more knowledge. But when we need 1000 to a

million, we need more jobs. When we ask for more jobs, we are told that we cannot recruit anybody unless somebody retires. So, the average age of the scientists in this country is about 50, when what we need to do to produce science is somebody who is in his 30s. So, we need to change the way we think. All of us must come together in this because India must move on. This is what we are going to do to change the way we work.

Let me just touch upon some of the issues which the hon. Members raised. Most of the issues that they raised do not relate to my Ministry, but they relate to the Ministry of Human Resource Development. They wanted to know whether a particular institution will be set up or not in the educational sector, etc. I do not set that up. What I do in my Ministry is to fund certain projects, create knowledge centres in the university system, and fund it to make them centres of excellence. We also fund some other projects; we also do public-private partnerships with the industry. We are doing huge things in the bio-technology sector; for example in the cell bio-technology, in genomics research, in geo-informatics, bio-informatics, we are developing huge projects.

I will give you a simple example of what we are in fact doing. Somebody asked what we are going to do for encouraging youths. In the 11th Plan from 2007-2012, this is what we have suggested—we must set up something like Science Innovation Scholarships for a million kids in this country between the ages 10-17. The estimated cost of this scholarship will be Rs. 5,000 per child and the total cost will be Rs. 500 crore. We proposed this in the 11th Plan. We will have summer camps with global icons with 45,000-50,000 young people from class 10—the top one per cent of all school boards will be picked up and we will put them along with global icons to interact with and to generate an interest in science. That is part of the 11th Plan objective. We are going to have assured opportunities and we are going to set up schemes for people who will take up research as a career.

For example, we will give about 2,000 scholarships to people between the ages 17-20, at Rs. 5,000 per month per scholarship for three years. The cost would be Rs. 72 crore. One thousand M.Sc. students will be given scholarships likewise. Five hundred Ph.D. level people will be given between Rs. 8,000—Rs. 12,000 per month for four years. Five hundred young blood national assistance will be provided.

We are having huge schemes for the young. We need to actually go forth and tell the people of this

country, to have a communication strategy. We are going to have a huge communication strategy. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You can seek clarifications later on.

[Translation]

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: This is not a clarification. I am asking that the hon. Minister has mentioned about scholarships, but the budgetary provision of only ten lakh rupees has been made for it.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: We are talking about Eleventh Five Year Plan. Till now eleventh five year plan has not been completed. The hon'ble Member was asking, as to what the Government is doing for the children, I am telling you about that only. I am presenting a school of thought, to which no attention has been paid in last 5-10 years. Besides that, I am saying nothing else.

[English]

People compare China with India. Let me give some comparisons.

We have for example; published 2.11 lakh papers in science citation during the last ten years. So, the average citation per paper for Indian scientists is 4.07. That means, if somebody writes the paper and cites one of these papers, on an average four such papers are cited. If you compare it with China, we produce 2.11 lakh papers and China produces 4.2 lakh papers but their citation rate is 3.89, lower than ours. They have 10 lakh people working as scientific researchers. We have only 1.5 lakh such people but 1.5 lakh people in India are far more productive than 10 lakh people in China. The reason why China is going ahead is because our human resource is much smaller than China. If you double, triple or make it five or ten times, we will be producing three times than what is produced in China in terms of research. We have a handicap. We have to increase our investment and that is why the Prime Minister in the Science Congress said that we would make it 2 per cent of the GDP by the end of the Plan and I am sure by the end of the Plan we would get that kind of money.

I can go on and on but the fact of the matter is a lot has been done and much more needs to be done. It needs to be done through consensual and a constructive approach in which all Ministries take part. This is the first time in the history of this country that my Ministry has

joined hand with almost all Ministries to work together. A substantial research and many other programmes have been taken up with the Ministry of Health. Similarly, the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Steel and the Ministry of Agriculture have been involved. Many of the ICAR people are the nominees on our Boards because we want to get their inputs as well in biotechnology. But this has never happened before. The reason is that we want ultimately all Ministries to give a certain percentage of their money into R&D for themselves so that we can actually do it for them. This can only be done through this consensual approach. We can work with any Ministry. That is the kind of cooperation that we want.

