

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Seventh Session**  
**(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)**



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## LOK SABHA

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*Friday, May 19, 2006/Vaisakha 29, 1928 (Saka)*

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*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.*

*[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]*

### SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

**Situation arising out of continuing demolitions in Delhi, despite passing of legislation by the Parliament banning demolitions for a period of one year**

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have given a Notice for Adjournment Motion.

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will allow you after the Question Hour.

*[Translation]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have given you a Notice for Suspensions of question Hour and it is a very serious issue.

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Question Hour cannot be suspended.

*[Translation]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, it is not a matter of Question Hour. It is an issue of Contempt of the House, the prestige of the House. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, sir, I too, have given a Notice for Adjournment Motion as it a very serious issue. *...(Interruptions)*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, You will have to listen to us as to why the Question Hour should be suspended and why I have given a notice for its suspension.

*[English]*

It is under the rules.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Question Hour cannot be suspended.

*[Translation]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, the hHigh Court ordered yesterday that. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not proper to suspend question-hour.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, the question of conducting Question-Hour does not arise. At least you hear as to why I have given a Notice for suspension of Question-Hour. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Sir it is a very serious issue. It is a contempt. *...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will give you a chance after Question Hour.

*[Translation]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: You listen, as to why I have been demanding for suspension of Question-Hour.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You raise your issue in Zero-Hour.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Sir, it is a very serious issue, a question of prestige of the House. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK (Unnao): Sir, it is a very serious issue. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will give you enough time during 'Zero Hour'.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you listen to me. Today, in the Hindustan Times. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Raise your matter during Zeor Hour.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Forozabad): Sir, listen to everybody's opinion for two minutes, as it is a serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have received a notice for moving an Adjournment Motion and also a notice for suspension of Question Hour. It is not possible for me to suspend the Question Hour. Since the matter is very serious, you can make your submissions very fast. I cannot give you much time.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Sir, it is a very serious issue. I have given a notice, so first listen at least as to what I want to say. ...*(interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have given you time. You make your submission.

[English]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: It says:

"The Delhi High Court on Thursday formed a two-member Committee as a permanent mechanism to ensure implementation of its order to raise all unauthorised constructions in the capital.

Then, they say, "That Court issued the order after saying..."

[Translation]

They may be thinking that it is a temporary matter and also that since the Parliament has enacted a law the matter would end up. They are saying that they are now

setting up a permanent mechanism and the permanent mechanism means the contempt of whole House.

The laws passed by Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha are not temporary, they are permanent. The court ordered that every week, every day four senior officers, namely, Commissioner of Police, Chief Secretary, Vice-Chairman of DDA will report to the former Commissioner of Police with regard to the progress made in demolition. Are they all responsible to those people? Are they accountable to the Minister? Is Chief Secretary accountable to the Chief Minister? What is the need for him to report to the Chief Minister? Yesterday, not a single house was demolished as people told that the Parliament has passed a law in this regard. Houses constructed long ago should not be demolished. A law and order problem has arisen. A Deputy Commissioner was imposed a fine of Rs. 50 thousand. CBI inquiry was ordered against him including the contempt of court and he was transferred. Corporation in under your authority. He is responsible to the Mayor, responsible in the Commissioner or Court Commissioner. The DCP of South Delhi and Rohini have been suspended. The resolution was passed by the Government. The court ordered removal of all slums and also rehrees and street vendors. 10 lakh houses and 4 lakh shops be demolished under the orders of the court. The court stated that all these order have to be implemented. Non-implementation of these orders will amount to the contempt.

[English]

The court also directed the Commissioner of MCD, Vice-Chairman of DDA, Chief-Secretary of Delhi Government and the Divisional Commissioner to report to that committee. That committee is to report to the High Court Judges. What is the Prime Minister therefore?

[Translation]

Shri Jaipal Reddy had stated here that. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): Why are you taking the name of Hon. Prime Minister?

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Maken ji, do not defend, I will say about him. Please look at what is happening ...*(Interruptions)*

Shri Jaipal Reddy had assured the House that hereinafter there won't be any demolition in Delhi. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: The Bill was passed by the House. He should not talk about the Prime Minister. He should raise his point and why he is taking the name of Hon. Prime Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded except Prof. Malhotra.

...(*Interruptions*)\*

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: It was said that rehri-patri walas will not be removed. We had got the Bill passed in both the Houses. But, what happened after that?

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Please do not score a political point.

[*English*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: It is not a political point. How can you say it is a political point?

[*Translation*]

Shri Jaipal Reddy had assured. Was it enough to maintain the spirit of both the House. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: No, he is a very senior Member. He knows that it is not enough to get bill passed by both the Houses. The President's assent is very essential in this regard. ...(*Interruptions*) Why the issue involving the Prime Minister is being raised?

[*English*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: This is not what they have said. They have not said that it is a temporary arrangement. They have passed it permanently. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Maken, you are a responsible person.

...(*Interruptions*)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, I say that it is a slap on both the Houses of Parliament. It is a slap on democracy. It is a slap on the Government ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (*Sabarkantha*): Sir, what is happening? This is not a discussion. ...(*Interruptions*) Heavens are not going to fall if he waits till the Question Hour is over.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: They have nullified the whole resolution. One thousand shops were demolished in 3-4 days. The day it was passed. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: He can very well raise this issue at 12 o'clock. He is unnecessarily curtailing the Question Hour.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, is he supporting the demolition? If he is supporting the contempt of Court, then I do not want to say anything. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

The Government should know what is happening. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

The Court will honour it.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Leader of the House would like to say something.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Shri Bhardwaj ji is also present here. It has been said that the Court will honour the bill passed by Shri Jaipal ji, no house will be demolished in Delhi. ...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: He should make out a case as to why the Question Hour should be suspended.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: He said that a permanent mechanism would be evolved. What does this mean? This bill was passed on Monday. Five days have elapsed. In between one thousand houses have been demolished, two thousand shops have been sealed and 500 jhuggis have been shifted without any notice. It is said that if any street vendors are found, SHO would be responsible for it.

[English]

They should know what is the spirit of this House?

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your submission is over.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Instead, he should defend it and make statement in this regard and this work should be done on priority basis.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please listen to the views of the Government.

...(Interruptions)

[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, the Leaders of the House wants to make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Okay.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Janjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a very important issue.  
...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): All Members should be given an opportunity to speak in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Those who have given notice will be given an opportunity to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Ilyas ji, please sit down, you have not given notice.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the entire country and the House are worried about sealing of shops, demolition of slums going on in the Delhi. The Government is also concerned about it and the Government has shown it by way of enacting a legislation. As has been said by Shri Jaipal Reddy the demolition would be stopped for one year and in between, the Government will review all matters one by one and after that necessary steps would be taken. This is that he said. But even after passing of bill by both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, the demolition drive did not come to an end, the demolition drive and sealing not only continued, rather also caught pace. When concerned officers went to the Court to submit information in this regard, the Court passed a comment, whether they have ever visited jail, how beautiful it looked. When they reported that we were there to inform the Court about the legislation passed in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, a fine of Rs. 50,000 was imposed on them, the order in regard to their transfer and suspension were issued and besides that the case was handed for inquiry to the CBI. What I want to say is that the very existence of the institution of the Government as well as those of the Members of Parliament is synonym with the existence and functioning of the House. If mockery of the House is made in democracy and we people continue to indulge in debate wherein some of us demand for the Question Hour to be held and others maintaining that heavens are not going to fall if it is not held for sometime. If dignity of the House is not maintained, it is jeopardized, what we speak here will not have any meaning. I would like to submit that Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav and I have raised the issue of reviewing the jurisdiction of Legislature and judiciary. If the jurisdiction of both these bodies is not defined clearly, then the situation will deteriorate day-by-day. Therefore, I would like to say that Question Hour is insignificant in the present circumstances. You many please adjourn the proceedings of the House and arrange comprehensive discussion on this important matter. The Government should fully prepare its reply in regard to

measures being taken to tackle this problem. If this practice continues, then functioning of the House holds no meaning, everything should be handed over to the judiciary. The country's fortune should also be handed over to them. They should issue orders or transfers, posing and should also formulate plans for construction of roads, bridges and we people may continue to remain mere spectators. We will sit here and clap hands only. Therefore, you must adjourn the proceedings of the House and hold a discussion on this important matter.

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Panskura): Sir, I must submit that this is not a political issue. This is absolutely a constitutional issue. While agreeing with the contention of Prof. Malhotra that while the law was being enacted by Parliament—both the House have passed the Bill and we are awaiting the approval of *Rashtrapati*—in such a situation, such an order is not called for. Therefore, let us look at the point from the constitutional point of view. Let us not blame the Prime Minister. Let us not politicise the whole issue. ...*(Interruptions)* Prof. Malhotra, you had your say. Let us not politicise the issue. I must suggest most humbly to the Government to immediately move the Supreme Court to bring a stay on the order and also try to expedite the approval of *Rashtrapati*. We feel humbly that Parliament has its own role; court has its own role. We respect Judiciary. Judiciary should have also an equal respect for the Legislature. Let us not go into confrontation. I urge upon the Government to go to the Supreme Court immediately, and I request the Government to get the approval of *Rashtrapati* immediately so that the law is enacted. I cannot say anything more. The only thing I wish to say is that Parliament feels really embarrassed and humiliated. We do not like to humiliate the Judiciary nor Parliament should be humiliated by the Judiciary. Let us look at the point from a constitutional view. Over judicial activism is a menace and a problem and the same should be taken care of by the highest court of India.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a very serious matter. This issue is related to the lives of crores of people in Delhi. This issue assumes even more importance in light of the fact that such kind of an order has been enforced despite Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha passing an act in this regard. It cannot be justified at any rate. I agree with Shri Das Gupta ji that

this is not a political issue. This issue is related to the people of Delhi, and after doing everything a newsitem has been published in today's newspaper under the caption 'Court sets up panel to monitor demolition' and daily report in regard to demolition should be submitted. Therefore this is a very serious matter. It appears that a mockery of Parliament is being made. The Government should definitely take cognisance of such an important issue so that it does not send a signal that the Parliament has become meaningless and anybody can make mockery of it.

SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a few days ago a Bill, which was the voice of general public of Delhi, the slum-dwellers, vendors, shopkeepers, rehriwallas and other oppressed people, was passed by this House the said Bill was passed unanimously, especially on the demand of backward classes. Every Member, be it from BJP, treasury bench or any other party, supported the Bill.

Keeping the democratic concept in mind, the founding-fathers of our Constitution had clearly enshrined that the three organs of India's democracy, viz. the judiciary, the legislature and the executive would function bereft of any kind of interference rather independently. But, during the recent past, it has been observed that Judges of the judiciary having been overstepping their jurisdiction and interfering in the functioning of legislature and executive. In criminology it can be termed as transgression. In Delhi, at many a places, we find sign-boards prohibiting crossing of road or taking a U turn. One may come across newspaper reports that High court has ordered the Government to construct bridges or roads at certain places. We are people's representatives. It has been clearly enshrined in the constitution that we are responsible to the House and to the people as well.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Pathak, please sit down, now.

[Translation]

SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Sir, BSP has always worked for the oppressed and the backwards. Now, when such people in National Capital, Delhi including Uttar Pradesh have been oppressed. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, you may conclude.

SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to express my views on such a serious issue. The Bill has been passed, and all the political parties have expressed their views. But when the issue of interests of oppressed people comes up, BSP will not sit silent and that, too, on the issue of contempt of the House. The people have elected us. If the people, who have joined service through written examination encroach upon our interests then the House would become meaningless and democracy would be rendered useless and would remain a mockery. I want the House to bring a resolution unanimously clearly defining the duties of the judiciary. The houses of slum-dwellers are being demolished in Delhi on the orders of Hon. High Court causing loss of crores of rupees. My submission is that it should be inquired into.

Concluding my speech, I would like the House a decision so that demolition could be checked.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Devendra Prasad Yadav Ji, please make your point in a minute.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Sir, I would like to say that this issue is not related to any political party in particular nor the Government. A very serious situation has arisen. The attitude of the court is indifferent, the Government have passed a Bill for one-years' moratorium of demolition of shops, commercial establishments of lakhs of people of Bihar, U.P., West Bengal or Orissa or Assam and maintaining *status-quo*. A Bill was passed to stop the demolition drive for one year. After following due procedure the Government have passed a Bill for which assent of Hon. President is being obtained. But, is the court not aware that the Government has passed a Bill unanimously? Why the court does not feel it necessary to honor the Bill passed by the Parliament, the highest constitutional body in the country? It understands well. A serious constitutional crisis has cropped up in the country. The attitude of the court has created an unprecedented situation. The Constitution of India has demarcated jurisdictions of judiciary, legislature and the executive, but these are now on a collision course. It has become clear that the judiciary is in a mood of collision. It should stay within its limits. A resolution to this effect should be passed in the Parliament. Hon. President of India should intervene in it. It is the appropriate time for Hon. President

to intervene in it for clear cut demarcation of jurisdiction of judiciary, legislature and executive. Each organs should stay within its limit and respect each other. But, who would ensure it?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since you are occupying the highest Chair today, so, it is your responsibility too. Hon. President is also responsible for this. Such a situation has not come up earlier in the 58 years long post independent history of India. A new situation has come up, which is dangerous for India's democracy. If said logjam continues an immediate solution would have to be found out to prevent any kind of collision.

*[English]*

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we express our grave concern on the latest decision of the Court. When the concerned Bill has already been passed unanimously by both the Houses of Parliament and it is awaiting President's assent, everybody should take note of it including the court.

Whenever there is any judgement by the Court, Parliament always takes note of it and the whole country takes note of it. Similarly, whenever Parliament passes any such Bill, the whole country as also the Judiciary should take note of it that this is the people's problem and their demand, and it is the Parliament—people's highest body—which has passed this Bill. It was the demand of the people to bring and pass such a bill to save the situation.

Sir, it is not a personal matter or a political matter or a party matter. But unfortunately, this growing transgression of power is endangering our theory of separation of powers provided in our Constitution. I think, the courts also should take note of the sentiments of the people and the Parliament, and restrain themselves within their judicial and reasonable powers.

Therefore, the Government should take immediate action to save the situation. I would appeal that the hon. President also should take note of the situation. If the prevailing situation deteriorates further, it would note of the situation. If the prevailing situation deteriorates further, it would not be in the best interest of the country. So, proper separation of powers should be implemented, which should be taken note of by everybody.



*[Translation]*

SHRI SUKHDEO SINGH DHINDSA (Sangrur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since the Supreme Court has asked the hon. Speaker to be present in the court, there appears to be a rift between judiciary and the legislature. It should be sorted out. Today, rising of said issue by Shri Malhotra ji indicates that it is becoming more serious. Shri Gurudas Dasgupta has rightly said that we should sit and find an amicable solution to it within constitutional framework, so that the present spate can be averted. If judiciary transgresses constitutional rights of Parliament then the situation would naturally worsen, which should be avoided. Each member, including Shri Malhotra Ji, have risen above party line and supported it. It should be so.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mukherjee ji, please, one minute please. Listen to him what he wants to say otherwise he would interfere in between.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I just wanted to say that. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Let him speak, enough debate has been held. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I share the anguish and concern expressed by the hon. Members over the situation which has cropped up.

This House passed a legislation and the other House approved it. As per the normal process of the legislation, it requires to be assented to by the hon. President. This is the normal way of the legislation which is being done. In the interregnum period something has happened which was not expected and perhaps which was not called for at all. But unfortunately, sometimes these types of incidents do happen and surely there is a constitutional way of taking care of all these matters and also to correct the aberrations which take place sometimes, however, undesirable it may be. I can assure the hon. Members that the Government is aware of the fact of the situation. The will of the Members of Parliament as reflected in passing the legislation will be fully implemented. But let the process be completed and let the assent be given by the hon. President. We will also take whatever legal and constitutional remedial measures available to retrieve

the situation and it will be taken care of. If I have an additional information at the end of the day, I will inform the House.

Sir, with these words, I request the hon. Members and you, Sir, to carry on the normal business of the House. Some time has lapsed. Let the Question Hour continue. I will keep the House informed looking at the developments. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Please stop the demolition and sealing drive.

*[English]*

The police is under you and the Corporation is under you. They can give a direction to them not to implement the court order. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra is an hon. Member of this House. He knows the subject very well. Let us not complicate the issue. ...*(Interruptions)* Please listen to me. Technically, the law is not yet in force unless it is assented to by the hon. President. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: The law is not a question. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Come along with me, I will show you the places where demolition drive is going on ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: If he wants to disrupt the proceedings of the House, if he is not interested in having a solution to it and if he is interested in getting political advantage out of it, he is free to do whatever he wants. But there is nothing in it. He has just developed the habit of disrupting the proceedings of the House on this plea or that plea. It is for the hon. Members to decide. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing except the speech of Shri Pranab Mukherjee will go on record.

*[English]*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Most respectfully I submitted to Shri Prabhu Nath Singhji that everybody is expressing his concern. But he is the only person who is trying to play politics in it. He has developed the habit of disrupting the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we will take up Question Hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: You should take care of your behaviour. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Shri Jaipal Reddy had assured the House that demotion drive will be stopped. He had assured the House and it is a violation of this order. There is no questions of politics in it? ...*(Interruptions)* The Government should stand by its words and should not politicise the issue. It is a very serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Why do you not stop? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, we request you to take up the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: If Police stop going to demotion sites, the demolition will automatically stops. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

The Leader of the House is not assuring that this will be stopped. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, we request you to take up the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)* They are

in the habit of disrupting the proceedings of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: You may continue to run question hour, the houses over there get demolished. ...*(Interruptions)* You may continue to run. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURENDRA PRAKASH GOYAL (Hapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, please immediately conduct the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: We want an assurance from the Leader of the House. ...*(Interruptions)* Why are you not giving an assurance to the House? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet at 1145 hours.

11.31 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Forty-Five Minutes past Eleven of the Clock.*

11.45 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha reassembled at Forty-Five Minutes past eleven of the clock.*

*[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]*

### SUBMISSION BY MEMBER—Contd.

Situation arising out of the continuing demolition in Delhi despite passing out legislation by the Parliament banning demolition for a period of one year

*[Translation]*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the discussion which was being held in morning. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have given the submission.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the submission has been given, reply in that regard is required. ...(*Interruptions*)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, seven new Court Commissioners have been appointed and there were already five Commissioners. By this way, there are now 12 Court Commissioners in Delhi. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have allotted time for submission.

...(*Interruptions*)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, Entire Delhi is under the vigil of the Court Commissioners and they had ordered to demolish all unauthorized houses. They are notifying entire Delhi and are issuing demolition orders to MCD. I said, more than half of Delhi is unauthorized. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now the House shall take up Question Hour.

...(*Interruptions*)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, there is no assurance from the Government side. Unless and until, there is an assurance from the Government side, the House will not function.

[*Translation*]

Till the Government give assurance about putting on hold the demolition drive, how could the House run. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we reposed faith on Government's assurance, but nothing happened. Sir, the discussion to assess situation arising out of the continuing demolition of unauthorized construction and sealing drive in Delhi due to Court's order was held and we want an assurance from the Government, but Government do not want to give assurance. In these circumstances, we would like you to adjourn the proceedings of the House and should reconsider the issue to prevent confrontation between Judiciary and Legislature to evolve, some amicable solution and take further action in this regard. I would like to make only this submission. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, where is the assurance? We were assured that an assurance will be given. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we will take up Question Hour. Q. No. 502—Shri Sugrib Singh. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are not satisfied with the reply given by the Government in regard to issue raised by us, we want that you should provide us protection. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we people are concerned with the issue raised by hon'ble Members, we agree with it. I would like to say just that the Government will not leave any stone unturned within legal capacity to stop demolition proceedings and sealing drive.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I am saying, try from now and save the houses which are being demolished.

[*English*]

What is wrong in that? ...(*Interruptions*)

11.50 hrs.

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Question Hour, Q. No. 502, Shri Sugrib Singh.

[*English*]

### Corruption/Fraud Cases in Banks

\*502. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases of corruption and fraud detected during each of the last three years and current year, bank-wise;

(b) the action taken to check corruption/frauds in banks;

(c) whether the Mitra Committee set up by the Government had submitted its report on the subject; and

(d) if so, the details of recommendations so far implemented by the banks in this regard?

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

#### **Statement**

(a) A statement showing bank-wise number of fraud cases and amounts involved as reported by Public Sector Banks to Reserve Bank of India during the years 2003, 2004, 2005 and upto 31.3.06 is given in the annexure.

(b) RBI and Government have taken several measures to prevent frauds in the banking industry. Banks have been advised from time to time to strengthen the vigilance set up and introduce preventive and prohibitive measures. The function of vigilance system is reviewed during the course of onsite inspection. RBI as a part of its supervisory responsibility, has been advising banks about common fraud prone areas and the measures to be taken by them to prevent/reduce the incidents of frauds including frauds in computerized environment in banks. This includes introduction of a system of concurrent audit; monitoring of working of internal inspection and audit machinery at the top most level in banks; clear

demarcation of duties and responsibilities of employees; periodical rotation of staff; prompt disciplinary action; intensive screening of candidates at the time of recruitment and setting up the Board for Financial Supervision. Government have also set up the Serious Fraud Investigation Office to investigate serious financial frauds.

(c) and (d) Yes sir, Mitra Committee had submitted its report to RBI in August 2001. The report is in two parts. Part-I deals with preventive measures which do not require legislative changes and could be implemented by the banks. As regards recommendations in Part-II, they essentially deal with defining financial frauds and setting up of special courts for trying financial frauds which require legislative changes. The major recommendations of Mitra Committee include development of best practice code, internal check and control, criminalisation of financial frauds, separate investigating authority for investigating frauds, serious financial frauds, special court for trying such offences and separate act to deal with financial frauds.

RBI advised banks in May 2002 to implement recommendations set out in Part-I of Mitra Committee Report by September 2002. Almost all banks have implemented the recommendations in Part-I of the report. The implementation of the recommendations is being closely monitored by RBI on an ongoing basis. However, Part-II of the report of Mitra Committee required legislative changes. It was decided not to take any action on the recommendations contained in Part-II, keeping in view that the existing legal provisions facilitate initiation of desired action with respect to frauds without any legal amendments and considering various steps taken by the Government including setting of Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO).

#### **Annexure**

*Data on Frauds Reported by Banks to RBI for the Years 2003, 2004, 2005 & Upto 31st March 2006*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Public Sector Banks	2003		2004		2005		2006 (upto 31 March)	
		No. of frauds	Amount involved	No. of frauds	Amount involved	No. of frauds	Amount involved	No. of frauds	Amount involved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	State Bank of India	477	115.37	350	32.84	437	136.48	107	30.74
	SBI (overseas branches)	10	0.05	1	0.03	2	0.21	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	19	4.27	27	2.45	24	1.73	5	2.23
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	48	21.16	66	13.32	43	2.23	—	—
4.	State Bank of Indore	18	1.08	25	2.91	35	39.83	10	1.68
5.	State Bank of Mysore	15	2.66	7	1.37	28	17.53	8	5.11
6.	State Bank of Patiala	8	1.88	49	9.59	62	26.14	8	1.39
7.	State Bank of Saurashtra	8	17.59	16	2.90	15	33.68	2	1.06
8.	State Bank of Travancore	15	2.21	19	6.07	16	2.19	3	0.03
9.	Allahabad Bank	36	3.96	30	2.40	54	34.45	10	4.01
10.	Andhra Bank	52	13.27	65	12.26	42	4.36	9	0.64
11.	Bank of Baroda	146	43.46	232	40.07	230	40.67	30	4.83
	BOB (overseas branches)	9	0.75	8	0.31	3	0.29	—	—
12.	Bank of India	97	19.56	130	17.31	163	83.69	22	9.50
	BOI (overseas branches)	2	0.01	1	0.05	3	2.32	—	—
13.	Bank of Maharashtra	10	8.85	9	0.87	14	4.87	1	9.92
14.	Canara Bank	164	38.85	184	41.87	213	40.51	47	8.98
	Canara Bank (overseas br.)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	—	—
15.	Central Bank of India	108	22.27	140	52.88	143	56.03	39	13.71
16.	Corporation Bank	101	6.65	252	13.97	115	43.35	26	12.24
17.	Dena Bank	46	36.12	38	4.30	31	29.27	12	1.11
18.	IDBI Ltd.	—	—	—	—	60	28.73	11	0.05
19.	Indian Bank	75	44.16	134	23.91	107	51.60	—	—
	Overseas branches	—	—	—	—	2	1.72	—	—
20.	Indian Overseas Bank	64	6.42	85	10.51	76	57.25	22	7.90
	Overseas branches	—	—	—	—	2	0.01	—	—
21.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	24	5.79	40	17.98	59	121.45	5	14.65
22.	Punjab National Bank	267	133.64	222	41.98	197	65.27	37	14.24
23.	Punjab & Sind Bank	30	18.89	24	3.87	36	5.24	4	0.05
24.	Syndicate Bank	103	7.55	148	13.07	119	21.42	22	4.63
	Overseas branches	—	—	1	0.43	0	0.00	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	Union Bank of India	59	11.47	71	34.43	94	40.23	25	12.52
26.	United Bank of India	42	1.42	23	28.16	26	17.30	13	39.58
27.	UCO Bank	91	20.43	72	12.50	110	75.19	22	17.78
28.	Vijaya Bank	59	13.82	51	6.43	98	48.43	28	7.16
Total		2193	623.61	2520	451.04	2658	1134.39	528	225.74

SHRI SUGRIB SINGH: Sir, despite implementation of Part-I of the Mitra Committee recommendation w.e.f. May 2002, the Government has failed to check in-house cases of fraud in banks. There has been an increasing trend of fraud cases in banks despite various steps and guidelines by the RBI to check such cases. What are the factor responsible for such increasing trend? I would like to know the details of the Government money involved in such frauds and also the extent to which the Government has been able to recover such amount in the last three years.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, it is not correct to say that either the number of frauds is increasing or the amount involved is increasing. If you look at the absolute numbers, it is deceptive. One has to look at it in the context of the total amount of money which the banking system borrows and lends.

If you look at the total amount of money involved in the banking system, the amount involved in 'fraud' is a very small percentage. As long as there are human beings running the system, there will also be some greedy human beings and some crooked human beings; and frauds will be committed. I know of no country where no fraud is ever committed in the banks. The point is, are we acting on instances of fraud? Are we punishing the people? Are we prosecuting them? Are we trying to recover the money? The answer is 'yes'.

If the hon. Member wants to know as to what are the various kinds of frauds that are detected, I can give him a long list. I do not think we should exaggerate the matter, I can give him a long list. I do not think we should exaggerate the matter, at the same time I am not condoning fraud. The Government has taken a number of steps, among them, the steps which were recommended by the Mitra Committee. I can read out a long list of steps that have been implemented as a result

of the directions issued by the Reserve Bank of India. We have improved the vigilance machinery of the public sector banks. The vigilance in the public sector banks is under the overall supervision of the CVO who reports to the CVC and the Reserve Bank of India has taken a number of steps to prevent systemic frauds in the banking system.

Sir, I think, the situation is well under control. But if there are specific suggestions, I am willing to look into them and implement them.

SHRI SUGRIB SINGH: Sir, I would like to know whether a separate Fraud Monitoring Cell was also constituted for all commercial banks, urban co-operative banks, the Non-Banking Financial Companies and local area banks to check the frauds. If so, may I know whether such monitoring cells have completely failed to check the frauds? If so, may I know the steps taken by the Government to revamp such monitoring cell and fix responsibility and accountability thereon?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the RRBs are under the jurisdiction of the sponsoring banks. Whatever happens in the RRBs, the sponsoring bank is responsible. On local area banks my recollection is that there are only three or four local area banks and they are very small banks. The Urban Co-operative Banks come under the preview of the State Governments. It is the State Government which exercises supervision and control over Urban co-operative Banks. We have not dismantled any machinery in Placed. The vigilance machinery in Placed for RRBs continues to be in Placed and continues to function.

[Translation]

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the

hon'ble Minister towards corruption prevailing in national and cooperative banks. It is very shameful that today the people have to pay bribe to the bank officers to get loans sanctioned from the banks. Through you, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister, the number of such cases exposed during the last three years and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

Besides that the small investors who had invested through brokers in cooperative banks have suffered loss. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether the Government will conduct inquiry of such cases and what are the steps taken by the Government to check corruptions?

*[English]*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: This is a very general question. No one condones corruptions. There are bank officers who are corrupt. But to say that all bank officers are corrupt is not a fair statement to make. Banks lend a very large amount of money. Millions of people borrow from banks. Millions of people have entrusted their money to banks and the money is safe. It is not correct to say that every bank officer is corrupt. Wherever corruption is detected, action is taken. If you bring to my notice a case where an act of corruption has gone unnoticed or unpunished, I am willing to find out the facts and let you know. I can only say that we do not condone corruption. We take the most severe action against instances of corruption and officers are punished. And officers are punished. We prosecute them. The CBI website will tell you as to how many officers have been prosecuted and many officers have been convicted every month for acts of corruption. The banks' own reports will tell you the number of officers dismissed for acts of corruption. I can find out the facts bankwise if you ask me about any particular bank. We do not condone corruption. We come down very heavily on corruption.

SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY: Sir, it is seen from the reply of the hon. Minister that there are more than 7899 cases in 28 public sector banks involving in a total amount of Rs. 2434 crore. I am grateful to the hon. Minister is not only taking steps in preventing or eliminating corruption but he has also visited my constituency for the whole day which no other Finance Minister has done. He has visited branch to branch, checked or inspected them. In spite of it, these things are happening. I have written a letter about a particular Branch Manager saying that he was not above board. I have also written a letter to the

Department officers and they have given a good certificate for the person and based on that, the hon. Minister has also replied.

Now why I am saying this is, the investigating team appointed from within the banks is however trying to safeguard the interests of the individuals involved in it. In spite of the best steps taken so far, this is happening. I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the other steps taken, apart from the steps already taken, to eliminate not only corruption but also frauds. How many cases have been investigated and completed and what is the consequence of such investigations? What are the steps being taken to prevent it at least in future?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the hon. Member is referring to the sum of money indicated in my answer. In 2005, the amount involved is about Rs. 1134 crore in 2658 cases of fraud. Please remember that there are 47,000 branches of banks in this country. The total amount lent in the banking system is about Rs. 10 lakh crore. Out of this Rs. 10 lakh crore, a small portion is involved in frauds. As I said, I know of no society where human beings run institutions and no one is either greedy or corrupt. That is human failure. The point is, are we taking action or not. We are taking action. The hon. Member wants to know the number of cases investigated and the number of cases convicted. I will gather the information and send it to him. But that does not arise out of this Question.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, the hon. Minister, while answering questions, has referred to some specific instances. In the recent IPO scam, several hundred bank accounts have been opened in a single day in a single branch. These accounts had identical address also. The Reserve Bank has taken some action against these banks and nobody knows how much of money has been cornered by a few unscrupulous elements.

There is an office called the Serious Fraud Office. What is its job? Has the Government handed over the cases under the IPO scam to this Serious Fraud Office for investigation?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The hon. Member is right. There was collusion at the level of the bank branches concerned. There was collusion at the level of the depository participants and some failure on the part of the depositories. But I am glad that you have also acknowledged that action has been taken. This is confined

to a few branches of three or four banks. Obviously, the broker, the investor, the depository participant and the bank of officials have colluded. The bank officials have been suspended and action has been taken. The banks have not lost any money. The so-called investors, of course, made illegitimate gains. The matter is under investigation. The SEBI has passed a detailed interim order running to about 281 pages. They have now been given a post decision hearing. Final orders will be passed and if found guilty, let me say, SEBI will come down very heavily upon these people and take suitable action in order to ensure that they do not gain from the illegitimate profits that they made.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Power Generation

\*503. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the power generated from the hydro/thermal power projects in the country during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the power generation (million units) per megawatt has been going down in terms of its installed capacity over the years and the generation fell by over 30 per cent from 1994-95 to 2004-05;

(c) if so, the details thereof including factors responsible for this trend; and

(d) the efforts being made to reverse this trend?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) Details of power generation from the hydro/thermal power projects in the country during the last 3 years are as under:

(Figures in Million Units)

Category	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Hydro	73,775	84,495	1,03,057
Thermal*	4,84,561	5,02,921	5,14,453
Total	5,58,336	5,87,416	6,17,510

\*Including Nuclear.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

### Funds for Fast Track Courts

\*504. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA:  
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the present policy of the Government for setting up of Fast Track Courts in various States;

(b) the details of the funds provided by the Union Government to each State Government during each of the last three years and current year for setting up Fast Track Courts alongwith the details of the actual use of the said funds;

(c) the number of cases pending and disposed of by the Fast Track Courts during the said period, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken for speedy disposal of cases by such courts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Government has approved continuation of 1562 existing Fast Track Courts (FTCs) in the various States for a further period of 5 years beyond 31.3.2005 i.e. upto 31.3.2010 with 100% Central assistance. A provision of Rs. 509 crore has been made for this purpose.

(b) The details of funds disbursed to the State Governments during the years 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 is given in the enclosed Statement-I. No funds have so far been disbursed during the current financial year. The information regarding utilization by the States of the funds disbursed to them, in the above mentioned period is being collected.

(c) Out of the total number of cases entrusted to the FTCs in all the States, since their inception, 8,92,992 cases were disposed of by them and 7,45,133 cases were pending as on date. State-wise details given in the enclosed Statement-II. The number of cases pending and disposed of by the FTCs, State-wise and year-wise, during the period from 2003-04 till date is being collected.



(d) The method and manner to ensure the speedy disposal of cases by the FTCs are devised by the respective High Courts of the States. The progress in

disposal, pendency of cases and performance of Presiding Officers of the FTCs is monitored on a regular basis by the High Courts.

**Statement I**

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	550.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	19.20
3.	Assam	0	0	128.00
4.	Bihar	0	0	960.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	198.40
6.	Goa	0	0	32.00
7.	Gujarat	0	1287.27	1062.80
8.	Haryana	0	0	102.40
9.	Himachal Pradesh	81.44	0	57.60
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	569.80
12.	Karnataka	0	0	595.40
13.	Kerala	113.31	344.69	198.40
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	422.50
15.	Maharashtra	2177.30	483.68	1197.20
16.	Manipur	49.79	0	12.80
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	19.20
18.	Mizoram	0	0	19.20
19.	Nagaland	0	0	12.80
20.	Orissa	0	0	262.40
21.	Punjab		0	115.20
22.	Rajasthan	0	240.7	531.40
23.	Sikkim	19.64	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	313.70
25.	Tripura	0	0	19.20
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	288.0
27.	Uttaranchal	0	0	1549.80
28.	West Bengal	2641.12	0	761.80
Total		5082.59	2356.34	10000

No amount has so far been disbursed during 2006-2007.

**Statement II**

*Pendency in FTCs as on 15.5.06*

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs.	No. of FTCs made functional	No. of cases transferred to FTCs	No. of cases disposed of by FTCs	Pendency in FTC
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	86	117997	80817	37180
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	2,069	594	1475
3.	Assam	20	20,887	14050	6837
4.	Bihar	150	78495	29178	49317
5.	Chhattisgarh	31	29820	20223	9597
6.	Goa	5	1889	629	1260
7.	Gujarat	166	280048	47823	232225
8.	Haryana	16	10806	8555	2051
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9	5263	2546	2717
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	0
11.	Jharkhand	89	53373	34981	18392
12.	Karnataka	93	29377	19629	9748
13.	Kerala	31	35061	24358	10703
14.	Madhya Pradesh	66	58962	40242	18720
15.	Maharashtra	187	236464	140122	96342

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Manipur	2	1351	985	366
17.	Meghalaya	3	573	287	286
18.	Mizoram	3	1124	659	465
19.	Nagaland	2	461	265	196
20.	Orissa	41	31864	23303	8561
21.	Punjab	18	15737	11868	3869
22.	Rajasthan	83	55621	34448	21173
23.	Sikkim	—	—	—	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	49	165290	138883	26407
25.	Tripura	3	3100	2858	242
26.	Uttar Pradesh	242	323019	163313	159706
27.	Uttaranchal	45	53370	36793	16577
28.	West Bengal	119	26304	15583	10721
Total		1562	1638125	892992	745133

*[English]***Loan by IREDA**

\*505. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of loans advanced by Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) during the last three years for development of various renewable energy sources, State-wise;

(b) the status of the recovery of loans advanced during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether the loans advanced by IREDA is not repaid regularly;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government against the defaulters and for recovery of loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) State-wise details of loans disbursed by the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) for deployment of various renewable energy systems during the last three years, i.e., 2003-04 to 2005-06 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) State-wise details of current dues and recovery thereof are given for the last three years, i.e., 2003-04 to 2005-06 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Repayment of loans has been generally satisfactory. However, in some cases repayment of loans has been affected on account of causes natural or otherwise thereby limiting repayment capability.

(e) Necessary legal steps are taken to ensure recovery of loans.

**Statement I***State-wise Details of Loan Disbursed by IREDA during the last three years*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Year		
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41.92	26.00	37.49
2.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	35.99
3.	Gujarat	2.08	3.16	0.00
4.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	3.40
5.	Himachal Pradesh	32.68	20.49	24.30
6.	Karnataka	151.11	118.14	115.87
7.	Kerala	0.07	0.00	0.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	9.25	3.11	0.65
9.	Maharashtra	42.11	12.35	26.04
10.	Nagaland	0.00	0.54	0.03
11.	Orissa	0.18	14.95	28.43
12.	Punjab	3.22	33.68	3.48
13.	Rajasthan	44.39	34.55	2.35
14.	Tamil Nadu	13.56	18.95	19.60
15.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.44
16.	Uttaranchal	0.00	1.08	0.00
17.	West Bengal	2.51	2.84	3.53
18.	Delhi	0.20	0.14	0.00
Total		343.28	289.98	301.60

**Statement II***State-wise details of current dues and recovery thereof by IREDA during the last three years*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2003-04			2004-05			2005-06		
		Dues	Receipt	Recovery Percentage	Dues	Receipt	Recovery Percentage	Dues	Receipt	Recovery Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32648.87	27534.29	84.34	24018.26	17560.76	73.11	18211.34	9717.13	53.36
2.	Assam	8.33	0.01	0.11	8.03	0.00	0.00	10.38	2.09	20.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Bihar	1.62	1.82	100.00	0.61	0.42	68.76	0.87	0.00	—
4.	Chhattisgarh	637.92	483.02	75.72	2119.07	1946.97	91.88	267.83	77.53	28.95
5.	Gujarat	1408.65	761.01	54.02	2249.52	1536.73	68.31	2183.24	1575.42	72.16
6.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	10.70	10.70	100.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	659.46	637.85	96.72	910.63	886.73	97.38	1430.41	1305.38	91.26
8.	Karnataka	13324.70	11765.36	88.30	16252.79	14547.40	89.51	15843.48	17382.60	86.99
9.	Kerala	969.82	12.49	1.29	1123.59	9.68	0.66	1312.92	709.79	54.06
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1580.75	789.12	49.92	2013.04	1767.16	87.79	853.02	742.33	87.02
11.	Maharashtra	8951.71	8042.33	89.84	15939.07	14676.77	92.08	5794.65	5020.44	86.64
12.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	—	0.43	0.43	100.00	6.35	4.72	74.34
13.	Orissa	667.66	667.66	100.00	677.72	677.72	100.00	862.81	862.81	100.00
14.	Punjab	773.48	713.27	92.22	1022.27	979.24	95.79	1518.11	1518.11	100.00
15.	Rajasthan	681.01	675.44	99.18	2064.30	2064.30	100.00	3508.30	3508.30	100.00
16.	Tamil Nadu	14851.73	9404.64	64.19	9117.56	3153.48	34.59	11280.94	6886.23	61.04
17.	Uttar Pradesh	2721.50	2589.62	95.15	699.76	580.72	82.99	859.81	657.72	76.50
18.	West Bengal	439.44	400.66	91.18	684.32	608.71	88.95	671.86	584.52	87.00
19.	Delhi	301.31	177.07	58.77	280.07	273.90	97.80	279.00	252.19	90.39
20.	Pondicherry	16.56	16.56	100.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—
Total		80442.52	64672.02	80.40	79181.04	61271.12	77.38	64906.02	47218.01	72.75

**Property Prices in Urban Areas**

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

\*506. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:  
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:

(d) if not, the manner in which the Government proposes to control such activities?

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the activities of builders, building contractors and real estate agents have resulted in skyrocketing the prices of property in the country particularly in urban India;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to enforce control over such activities by enacting a suitable law;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) This subject matter comes under the jurisdiction of State Government. However, Town and Country Planning Organisation of this Ministry has recently conducted urban land price studies of selected metropolitan cities in India namely Lucknow, Thiruvananthapuram, Hyderabad and Delhi. The above mentioned studies have revealed that in majority of the urban areas, the prices of land have been increasing for the following reasons:-

- Scarcity of developed land in the urban area.
- Rise in the income pattern of household.
- High level of accessibility of various infrastructural facilities in urban areas.
- Increase in urban population due to natural growth and migration from rural areas.
- Better employment opportunities in urban areas.
- Inherent value of the land for investment purposes.
- Provision of intensive use of land also increases its prices.

Further as per information collected from other sources factors like increase in cost of raw material such as steel, cement, etc. and decline in interest rates on housing loans, rapid growth of IT/BPO and other service industries requiring lot of space are also responsible for increase in property prices.

(b) to (d) Framing of a suitable model legislation for adoption by the State Government, is under consideration of the Government.

*[Translation]*

#### **Adoption of EET Formula**

\*507. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Exempt Exempt Exempt (EEE) formula is followed in India in contrast to the Exempt Exempt Tax (EET) formula for taxation of saving followed in many countries the world over;

(b) if so, the details thereof and completed details of EET and EEE formula;

(c) whether the Government has recently constituted a committee to examine the adoption of EET formula in India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The existing method of taxing financial savings in India is generally in conformity with the Exempt-Exempt-

Exempt (EEE) method. The international practice relating to taxation of financial savings is, normally, the Exempt-Exempt-Tax (EET) method.