We want cooperation from the Opposition as well. Similarly, cooperation is required from the States where Opposition is in power. Let them come to us and tell us where they need the help and they will not find us wanting because our heart is ultimately to do those things. Take the example of weavers in Uttar Pradesh. We need to do a lot of investment in sericulture so that we produce the better kind of silk, the more high quality silk which China has. Just because the Chinese silk is coming here as a product, our poor *bunkers* cannot compete. So, the solution ultimately lies in Science and Technology.

A lot of people talked about the global change. I would give you three or four facts and then I would have done. I have already taken 30 minutes. As a global community we consume 160 billion tonnes of water, more than we replenish annually. If you convert 160 billion tonnes of water into real numbers, it means a convey of trucks which is 300,000 miles long, which is 17 times the diameter of the earth. On an annual basis we consume water more than we replenish. This is a very serious issue. It is not just an issue related to India. It is a global issue. We need to take care. We need to change the way we work.

For example, the maximum amount of water is used in rice cultivation. A thousand tonne of water produces one tonne of rice. Can we afford to use a thousand tonne of water to produce one tonne of rice? The answer is 'No'. So, what we need to do is to have seeds which consume only 100 tonnes of water for one tonne of rice. So, the answer lies not in conserving water but the answer lies in investments in Science and Technology. That is the way we have to look at things.

Take for example the construction material. One of the basic problems of global warming, on the consumption side, is that if we grow at 9 per cent we are going to

[Shri Kapil Sibal]

build structures of steel and structures of Cement. They absorb heat. They do not reflect heat. When they absorb heat they become permanent structures for absorbing heat. What we need to do is to now think of materials which will not absorb heat but which would reflect heat. The answer lies in science and technology, in new material and in new structures. What money the Ministry of Science and Technology get for that? It gets next to nothing. The answer lies in nano-science. Nano-science is the answer for the future. We have now launched a mission on nano-science and I am sure we will be successful. One of my Secretaries have told me that some of the nano-scientists and centres we have are as good as any in the world. The problem is that we do not have the kind of resources that we wish we have. We could have done much more. So, we need to change.

Take for example, Bamboo Mission which is a hugely successful mission. We create coal out of bamboos, dust out of bamboos and energy out of bamboos. We are now using bamboo to set up systems in the Himalayas in the coldest regions, in Siachin for example to which the cold will not affect. It is so strong. The tensile strength of that bamboo is as good as the tensile strength of steel. That is the kind of thing we are doing. We need to change materials and for the North-East, we need a huge programme. Mr. Rijju is right. The problem with the North-East is that you may take the technologies there but you need to market it and you need to market it through public-private partnership. Now what we need is partnership by the indigenous people living in the North-East because unless they get profit, they will not be interested in the technology. So, we need to set up a system there to generate that kind of enthusiasm. If I were to talk I could take hours.

I am really delighted to participate in this debate. You can take it from me that I will grab at any opportunity that you give me to take this forward. There is no question of my discriminating because science is not for any country. The Ministry of Science like knowledge has no boundaries. You mentioned that knowledge has no boundary. Similarly, science has no boundary. The Ministry has no boundary. I can do anything as long as it relates to technology and development. So, let us take technology and let us use it for the common man of this country. Then only will India be a great power.

SHRI K.S. RAO: We all agree and the Minister also agrees that this is the decade of bio-technology. After

the information technology, it is the bio-technology that is going to bring substantial changes in this country. A year back, the Minister had announced a Centre in Hyderabad. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has given 112 acres of land years back. They have set aside crores of rupees for this purpose. It is lying in the bank. I heard that because the decision has to come from two Ministries—one is the Ministry of Science and Technology and the other is the Ministry of Health, the decision has not been taken. An MNC with the support of NRIs and with its own investment is ready to have PPP with the Government. For the last one year, it is ready to invest. But no decision has been taken. I wish to know from the hon. Minister for what reasons the decision has not been taken.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: This is a project, as my good friend Shri Rao knows, we have supported. The ball is now not in my Ministry. It is in some other Ministry. So, I would suggest him to go to the appropriate Minister. I for one would say that it is at the heart of bio-technology. Unless we have large animal testing we will not be able to develop new molecule and we will not be able to test it.

SHRI K.S. RAO: No investment is required. They are ready to do everything.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: It has been noted and I am sure we will take this forward.