In the EEE method, savings enjoy exemption from tax at all the three stages of contribution, accumulation and withdrawal. On the other hand, in the EET method, the contribution and accumulation are exempt from tax but the withdrawals/benefits are subject to tax.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The Committee has submitted its report on 28th November, 2005 and the report is under the consideration of the Government.

#### **Agreement between NTPC and TERI**

\*508. SHRI MITRASEN YADAV: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) have signed any agreement for providing electricity to villages;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the role of both these organizations in providing electricity to villages;

(c) whether the NTPC has taken the responsibility of electrification of some villages for the pilot power project;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the basis on which these villages have been selected?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. NTPC Ltd. and The Energy & Resources Institute (TERI) have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 11.03.2006 for a joint programme on Distributed Generation (DG) and rural electrification. It was agreed that NTPC and TERI could join hands through MoU for identification of villages, for setting up DG project, preparation of pre-feasibility report (s), their financial closure and subsequently implementation, while maximizing the grant component from local and international sources. Initially, it has been proposed to take up twenty five (25) such DG projects with following responsibilities:

**The responsibility of TERI are as follows:**

- To identify potential villages preferably in the vicinity of NTPC's existing projects and prepare pre-feasibility report for same.
- To develop mechanism for making these projects self-sustainable.
- To interact with various national and international funding agencies for arranging grant for these projects.

**The responsibility of NTPC are as follows:**

- To provide infrastructure support through its existing power stations/sites/offices.
- Project management.
- To provide support for design, engineering, procurement, quality assurance, erection and commissioning, during project implementation stage.

**Joint Responsibilities are as follows:**

- NTPC and TERI shall approach international funding agencies for maximizing grant components.
- NTPC and TERI shall approach national funding agencies for grant over and above international funds.
- NTPC and TERI shall finalize blue print for implementation of DG projects and further replicate business model throughout the country.
- NTPC and TERI, if necessary, may engage consultant(s) to carry out detailed feasibility studies and/or to perform such other services as the parties may determine from time to time at the identified sites.

(c) and (d) Yes. Sir. NTPC has implemented three (3) pilot power projects at village Jemara in Chhattisgarh, village Jaraha-Chetwa in Uttar Pradesh and village Bhaogarh in Rajasthan, as per the details given below:

Region	Name of the village	No. of House holds	Capacity KW	Technology Used
Korba (Chhattisgarh)	Jemara	100	10	Biomass gasifier (biomass woody)
Rihand (Uttar Pradesh)	Jaraha-Chetwa	200	10.5	Solar Photo Voltaics (SPV)
Anta (Rajasthan)	Bhaogarh	89	10	Biomass gasifier (biomass Mustard residue)

(e) The villages have been selected based on the following criteria:

- In the vicinity of existing NTPC Stations.
- Remote location.
- Locally available fuel resources.
- Should not be in the plan of the concerned State Electricity Board to electrify the village through conventional grid.
- Local involvement and commitment of villagers to operate and maintain the plant.

[English]

**Implementation of Swajaldhara Yojana**

\*509. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Swajaldhara Yojana guidelines stipulates that in order to avail funds under this Yojana State Governments are required to enter into MoU with the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of States who have entered into the MOU with the Union Government for effective implementation of the Yojana;

(c) whether State Governments have submitted detailed action plan for implementation of the Yojana;

(d) if so, the names of the States who have submitted the detailed plan and who are yet to submit the plan;

(e) whether despite best efforts of the Union Government in providing sufficient funds to States some State Governments are not showing interest in implementing the Yojana; and

(f) if so, the names of such States and the steps taken or being taken by the Union Government to pursue them to implement the Yojana effectively?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (d) The relevant portions of the Swajaldhara Guidelines, pertaining to the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), circulated to all States in June 2003 is enclosed as Statement.

Government of India circulated a model draft Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to all the State Governments in November 2003. During the Regional Workshops-cum-Review Meetings of all States held in January 2004, the States requested assistance in preparing the Sector Status Study and State Vision document. On the request of all States, they have been assisted technically and financially to prepare their Sector Status Studies. So far, Sector Status Studies have been submitted by 17 States—Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. In the Conference of all State Ministers in-charge of rural drinking water held in January 2006, the States recommended that the MoU should be signed by all States before commencement of the Eleventh Plan period. So far, Maharashtra and Tripura have communicated their willingness to sign the MoU.

Since the States are not in readiness to sign the MoU yet, funds under Swajaldhara are being released on the basis of allocations made annually. These allocations are made as per the inter-state Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (RSWSP) allocation ratio fixed for the year. Upto 20% of the budget provision for ARWSP can be earmarked for Swajaldhara.

(e) and (f) The States/Union Territories that have been allocated Swajaldhara funds but have not availed

of the funds till date are A&N Islands, Delhi, Goa, Pondicherry and Sikkim. Funds are allocated to States/ Union Territories every year, with the request to approve projects at their level within the allocations. All States are also impressed upon to take up Swajaldhara in the review meetings. As a result, the number of States taking up projects has increased every year—with only 16 States/ Union Territories in 2002-03, 22 States/Union Territories in 2003-04, 23 States/Union Territories in 2004-05 and 24 States in 2005-06.

#### **Statement**

Relevant Extracts for Swajaldhara Guidelines issued in June 2003:

#### **4. Enabling Environment**

4.1 For the proper and effective implementation of Swajaldhara Projects the following enabling environment is essential: (i) Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) are to be vested with functions and finances, and supported with functionaries to carry out the responsibilities of drinking water supply scheme planning, designing, implementation, operation, maintenance and management. (ii) Village Water and Sanitation Committee will have to be a committee of Gram Panchayat. (iii) States would need to enact and implement law on effective ground water extraction control, regulation and recharge. (iv) Institutional strengthening and capacity development of the State, District, Block, Gram Panchayats and the community level institutions is necessary. State Government should have an effective State Water and Sanitation Mission with a competent support organisation for implementation of Swajaldhara. (v) State Government should integrate water conservation and rain-water harvesting schemes with the drinking water systems. (vi) Rural drinking water, sanitation, health, and hygiene need to be integrated at the State, District, Block and GP levels.

#### **Memorandum of Understanding**

4.2 In order to avail of funds under Swajaldhara-I and II, the State Governments would enter into Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. There would be commitment of the State Government to the reform principles in the Water and Sanitation Sector and to promote through out the State the Swajaldhara principles. Each State Government would be required to clearly



indicate State vision, identified road map and milestones. Each State Government would be required to prepare a comprehensive Vision Statement, Action plan and agreed time frame for initiating and scaling up reforms in the sector. It should address issues like institutional reforms, integration of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene, Capital cost sharing principles, water tariff/charges, operation and maintenance of systems, and institutional mechanism for implementation, role of Panchayati Raj institutions, NGOs, and CBOs; water quality; water conservation measures including legislative action. Further, performance indicators will be laid down in the Memorandum of Understanding which would be periodically reviewed by both Central and State Governments. The MOU will take into account State specific factors and incorporate milestones which are in consonance with the reform principles. Flow of funds under the Swajaldhara and Total Sanitation Campaign would depend upon the performance of the State Governments in relation to the agreed programmes, which would be evaluated by independent monitors/supervisory missions.

4.3 In the MOU, stress would be on adherence to the reform principles by all the stakeholders, viz. State Government, Panchayati Raj Institutions, and User Groups. It would incorporate action points, which address the issues of quantity, quality, conservation and sustainability of drinking water sources and improved sanitation and hygiene in the community. Towards this end, action points for all stake holders will be identified, strategy agreed upon and time-frame laid down in the MOU. Government of India, in turn, will also specify the system of incentives and disincentives for the State Governments.

#### **Desalination of Sea Water**

\*510. SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN:  
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the plant set up for conversion of sea water into potable water with lesser cost;

(b) the details of technology adoption and experiments made in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal for conversion of sea water to drinking water from various States, particularly Tamil Nadu;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with present status thereof;

(e) the allocation of funds made for the purpose; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government for effective implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Chennai, an autonomous body of the Ministry has indigenously designed, developed and demonstrated the desalination technology for conversion of sea water into potable water based on Low Temperature Thermal Desalination System (LTTD). The LTTD is a process under which the warm surface sea water is flash evaporated at low pressure and the vapour condensed with cold deep sea water. After conducting several experiments in the Laboratory (500 Litre per day capacity & 5000 Litre per day capacity), a LTTD plant with a capacity of 1 lakh litre/day production of fresh water was commissioned in Kavaratti, Lakshadweep in May, 2005. The plant has been working continuously since then and catering to the needs of the population of Kavaratti. This plant was handed over to Lakshadweep Administration in March, 2006 for operation and maintenance. Lakshadweep Administration in March, 2006 for operation and maintenance. To cater to the needs of large population of coastal cities of India, development of higher capacity plants is under way. Towards this, an LTTD plant with a capacity of one million Litre per day was designed, developed and demonstrated on experimental basis on the barge off Chennai in the first week of May, 2006. The estimated cost of production of fresh water, being operated at Kavaratti, Lakshadweep, is 7-9 paise per litre. It is expected to come down for 1 Million litre per day (MLD) plant to 6 paise per litre.

(c) to (f) No, Sir. This Ministry did not receive any proposal from Tamil Nadu for conversion of seawater to drinking water. However, the Foreign Investment Promotion Board Unit of the Ministry of Finance had referred a proposal to this Ministry for seeking clearance on setting up of 100 MLD desalination plant near Minjur at Chennai, which is a Reverse Osmosis based Technology. This Ministry had examined the proposal from technology and environmental point of view and accorded necessary clearance subject to environmental issues associated with the proposed 100 MLD desalination plant to be ensured during and after installation of the plant.

However, the Ministry did receive the proposals from Lakshadweep Administration to set up two more LTTD plants in other islands, one each at Andrott Island & Kiltan Island of the Lakshadweep. The capacity of LTTD plant to be set up at Andrott Island would be 3 lakh litre per day for which an allocation of Rs. 4.7 crore has been made. Similarly, the capacity of the plant to be set up at Kiltan Island would be 1.5 lakh litre per day for which an allocation of Rs. 3.9 crore has been earmarked. Actions have been initiated to set up desalination plant in other two islands of the Lakshadweep. These LTTD plants are land based similar to the one commissioned at Kavaratti.

#### Loan under SGSY

\*511. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA:  
SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the banks are required to finance under Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY);

(b) if so, the target fixed and achieved for disbursement of loan during the last three years, bank-wise;

(c) whether there are some banks and their branches which have not financed under SGSY in the year 2005-06; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per information made available by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the Bank-wise details of targets and disbursement under Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) for the year 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 (upto Dec. 2005) are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) As per an RBI report, there are 918 branches of various banks who have achieved less than 25 per cent lending under SGSY in the year 2005-06. Bank-wise number of such branches are given in the enclosed Statement-II. On receipt of the list of bank branches which have less than 25 per cent lending, RBI has taken up the matter with all scheduled commercial banks. Accordingly, all the banks have advised their Controlling Offices to ensure the achievement of targets under the Scheme. Micro Finance Cells have also been created in the banks to review the performance under SGSY.

#### Statement I

##### Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

*Statement showing bank-wise (commercial banks) progress during the year 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 (upto December 2005)*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Banks	Annual Financial target			Total credit Disbursed (Ind & SHGs)			Achievement (%)		
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06 (upto Dec. 05)	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06 (upto Dec. 05)	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06 (upto Dec. 05)
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>Public Sector Banks</b>										
1.	State Bank of India	39458.3	39844.7	33140.7	26488.8	27875.2	21146.4	67.13	70.31	63.81
2.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	2168.6	2190.0	2536.0	1055.1	1944.0	521.0	48.65	88.77	20.54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	2326.0	3359.0	297.0	1326.1	3628.4	1483.6	57.01	108.02	499.52
4.	State Bank of Indore	1978.0	1978.0	1978.0	5509.1	864.2	679.9	278.52	43.69	34.37
5.	State Bank of Mysore	887.0	630.0	0.0	336.0	953.0	193.0	37.88	151.27	0.00
6.	State Bank of Patiala	689.0	715.0	988.0	644.3	662.0	276.0	93.51	92.59	27.94
7.	State Bank of Saurashtra	341.2	372.9	372.9	198.8	254.5	207.2	58.25	68.25	55.56
8.	State Bank of Travancore	838.5	710.3	828.0	520.6	601.0	310.2	62.09	84.62	37.46
9.	Allahabad Bank	9205.8	11071.5	11382.9	3112.2	3635.2	3364.3	33.81	32.83	29.56
10.	Andhra Bank	1500.0	2225.0	2090.0	1047.0	2096.7	1066.1	69.80	94.23	51.01
11.	Bank of Baroda	10690.4	9852.1	9783.0	3633.3	4306.6	3208.4	33.99	44.62	32.80
12.	Bank of India	3333.3	7728.9	5251.2	5602.3	4937.9	4785.4	168.07	63.89	91.13
13.	Bank of Maharashtra	3303.6	3819.7	3819.7	1455.9	1672.9	661.5	44.07	43.80	17.32
14.	Canara Bank	2049.7	3303.7	4687.7	2352.2	2860.0	2684.8	114.75	86.57	57.27
15.	Central Bank of India	11800.0	12051.0	12215.0	5538.5	7417.3	4399.0	46.94	61.55	36.01
16.	Corporation Bank	504.6	458.8	423.7	297.8	242.3	151.4	59.01	52.81	35.74
17.	Dena Bank	1568.5	1584.6	1626.6	619.7	920.8	884.8	39.51	58.11	54.40
18.	Indian Bank	4345.8	4345.8	4136.9	1115.1	1666.6	2098.3	25.66	38.35	50.72
19.	Indian Overseas Bank	2300.0	2765.0	0.0	1803.7	2604.7	2137.8	78.42	94.20	0.00
20.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	944.0	926.6	1506.4	564.9	585.6	374.6	59.84	63.20	24.87
21.	Punjab National Bank	13395.8	21258.6	19729.0	7517.0	9809.6	5074.0	56.11	46.14	25.72
22.	Punjab & Sind Bank	1778.0	137.0	476.4	436.3	391.4	384.2	24.54	285.72	80.65
23.	Syndicate Bank	2226.0	2043.7	2301.3	1418.8	1203.2	1346.2	63.74	58.87	58.49
24.	Union Bank of India	6744.7	6632.4	7170.6	2705.6	3043.7	2267.7	40.11	45.89	31.63
25.	United Bank of India	6250.7	7828.0	0.0	2221.3	2603.6	1074.5	35.54	33.26	0.00
26.	OCO Bank	5124.0	3917.7	2628.6	3705.5	5532.0	746.6	72.33	141.20	28.40
27.	Vijaya Bank	560.2	526.5	597.1	385.5	417.7	221.2	68.82	78.33	37.05
Total		136311.7	151876.4	129966.7	81611.4	92729.9	61747.9	59.87	61.06	47.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>Private Sector Banks</b>										
28.	ICICI Bank Ltd. (nil st.)	9.1	129.2	20.3	0.0	0.03	0.0	0.0	0.02	0.00
29.	Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	538.3	628.6	630.6	91.4	93.2	33.8	17.0	14.83	5.36
30.	Bharat Overseas Bank Ltd.	26.8	23.3	28.0	24.8	32.1	1.7	92.8	137.85	6.14
31.	Benares State Bank Ltd.#	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
32.	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	122.9	85.3	168.6	43.5	119.6	83.6	35.4	140.19	49.56
33.	Dhankahmi Bank Ltd.	98.9	112.6	0.0	183.6	160.0	147.2	185.7	141.88	0.00
34.	Federal Bank Ltd.	270.4	292.1	369.6	295.6	728.2	297.7	109.3	249.28	80.53
35.	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	1698.3	4186.0	3639.5	796.2	853.5	521.1	46.9	20.39	14.32
36.	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	79.5	124.5	492.5	95.4	92.9	51.2	120.0	74.65	10.39
37.	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	106.1	151.1	128.0	19.8	25.4	13.0	18.7	16.80	10.18
38.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	41.9	141.7	141.1	72.6	29.0	44.7	173.2	20.49	31.67
39.	Nedungadi Bank Ltd.\$	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
40.	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.4	6.8	3.5	97.3	63.80	33.46
41.	Sangli Bank Ltd.	315.8	196.5	343.7	5.5	65.4	22.5	1.7	33.26	6.56
42.	South Indian Bank Ltd.	317.2	168.5	191.0	324.8	364.6	53.7	102.4	216.42	28.09
43.	Tamilnadu Mer. Bank Ltd.	45.5	103.5	0.00	74.1	66.2	56.5	162.8	63.98	0.00
44.	United Western Bank Ltd.	539.3	198.0	0.0	82.6	139.4	156.9	15.3	70.39	0.00
45.	Vysya Bank Ltd.	193.2	686.5	170.3	288.5	219.3	220.6	149.4	31.94	129.57
46.	Nainital Bank Ltd.	54.4	106.0	94.0	17.8	30.9	18.1	32.7	29.14	19.26
47.	City Union Bank Ltd.	43.0	83.0	83.0	30.9	42.0	45.3	71.8	50.59	54.53
48.	Lord Krishna Bank Ltd.	32.2	35.3	41.2	12.3	15.1	2.3	38.1	42.74	5.66
Total of Pvt. Sector Banks		4543.1	7462.4	6551.8	2469.6	3083.4	1773.4	54.4	41.32	27.07
Grand Total		140854.8	159338.7	136518.5	84081.0	95813.4	63521.3	59.69	60.13	46.53

# Merged with BoB

\$ Merged with PNB

**Statement II**

*Number of branches of Banks (scheduled commercial banks) whose Performance is below 25% under SGSY in the year 2005-06*

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank	No. of branches identified
1	2	3

**Public Sector Banks**

1.	State Bank of India	169
2.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	49
3.	State Bank of Indore	15
4.	State Bank of Patiala	2
5.	State Bank of Hyderabad	6
6.	State Bank of Sarurashtra	2
7.	State Bank of Travancore	8
8.	Allahabad Bank	54
9.	Andhra Bank	6
10.	Bank of Baroda	63
11.	Bank of India	22
12.	Bank of Maharashtra	4
13.	Canara Bank	13
14.	Corporation Bank	4
15.	Central Bank of India	69
16.	Dena Bank	17
17.	Indian Bank	9
18.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	12
19.	Punjab National Bank	98
20.	Punjab & Sind Bank	10
21.	Syndicate Bank	7
22.	Union Bank of India	23
23.	United Bank of India	39

1	2	3
24.	UCO Bank	45
25.	Vijaya Bank	6
26.	Indian Overseas Bank	13
Sub-total		765

**Private Sector Banks**

1.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	9
2.	Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	89
3.	Federal Bank Ltd.	8
4.	Bharat Overseas Bank	2
5.	Catholic Syrian Bank	6
6.	City Union Bank	3
7.	South Indian Bank	7
8.	United Western Bank	3
9.	ING Vysya Bank	1
10.	Karur Vysya Bank	4
11.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank	6
12.	Development Credit Bank	15
Sub-total		153
Grand Total		918

[Translation]

**Agreement between India and Iran**

\*512. SHRI B. RAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Iran have signed any agreement for mutual cooperation in the field of Science and Technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the salient features of said agreement?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. An Inter-Governmental Agreement on cooperation in the fields of science and technology between Government of Republic of India and The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran was signed in New Delhi on January 25, 2003.

(c) Salient features of the Agreement are:

1. Setting up of a Joint Committee for determining the areas of mutual cooperation and formulation of Programme of Cooperation on regular basis.
2. Conclusion of subsidiary agreements between the respective organizations, enterprises, and institutions relating to science & technology.
3. Development of cooperation in mutually agreed upon areas are: (i) Information and Communication Technology; (ii) Biotechnology; (iii) Pharmaceutical Research; (iv) Food Technology, to name a few.
4. Envisages cooperation through, among others, visits and exchange of experts, holding scientific and technological Workshops, implementation of Joint Projects, training, exchange of experiences in regard of S&T infrastructure, women entrepreneurship and technology in rural areas.
5. Responsibility of implementing this Agreement rests with the Ministry of Science & Technology of the Government of Republic of India and the Ministry of Science, Research and Technology of Government of Islamic Republic of Iran.

[English]

### FDI Proposals

\*513. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has recently approved 27 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) proposals;

(b) if so, the details thereof with amount involved in each proposal;

(c) whether any timeframe is specified by the Government for the applicants to start and complete the FDI project: it has got approval for;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The competent authority has, on the recommendation of the 78th meeting of the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB), approved 27 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) proposals.

(b) Details of the 27 proposals are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) Government neither stipulates any time frame nor is it obligatory on the part of the applicant to indicate the same. This is a commercial decision of the prospective investor.

### Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the applicant/ company	Particulars of the proposal	FDI Inflows (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s. Cargil India Pvt. Ltd.	To undertake the additional activities of raw material sourcing, among other activities which may also be from SSI.	No fresh inflow is involved
2.	M/s. Tupperware India Pvt. Ltd.	Sourcing of products from small scale units and to undertake cash and carry wholesale trading	No fresh inflow is involved

1	2	3	4
3.	M/s. Denso Haryana Pvt. Ltd.	Payment of technology fee over and above the permissible limit through automatic route	No fresh inflow is involved
4.	M/s. Maruti Suzuki Automobiles India Ltd.	Deletion of clause 6 of FC approval regarding NOC from the existing JVC and Deletion of clause 8 of the FC approval	No fresh inflow is involved
5.	M/s. Sify Ltd.	Change in the status from operating company to operating-cum-holding company	No fresh inflow is involved
6.	M/s. Hughes Escorts Communication Ltd.	Increase in foreign equity from 49% to 74% in the telecom sector	3.75
7.	M/s. Aircel Ltd., M/s. Global Communication Services Holdings Ltd.	Increase in foreign equity from 49% to 74% in the cellular mobile telephone services, internet services and any other value added services	180.00
8.	M/s. Morgan Stanley Securities Pvt. Ltd.	To undertake additional activities like lending money to and borrowing money from, besides other NBFC activities	No fresh inflow is involved
9.	M/s. Indus League Clothing Pvt. Ltd.	Swapping of shares	No fresh inflow is involved
10.	M/s. D1 Oils Trading Ltd.	Setting up of JV company for the development of an integrated bio-diesel business	6.00
11.	M/s. Furushima India Inspection Centre Pvt. Ltd.	To set up a garment inspection checking house with a foreign equity upto 90%. Proposal attracts Press Note 1 (2005 series)	0.81
12.	M/s. Showa Corporation, Japan	To set up a WOS to undertake manufacture and sale of powered steering systems. Proposal attracts Press Note 1 (2005 series)	70.50

1	2	3	4
13.	M/s. Kring Technologies India Pvt. Ltd.	Post facto approval for (i) transfer of shares on repatriation basis by way of gift and (ii) transfer of shares by way of share swap	No fresh inflow is involved
14.	M/s. Hyflux Lifestyle Products (Singapore) Pvt. Ltd.	To set up a WOS to undertake Research & Development activities. Proposal attracts Press Note 1 (2005 series)	0.01
15.	M/s. Imerys Pacific Ltd. Mauritius	To set up a WOS to undertake cash and carry wholesale trading. Proposal attracts Press Note 1 (2005 series)	45.00
16.	M/s. Pasco Corporation, Japan	To set up a WOS to be engaged in remote sensing, digital mapping and aerial photogrammetry and hiring sensors and aircrafts and other equipments.	0.58
17.	M/s. Geodesic Information Systems Ltd.	Transfer of shares to non-residents for consideration other than cash	No fresh inflow is involved
18.	M/s. P&O Ports (Kulpi) Pvt. Ltd., Mauritius	69% investment in company engaged in infrastructure development activities. Proposal attracts Press Note 1 (2005 series)	41.40
19.	M/s. BT Global Communications (Mauritius) Ltd.	Investment up to 74% in a company engaged in providing telecom services	8.856
20.	M/s. Tower Vision Ltd., Israel	To set up a WOS undertaking infrastructure providers providing dark fibre (IP category)	110.00
21.	M/s. WPP Group Plc. UK	Transfer of shares from resident to non-resident. Proposal attracts Press Note 1 (2005 series)	13.00



1	2	3	4
22.	M/s. Cleantec Hospitality Services Pvt. Ltd.	Change in the status of operating company to operating cum holding company	No fresh inflow is involved
23.	M/s. Genworth Financial Inc., USA	To set up a WOS as NBFC to offer residential mortgage credit default protection products	235.00
24.	M/s. Petronas International Corporation, Malaysia	Making an investment upto 100% to undertake the activities relating to marketing, importing, trading, distribution, selling etc. of petroleum products including lubricants, greases and brake fluids. Proposal attracts Press Note 1 (2005 series)	58.00
25.	M/s. Honda Motorcycle & Scooter India Pvt. Ltd.	Payment of lump-sum fees beyond the permissible limit available under automatic route	No fresh inflow is involved
26.	M/s. Bureau Veritas (I) Pvt. Ltd.	To undertake additional activities. Proposal attracts Press Note 1 (2005 series)	No fresh inflow is involved
27.	M/s. AIG Capital Corporation, USA	To set up a Wholly Owned holding company to undertake Asset management and consumer finance services	225.00

[Translation]

# **Recovery of Funds from Blacklisted NGOs**

\*514. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:  
SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recovered or proposes to recover the funds released to the blacklisted Non-Governmental Organisations by CAPART;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of organisations from which funds have been recovered and quantum of such funds including the balance of funds yet to be recovered therefrom, organisation-wise; and

(c) the details of steps being taken to recover balance funds?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Details of 248 Blacklisted Non-Governmental Organisations from which funds have been recovered and quantum of such funds including the

balance of such funds yet to be recovered from them are given in the enclosed Statement. FIRs are being filed against the erring organisations and its functionaries with the concerned local Police Station through Regional

Offices of Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) for recovery of misappropriated/misutilised grants.

**Statement**

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl.No.	VO Name Address	Released Amount	Recovered Amount	Recoverable Balance
1	2	3	4	5
<b>State: Andhra Pradesh</b>				
1.	Ambedkar Yuvajana Sangham Gandhi Nagar, Nidadavolu, W.G. Dist., Andhra Pradesh	3,17,500	10,000	3,07,500
2.	Artisans (India) International Foundation B-50, S.B.H. Colony, Saidabad, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	3,30,800	60,000	2,70,800
3.	Arya Chandra Handicrafts Artisans and Social Welfare Association, Madepalli, Eluru Rural Mandal, West Godavari Distt Andhra Pradesh	3,60,450	0	3,60,450
4.	Brighter Integrated Rural Development Society 1/180-4, Lal Bahadur Nagar, Distt. Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	58,475	0	58,475
5.	Collective Rural Operation of the Poor 2-31, Rampur Junior College Road, Makhali	1,65,000	0	1,65,000
6.	Cuddapah District Gram Seva Samiti 13/310, Hazi Rahamathulla Street, Distt Cuddapah, Andhra Pradesh	1,08,150	0	1,08,150
7.	Cuddapah District Harijana Christava Venukabadina Jathula Vimochana S, 21/46 Seven roads, Distt. Cuddapah, Andhra Pradesh	1,35,717	0	1,35,717
8.	Divya Jyoti Mahila Mandal 1-9-31, Main Bazar, Allagadda, Distt. Kurnool Andhra Pradesh	27,500	0	27,500
9.	Downtrodden Development Society Vill. Thooruppal, Etimurpuram, Distt. Cuddapah, Andhra Pradesh	5,84,500	0	5,84,500
10.	Health and Welfare Service Centre Vill. Gaddipadu, Pedakakni Mandal, Distt. Guntur, Andhra Pradesh	3,45,600	0	3,45,600
11.	Joint Effort of Suppressed Upliftment Services 36th Ward, Pedapadu Road, Near R.C.M. Church, Eluru, W.G. Dist., Andhra Pradesh	2,29,310	0	2,29,310
12.	Kisan Development Society Peddanapalli, B. Sittipali, Chilamathur, Distt. Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	1,13,550	0	1,13,550

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Multipurpose Social Development Society Vill. Gundlapalli, Duggannagaripalli TQ. Putivendala, Distt. Cuddapah, Andhra Pradesh	55,800	55,800	0
14.	Natural Resources Development Cooperative Society Ltd. Distt. Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	7,00,000	0	7,00,000
15.	Rural Education Agriculture and Community Health Society 16-3218 A, Dharmavaram, Distt. Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	80,960	0	80,960
16.	Rural People Development Society Koyyalagudem Vill., Chowtuppal Mandal, Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh	2,50,000	0	2,50,000
17.	Shri Lakshmi Harijan Mahila Mandali Amberapeta, Bhimadole Mandal, Distt. West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh	4,68,177	0	4,68,177
18.	Shri Lakshmi Harijana Mahila Mandali Nallajerla, Bommuru, Rajamundry Rural Distt. East Godavary, Andhra Pradesh	4,72,350	0	4,72,350
19.	Social Service Society Ramachandrapuram, Devarajupalli, TQ Kamlapuram PO Appayapalli, Distt. Cuddapah, Andhra Pradesh	67,487	0	67,487
20.	Social Welfare Society for Rural Communities Muddanur R.S., Distt. Cuddapah, Andhra Pradesh	1,94,100	0	1,94,100
21.	Society for Natural Studies 206, Khanapuram Haveli, Industrial Area Distt Khammam, Andhra Pradesh	1,40,530	15,000	1,25,530
22.	Society for Promotion of Health Education Rehabilitation & ED 3/958 Y.M.R. Co-operative Colony, Proddalur TQ., Distt. Cuddapah, Andhra Pradesh	18,000	0	18,000
23.	Talamaria Integrated Rural Development & Social Educational Society, Talamaria, Sathya Sai Taluk, Distt. Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	2,18,010	2,17,010	1,000
24.	Velankhanni Social and Educational Society 2-1-21, R.C.M. Compound, Vangayagudem Distt. West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh	3,03,600	0	3,03,600
25.	Young Evangelistic Society 12/142 Sai Nagar, Distt. Anantpur, Andhra Pradesh	22,500	0	22,500
<b>State: Assam</b>				
1.	Swahid Kanaklata Silpakala Kendra Kowripathar, P.O. Kowripathar (Helem)	1,27,500	0	1,27,500
<b>State: Bihar</b>				
1.	Adarsh Jan Kalyan Kendra Vill-Gangapur, PO-Gangapur, Block-Hulaseganj, Dist-Jehanabad	2,26,521	0	2,26,521

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Akhil Bharatiya Dalit Vikas Parishad Anisabad, Distt. Patna, Bihar	15,000	0	15,000
3.	Akhil Bharatiya Gramin Vikas Seva Parishad Goshala Road, PO Mokama, Distt. Patna, Bihar	1,98,400	0	1,98,400
4.	Akhil Bharatiya Samajik Arthik Evam Shaikshik Vikas Sansthan 209, Ashina Tower, Exh Road, Distt. Patna, Bihar	4,21,600	0	4,21,600
5.	Akhil Bharatiya Samajik Pratisthan Parishad Kila Road, Distt. Patna, Bihar	2,03,400	0	2,03,400
6.	All India Rural Research Centre Baba Road, Distt. Patna, Bihar	77,200	0	77,200
7.	All India Society for Research in Rural Area North Krishnapuri, 10 Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, Distt. Patna, Bihar	3,35,650	0	3,35,650
8.	Amba Samajik Vikas Sansthan Haziganj, Patna City, Distt. Patna, Bihar	27,500	27,500	0
9.	Baidyanath Mithila Sanskriti Manch Sri Niketan, Abulas Lane, Machhuatoli, Block-Patna Sadar, Dist-Patna, Bihar	1,70,000	0	1,70,000
10.	Bharat Mahila Vikas Sanstha Urdu Bazar, Distt. Darbhanga, Bihar	1,42,400	0	1,42,400
11.	Bharatiya Gramin Kalyan Parishad Farsi Mohalla, Mokama, Distt. Patna, Bihar	2,40,000	0	2,40,000
12.	Bharatiya Gramin Yuva Vikas Jhauganj, Patna City, Distt. Patna, Bihar	1,90,200	0	1,90,200
13.	Bharatiya Samajik Samta Nayak Parishad At BD Road, PO/Distt. Saharsa, Bihar	1,47,983	0	1,47,983
14.	Bhumika Vaishali VIII/PO-Harpur Fatikward, Block-Mahnar, Dist-Vaishali, Bihar	8,54,775,	0	8,54,775
15.	Bihar Gramin Seva Parishad Gaushala Road, PO. Mokama, Distt. Patna, Bihar	86,220	0	86,220
16.	Bihar Mahila Pragatisheel Kendra Pragati Niketan, Mahatma Gandhi Nagar, Distt. Patna, Bihar	3,38,623	0	3,38,623
17.	Bihar Nagrik Seva Parishad VIII/PO Sabalpur, Dedarganj, Distt. Patna, Bihar	1,24,500	0	1,24,500
18.	Bihar Parampanik Urja Vikas Sansthan Opp. Hathwa Market, Bani Road, Distt. Patna, Bihar	1,12,000	0	1,12,000

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Bihar Pragatisheel Mahila Utthan Seva Kendra Dariba Bad, Badaru Road, Serma Patna City, Bihar	1,93,100	0	1,93,100
20.	Bihar Samaj Kalyan Vikas Parishad AI/PO Mokam, Distt. Patna, Bihar	3,69,467	0	3,69,467
21.	Bihar Samajik Vikas Samiti E-29, PC Colony, Lohiya Nagar, Kankarbagh, Block-Patna Sadar, Distt-Patna, Bihar	6,51,476	0	6,51,476
22.	Darbhanga Zila Khadi Gramodyog Sangha H.O. Beta Road, PO. Laheriya Saraya Distt. Darbhanga, Bihar	84,700	6,700	78,000
23.	Desh Bhakti Chetna Parishad Mohalla Purandrapur, GPO, Distt. Patna, Bihar	7,500	0	7,500
24.	Dr. Ambedkar Gramabhimukh Vikas Sansthan Farsi Mohalla, Mokama, Distt. Patna, Bihar	1,13,640	0	1,13,650
25.	Gram Shree Khadi Vikas Sanstha Bhuski, P.O-Khusrupur, Block-Khusrupur, Distt. Patna, Bihar	5,73,765	0	5,73,765
26.	Gramin Vikas Evam Anusandhan Kendra At Bajitpur, PO. R S Barh, Distt. Patna, Bihar	2,03,400	0	2,03,400
27.	Guru Govind Singh Mahila Vikas Parishad Harimandir Gali, Distt. Patna, Bihar	1,91,400	0	1,91,400
28.	Guru Nanak Mahila Shilp Kala Kendra Harimandir Gali, Distt. Patna Sahib, Bihar	15,000	0	15,000
29.	Harijan Girijan Alpsankhayak Utthan Parishad Farri Mohalla, PO. Makam, Distt. Patna, Bihar	2,23,300	0	2,23,300
30.	Hind Seva Sadan Dhamdoriya, Kachighat, Patna City, Distt Patna, Bihar	10,500	0	10,500
31.	Indira Antyodaya Gramabhimukh Prashikshan Kendra Dak Bunglow Road, Mokama, Distt. Patna, Bihar	1,10,900	0	1,10,900
32.	Jai Prabha Gramabhimukh Antyodaya Vidyapeeth AI/PO Mokama, Distt. Patna, Bihar	2,12,700	0	2,12,700
33.	Jai Prabha Gramin Chetna Vikas Samiti Chomoriya, Patna City, Distt. Patna, Bihar	1,85,631	0	1,85,631
34.	Jan Vikas Samiti Phulwari Shariff, Patna, Bihar	63,450	0	63,450
35.	Janabhimukh Vikas Sansthan Vill. Chattipar, PO. Khusharupur, Distt. Patna, Bihar	52,900	0	52,900

1	2	3	4	5
36.	Kalyan Upbhokta Shiksha Evam Anusandhan Samiti Vill/PO-Bahpura, Block-Bihra, Distt-Patna, Bihar	3,91,000	0	3,91,000
37.	Kamla Nehru Samaj Kalyan Kendra Gopalganj, Shosha Ram, Distt. Rohtas, Bihar	1,99,966	1,56,633	43,353
38.	Kanta Gramin Vikas Sansthan R S Barh, Distt. Patna, Bihar	1,33,034	0	1,33,034
39.	Kasturba Pratishthan Mahila Silai Centre Vill. Neura, Bihra, Distt. Patna, Bihar	1,05,800	0	1,05,800
40.	Koshikanchal Audyogik Vikas Parishad AT/PO Sharda Nagar, Ward No. 1, Distt. Saharsa, Bihar	1,43,232	0	1,43,232
41.	Lohiya Seva Parishad Doctor Toli, Mokama, Distt. Patna, Bihar	2,03,400	0	2,03,400
42.	Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Ashram Seva Parishad Kila Road, Distt. Patna, Bihar	1,03,150	0	1,03,150
43.	Mahila Evam Bal Utthan Sansthan Vill/PO-Singhawara, Block-Lalpur, Dist-Darbhanga, Bihar	4,50,000	0	4,50,000
44.	Manav Jagriti, Magurahi Vill-Magurahi, Block/PO-Hajipur, Dist-Vaishali, Bihar	2,43,028	0	2,43,028
45.	Mata Jan Kalyan Pragatisheel Vikas Parishad Bela Moni, Hathidah, Distt. Patna, Bihar	52,900	0	52,900
46.	MD Dr. Azkir Hussain Samajik Adhyayan Vikas Chetna Parishad Ward No. 4, Mokama, Distt. Patna, Bihar	1,25,900	0	1,25,900
47.	Narayani Mahila Silai Katai Prashikshan Kendra Purba Gali, Patna City, Distt. Patna, Bihar	1,64,400	0	1,64,400
48.	Nav Chetna Samiti AT/PO Barhna Road, Barh, Distt. Patna, Bihar	1,35,750	0	1,35,750
49.	Parivartan Samajik Vikas Sansthan Pharsi Mohalla, Mokama, Distt. Patna, Bihar	1,15,000	0	1,15,000
50.	Patiliputra Bal Mahila Kalyan Sansthan Kila Road, Distt. Patna, Bihar	1,17,100	0	1,17,100
51.	Patiliputra Gramin Seva Vikas Pratisthan Hajiganj, Patna City, Distt. Patna, Bihar	3,04,764	0	3,04,764
52.	Rachna Boring Road, Chauraha, Distt. Patna, Bihar	15,000	0	15,000
53.	Rashmi Rathi Nav Chetna Samiti H.Q. Rashmi Jyoti Bhawan, New Jakkanpur, GPO, Patna, Bihar	30,000	48,000	-18,000

1	2	3	4	5
54.	Roopa Mahila Prashikshan Sansthan AT/PO Buniyadganj, Manipur, Distt. Gaya, Bihar	2,05,810	0	2,05,810
55.	Samajik Shaikshanik Vikas Kendra AT/PO Pathrahi, R.S. Jhanjharapur, Distt. Madhubani, Bihar	10,20,975	0	10,20,975
56.	Sarvodaya Ashram Balavpur, Asthawan, Distt. Nalanda, Bihar	3,00,000	0	3,00,000
57.	Shri Rajendra Samaj Seva Sansthan Khajipura, PO. Bihar Vateriaary College, Distt Patna, Bihar	15,000	0	15,000
58.	Society for Advancement of Human Resources P-1/18, Vidyapuri, K. Bagh, Lohiya Nagar, Block-Patna Sadar, Distt-Patna, Bihar	2,71,722	0	2,71,722
59.	Veer Kunwar Singh Samajik Jagriti Parishad Chamoriya, Patna City, Distt. Patna, Bihar	1,22,800	0	1,22,800
60.	Vinoba Gramabhimukh Chenta Kendra Bahadur Shah Road, Mangal Talab, Patna City, Distt. Patna, Bihar	1,46,400	0	1,46,400

**State: Delhi**

1.	All India Association for Social Welfare of Down Trodden 10/111, Khichripur, Delhi-110091	54,480	0	54,480
2.	All India Samajotthan Samiti A-3 51/1 LIG, Rohini, Sector-7, Delhi	83,788	83,788	0
3.	Bharat Seva Samiti Opp. Nagar Nigam Primary School, Sadatpur Karawal Nagar Road, Delhi	87,640	0	87,640
4.	Children and Widow Women Welfare Society P-49/1, Gali No 17, Brahmpuri, Delhi	2,03,500	0	2,03,500
5.	Lalit Koshi Seva Ashram 77 Bank Colony, Nand Nagari, Delhi	2,09,110	0	2,09,110
6.	North India Welfare Society 279/1 Block X Gali No. 4, Brahmanpuri, Delhi	1,44,750	0	1,44,750
7.	Samaj Sudhar Society F-18, Dharampura, Najafgarh, New Delhi-110043	52,900	84,350	-31,450
8.	Sanchetna 237 Sector-III, R K Puram, New Delhi	22,225	0	22,225
9.	Summer Field Education Society H. No-X-159, X-Block, Gali No-9, Brahmapuri, Delhi-110053	4,04,800	0	4,04,800
10.	Vikas Educational and Social Welfare Society 456/2-1, Vikas Puri, New Delhi	52,900	63,100	-10,200