[Translation]

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA': Madam, earlier also, all people have supported the issue raised by hon'ble Minister, but our main concern is that financial allocations made in this regard is not sufficient. The allocations in this sector should be increased. We want that Rs. 165 crore should be allocated for ongoing programmes, not new programmes of Department of Bio-technology. Through this House, I demand from the hon'ble Finance Minister to make provision for it.

I want information in regard to two other issues.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please ask your question.

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA': We want clarification, as it was decided that Ministries of social and economic sectors will contribute a certain percentage

of total allocations to programmes and activities related to Science and Technology. It was decided that other Ministries will contribute some amount to the programmes of Ministry of Science and Technology but I think, it has not been implemented.

A Task Force was to be constituted in regard to financial measures. After setting up apex Science and Technology Body in the Ministry of Science and Technology, a task force was to be constituted for suggesting financial measures of fulfilling policy targets. These were the two issues on which decisions had been taken. Whether these have been implemented or not? The hon. Minister should give clarification in this regard.

[English]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: In fact, I can mention to him that as far as fiscal measures are concerned, we have made a request to the Ministry of Finance and the Department of Bio-Technology whatever request they made that fiscal incentive has been given. As and when industry comes up with fiscal incentive, they will ask the Finance Minister and I am sure that will be done. We cannot look at fiscal incentive without reference to the ground situation to a particular industry. As and when that happens, it will be done.

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You told Task Force is there.

[English]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: There is no question of Task Force.

[Translation]

SHRI KIREN RIJU: Madam, I had made a specific submission that Himalayan region and north-eastern region are very delicate regions. There was a proposal for constituting Himalayan Authority. The Minister of Forest is present here, but he is not taking any action. I would like to request you to discuss the issue with hon'ble Minister of Forest, Raja Saheb as to how Himalayan Development Authority is to be set up to save Himalayan region. I had requested to set up a committee to suggest the ways and means for utilising untapped resources of north-eastern region. I would like that the hon'ble Minister should say something about this.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I will talk with Rajaji and whatever decision is taken, will be conveyed you.

[English]

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Madam, in the course of his reply the hon. Minister mentioned about a nodal Ministry. If this Department of Science and Technology is given the status of a nodal Ministry, then it would be able to perform better because the challenges that the country is going to face shortly are vast. We have to compete with the developed countries. So, I think, it is a necessity that this Ministry, it is my view and also such a view has been expressed by the hon. Minister is given the status of a nodal Ministry.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Are you giving suggestions, or asking questions?

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: The Chairperson of the UPA and the hon. Leader of the House are present here. They should take a decision about making this a nodal Ministry so that the hon. Minister in his capacity can perform better.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, I would like to mention to the hon. Member that recently there was a meeting of the Science Advisory Council with the hon. Prime Minister and one of the suggestions that is being mooted is to set up a Science and Technology Commission. Once a Science and Technology Commission is set up, then all decisions with reference to science and technology will be taken away from other Ministries and vested in that Commission so that the functioning of the Ministry will be far more streamlined. We are working on many of those issues.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Science and Technology to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2008.

in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the Second column thereof against Demand Nos. 81 to 83 relating to the Ministry of Science and Technology."

The motion was adopted.

18.43 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Thirty-sixth report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): Sir, I beg to present
the Thirty-sixth report of the Business Advisory Committee.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The House now stands
adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

18.44 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock
on Saturday, April 28, 2007/Vaisakha 8, 1929 (Saka)*

ANNEXURE I

Member-wise Index to Starred Questions

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1.	Shri Adsul, Anandrao Vithoba	362
2.	Dr. Agarwal, Dharendra	376
3.	Shri Ahir, Hansraj G.	366
4.	Shri Basu, Anil	370
5.	Shri Bhakta, Manoranjan	361
6.	Shri Bose, Subrata	380
7.	Shri Chaure, Bapu Hari	378
8.	Dr. Chinta Mohan	379
9.	Shri Deshmukh, Subhash Sureshchandra	367
10.	Shri Gadhave, P.S.	369
11.	Shri Gaikwad, Eknath Mahadeo	371
12.	Shri Hegde, Anant Kumar	364
13.	Dr. Jatiya, Satyanarayan	364
14.	Shri Koshai, Raghuveer Singh	369
15.	Shri Kumar, Nikhil	371
16.	Smt. Botcha, Jhansi Lakshmi	368
17.	Smt. Mane, Nivedita	373
18.	Shri Patel, Jivabhai Ambalal	375
19.	Shri Patel, Kishanbhai V.	377
20.	Shri Pingle, Devidas	372
21.	Shri Pradhan, Dharmendra	375
22.	Shri Rane, Kashiram	363
23.	Shri Rao, Rayapati Sambasiva	365
24.	Shri Sahu, Tarachand	378
25.	Shri Singh, Kirti Vardhan	373
26.	Shri Singh, Sugrib	377
27.	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan "Lalan"	379
28.	Shri Thummar, V.K.	376
29.	Shri Veerendrakumar, M.P.	365
30.	Shri Verma, Ravi Prakash	362
31.	Shri Yadav, Girdhari	363
32.	Shri Yadav, Kailash Nath Singh	372
33.	Shri Yadav, Mitrasen	374

Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri Acharia, Basudeb	3606
2.	Shri Adsul, Anandrao Vithoba	3570, 3632, 3682, 3712
3.	Dr. Agarwal, Dharendra	3579, 3624
4.	Shri Ahir, Hansraj G.	3615, 3713, 3725
5.	Shri Appadurai, M.	3551, 3669, 3706, 3724
6.	Shri Athawale, Ramdas	3602, 3665, 3704, 3723
7.	Shri Batha, Kailash	3531
8.	Shri Barad, Jashubhai Dhanabhai	3648
9.	Shri Barman, Hiten	3540
10.	Shri Barman, Ranen	3684
11.	Dr. Barq, Shafiqur Rahman	3562
12.	Shri Basu, Anil	3636
13.	Shri Baxla, Joachim	3526, 3617
14.	Shri Bellarmin, A.V.	3543, 3667, 3669, 3705
15.	Shri Bhadana, Avtar Singh	3544
16.	Shri Bhakta, Manoranjan	3625, 3680, 3711
17.	Shri Bhargava, Girdhari Lal	3607, 3673
18.	Shri Bishnoi, Jaswant Singh	3584, 3632, 3684
19.	Shri Bishnoi, Kuldeep	3538, 36719, 3676
20.	Shri Borkatky, Narayan Chandra	3565, 3629
21.	Shri Bose, Subrata	3685

1	2	3
22.	Shri Chakraborty, Ajoy	3599, 3661, 3701
23.	Prof. Chander Kumar	3593
24.	Shri Chandrappan, C.K.	3594, 3598, 3660
25.	Shri Chaure, Bapu Hari	3643
26.	Shri Chavda, Harisinh	3527, 3579, 3715
27.	Dr. Chinta Mohan	3575, 3682
28.	Shri Chowdhary, Pankaj	3560
29.	Shri Chowdhury, Adhir	3583, 3590, 3637, 3654, 3687
30.	Shri Dasgupta, Gurudas	3594
31.	Smt. Deo, Sangeeta Kumari Singh	3579, 3715
32.	Shri Deora, Milind	3548, 3725
33.	Shri Deshmukh, Subhash Sureshchandra	3634, 3686, 3714, 3726
34.	Dr. Dhanaraju, K.	3610, 3737
35.	Shri Dhotre, Sanjay	3643
36.	Shri Gadhavi, P.S.	3573, 3671
37.	Shri Gaikwad, Eknath Mahadeo	3638, 3682, 3740, 3742
38.	Smt. Gandhi, Maneka	3561
39.	Shri Gangwar, Santosh	3576
40.	Smt. Gawali, Bhavana Pundalikrao	3643
41.	Shri Gehlot, Thawarchand	3574, 3642
42.	Ch. Hassan, Munawar	3559
43.	Shri Hegde, Anantkumar	3633, 3641
44.	Dr. Jagannath, M.	3577, 3646, 3692, 3717, 3727