1	2	3	4	5
<b>State: Haryana</b>				
1.	Anil Gram Udyog Mandal House of Sat Pal S/o Sharda Ram, Vill. Bari, V.&P.O. Thaner,	4,36,184	0	4,36,184
2.	Anjum Udyog Mandal Banso Gate, Block-Karnal,	6,42,290	0	6,42,290
3.	Behat Vikas Kendra Dogda Ahir, Kas Khand Kanina, Distt. Mahendergarh Haryana	26,500	0	26,500
4.	Gulia Gramodyog Sangh VIII/PO Jahangirpur, The Jahajjar, Distt. Rohtak Haryana	34,750	0	34,750
5.	Hindustan Processing Cereal and Pulses Gramodhyog Institute Bansogat, Distt. Karnal, Haryana	1,67,200	0	1,67,200
6.	Karan Khadi Gramodyog Samiti Vill. Kabari, Block-Panipat,	4,13,798	0	4,13,798
7.	Kaushik Gram Udyog Mandal Jogi Dass Building, Chaura Bazar Karnal	9,46,453	0	9,46,453
8.	Khadi Seva Niketan Chamanlal S/o Sh Teluram, Vill/PO Tundla, Distt. Karnal, Haryana	6,86,530	0	6,86,530
9.	Lok Seva Dal 137, Poo Chand Health Club, M.T., Distt. Rohtak, Haryana	75,000	12,800	62,200
10.	Mahila Pragati Mandal Vill/PO Kirdan, Distt. Hisar, Haryana	1,05,800	0	1,05,800
11.	Rastriya Khadi Gram Udyog Mandal Vill. Rawar, Distt. Karnal, Haryana	7,48,440	0	7,48,440
12.	Rathi Gramodyog Sangh 10-A, MIE, Bhadurgarh, Distt. Rohtak, Haryana	1,04,325	0	1,04,325
13.	Saraswati Educational Association 484/18 Shivaji Park, Distt. Gurgaon, Haryana	52,900	0	52,900
14.	Shaheed Club Vill/PO Sanjarwas, Distt. Bhiwani, Haryana	2,26,500	0	2,26,500
15.	Social Welfare and Society for Weaker Communities 246-Bhola Niwas, Circular Road, Jhajjar Distt. Rohtak, Haryana	94,300	0	94,300
<b>State: Himachal Pradesh</b>				
1.	Development Promoters Vill/PO Kuthar, Distt. Solan, Himachal Pradesh	3,94,000	0	3,94,000



1	2	3	4	5
<b>State: Jharkhand</b>				
1.	Central Industrial and Technical Training Cum Production Institute, Shastri Nagar, Distt. Gumla, Bihar	19,000	0	19,000
2.	Rahul Janvadi Sansthan Sector-2, Site-4, H.E.C., Distt. Ranchi, Bihar	53,650	0	53,650
<b>State: Karnataka</b>				
1.	A Need Chikka Kurungoda, TQ. Ganribidanur, Distt. Kolar, Karnataka	5,77,925	0	5,77,925
2.	Adarsh Rural Development Society Vill. Mittemari, TQ. Bagepally, Distt. Kolar Karnataka	1,69,106	0	1,69,106
3.	Amar Association Veerandahalli Extn. Gauri Bindpur, Distt. Kolar, Karnataka	1,09,250	0	1,09,250
4.	Chetna C/o Bodanna Fort, Gauribidanur, Distt. Kolar Karnataka	26,500	0	26,500
5.	Harijan Girijana Kalyan Samiti Gudibanda, Distt. Kolar, Karnataka	27,500	0	27,500
6.	Janardan Khadi and Gramodyog Industries Association Nandanazanam Mittahalli, Chintamani, Distt. Kolar Karnataka	5,00,000	0	5,00,000
7.	Khadi Gramodyog Vikas Mandal Malagur K.R. Pet TQ. Distt. Mandya, Karnataka	7,500	0	7,500
8.	Kumar Gramodyog Sangh PO. Thirumani, Via Persandra, Distt. Kolar, Karnataka	2,40,155	0	2,40,155
9.	Mahalakshmi Mahila Mandal Via Persendra, Dibanda, Distt. Kolar, Karnataka	22,500	0	22,500
10.	Mamta Religious Association Nilugomba, P.O. Hampasandra, TQ. Gudibanda Distt. Kolar, Karnataka	1,04,640	0	1,04,640
11.	Mysore Social Education Centre AT/PO Magdi, Distt. Bangalore, Karnataka	82,930	0	82,930
12.	Nalanda Education and Economic Development Society Beedagena Halli, PO. Doddamarli, Chickballapur Distt. Kolar, Karnataka	37,000	0	37,000
13.	Sacred Rural Development Society Bagepalli, Distt. Kolar, Karnataka	2,50,884	0	2,50,884
14.	Shanthala Mahila Mandal Chickballapur Taluk, Distt. Kolar, Karnataka	75,000	0	75,000
15.	Shri Venkateshwara Silk Khadi Gramodyog Sangha PO. Gunlakothur, Taluk Gauribidanur, Distt. Kolar Karnataka	32,100	0	32,100

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Tripathi Welfare Society Chowtathimmanahalli, PO. Guidbanda, Distt. Kolar Kamataka	37,500	0	37,500
<b>State: Kerala</b>				
1.	Bapuji Sevak Samaj PO. Chakkupallam, Kumily, Distt. Idduki, Kerala	5,55,000	0	5,55,000
2.	P. Kunjam Pillai Memorial Mahila Samajam Po. Aduthala, Distt. Kollam, Kerala	65,000	0	65,000
3.	Thrikkadavoor Fish Cultivating Society Kureepuzha, PO. Perinad, Distt. Quilon, Kerala	2,00,000	79,800	1,20,200
<b>State: Madhya Pradesh</b>				
1.	Barvasi Adivasi Uthtan Seva Samiti Sohagi, Distt. Reeve, Madhya Pradesh	1,25,000	0	1,25,000
2.	Chambal Shiksha Prasar Samiti Gaheshpura, Distt. Morena, Madhya Pradesh	93,400	0	93,400
3.	Lok Kalyan Samiti C-8, Kaushal Nagar, Distt. Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	2,80,060	0	2,80,060
4.	Madhya Bharati B-36, Kamla Nagar, Distt. Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	91,000	0	91,000
5.	Manav Vikas Samiti Ganeshpura, Distt-Morena, Madhya Pradesh	82,935	0	82,935
6.	Priya Samajik Kalyan Sewa Samiti House of Yogesh Lamte 203, Ansar Colony MIG, Bh. Police Station	1,49,500	1,49,500	0
7.	Resource Development Institute 100 Qtrs Area, Distt. Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh-462016	1,54,500	0	1,54,500
8.	Satpuda Integrated Rural Development Institution E-7/60, Ashoka Housing Society, Shahpura, Bhopal-462 016, Madhya Pradesh	8,42,600	0	8,42,600
9.	Self Employed Women Association Gandhi Bhawan, Shyamala Hill, Distt. Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	3,59,666	0	3,59,666
<b>State: Maharashtra</b>				
1.	Gayatri Education Society 89 East Wardhaman Nagar, Distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra	2,71,750	0	2,71,750
2.	Madhubani Kushth Rog Nirmlan Sansthan Jambhulghat, TQ Chimur, Distt. Chandrapur, Maharashtra	54,300	0	54,300
3.	Maharashtra Gramin Vikas Sanstha 698/1 Maharishi Nagar, Paygude Baug, Distt. Pune, Maharashtra	3,58,500	0	3,58,500

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Shri Yoganand Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Partur, Distt. Jalna, Maharashtra-431 501	88,900	0	88,900
5.	Social Economic Assistance for Rural and City Habitants 1/A, Prince of Wales Drive, Distt. Pune, Maharashtra	32,700	0	32,700

**State: Manipur**

1.	All Manipur Mushroom Growers' Association "Mushroom House", Post Box No. 36, Distt Imphal, Manipur	4,52,800	0	4,52,800
2.	Banghringlon Christian Women Society Chandel, Office-Cum-Rest House, A.R. Ex-Servicemen Association, Distt. Imphal, Manipur	62,420	0	62,420
3.	Indigenous Innovation and Capacity Foundation W/1, Lahangnom Veng, Moreh-795131, Manipur, Chandel	1,75,000	0	1,75,000
4.	Maram Khunou Women Society T.M. School, Katommei, P.O.-Senapati	3,63,250	0	3,63,250
5.	Sapermeina Women Society Sapermeina Vill., B.P.O.-Sapermeina, Sadar Hill	3,76,500	0	3,76,500
6.	South Eastern Child Care Centre Khanarok, B.P.O. Keirao Wangkhem	1,03,500	0	1,03,500
7.	Tamei Area Tribal Development Association Vill.-Taloulong, P.O.-Tamei, Tamenglong	4,50,000	0	4,50,000
8.	Uneven Rural Development Organisation H.O.-Thoubal Bazar	1,10,000	0	1,10,000
9.	Women Community Welfare Association Sega Road, Khwariakpam Leikai, Distt. Imphal, Manipur	1,10,000	0	1,10,000

**State: Mizoram**

1.	Centre for Development of Rural Areas T-14, Thikhuahtlang, P.B. No-121, Distt. Aizawl, Mizoram	2,98,000	0	2,98,000
2.	Mizoram Buddhist Development Welfare Association Vill.-Tablabagh, P.O.-Demagiri (Tlabung)	1,98,505	0	1,98,505
3.	Samaritan Society of Mizoram Bungkawn, Distt. Aizawl, Mizoram	66,650	17,727	48,923

**State: Nagaland**

1.	Centre for Rural Upliftment CRU Building, Kohima-Imphal Road, PO. Box No. 287	2,07,400	0	2,07,400
2.	Children Welfare Society Chiepfuchieple, P. Box No.-150	70,000	0	70,000

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Study and Action for Comprehensive Development Post box-26, Dimapur	9,06,400	0	9,06,400
4.	Tening Youth Association Tening Town, P.O.-Kohima, P. Box No. 168	1,66,125	0	1,66,125
5.	Western United Club New Market Road, Daklane, P.O. Box 130, Distt. Kohima, Nagland	2,50,000	0	2,50,000
6.	Wisemen's Fellowship Enterprises Vonkhesung Mission Compound, Wokha/P.B. No-283, Distt-Kohima, Nagaland	1,07,975	0	1,07,975

**State: Orissa**

1.	Abaj Adivasi Harijan Seva Sangha Santhasara, PO. Santhapur, Via Gondia. Distt. Dhenkanal, Orissa	1,32,000	0	1,32,000
2.	Community Action for Rural Development AT/PO Santala, Distt. Dhenkanal, Orissa	4,93,560	0	4,93,560
3.	Khuntia Institute of Social Science AT. + P.O. Motta, Via-Kamakshyanagar	56,815	0	56,815
4.	Manav Sambhal Vikas Samiti Buddheswari Colony, Bhubaneswar	70,000	0	70,000
5.	Rajiv Gandhi Youth Club P.O. Bankual, Via-Marthapur	2,17,500	0	2,17,500

**State: Rajasthan**

1.	Adarsh Bal Vidya Mandir Krishna Colony, Par Wala Kuwa, Ar Bayana Mode Hindaun City, Distt. Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan	25,000	0	25,000
2.	Adarsh Bal Vidya Mandir Samiti Ward No. 2 Mahashay Colony, Khedli Ganj, Distt. Alwar	3,08,500	0	3,08,500
3.	Akhil Bharatiya Vikas Sansthan Near new Hospital, Hindaun City, Rajasthan, Distt Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan	52,950	0	52,950
4.	Chetna Public School Shiksha Samiti B-22, Sanjay Colony, Nehru Nagar, Distt-Jaipur, Rajasthan-302016	54,625	0	54,625
5.	Child Home Public School Shiksha Samiti Plot No. 2, Barket Nagar, Kisan Marg, Distt-Jaipur, Rajasthan-302015	2,44,550	0	2,44,550
6.	Gandhi Nav Yuvak Mandal Baman Barroda, Teh-Gangapur City, Dist-Sawaimadhopur, Rajasthan	1,88,535	0	1,88,535
7.	Gandhi Shiksha Sansthan Samiti Pumima Bhawan, Ward No. 17, Gangapur City, Dist-Sawaimadhopur, Rajasthan-322001	2,38,200	0	2,38,200

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Gramin Mewar Seva Samiti Vill/PO. Verur (Nagar), Distt. Bharatpur, Rajasthan	1,43,050	0	1,43,050
9.	Gramin Vikas Society Gamogar Khareri, The Bayana	2,42,295	0	2,42,295
10.	Kishori Shikshan Evam Prashikshan Audyogik Sansthan Kumabhaheri, Block Nagar, Distt. Bharatpur, Rajasthan	27,500	22,500	5,000
11.	Narottam Vidya Mandir Gher Kot Mania, Behind Kotwali, Distt. Bharatpur, Rajasthan	74,000	0	74,000
12.	Navjeevan Education and Evangelical Society Station Road Before Girls Higher Secondary School, Gangapur City, Sawaimadhopur-322201	1,47,876	0	1,47,876
13.	Nehru Vidya Mandir Samiti Harijan Colony, Naharganj, Mathura Gate, Bharatpur, Rajasthan-321022	1,37,530	0	1,37,530
14.	Rajasthan Gramin Vikas Samiti Rewari Walen Ki Gali, Kakwadi Bazar, Rajgarh Distt. Alwar, Rajasthan	1,20,900	0	1,20,900
15.	Sarvjanik Vikas Seva Sansthan Lapawali, Via Hindoi City, Distt Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan	2,23,420	0	2,23,420
16.	Shree Haridev Siksha Samiti D-83, Ranjeet Nagar, Bharatpur	3,18,150	0	3,18,150
17.	Shri Tilak Balika Modern Shiksha Samiti 396, Dhruv Marg, Gurunanakpura, Adarshnagar, Distt-Jaipur, Rajasthan	54,062	0	54,062
18.	Victoria Montessori Social Shiksha Samiti D-16 Ramnagar (Nahri Ka Naka Puro), Distt-Jaipur, Rajasthan-302016	95,595	0	95,595

**State: Tamil Nadu**

1.	Society for Action in Rural Development 11/B1, Sukur Street, Polur, T.S.R. Dist. Tamilnadu.	60,087	0	60,087
2.	Sucheta Kripalani Rural Development Centre 3/128, Main Road, Sikkal, Distt. Ramanathapuram, Tamilnadu-623 528	69,300	0	69,300
3.	Weal Organisation Vill Chathirapatti, P.O. Poovarasakudi Distt. Pudukkottai, Tamilnadu-622 303	30,000	0	69,300

**State: Uttar Pradesh**

1.	Adarsh Gramodyog Seva Sansthan Vill. Phirojpur, PO. Sambhal, Distt. Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh	52,900	0	52,900
2.	Adarsh Gramodyog Vikas Sansthan Guyya Talab, Distt. Rampur, Uttar Pradesh	14,200	0	14,200

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Akhil Bharatiya Mahila Evam Bal Utthan Samiti Kamta Prasad Ki Gali, Basliganj, Distt. Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh	54,817	0	54,817
4.	Anjana Samaj Kalyan Samiti AT/PO Pratappur, Distt. Firozabad, Uttar Pradesh	1,16,100	0	1,16,100
5.	Arya Gyanodaya Vidya Mandir Trust C-44, Jalvayu Vihar, Sector-21, Noida, Ghaziabad	1,23,900	0	1,23,900
6.	Bharatiya Gramodaya Vikas Samiti Jawalanagar, Distt. Rampur, Uttar Pradesh	55,000	0	55,000
7.	Bharatiya Gramya Vikas Society Vill Jamaroon, PO. Harauni, Distt. Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	72,500	0	72,500
8.	Bharatiya Mahila Vikas Sansthan Dhanoura, Distt. Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh	4,53,231	0	4,53,231
9.	Bharatiya Vikas Sansthan Purdil Nagar, Distt. Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh	1,55,200	0	1,55,200
10.	Bhawani Shiksha Samiti Vill/PO Chinauti, Distt. Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	2,10,300	0	2,10,300
11.	Child and Women Educational Development Society 2E-1824, Rajajipuram, Distt. Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	1,33,467	0	1,33,467
12.	Deepak Gramodhyog Sansthan Vill. Tiwaya, Tiwaya (P.O.), Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh	1,01,200	0	1,01,200
13.	Forestry and Rural Development Organisation 9 State Bank Colony, Distt. Muzaffargarh, Uttar Pradesh	1,00,000	0	1,00,000
14.	Gramin Vikas Evam Shikshan Sansthan Vill. Khirijpur, PO. Sarai Mamraj, Distt. Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	1,01,310	0	1,01,310
15.	Gramin Vikas Mandal At Shahpur Jainpur, PO. Amavali, Bhole Road Distt. Meerut, Uttar Pradesh	89,000	0	89,000
16.	Gramin Vikas Sanstha Vill/PO Mirhakur, Distt. Agra, Uttar Pradesh	44,400	0	44,400
17.	Gramodaya Vill. Tehri, PO. Singha, Distt. Deoria, Uttar Pradesh	2,26,000	0	2,26,000
18.	Gramodaya Vikas Mandal 147, Rambagh, Surajkund, Distt. Meerut, Uttar Pradesh	2,14,754	0	2,14,754
19.	Gramodyog Seva Sadan Rudrayan, Samabal, Distt. Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh	1,05,800	0	1,05,800
20.	Indrani Gramin Vikas Samiti Moholla Palla, Distt. Rampur, Uttar Pradesh	30,552	0	30,522
21.	Jagdev Seva Sansthan Vill Deoria Khas, PO./Distt. Deoria, Uttar Pradesh	15,000	0	15,000

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Jai Bharat Nursery School Samiti Gosai Talab, Civil Lines, Distt. Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh	88,325	0	88,325
23.	Jai Ma Padmavati Kalyan Samiti 332, Hanuman Garh, Distt. Firozabad, Uttar Pradesh	1,23,425	0	1,23,425
24.	Jan Kalyan Sansthan Baldev Bhawan, Jalkal Verad, Distt. Deoria, Uttar Pradesh	33,125	0	33,125
25.	Jain Udyog Gramin Vikas Kalyan Samiti Ambedkar Colony, Distt. Firozabad, Uttar Pradesh	72,000	0	72,000
26.	Kala Niketan Mahila Evam Bal Kalyan Samiti Vill/PO Itgaon, Distt. Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	1,04,075	0	1,04,075
27.	Khadi Gramodyog Seva Sadan AT/PO Khempur, Distt Rampur, Uttar Pradesh	1,35,750	29,400	1,06,350
28.	Khadi Gramodyog Vikas Samiti Vill. Salkana, PO. Chaukini, Distt Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh	1,73,700	2,35,082	-61,382
29.	Mahila Utthan Prashikshan Sansthan AT&PO-Maniyan, Mirzabad, Ghazipur	2,04,354	0	2,04,354
30.	Mitrapal Khadi Gramodyog Seva Sansthan AT/PO Nandrauli, Distt. Badaun, Uttar Pradesh	1,16,400	0	1,16,400
31.	Nutan Gram Vikas Samiti AT/PO Gohawar, Distt. Bijnour, Uttar Pradesh	1,63,200	26,971	1,36,229
32.	Phool Gramodyog Sansthan Vill. Khelia, Rehra, Distt. Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh	78,500	0	78,500
33.	Pushpa Vikas Samiti 45 E, Civil Lanes, Distt. Badaun, Uttar Pradesh	78,500	0	78,500
34.	Raja Chet Singh Shiksha Sansthan J 12/78 A, Nati Imli, Distt. Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	56,030	0	56,030
35.	Rural Reforms Sagar Sarai Kumar Kunj, Distt Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh	1,54,900	0	1,54,900
36.	Sahyog Gramodyog Vikas Sansthan C-100, Gandhi Nagar, Distt. Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh	1,00,800	0	1,00,800
37.	Serve India 51, Kailash Puri, Distt. Meerut, Uttar Pradesh	6,07,520	0	6,07,520
38.	Sharda Seva Samiti Chirgoda, PO. Kindarpatti, Distt. Deoria, Uttar Pradesh	15,000	0	15,000
39.	Shri Durga Devi Seva Samiti Paliaraisingh, PO. Toriya, Distt. Hardoi, Uttar Pradesh	1,62,000	0	1,62,000

1	2	3	4	5
40.	Vidyanath Vidyalaya Samiti D-428, Rajajipuram, Distt. Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	1,94,183	26,000	1,68,183
41.	Vikas Sansthan Rakaba, Amila, Distt. Mau, Uttar Pradesh	1,13,000	0	1,13,000
42.	Vinoba Adarsh Shiksha Samiti Vinoba Nagar, Nai Bazar, Naini, Distt. Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	2,24,700	0	2,24,700
43.	Vishnu Swarg Ashram Rasulpur Dhatra, PO. Sambhal, Via Sarayatareen P.O. Sherpur, Distt. Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh	8,59,430	0	8,59,430
44.	Vivek Sadhna Mandir Vill./PO Gahmar, Chaudhary Rai, Distt. Ghazipur, Uttar Pradesh	4,44,100	0	4,44,100
45.	Vivekananda Sansthan Bisheshwar Ashram, Akbarpur, Distt. Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh	1,13,000	0	1,13,000
46.	Youth Association for Rural Development Vill. Behta, Distt. Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh	6,50,300	40,500	6,09,800
47.	Yuva Evam Bal Vikas Samiti Ram Gulam Tola, Distt. Deoria, Uttar Pradesh	3,87,900	2,89,800	98,100

**State: Uttaranchal**

1.	Mahila Vikas Sansthan 68/3, Chandra Nagar, Distt. Dehradun, Uttar Pradesh	51,500	0	51,500
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**State: West Bengal**

1.	Asha Welfare Society AT/PO Ganeshnagar	7,25,400	83,467	6,41,933
2.	Jan Kalyan Brotochari Sanstha Vill. Morjada, PO. Hotar, Distt. 24 Parganas (S), West Bengal	15,000	0	15,000
3.	Kaliganj Block Gramin Khudra and Khutir Silpa Jana Kalyan Samiti, AT: Dangapara, PO. Debagram.	2,66,227	0	2,66,227
4.	Matangini Seva Sangha Vill. Lalmahanchak, P.O. Purba Chandrapur Distt. 24 Parganas (South), West Bengal	45,000	0	45,000
5.	Nari O Shishu Kalyan Samiti Ganesh Nagar, Via Namkhana, Distt. 24 Parganas (S) West Bengal	1,00,000	82,382	17,618
6.	Rural Poor People Welfare Association 4. Sankari Pukur, Nichu Colony, PO. Sripally Distt. Burdwan, West Bengal	1,26,000	0	1,26,000
7.	Sevak Samiti Atal Bihari Jan Bhavan, Vill. Kismat Dewan Chak PO. Chawka, Via Khirpai, Distt. Midnapore, West Bengal	65,550	0	65,550



1	2	3	4	5
8.	Unemployed Young Worker Society 4, Shankaripukur (Nichu Colony), PO. Sripalli, Distt. Burdwan, West Bengal	66,000	0	66,000
9.	Vivekananda Child Welfare Home AT/PO Kakdwip, Distt. 24 Parganas, West Bengal	2,75,340	2,90,000	-14,660

**Report Summary:**

No. of Black-Listed (BLA) VOs involved	:	248
Total amount feared mis-utilized (released amount) (Rs.)	:	4,87,93,902
Total amount recovered from the above BLA VOs	:	22,13,810
Recoverable balance amount from these BLA VOs (Rs.)	:	4,65,80,092

Note: Negative figures under the column 'recoverable balance' is due to the interest recovered.

*[English]***Advanced Doppler Radar**

\*515. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has allocated adequate funds to the coastal States for installation of Advanced Doppler Radar for correct forecast of meteorological conditions;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of States which are identified for financial assistance for the project;

(c) whether the World Bank is also extending financial assistance to the Project;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the project would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (c) Do not arise.

**National Slum Development Programme**

\*516. SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE:

SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY:

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

(a) the number of urban slums/clusters developed Under 'National Slum Development Programme' since the launching of the Scheme, State-wise;

(b) the amount released and spent thereon since its inception, State-wise;

(c) the targets fixed and funds earmarked during the current financial year 2006-07 under the programme;

(d) whether the Union Government has undertaken any appraisal/study of the Slum Development Programme with a view to improving its functioning; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) The State-wise details of number of slum pockets covered under National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) since the launching of

the scheme, State-wise, are given as Statement-I enclosed.

The State-wise details of funds released and expenditure reported by the States, under NSDP since its inception, are given as Statement-II enclosed.

NSDP has been discontinued from 1.4.2005. Hence no funds have been provided for the current year 2006-07 under NSDP.

The Government has not undertaken any appraisal of the slum development programme as the NSDP programme has been discontinued.

**Statement I**

Sl.No.	States	Slum Pockets Covered
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,668
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15
3.	Assam	448
4.	Bihar	10,500
5.	Chhattisgarh	330
6.	Goa	0*
7.	Gujarat	910
8.	Haryana	408
9.	Himachal Pradesh	304
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	130
11.	Jharkhand	0*
12.	Karnataka	755
13.	Kerala	682
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5,800
15.	Maharashtra	3,140
16.	Manipur	28
17.	Meghalaya	26
18.	Mizoram	118

1	2	3
19.	Nagaland	7
20.	Orissa	1,873
21.	Punjab	278
22.	Rajasthan	1,730
23.	Sikkim	34
24.	Tamil Nadu	2,518
25.	Tripura	94
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3,410
27.	Uttaranchal	333
28.	West Bengal	31,627
Total		69,166

\*Not reported by the State Government.

**Statement II**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	States	Total ACA Released from 1996-97 to 2004-05	Expenditure reported
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	287.42	232.83
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.67	5.97
3.	Assam	18.25	11.71
4.	Bihar	153.95	103.12
5.	Chhattisgarh	25.73	15.35
6.	Goa	2.82	0*
7.	Gujarat	171.49	124.61
8.	Haryana	50.18	45.75
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6.96	6.96
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	52.23	46.56

1	2	3	4
11.	Jharkhand	28.06	0*
12.	Karnataka	191.28	155.05
13.	Kerala	88.42	69.17
14.	Madhya Pradesh	167.53	140.54
15.	Maharashtra	417.70	338.74
16.	Manipur	4.96	3.66
17.	Meghalaya	5.74	3.55
18.	Mizoram	8.60	7.60
19.	Nagaland	6.59	5.55
20.	Orissa	35.25	25.96
21.	Punjab	36.79	14.14
22.	Rajasthan	127.74	93.14
23.	Sikkim	5.08	4.82
24.	Tamil Nadu	250.66	244.82
25.	Tripura	8.77	8.67
26.	Uttar Pradesh	393.88	378.17
27.	Uttaranchal	10.79	6.33
28.	West Bengal	343.11	278.30
Total States		2906.65	2371.07

\*Not reported by the State Government.

#### Roof Water Harvesting

\*517. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to formulate a "National Policy for Roof Water Harvesting" for implementing in all cities/town with a view to conserving water in all multi-storey/high rise buildings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to make it mandatory the setting up of roof water harvesting equipment in all multi-storey/high-rise buildings; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, Ministry of Water Resources adopted National Water Policy in the year 1987, since revised in 2002 for guiding the formulation of policies and programmes for water resources development and management. National Water Policy 2002 states, *inter alia*, that traditional water conservation practices like rain water harvesting including roof-top rain water harvesting need to be practised to further increase the utilizable water resources. Further, Ministry of Water Resources has also prepared a Model Bill to regulate and control development and management of ground water and circulated to the State Governments/Union Territories which includes rain water harvesting for recharge of ground water.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However, Ministry of Urban Development has circulated Model Building Bye-laws in March 2005 envisaging therein that the State Governments may amend their building bye-laws suitably to provide for mandatory rain water harvesting in all new constructions including multi-storey/high rise buildings while sanctioning building plans. Revision of bye-laws to make rain water harvesting mandatory in all buildings and adoption of water conservation measures is also one of the optional reforms envisaged under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission.

#### One Time Settlement Schemes

\*518. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Murari Committee has recommended that the outstanding loans against the people who took loans from the Nationalised Banks under the refinancing scheme of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) should be settled on the basis of a scheme of one time settlement;

(b) if so, the steps taken and the manner in which the settlement has been worked out;

(c) whether the Government has received representations/memorandum from various quarters in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The Murari Committee has recommended a package for financial restructuring and reliefs that can be extended to deep sea fishing companies to enable them to recoup and operate on profitable terms in the future and also to commence debt servicing to the Government. The package envisages an option of a one time settlement too. The Committee recommendations, however, do not specifically cover the outstanding loans due to nationalised banks, which are covered under the refinancing scheme of NABARD. The Report speaks only about Government debts, and the recommendations are not binding on public sector banks.

(b) Since, most of the Deep Sea Vessels were financed by the erstwhile Shipping Development Fund Committee (SDFC), the rehabilitation scheme was implemented by a Notification issued by the erstwhile Shipping Credit and Investment Corporation of India (SCICI) in May 1997 for loans advanced by the SDFC and its successor institutions SCICI and ICICI.

Most of the Deep Sea Trawlers owners availed the concessions extended and settled the amount by paying 30% of the outstanding principal loan under the OTS Scheme.

(c) to (e) Some representations have been received regarding non-settlement of dues by some of the Public Sector Banks who financed the Deep Sea Vessels under the refinance scheme of NABARD 1990. The representations seek that the package announced by the erstwhile SCICI should be made applicable to Deep Sea Trawlers financed by Commercial Banks and refinanced by NABARD. Individual banks would have to take a decision in this regard based on their norms and commercial judgement.

#### **Data on Availability of Water**

\*519. PROF. M. RAMADASS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are discrepancies in the data with regard to accessibility and availability of drinking water in rural areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Indian Institute of Public Administration has given validated data of habitation survey conducted by it;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has evolved a better mechanism of reporting by State Governments so that the gross mismatch between physical and financial achievements could be bridged; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (d) To ascertain the status in regard to coverage of various rural habitations in the country with drinking water supply, State Governments and Union Territories were requested to conduct a fresh Habitation Survey to assess the status of coverage of rural habitations as on 1.1.2003. The survey data received revealed that there was a considerable increase in the number of Not Covered (NC) and Partially Covered (PC) habitations as compared to the figures of the habitations of the Comprehensive Action Plan prepared in 1999 (CAP 99). In order to ascertain its veracity and also to check the statistics provided by the States/UTs and the criteria adopted by them for classification of habitations into NC, PC and Fully Covered (FC) categories, it was decided to have the validation of the habitation survey results done by independent evaluators in two phases. Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) were entrusted to conduct the first phase. The first phase involved clarificatory meetings with the State Governments regarding habitation survey results provided by them and the collection of additional information regarding location of each habitation; development questionnaire/check list to be developed so as to collect the necessary information and remove the data gaps etc., and the discrepancies noticed keeping in view the guidelines for implementation of rural water supply programme and survey to be removed on the basis of information provided by State Government officials. IIPA has so far given data in respect of 17 States/UTs which is being examined. In the second phase, random survey of habitations is being undertaken for the purpose of field verification after which the validation of the survey will be completed.

(e) and (f) The drinking water supply component of Bharat Nirman envisages that all remaining uncovered habitations of the Comprehensive Action Plan 1999

(CAP 99) are to be covered by 2009. In addition all habitations which have slipped back from full coverage to partial coverage/not covered status due to failure of source and habitations which have water quality problems, are to be addressed. The earlier Monthly Progress Report (MPR) format did not contain the coverage of habitations for CAP 99, slipped back as well as quality affected habitations separately. It also did not contain the names of the habitations covered, coverage of habitations under sustainability. The earlier format also did not contain information regarding expenditure on coverage of habitations under different programmes, coverage of rural schools, expenditure under Submission and expenditure of sustainability. In view of this MPR formats have been comprehensively amended to evolve a better mechanism of reporting by State Governments.

#### **Free Licence to Captive Power Plants**

\*520. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to free captive power plants from licence control;

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

(c) whether group power facilities and open access on transmission are also likely to be extended;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the steps taken to enhance the installed power generation capacity in the country during the last two years; and

(f) the details of the projects likely to be set up during the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Under the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, no license is required for setting up of captive power plants (including group captive power plants).

(c) and (d) The Act also provides non-discriminatory open access for conveyance of electricity generated by a person from a captive generating plant to the destination of its own use, subject to availability of transmission capacity. For such open access the person owning the captive generating plant has been exempted from the

requirement of payment of surcharge. Sale of surplus power from the captive generating plant to the grid is subject to regulatory control.

(e) Government has taken the following initiatives to enhance the generation capacity in the country:

- (i) Ultra Mega Power Project Initiative—This initiative has been launched for development of Ultra Mega Power Projects each with a capacity of 4000 MW, with scope for further expansion. Seven sites have been identified one each in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa for development of Ultra Mega Power Projects.
- (ii) Under the 50,000 MW Hydro Electric Initiative, pre-feasibility reports of 162 projects have been prepared and 77 projects having advantage in terms of tariff, aggregating about 34,000 MW have been identified for detailed survey and investigation and preparation of Detailed Project Report. This exercise would provide a shelf of viable hydroelectric projects for implementation during the 11th Plan period and beyond.
- (iii) An Inter Institutional Group (IIG) was constituted in January, 2004 to facilitate financial closure of private sector projects. The IIG has provided a forum for interaction amongst promoters of power projects, banks and financial institutions and the Ministry of Power. The IIG has been institutional in bringing about speedy financial closure through better coordination with the relevant agencies. In the past few months, financial closure of 13 private sector power projects with an aggregate installed capacity of about 4927 MW has been facilitated. In addition, the IIG is presently facilitating financial closure of another 10 projects with a total installed capacity of 11,432 MW.
- (iv) Based on demand projections and also on preparedness, tentatively, capacity addition of over 62,000 MW during the 11th Plan period is aimed at.
- (v) During the course of 11th Plan, capacity addition to the tune of over 33,500 MW is being aimed at under Central sector, which is about 47 per cent more than the original target set for the

X Plan. Out of the proposed capacity addition in the Central sector, about 9,000 MW is envisaged by way of extension projects.

- (vi) Projects totalling over 15,200 MW have been identified for implementation under the sector during XI Plan, which is about 40 per cent more than the 10th Plan target. Out of the proposed capacity addition in the state sector, over 7,500 MW is envisaged by way of extension projects.

- (viii) In addition, States have been asked to encourage private sector participation in the

capacity addition programme by adhering to various norms prescribed under the guidelines for Tariff based competitive bidding.

- (f) At present 88 generation projects having a total capacity of over 40,000 MW are under execution and out of these, capacity of over 19,500 MW is envisaged for completion during the 10th Five Year Plan. The remaining projects/capacity are slated to come up in the 11th Plan. The details of projects, which are due for commissioning in next three years i.e. 2006-07 to 2008-09 are given in the enclosed Statement.

### **Statement**

#### **Generation Projects Under Execution on A. Thermal Generation Projects**

Sl.No.	Name of the Project/ Unit No.		State/Implementing Agency	Capacity envisaged at the beginning of year	
				Cap. (MW)	Scheduled Comm. Date
1	2		3	4	5
<b>A. Central Sector</b>					
1.	Unchahar TPS-II	U-5	Uttar Pradesh/NTPC	210	07/06
2.	Barsingsgar Lignite	U-1	Rajasthan/NLC	125	08/08
		U-2		125	02/09
3.	Vindhyachal TPS-III	U-9	Madhya Pradesh/NTPC	500	07/06
		U-10		500	03/07
4.	Neyveli TPS-II	U-1	Tamil Nadu/NLC	250	10/08
		U-2		250	02/09
5.	Sipat STPS-II	U-4	Chhattisgarh/NTPC	500	02/07
		U-5		500	05/07*
6.	Bhilai TPP Ph-1	U-1	Chhattisgarh/NTPC	250	09/07
		U-2		250	12/07
7.	Sipat-I	U-1	Chhattisgarh/NTPC	660	10/07
		U-2		660	04/08
		U-3		660	10/08

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Kahalgaon STPS-II (Ph-I)	U-5 U-6	Bihar/NTPC  500 500	11/06 03/07
9.	Kahalgaon STPS-II (Ph-II)	U-7	Bihar/NTPC 500	03/07
10.	Barh STPP	U-1	Bihar/NTPC 660	03/09
11.	Chandrapura TPP Ext	U-7 U-8	Jharkhand/DVC 250 250	06/07* 06/07*
12.	Mejia TPS	U-5 U-6	West Bengal B/DVC 250 250	11/06 01/07
<b>B. State Sector</b>				
13.	Yamuna Nagar TPP	U-1 U-2	Haryana/HPGCL 300 300	10/07 01/08
14.	Guru Har Gobind TPS-II	U-1 U-2	Punjab/PSEB 250 250	10/06 01/07
15.	Girai TPP	U-1	Rajasthan/RRVUNL 125	06/06
16.	Dholpur CCPP (Ph-I)	GT-1 GT-2 ST	Rajasthan/RRVUNL 107.5 107.5 115	12/06 10/06 06/07*
17.	Parichha TPS Extn.	U-4	Uttar Pradesh/ UPRVUNL 210	09/06
18.	Korba East TPP St-V	U-1 U-2	Chhattisgarh/CSEB 250 250	01/07 03/07
19.	Dhuvaran CCP Extn.	ST	Gujarat/GSECL 40	06/06
20.	Kutch Lignite Extn	U-4	Gujarat/GSECL 75	11/06
21.	Surat Lignite TPP Extn.	U-1 U-1	Gujarat/GIPCL 125 125	08/08 03/09
22.	Birsingpur TPS Extn. St-III	U-5	Madhya Pradesh/ MPPGCL 500	09/06
23.	Amarkantak TPS Extn.	U-5	Madhya Pradesh/ MPPGCL 210	06/07*

1	2		3	4	5
24.	New Parli TPS	U-1	Maharashtra/MSPGCL	250	09/06
25.	Paras TPS Expn.	U-1	Maharashtra/MSPGCL	250	10/06
26.	Rayalaseema TPS-II	U-3	Andhra Pradesh/	210	07/06
		U-4	APGENCO	210	10/06
27.	Bhoopaipally TPP	U-1	Andhra Pradesh/ APGENCO	500	08/08
28.	Vijaywada TPP-IV	U-1	Andhra Pradesh/ APGENCO	500	08/08
29.	Bellary TPP	U-1	Karnataka/KPCL	500	12/06
30.	Santalidih TPP	U-1	West Bengal/ WBPDC	250	01/07
31.	Sagardighi TPP	U-1	West Bengal/WBPDC	300	01/07
		U-2		300	03/07
32.	Bakreshwar TPS-II	U-4	West Bengal/WBPDC	210	03/07
		U-5		210	06/07
33.	Durgapur TPS Extn.	U-7	WB/Durgapur Project	300	01/07
34.	Lakwa Waste Heat	ST-2	Assam/ASEB	38	12/08
<b>C. Private Sector</b>					
35.	OP Jindal TPP Ph.I	U-1	Chhattisgarh/Jindal	250	03/07
		U-2	Power	250	10/07
		U-3		250	10/07
		U-4		250	01/08
36.	Pathdi TPS Ph-1	U-1	Chhattisgarh/Lanco Amarkantak	300	09/08
37.	Sugen CCP	Block-I	Gujarat/Torrent Power	365	03/07
		Block-II	Gen. Ltd.	376	01/08
		Block-III		376	03/08
38.	Dabhol CCPP-II	GTs+STs	Maharashtra/Ratnagiri Gas and Power Pvt. Ltd.	1444	01/07



1	2		3	4	5
39.	Gautami CCPP	GT-1	Andhra Pradesh/	145	07/08
		GT-2 ST	Gautami	145	07/08
			Power Ltd.	174	09/08
40.	Konaseema CCPP	GT-1	Andhra Pradesh/	140	04/08
		GT-2 ST	Konaseema EPS	140	04/08
				165	08/08
41.	Vemagiri CCPP	ST	Andhra Pradesh/ Vemagiri Power Gen. Ltd.	137	04/08

**B. Hydro Generation Projects**

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	Sector .	State	Cap. under Execution (MW)	Comm. Latest
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Dulhasti (NHPC)	Central	Jammu and Kashmir	390.00	2006-07
2.	Baglihar-I	State	Jammu and Kashmir	450.00	2007-08*
3.	Sewa-II (NHPC)	Central	Jammu and Kashmir	120.00	2007-08
4.	Kol Dam (NTPC)	Central	Himachal Pradesh	800.00	2008-09
5.	Larji	State	Himachal Pradesh	126.00	2006-07
6.	Uhl-III	State	Himachal Pradesh	100.00	2008-08
7.	Budhil	Private	Himachal Pradesh	70.00	2008-09
8.	Malana-II	Private	Himachal Pradesh	100.00	2008-08
9.	Tehri St. I (THDC)	Central	Uttaranchal	1000.00	2006-07
10.	Koteshwar (THDC)	Central	Uttaranchal	400.00	2008-09
11.	Maneri Bhali-II	State	Uttaranchal	304.00	2006-07
12.	Vishnu Prayag	Private	Uttaranchal	400.00	2006-07
13.	Sardar Sarovar	State	Guj/MP/Maharashtra	200.00	2006-07
14.	Omkareshwar (NHDC)	Central	Madhya Pradesh	520.00	2007-08*
15.	Madhikheda	State	Madhya Pradesh	40.00	2006-07
16.	Bansagar Tons PH-IV	State	Madhya Pradesh	20.00	2006-07

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Ghatghar PSS	State	Maharashtra	250.00	2008-07
18.	Priyadarshni Jurala	State	Andhra Pradesh	234.00	2006-08
19.	Nagarjuna Sagar TR	State	Andhra Pradesh	50.00	2009-10
20.	Kuttiyadi Addl. Ext.	State	Kerala	100.00	2006-07
21.	Varahi Extn.	State	Karnataka	230.00	2008-09
22.	Bhawani Barrage-I	State	Tamil Nadu	30.00	2006-07
23.	Teesta Low Dam-III (NHPC)	Central	West Bengal	132.00	2007-08
24.	Purulia PSS	State	West Bengal	900.00	2006-08
25.	Balimela Extn.	State	Orissa	150.00	2006-07
26.	Teesta St. V (NHPC)	Central	Sikkim	510.00	2006-07
27.	Chujachen	Private	Sikkim	99.00	2008-09
28.	Karbi Langpi	State	Assam	100.00	2006-07
29.	Myntdu	State	Meghalaya	84.00	2008-09

### C. Nuclear Capacity under Execution

Sl.No.	Project Name/Unit No.	State/Implementing Agency		Capacity (MW)	Comm. Schedule Actual (A)/Ant.
1.	Tarapur APP	U-3	Maharashtra/NPC	540	01/07
2.	Kaiga APP	U-3	Karnataka/NPC	220	03/07
		U-4		220	09/07
3.	Rajasthan	U-5	Rajasthan/RAPP	220	08/07*
		U-6		220	02/08
4.	Kudankulam	U-1	Tamil Nadu	1000	12/07*
		U-2		1000	12/08

\*Under best effort Scenario being monitored for completion within X Plan.