1	2	3
45.	Shri Jha, Raghunath	3553, 3627, 3681, 3710, 3731
46.	Shri Jindal, Naveen	3532, 3614
47.	Shri Kalmadi, Suresh	3736
48.	Shri Khaire, Chandrakant	3556, 3666, 3708, 3725, 3737
49.	Shri Khandelwal, Vijay Kumar	3552, 3603
50.	Shri Kharventhan, S.K.	3525, 3613, 3678, 3709, 3732
51.	Shri Koshal, Raghuveer Singh	3593, 3621, 3623, 3633
52.	Shri Kriplani, Srichand	3582, 3652
53.	Shri Krishnadas, N.N.	3592, 3657, 3682
54.	Shri Kumar, Nikhil	3637, 3687
55.	Shri Kumar, Sajjan	3564
56.	Shri Kumar, Shailendra	3611, 3689, 3737
57.	Smt. Lakshmi, Botcha Jhansi	3635
58.	Smt. Mahajan, Sumitra	3633
59.	Shri Maharia, Subhash	3580
60.	Shri Mahato, Narahari	3537, 3618
61.	Smt. Maheshwari, Kiran	3607, 3608, 3673
62.	Shri Mahtab, Bhartruhari	3580, 3600, 3684, 3733
63.	Shri Mahto, Tek Lal	3566
64.	Shri Majhi, Parsuram	3549, 3580
65.	Shri Mandal, Sanat Kumar	3568
66.	Smt. Mane, Nivedita	3636, 3682, 3688, 3742

1	2	3
67.	Dr. Manoj, K.S.	3542
68.	Shri Masood, Rasheed	3555, 3573, 3670
69.	Shri Meghwal, Kailash	3563, 3666, 3708, 3725, 3737
70.	Shri Mehta, Alok Kumar	3610, 3737
71.	Shri Mehta, Bhubneshwar Prasad	3572, 3673, 3624, 3650
72.	Dr. Mishra, Rajesh	3545
73.	Shri Moghe, Krishna Murari	3552
74.	Shri Mohale, Punnu Lal	3679
75.	Shri Mohan, P.	3597
76.	Shri Mondal, Abu Ayes Mondal	3571, 3645
77.	Shri Murmu, Hemlal	3573, 3640, 3690
78.	Shri Murmu, Rupchand	3557, 3631
79.	Smt. Narhire, Kalpana Ramesh	3582, 3652
80.	Shri Nayak, Ananta	3581, 3651
81.	Shri Oram, Jual	3580, 3647, 3693, 3718
82.	Shri Owaisi, Asaduddin	3589, 3656, 3698, 3721, 3729
83.	Shri Pallani Shamy, K.C.	3547, 3553, 3674, 3707
84.	Shri Panda, Prabodh	3668
85.	Dr. Pandey, Laxminarayan	3734
86.	Shri Pannian Ravindran	3595, 3659
87.	Shri Patel, Jivabhai Ambalal	3620, 3624, 3679, 3715
88.	Shri Patel, Kishanbhai V.	3639, 3689, 3716

1	2	3
89.	Shri Patil, D.B.	3558
90.	Shri Patil, Shriniwas Dadasaheb	3536, 3737
91.	Shri Pingle, Devidas	3616
92.	Shri Prabhu, Suresh Prabhakar	3550, 35673, 3611, 3648, 3737
93.	Shri Pradhan, Dharmendra	3621, 3691
94.	Shri Prasad, Harikewal	3533, 3741
95.	Shri Rajagopal, L.	3539, 3658, 3700
96.	Shri Ramakrishna, Badiga	3601, 3664, 3703
97.	Shri Rana, Kashiram	3628, 3683, 3741
98.	Shri Rao, K.S.	3578, 3610
99.	Shri Rao, Rayapati Sambasiva	3633, 3684
100.	Shri Rathod, Haribhau	3735
101.	Shri Reddy, G. Karunakara	3528, 3534, 3643, 3649, 3694
102.	Shri Renge Patil, Tukaram Ganpatrao	3628, 3715
103.	Shri Sai Prathap, A.	3712
104.	Shri Saradgi, Iqbal Ahmed	3524, 3612, 3699
105.	Shri Sathyanarayana, Sarvey	3586, 3730
106.	Shri Scindia, Jyotiraditya M.	3570
107.	Shri Shaheen, Abdul Rashid	3597
108.	Shri Shakya, Raghuraj Singh	390
109.	Dr. Shandil, Col. (Retd.) Dhani Ram	3683
110.	Shri Shivajirao, Adhalrao Patil	3570, 3591, 3630, 3632, 3638