### Share of Volatile Capital in Total Capital Inflow

\*521. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the share of volatile capital, as defined by the RBI, in total foreign capital inflow into India for 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06;

(b) the impact of these inflows on the asset position of the RBI as well as its profit; and

(c) the cost incurred by the Government of India in order to sterilise foreign capital inflows through several steps including issuance of Market Stabilisation Bonds?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Defining volatile foreign capital inflows as portfolio investment and short term trade credit, the share of such inflows in total foreign capital inflows (net) into India was 76.3 per cent, 40.9 per cent, and 67.0 per cent, during 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 (April-December), respectively.

(b) Net foreign inflows augment foreign currency assets of the RBI. The RBI's financial accounts, available till June 30, 2005, indicate that foreign currency assets increased from Rs. 3,65,001 crore at the end of June 30, 2003, to Rs. 5,24,865 crore at the end of June 30, 2004, and further to Rs. 5,75,864 crore at the end of June 30, 2005. The RBI's earnings from deployment of foreign currency assets and gold increased from Rs. 9,104 crore in 2003-04 to Rs. 16,979 crore in 2004-05. Net disposable income of the RBI in both 2003-04 and 2004-05 was Rs. 5,404 crore, of which Rs. 5,400 crore was transferred to the Government in each of the two years.

(c) The Market Stabilisation Scheme (MSS) and the Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF) are two important instruments for sterilization used by the RBI. The MSS became operational from April 2004. During 2004-05 and 2005-06, the discount/interest payments in respect of Treasury Bills/dated securities under the MSS were Rs. 2,040.65 crore and Rs. 3,421.50 crore, respectively. Such payments in respect of the LAF during 2003-04, 2004-05, and 2005-06, were Rs. 1,549.77 crore, Rs. 1,660.61 crore, and Rs. 744.68 crore respectively. While the interest payments on MSS are directly borne by the Government of India, such payments on account of LAF affect the Government only indirectly through lower net disposable income of the RBI and hence lower transfers.

#### **Relief to Commission Agents**

4293. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any charges are fixed on withdrawal of a certain amount of money from a bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to give exemption to the commission agents, who withdraw amounts to make the payment to the farmers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the details of action taken by the Union Government to reconcile the discrepancies in the Act and Rule on Income Tax on matters like payment made to the cultivators and relief to commission agents, etc.?

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

(b) The Finance Act, 2005 has, w.e.f. 1.6.2005, introduced a new levy, namely the banking cash transaction tax (BCTT) at the rate of 0.1 per cent, *inter alia*, on withdrawal of cash exceeding Rs. 25000 in case of Individual/HUF and Rs. 1,00,000 in other cases on a single day from an account (other than a savings bank account) maintained with any scheduled bank.

(c) to (f) BCTT has been levied to track flow of cash withdrawal so that it does not enter into parallel economy. As the burden of this levy is extremely low (Rs. 100/- on withdrawal of Rs. 1,00,000/-), there is no proposal to exempt any class of persons from the levy of this tax.

#### **Joint Venture between AP and Foreign Country**

4294. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allow joint ventures between foreign countries and the State of Andhra Pradesh in infrastructure development, biotechnology, food processing, tourism, etc.;

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

(c) whether the increase in services tax will affect adversely the ship repair industry especially the Hindustan Shipyard Limited in Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) According to the 7th Schedule, List I, Entry No. 14 of the Constitution, it is Government of India and not the State Governments which can enter into agreements with foreign countries. However, Government of India encourages enterprise-to-enterprise agreements at State level.

(c) and (d) In respect of ship repair turnover, service tax is attracted on the value of services i.e. other than the cost of materials. For every 100 crore of ship repair turnover, service tax at the rate of 12.24 percent works out to Rs. 9.79 crores, which would have to be paid by the ship repair industry, including the Hindustan Shipyards Ltd., Vishakhapatnam. No representations have been received recently from the Ship repair industry regarding increase in service tax affecting them adversely.

#### **Listing of Private Bonds**

4295. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level expert committee set up by the Finance Ministry has recommended mandatory listing of privately based bonds within 7 days of allotment and has also proposed uniform stamp duty across states for corporate bonds besides recommending tax benefits to encourage investments in these instruments;

(b) if so, the other main recommendations made by the panel; and

(c) the recommendations accepted by the Government?

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

(b) The other recommendations of the Committee included enhancing the issuer as well as investor base in corporate bond market, simplification of listing and disclosure norms, rationalisation of stamp duty and withholding tax, consolidation of debt, improving trading systems through introduction of an electronic order matching system, efficient clearing and settlement systems, a comprehensive reporting mechanism, developing market conventions and development of the securitised debt market.

(c) Recommendations of the Patil Committee have been accepted by the Government.

#### **Central Government Offices on Rent**

4296. SHRI S. MALLIKARJUNIAH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Central Government Offices are functioning on Rented premises at different locations in Delhi and incurring exorbitant expenditure towards rent from Central Pool;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether, Government proposes to construct a Office Complex for Central Government offices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Sir. Some eligible Central Government Offices are functioning from rented premises taken on lease by Directorate of Estates and provided to them as General Pool Office space. In addition to this, due to acute shortage of offices space, some offices have been issued "Non-Availability Certificate" (NAC) to the tune of 15.76 lacs sq.ft. to enable them to hire space from open market.

(b) A list indicating various buildings taken on lease/hired by Directorate of Estates to accommodate Central Government offices and rent being paid for them is given in the enclosed statement. This does not include details of premises hired directly by the Departments/Offices.

(c) and (d) At present the following projects of constructions of General Pool Office Accommodation are under different stages of planning:

Sl.No.	Project	Plinth Area (in Sq. Mtrs.)
1.	INA Complex, New Delhi	15,370
2.	Pushp Bhawan Phase-II, Mehrauli Badarpur Road, New Delhi	87,460
3.	Deen Dayal Upadhyay Marg (Rouse Avenue), New Delhi	30,000
4.	Shahdara, Delhi	11,000
Total:		1,43,830

**Statement***List of Various Buildings Leased/Hired by Directorate of Estates in Delhi/New Delhi to Accommodate Central Government Offices/Departments*

Sl.No.	Name of the Building	Rent Paid Per Month In Rupees
1.	Jeevan Tara Building, Parliament Street	34,66,482/-
2.	Jeevan Deep Building, Parliament Street	10,03,877/-
3.	Tropical Insurance Building Connaught Place	1,11,665/-
4.	Sterling House, 15/16, Daryaganj	65,060/-
5.	2A/3, Asaf Ali Road (Kundan Menslon)	2,802/-
6.	Jeevan Prakash Building, Kasturba Gandhi Marg	2,06,840/-
7.	Lok Nayak Bhawan, Khan Market	57,40,303/-
8.	Bikaner House	Not paid due to some dispute
9.	Faridkot House, Copernicus Marg	17,00,000/-
10.	Kashmir House, Rajaji Marg	8,904/-
11.	4/14-A, Asaf Ali Road	1,620/-
12.	4/20, Asaf Ali Road	3,57,551/-
13.	1102, Ansal Bhawan, Kasturba Gandhi Marg	48,196/-
14.	1001, Ansal Bhawan, Kasturba Gandhi Marg	39,835/-
15.	1103, Ansal Bhawan, Kasturba Gandhi Marg	45,058/-
16.	1108, Ansal Bhawan, Kasturba Gandhi Marg	20,500/-

**Expedition Station**

4297. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up a third expedition station at Antarctica;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Ocean Development has selected a site in Larsmann Hills at 69° South Latitude and 76° East Longitude after conducting preliminary surveys during the Antarctic summer of 2003-04 and 2004-05. Further surveys on environmental parameters as mandated under the Environmental Protocol of the Antarctic Treaty and also from logistics and scientific considerations have been carried out during February, 2006. The setting up of the new station at Larsmann Hill will start after obtaining necessary approval of the consultative body of the Antarctic treaty as mandated under the Environmental Protocol.

*[Translation]***Increase in Supply of Power Plants**

4298. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the capacity of the power plants in Orissa has not been increased since last two years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) During the last two years, Hirakud Unit 3 & 4 (2x24 MW) have been uprated by 16 MW. Besides, the installed capacity of power plants in the state of Orissa has been increased by 2000 MW during 10th Plan through commissioning of Talcher STPP St-2 under Central Sector out of which 1000 MW was added during the last two years.

**Short Supply of Foodgrains under NFFWP**

4299. SHRI CHANDRABHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quantity of foodgrains distributed under the National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP) has been reduced in various districts of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if not, the reasons for providing only 15 percent foodgrains whereas it was 25 per cent in the past; and

(c) the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA): (a) to (c) NFFWP has subsumed with NREGA w.e.f. 2nd February 2006 and wages under NREGA are paid only

in cash. As per the pre-revised allocation of foodgrains of 50 lakhs MTs under NFFWP for 2005-06, the allocated share of Madhya Pradesh was 3.91 lakh MTs which had proportionally reduced to 1.17 lakh MTs when the availability of foodgrains was reduced to 15 lakh MTs during the same year. Against the revised allocation of 11.17 lakh MTs, 1.87 lakh MTs were authorized to the districts of Madhya Pradesh during 2005-06 under NFFWP. As such, all the NFFWP districts of Madhya Pradesh received more foodgrains than their revised allocation.

**Proposal for Science and Technology**

4300. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) : proposals regarding science and technology forwarded by Government of West Bengal during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the decision taken by the Government on those proposals and the number of proposals to which approval has not been accorded indicating the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of proposals sent by West Bengal which are presently lying pending with the Government?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) The proposals regarding science and technology forwarded by the Government of West Bengal are 6, 8 and 7 during 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 respectively. A Statement listing these proposals and their status is enclosed.

(b) and (c) 19 proposals have been approved by the Government for financial support. The remaining two proposals listed at S. Nos. 15 and 17 in the Statement are under process.

**Statement**

Sl.No.	Year of forwarding	Title of the proposal	Status
1	2	3	4
(1)	2003-04	Ground water quality assessment and arsenic zonation in arsenic affected districts of West Bengal	Sanctioned for financial support
(2) to (6)	2003-04	Workshop on Patents, Intellectual Property Rights at five locations.	Sanctioned for financial support

1	2	3	4
(7)	2004-05	Geo-spatial Resources Management with computer simulation of Flood inundation for Mayurakshi and Ajoy River Basins, Jharkhand and West Bengal using Remote Sensing and GIS	Sanctioned for financial support
(8)	2004-05	Damage Assessment Mapping of Tsunami Affected Areas in parts of Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	Sanctioned for financial support
(9)	2004-05	Production and demonstration of high quality planting material of Jatropha-Curcas	Sanctioned for financial support
(10)	2004-05	Year of Scientific Awareness-2004 (Coastal Jatha (Programme))	Sanctioned for financial support
(11)	2004-05	XII West Bengal State Science and Technology Congress	Sanctioned for financial support
(12) to (14)	2004-05	Workshop on Patents, Intellectual Property Rights with various target groups at three locations	Sanctioned for financial support
(15)	2005-06	Micro-level Development of Fisheries & Sericulture sectors in Nadia and Murshidabad districts, West Bengal, S&T Need Programme	Proposal under process.
(16)	2005-06	Development of GIS Based Information System on the Academic and R&D Institutions with special reference to S&T Research Activities in West Bengal	Sanctioned for financial support
(17)	2005-06	Implementation of project for rain water harvesting in Green House of West Bengal State Council of Science and Technology.	Proposal under process.
(18)	2005-06	XIII West Bengal State Science and Technology Congress	Sanctioned for financial support
(19) to (21)	2005-06	Workshop on Patents, Intellectual Property Rights with various target groups at three locations.	Sanctioned for financial support

*[English]***Cases In PCA & FERA**

4301. SHRI SUBRATA BOSE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to reply on Unstarred Question No. 2641 dated December 9, 2005 and state:

(a) whether the information has been laid on the table of the House;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) The information in the form of implementation report to the assurance given to the House in reply to Unstarred Question N. 2641, has been laid on the Table of the house on 18.5.2006.

*[Translation]*

#### **Assets of SBI**

4302. SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI:  
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:  
SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total assets of the State Bank of India at present;

(b) whether State Bank of India is contemplating to securities some part of its assets; and

(c) if so, the time by which the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The total assets of State Bank of India (SBI) as on 31st March, 2005 are Rs. 4,59,882.87 crore.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. SBI may resort to securitisation as an ongoing process, depending upon its resource requirements and market conditions.

*[English]*

#### **Third Party Motor Insurance Claims**

4303. SHRI A.K. MOORTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether third party motor insurance claims are not honoured by certain insurance companies;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority has taken any action in this regard;

(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) and (b) Third Party Insurance Claims are dealt by Motor Accident Claims Tribunals which are constituted under the provisions of Motor Vehicle Act, 1988, and the awards thereof are honoured by the insurance companies subject to usual procedures including filing of Appeals in High Courts/Supreme Court as and when necessary and satisfaction of subsequent orders of the Appellate courts.

(c) to (e) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) does not intervene directly in disputes relating to claims. As per IRDA, an insurance cover is a contract between the insured and the insurers. In case of a dispute, the appropriate competent authority has to be approached for settlement.

#### **Urban Infrastructure and Services**

4304. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:  
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth of population has put urban infrastructure and services under severe strain;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of Central schemes being implemented at present to improve the urban infrastructure; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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 House.

#### **Insurance Coverage to Wind Energy Farmers**

4305. SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPAPARAI: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to provide insurance coverage to the farmers of wind energy; and



(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Commercial Wind Farm Projects are set up with Private Sector investments. Wind turbine insurance is taken voluntarily by the wind turbine suppliers and the investors covering mainly transport insurance, erection risk, fire, theft, component brake down and third party liability.

#### Violation of Rules

4306. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases registered against companies for alleged violation of existing rules and regulations during the last three years; and

(b) the details of action taken against such companies?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) The number of cases registered against companies for violation of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 during the last three years, for which authenticated data is available, are as under:

2002-2003	—	9154
2003-2004	—	6552
2004-2005	—	8129

(b) The action taken against such companies depends on the orders of the Hon'ble Court or as per orders of the Compounding Authority under section 621A of the Companies Act, 1956.

#### Upgradation of Transmission Lines

4307. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to upgrade the capacity of transmission lines in view of the large mega capacity planned in the next few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the existing inter-connection capacity of the various regional grids is likely to be upgraded;

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be upgraded; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Based on generation programme of about 34 GW addition during X Plan and about 68 GW during XI Plan and to meet an estimated demand of 157 GW by end of XI Plan i.e. by 2011-12, a number of Inter-State Transmission Schemes (ISTS) have been planned by Government of India. At present, about 63000 circuit km (ckm) of 400 kV lines are existing and the plan is to increase them to about 117000 ckm by 2011-12. One feature of the plan is to raise the existing highest level of AC transmission in India from 400 kV to 765 kV with construction and operation of 765 kV transmission system, to increase 765 kV transmission lines to 5200 ckm with transformation capacity of about 24500 MVA. Another feature of the plan is to increase the total length of HVDC bipoles from existing 5876 km to about 11000 km. Similarly, the intra-state transmission systems at 220 kV and 132/110 kV needs to be taken up by respective State Transmission Utilities, which would basically be for absorption of power from ISTS and for evacuation of power from local generating stations.

(c) to (e) The existing inter-connection capacity of the various regional grids has been programmed to be upgraded. As of today, the total inter-regional transmission capacity of 220 kV and above level links is 9450 MW. The programme is to achieve inter-regional capacity of 16450 MW by the end of 10th Plan i.e. by 2006-07 and further upgrade it to 37150 MW by the end of the 11th Plan i.e. by 2011-12.

#### Financial Assistance to Orissa

4308. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government or Orissa has asked to Union Government to provide financial incentives for successfully carrying out the reforms in the power sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) An incentive claim was filed by the

Government of Orissa on 16.06.2005 under the incentive component of Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) for grant of incentive for Rs. 264.94 crore showing cash loss reduction of Rs. 529.88 crore. Incentives under APDRP is not permissible to the private distribution companies. Since the distribution of power in Orissa has been privatised, the incentive claim in respect of the loss reduction by the private distribution companies in Orissa is not permissible under APDRP. The position was informed to Government of Orissa on 5.3.2006.

*[Translation]*

#### **Pending Power Projects In Gujarat**

4309. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:  
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals of power projects in Gujarat pending for sanction with the Union Government; and

(b) the reasons for delay in sanctioning these projects?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) As per the Electricity Act, 2003, there is no requirement of license for thermal generation. However, the schemes for setting up hydro generating stations by any generating company involving an estimated capital expenditure exceeding the following sum shall be submitted for concurrence of Central Electricity Authority, namely:

1. Rupees two thousand five hundred crores, provided:

- (i) the scheme is included in the National Electricity Plan (NEP) as notified by the Authority under Sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Act and the scheme conforms to the capacity and type (run of river/storage) as mentioned in the NEP;
- (ii) the site for setting up the hydro generating station has been allocated through the transparent process of bidding in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Government under Section 63 of the Act.

2. Rupees five hundred crores for any other scheme not covered by clause (i) and (ii) to Para 1 above.

Planning Commission has delegated full powers to State Governments for approval of power projects in the State Sector without any ceiling. Clearance from Planning Commission required only to those hydroelectric projects where inter-State issues are involved.

No proposal from Government of Gujarat is pending with Central Electricity Authority for according Techno-Economic Clearance.

#### **Earthquake Prone Buildings**

4310. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:  
SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted a survey of buildings damaged or can easily fall prey to an earthquake in Delhi;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to conduct such survey in other major cities of the country like Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Ahmedabad and Jaipur;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Science and Technology has reported that no such survey has been undertaken, but efforts have been initiated to estimate the seismic vulnerability of buildings in Delhi. Five buildings in Delhi have been chosen for pilot study to assess their seismic safety status and retrofit them, if required. The first level micro-zonation of National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi has also been completed.

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Science and Technology has further reported that the Government has recently set-up Earthquake Risk Evaluation Centre (EREC) as an independent wing of the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD). The Centre is mandated for collation and integration of relevant data-sets and to prepare site-specific risk

maps. As per the information received from EREC, the centre has proposed a long-term plan of seismic hazard and risk evaluation of various cities in earthquake prone areas including Mumbai, Kolkata and Ahmedabad.

*[English]*

**Maintenance of Roads and Plantations  
under PMGSY**

4311. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the agencies to whom the work of repair/maintenance of roads and plantation of trees under Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana have been entrusted;

(b) the number of years for which such contracts has been given;

(c) the total length of roads on which plantation of trees has been carried out under this Yojana; and

(d) the details of success rate of such tree plantation schemes, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) to (d) The road works being constructed under PMGSY are covered by 5 year maintenance contract along with the construction contract with the same Contractor in accordance with the Standard Bidding Document (SBD). Maintenance funds to service the contract are budgeted by the State Governments and placed at the disposal of respective State Rural Roads Development Agency (SRRDA) in a separate maintenance account. All contracts are being managed by the State Executing Agencies through respective Programme Implementation Units (PIUs).

PMGSY Guidelines provided for plantation of fruit bearing and other suitable trees on both sides of the roads, by the State Governments/Panchayats from their own funds. Since plantation of trees is the responsibility of the State Governments/Panchayats from their own funds, specific road-wise data and the length upto which the plantation of trees has been done is not being maintained by the Ministry of Rural Development.

**Setting up of Power Exchanges**

4312. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector power companies has proposed to set up a power exchange;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the benefits likely to accrue through exchange?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) An initiative has been taken to examine various issues related to feasibility of wholesale power exchange at national level in India and to develop a Detailed Project Report for the same through a consortium of consultants viz. M/s. CRISIL and M/s. Nordpool Consulting, Norway. A Core-Team with representatives from Ministry of Power, Central Electricity Authority, Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd., National Thermal Power Corporation and Power Trading Corporation of India Limited has been constituted to interact with the Consultants for preparation of DPR and discussions with various stakeholders.

Power Exchange shall provide a common, transparent and neutral platform for promoting competition in short-term trading of electricity at wholesale level.

**Employees in Delhi Metro Rail Corporation**

4313. SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of permanent/temporary/contract basis employees of various categories working in Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC);

(b) per month earning of the DMRC;

(c) whether it is running in profit or loss presently; and

(d) per month the total salary being paid by the DMRC to its employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) There are 3268 employees working in the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) in various categories of the Project and Operation wings. The break up is given below:

			No. of Employees
(i)	Permanent	=	2941
(ii)	Temporary (including deputationists)	=	235
(iii)	Contract	=	92
Total			= 3268

(b) Per month earning of DMRC is Rs. 14.86 crore.