1	2	3
111.	Smt. Shukla, Karuna	3621, 3691
112.	Shri Siddeewara, G.M.	3528, 3622, 3677, 3719, 3728
113.	Shri Singh, Dushyant	3605, 3666
114.	Shri Singh, Ganesh	3569, 3653, 3695
115.	Shri Singh, Kirti Vardhan	3638, 3682, 3688
116.	Smt. Singh, Pratibha	3530
117.	Shri Singh, Rakesh	3567, 3662
118.	Shri Singh, Rewati Raman	3587, 3688, 3693
119.	Shri Singh, Sugrib	3639, 3655, 3689, 3739
120.	Shri Singh, Suraj	3573
121.	Shri Singh, Uday	3583, 3636, 3654, 3696
122.	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan "Lalen"	3682
123.	Shri Solanki, Bhupendraasinh	3596
124.	Shri Subbarayan, K.	3588, 3632, 3672, 3738

1	2	3
125.	Shri Sugavanam, E.G.	3546, 3608
126.	Shri Suman, Ramji Lal	3675
127.	Shri Surendran, Chengara	3535
128.	Smt. Thakkar, Jayaben B.	3541
129.	Shri Thomas, P.C.	3604
130.	Shri Thummar, V.K.	3527, 3620, 3683, 3712
131.	Shri Tripathi, Chandra Mani	3734
132.	Shri Tripathy, Braja Kishore	3554, 3575, 3663, 3702, 3722
133.	Shri Vallabhaneni, Balashowry	3609, 3675, 3697
134.	Shri Veerendrakumar, M.P.	3644
135.	Shri Verma, Ravi Prakash	3570, 3630, 3697, 3720
136.	Shri Yadav, Anjan Kumar M.	3579, 3685
137.	Shri Yadav, Girdhari	3585
138.	Shri Yerrannaaidu, Kinjarapu	3529, 3626

ANNEXURE II*Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions*

Company Affairs

Earth Sciences

Finance : 365, 369, 371, 372, 375, 376, 380

Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation : 362, 366

New and Renewable Energy

Power 361, 363, 364, 377, 379

Rural Development 367, 370, 378

Science and Technology

Urban Development 368, 374

Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Company Affairs 3538, 3619, 3676, 3691, 3702

Earth Sciences 3536, 3604

Finance 3535, 3539, 3540, 3542, 3543, 3544, 3547, 3548, 3555, 3558, 3562, 3563, 3566, 3567, 3569, 3570, 3576, 3579, 3582, 3583, 3585, 3586, 3587, 3588, 3591, 3692, 3693, 3595, 3596, 3598, 3599, 3600, 3601, 3607, 3608, 3612, 3615, 3622, 3623, 3632, 3634, 3636, 3637, 3638, 3639, 3641, 3646, 3647, 3648, 3649, 3654, 3655, 3657, 3659, 3660, 3663, 3665, 3667, 3668, 3671, 3672, 3673, 3674, 3678, 3679, 3686, 3687, 3689, 3690, 3692, 3696, 3697, 3700, 3701, 3705, 3706, 3707, 3713, 3714, 3715, 3716, 3719, 3724, 3729, 3732, 3734, 3735, 3736, 3737, 3738, 3740, 3741, 3742

Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation 3527, 3531, 3572, 3603, 3609, 3610, 3617, 3620, 3628, 3650, 3675, 3677, 3698, 3703, 3728, 3739

Law and Justice 3541, 3560, 3584, 3602, 3605, 3611, 3616, 3704, 3717, 3722

New and Renewable Energy 3633, 3652, 3661, 3666, 3694, 3718, 3727

Power 3530, 3546, 3549, 3561, 3575, 3580, 3581, 3594, 3606, 3688, 3695, 3712, 3720, 3725, 3726, 3730, 3733

Rural Development 3524, 3532, 3534, 3537, 3557, 3565, 3568, 3571, 3597, 3614, 3618, 3621, 3629, 3643, 3644, 3645, 3662, 3670, 3682, 3683, 3684, 3699, 3708, 3711, 3723

Science and Technology 3533, 3574, 3577, 3678, 3635, 3642, 3658, 3664

Urban Development 3525, 3526, 3528, 3529, 3545, 3550, 3551, 3552, 3553, 3554, 3556, 3559, 3564, 3573, 3589, 3590, 3613, 3624, 3625, 3626, 3627, 3630, 3631, 3640, 3651, 3653, 3656, 3669, 3680, 3681, 3685, 3693, 3709, 3710, 3721, 3721.

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