(c) DMRC has reported that it is making operational profit presently.

(d) Total salary being paid by DMRC to its employees is Rs. 3.56 crore per month.

#### **Proposals for Social, Economic and Educational Development**

4314. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of project proposals received by the National Committee for Promotion of Social and Economic Welfare (NCPSEW), Department of Revenue for approval under section 35AC of Income Tax Act, 1961 during 2005 and 2006 till date;

(b) the number of proposals approved by the NCPSEW relating to the education development in tribal dominated areas of Rajasthan and other States, out of them, State-wise;

(c) proposals disapproved by the NCPSEW during the above mentioned period and the reasons of disapproval of each project proposal;

(d) whether the NCPSEW proposes to relax the laid down criteria for approval of project proposals relating to the creation of infrastructure for providing free education to the children of BPL families and weaker sections of the society in rural areas which is necessary for their social, economic and educational development;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) As per available records, the number of project proposals received by the National Committee for Promotion of Social & Economic Welfare (NCPS&EW), Department of Revenue for approval u/s 35Ac of IT Act, 1961 during 2005 and 2006 (till date) is given below:

Period	Number of project proposals received
1.1.2005 to 31.12.2005	669
1.1.2006 to 30.4.2006	157

(b) The State-wise number of proposals approved by the NCPS&EW relating to education development in tribal dominated areas are given below:

Assam	1
Bihar	1
Gujarat	1
Karnataka	1
Kerala	1
Manipur	1
Maharashtra	7
Rajasthan	1
Tamilnadu	2
West Bengal	1

(c) The NCPSEW has disapproved 261 cases out of 474 cases placed before it for consideration during the above mentioned period for the reason that the criteria set by the Committee for approval of cases were not satisfied or the necessary provisions of the law were not met.

(d) and (e) The Committee intends to discuss the criteria for approval of project proposals in its ensuing business meeting to be held on 30.6.2006.

(f) Not applicable.

**Drought Prone Area Programme**

4315. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives of Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP);

(b) the number of blocks of various districts covered by the said programme till date, State-wise;

(c) the number of projects undertaken thereunder during each of the last three years and current year alongwith their present status;

(d) the criteria adopted for allocation of funds under the said programme; and

(e) the details of the funds allocated and utilized during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA): (a) and (b) Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) is being implemented in 972 blocks of 183 districts in 16 States on watershed basis with the objective of drought proofing by rejuvenating the natural resources base viz. water, soil and vegetative cover. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Ministry of Rural Development sanctions block wise new projects to programme districts, each of 500 hectares, as per the criteria which takes into account their identified coverage, performance of the ongoing projects, capacity to absorb new projects, programme outlay etc. During the last three years and current year, a total of 8085 new watershed projects have been sanctioned to the programme districts in addition to the ongoing projects. These projects are at various stages of implementation.

(d) and (e) Under DPAP, specific allocation of funds to the programme States/Districts is not made but generally 25-30% of the annual budget is kept for new projects while about 70-75% is utilized to meet the committed liability of ongoing projects. The funds are released to Zilla Panchayats (ZPs)/District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) in annual installments

over the project period of five years. The first installment of central funds is released with the sanction of new projects and the programme being demand driven, subsequent installments are released on receipt of specific proposals from the DRDA/Z.P. While releasing the central funds, it is *inter alia*, ensured that ZP/DRDA has utilized more than 50% of the last installment of funds released to it. The State-wise details of projects sanctioned and funds released during the last three years and during 2006-07 (till date) are given in enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement I****State-wise Number of Blocks/Districts Covered under Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)**

Sl.No.	Number of districts	Number 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 & Kashmir	2	22
7.	Jharkhand	14	100
8.	Karnataka	15	81
9.	Madhya Pradesh	23	105
10.	Maharashtra	25	149
11.	Orissa	8	47
12.	Rajasthan	11	32
13.	Tamil Nadu	17	80
14.	Uttar Pradesh	15	60
15.	Uttaranchal	7	30
16.	West Bengal	4	36
Total		183	972

**Statement II**

*State-wise details of projects sanctioned and funds released during the last three years and current year (till date) under DPAP*

State	Year							
	2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-06		2006-07 (till date)	
	Projects sanctioned (No.)	Funds released (Rs. in lakh)	Projects sanctioned (No.)	Funds released (Rs. in lakh)	Projects sanctioned (No.)	Funds released (Rs. in lakh)	Projects sanctioned (No.)	#Funds released (Rs. in lakh)
Andhra Pradesh	287	4937.40	287	4008.315	342	5381.843	—	—
Bihar	60	323.06	68	311.205	90	379.175	—	—
Chandigarh	116	1329.11	116	1793.525	135	1675.184	—	—
Gujarat	250	3363.14	250	2537.18	290	2911.103	—	453.39
Himachal Pradesh	40	529.66	40	424.975	47	659.665	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	66	422.19	66	222.750	77	259.875	—	—
Jharkhand	200	1212.34	200	1065.02	234	1555.760	—	—
Karnataka	227	3215.77	227	2503.363	265	2736.050	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	269	5021.66	269	5287.907	310	5327.917	—	62.045
Maharashtra	296	1484.30	303	3486.260	380	4449.390	—	207.090
Orissa	146	1045.92	146	1141.620	170	2090.760	—	128.825
Rajasthan	96	1979.36	96	1573.775	115	1712.385	—	—
Tamil Nadu	160	2401.60	160	2816.935	190	1659.958	—	185.085
Uttar Pradesh	160	1498.13	160	1456.685	190	2643.835	—	158.26
Uttaranchal	90	473.36	90	1126.485	105	1467.420	—	—
West Bengal	72	243.00	72	243.00	80	387.680	—	—
IEC*	—	20.00	—	20.00	—	20.00	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>2535</b>	<b>29500.00</b>	<b>2550</b>	<b>30020.00</b>	<b>3000</b>	<b>35318.00</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1194.695</b>

\*Information, Education and communication.

#For ongoing projects only.

**Scientists' Share in Profit**

4316. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to enable scientists to retain a share of profits that come from commercialisation of their research;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) the incentives given by the Government to attract more domestic and foreign investors to set up Research and Development centres in India?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Institutions engaged in R&D projects funded by Ministry of Science and Technology are permitted to own patents generated and also retain the benefits and earnings arising out of the patents. The concerned inventors and other persons can get up to one-third of the actual earnings. CSIR allows up to 40% of monies/fees realized in the form of premia/royalty from licensing of intellectual property and knowledgebase to be shared by scientists and staff.

(b) and (c) It is imperative that commercialisation of inventions in scientific institutions and universities takes places at a much quicker pace than at present. Several schemes have been put in place to achieve the above objective to provide infrastructural and operational support through various schemes and incentives. With increased emphasis on public-private partnership in technology development, the Government, through schemes such as Technology Development Board (TDB) and New Millennium Indian Technology Leadership Initiative (NMITLI), provides incentives to commercialise inventions, as these schemes take adequate care to ensure that inventions from scientific institutions and universities become important component of the schemes. The Government has set up specialized cells/centres in its different departments and agencies, which provided technical, financial and legal help to scientists for protecting their inventive work in India and other countries. Intellectual property rights, so generated, are also maintained by these cells/centres. The Government has enacted new legislation in respect of patents and also modernized the patent offices in the country for receiving and examining patent applications and awarding patents and post-grant activities.

(d) Several tax incentives have been provided to encourage and make it financially attractive for industrial units registered in India to establish their own in-house R&D units. The Government also has a scheme to accord recognition to such in-house R&D centres. The Government allows setting up of R&D facilities and centres by foreign companies in India under the scheme on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). Such companies are free

to set up R&D centres in India. In a study carried out by Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC) on FDI in the R&D sector during 1998-2003, it was found that R&D investment worth of \$1.13 billion flowed into India during this period.

[*Translation*]

#### Allocation of Funds by DVC

4317. SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds allocated during the last three years by the Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) to the people of the area in order to ensure adequate water and power supply and the amount spent out of it along with the projects implemented;

(b) whether the funds allocated by the DVC is too meagre to meet the requirements of the local people;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the funds under this head in the current year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) The funds allocated and spent during last three years for the developmental activities around 10 KMs of Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) Projects under Social Integration Programme are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Funds allocated	Funds utilized
2003-04	485.29	472.85
2004-05	673.13	643.43
2005-06	969.85	910.65

Details of the projects implemented to ensure water supply during the last three years is given below:

Name of the project upto March 2006	(Total No.)
1	2
Construction of water well	273
Renovation of drinking water well	196

1	2
Installation of water tap point	133
Installation of hand pump	131
Installation of irrigation well	28
Installation of Micro Lift irrigation	66
Repairing of hand pump	147

Budget for drinking water projects were Rs. 37.10 lakhs, Rs. 38.00 lakhs and Rs. 68.50 lakhs for the year 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 respectively.

The electrification Schemes for villages have been taken up through State Electricity Boards and an amount of Rs. 205 lakh was provided during the last three years. Sixty four villages were taken up for electrification, out of which works have already been completed in 24 villages and work is in progress in rest of the villages and an amount of Rs. 184 lakhs was released to the State Electricity Boards during financial years 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 by DVC.

(b) and (c) The allocation of funds for various developmental schemes by DVC is based on a defined principle, which is 2% of the net profit of the previous year and the fund is non-lapsable. Sufficient funds have been allocated to meet the planned developmental programmes, which was finalized in consultation with Local Panchayats, State Government of Jharkhand and West Bengal and People's Representatives. Priority in selection of schemes is based on the basic needs and requirement of the village communities.

(d) and (e) During the current Financial Year 2006-07, an amount of Rs. 922.85 lakh has been provided for the scheme under Social Integration Programme (SIP).

*[English]*

#### **Micro-Electric Projects In the Country**

4318. SHRI ABDULLAKUTTY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the feasibility of implementing micro-electric projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (c) No separate studies have been conducted exclusively for micro electric projects of upto 100 KW capacity which are done only on case-to-case basis as the choice of the project capacity and technology is very much site specific and depends upon the local requirements.

(b) and (d) Do not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### **Regularisation of Unauthorised Colonies**

4319. SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to regularise about 2000 unauthorised colonies in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of unauthorised colonies as on December, 2005 which are to be regularised;

(c) the details of unauthorised buildings declared by Delhi Municipal Corporation; and

(d) the number of buildings demolished/sealed till date and proposed to be demolished/sealed during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MALKEN): (a) Revised guidelines/norms are being finalized for regularization of unauthorized colonies in Delhi.

(b) Government of NCT of Delhi has reported that in October 2004, it had invited applications from Residents' Welfare Associations/Societies for regularization of those unauthorized colonies existing as on 31.3.2002 and in response 1432 applications have been received.

(c) and (d) Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has reported that as many as 20080 properties had been booked for unauthorized construction during the period January 2001 to December 2005. As on 9.5.2006, MCD had taken action against 2396 properties. Action against defaulters is a continuous process.



**Charges against Customs Officials**

4320. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBI has sought permission to file charge-sheet against some customs officials involved in the Olga Kozireva smuggling case;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of customs' officials against whom the CBI has sought permission to file charge-sheet?

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

(b) and (c) The CBI has sought permission to file charge-sheet against 44 customs officials involved in the Olga Kozireva smuggling case. As per statutory procedure, the matter was referred to Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) for advice, who advised for prosecution only against 27 officers. Acting on the advice of CVC, the Department has given sanction for prosecution of all the 27 officials under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 in the CBI Court. The details of the customs' officials against whom the CBI has sought permission to file charge-sheet and against whom permission to file charge-sheet has been given in Statement.

**Statement**

Sl.No.	Name & Designation of the officer (S/Shri)	CBI's recommendation	Action taken as per CVC's advice
1	2	3	4
1.	V.K. Singh Kushwah, the then Addl. Commissioner (now Commissioner)	Prosecution	Prosecution sanctioned on 17.11.05
2.	H.R. Bheemashankar, the then DC (now Addl. Commissioner)	Prosecution	-do-
3.	Rajiv Gupta, DC (now Joint Commissioner)	Prosecution	-do-
4.	Virender Kumar, DC (now Addl. Commissioner)	Prosecution	-do-
5.	Upender Gupta, DC (now Addl. Commissioner)	Prosecution	-do-
6.	Sanjay Sharan, DC (now JC)	Prosecution	CVC Advised against prosecution.
7.	Deepak Garg, DC (now Joint Commissioner)	Prosecution	CVC Advised against prosecution.
8.	Vivek Ranjan, DC (now Addl. Commissioner)	Prosecution	CVC Advised against prosecution.
9.	D.K. Soni, AC (now DC)	Prosecution	CVC Advised against prosecution.
10.	R.K. Tyagi, Supdt. (now AC)	Prosecution	CVC Advised against prosecution.
11.	Sudhir Sharma, Supdt., C Ex., Delhi	Prosecution	Prosecution sanctioned on 24.11.05.
12.	V.K. Bhardwaj, Supdt., C Ex., Delhi	Prosecution	Prosecution sanctioned on 24.11.05.
13.	Anil Madan, Supdt., C.Ex., Delhi	Prosecution	Prosecution sanctioned on 24.11.05.
14.	P.S. Meena, Supdt., C.Ex., Delhi	Prosecution	CVC Advised against prosecution.
15.	H.P. Singh, Sudt., C.Ex., Delhi	Prosecution	CVC Advised against prosecution.

1	2	3	4
16.	Anil Swamy, Supdt., C.Ex., Delhi	Prosecution	CVC Advised against prosecution.
17.	Satish Bansal, Supdt., C.Ex., Delhi	Prosecution	CVC Advised against prosecution.
18.	Yashvir Singh, Supdt., Customs, Mumbai	Prosecution	Prosecution sanctioned on 13.01.2006.
19.	D.S. Nandal, Supdt., Customs, Mumbai	Prosecution	Prosecution sanctioned on 13.01.2006.
20.	Ajay Yadav, Supdt., Customs, Kolkata	Prosecution	Prosecution sanctioned on 25.10.05
21.	R.N. Zutshi, Inspector, C.Ex., Delhi	Prosecution	Prosecution sanctioned on 24.11.05.
22.	S.D. Rajpal, Inspector, C.Ex., Delhi.	Prosecution	Prosecution sanctioned on 24.11.05.
23.	V.K. Khurana, Inspector, C.Ex., Delhi	Prosecution	Prosecution sanctioned on 24.11.05.
24.	R.K. Srivastava, Inspector, C.Ex., Delhi	Prosecution	Prosecution sanctioned on 24.11.05.
25.	Kanwal Suman, Inspector, C.Ex., Delhi	Prosecution	Prosecution sanctioned on 24.11.05
26.	J.A. Khan, Inspector, C.Ex., Delhi	Prosecution	Prosecution sanctioned on 24.11.05
27.	Vinod Kumar Kain, Inspector, C.Ex., Delhi	Prosecution	Prosecution sanctioned on 24.11.05
28.	R.K. Dacoliya, Inspector, C.Ex., Delhi	Prosecution	Prosecution sanctioned on 24.11.05
29.	Subhash Trishal, Inspector, C.Ex., Delhi	Prosecution	CVC Advised against prosecution.
30.	Mahavir, Inspector, C.Ex., Delhi	Prosecution	CVC Advised against prosecution.
31.	Dal Singh, Inspector, C.Ex., Delhi	Prosecution	CVC Advised against prosecution.
32.	Sheopat Singh, Inspector, C.Ex., Delhi	Prosecution	CVC Advised against prosecution.
33.	Kanwar Lal, Inspector, C.Ex., Delhi	Prosecution	CVC Advised against prosecution.
34.	K.C. Nautiyal, Inspector, C.Ex., Delhi	Prosecution	CVC Advised against prosecution.
35.	Ashok Ranwan, Inspector, C.Ex., Delhi	Prosecution	CVC Advised against prosecution.
36.	Yashpal, PO, Customs, Mumbai	Prosecution	Prosecution sanctioned on 13.01.06
37.	A.K. Varshney, PO, Customs, Mumbai	Prosecution	Prosecution sanctioned on 13.01.06
38.	S.A. Lamb, PO, Customs, Mumbai	Prosecution	Prosecution sanctioned on 13.01.06
39.	V.s. Teotia, PO, Customs, Mumbai	Prosecution	Prosecution sanctioned on 13.01.06
40.	Parveen Teotia, PO, Customs, Mumbai	Prosecution	Prosecution sanctioned on 13.01.06
41.	Pradeep Rana, PO, Customs, Mumbai	Prosecution	Prosecution sanctioned on 13.01.06
42.	Neeraj Kumar, PO, Customs, Mumbai	Prosecution	Prosecution sanctioned on 13.01.06
43.	T.R.K. Reddy, PO, Customs, Vizag	Prosecution	Prosecution sanctioned on 26.5.05.
44.	C.D.A. Nair, PO, Customs, Mumbai	Prosecution	CVC advised against prosecution.

**Recovery of Taxes from Oil Refineries***[English]*

4321. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge amount of taxes are outstanding against the oil refineries of the country;

(b) if so, the break-up of the amount of taxes both direct and indirect outstanding against each oil refinery;

(c) whether the Government has waived/decided to waive the said tax arrears;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) if not, the steps being taken by the Government to recover the tax arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) As far as direct taxes are concerned, the amount of taxes over Rs. 1 crore outstanding against the oil refineries of the country are as under:

The Mangalore Refineries Ltd	—	Rs. 105 cr.
The Bangaigaon Refineries Ltd	—	Rs. 22 cr.

So far as indirect taxes are concerned, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) to (e) So far as direct taxes are concerned, there is no provision in law to waive any income-tax, except in the cases of sick industrial companies under the Sick Industrial Companies Act, 1985. As such, question of waiver of income-tax arrears in the case of oil refineries does not arise. All legal measures of recovery including attachment of assets of defaulting companies are regularly taken, except in cases where the demands are disputed and stayed by Courts or the Department, or the company is before BIFR, or it is in liquidation, or there are no assets to enforce recovery.

In so far as indirect taxes are concerned, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Corruption in DDA**

4322. DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:  
SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:  
SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV:  
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officials of Delhi Development Authority punished under corruption cases till date;

(b) the number of officials against whom action has been taken by the authorities on account of corruption cases or whose cases are under investigation of Central Bureau of Investigation;

(c) the details of charges levelled and proved against them; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check the menace of corruption in DDA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that during the period 1.4.03 to 31.3.06, services of 10 officials were terminated on corruption charges. However, out of these, one official has been reinstated in compliance with orders of the Delhi High Court. During the same period, the Court of Special Judge, Delhi has convicted four DDA officials in corruption cases, however, the orders have been stayed by the Delhi High Court.

(b) and (c) DDA has further reported that during the period 1.4.03 to 31.3.06, it has initiated action against 10 officials on account of corruption cases or whose cases are under investigation of CBI. Regular departmental action has been initiated against two officers on the recommendations of CBI. Charges against these officials include preparation of forged possession letter, accepting bribe and having assets beyond known sources of income.

(d) Several steps have been initiated for system improvement in DDA to bring in transparency in its functioning. Information is disseminated to the public through guidebooks, counsellors and website. Measures have also been taken by DDA to train its workforce, introduce computerization and e-governance as well as

to exercise strict vigilance at all levels. In order to streamline its functioning, DDA has taken preventive measures such as monitoring/implementation of time limits provided for various transactions, as per Citizens Charter. Right to information (RTI) mechanism has been put in place for ensuring complete transparency.

#### **Agreement with Sudan for Power Project**

4323. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has signed any agreement with Sudan to invest \$392 million in a Power Project there;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) is also planning for setting up of a 500 MW Power Plant in Sudan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) EXIM Bank of India has signed two loan Agreements with Government of Sudan on January 23, 2006, one for US\$ 350 million for setting up a power plant and another for US\$ 41 million for setting up a transmission line.

(c) and (d) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), has signed a contract with National Electricity Corporation (NEC) of Sudan, a Government of Sudan entity on 11th February, 2006 for setting up a 500 MW Power Plant at Kosti (white Nile State) in Sudan on turnkey basis. There is a line of credit of US\$ 350 million for this project.

#### **Development of I.T.**

4324. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to adopt the latest developments in the field of information technology to transform the judicial system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has sanctioned many projects in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC) has initiated technology demonstration projects in the areas of forensic sciences and information and communication technology to facilitate better interface between Science and Technology and Judicial Processes.

(c) and (d) Five (5) projects as listed below have so far been sanctioned under the programme:

1. Normative Data for Brain Electrical Activation Profiling.
2. Digital Pen and Paper Technology for Capturing the Information at the Police Station.
3. Crime Scene Recording System.
4. Tamper proof and Secure Courtroom Digital Recording & Video Conferencing System.
5. Training the trainers of State Judicial Academics on S&T Application in Law and Administration.

#### **Subletting of Government Quarters**

4325. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO:  
SHRI TUKARAM GANPATRAO RENGE  
PATIL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether surprise checks have been conducted to check the subletting of the Government Quarters during last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the case registered/disposed of against the defaulting allottees so far; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to stop the subletting of Government Quarters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Inspections to detect subletting is a regular exercise. Over the last three years from 2003-2005 the number of

inspections conducted with resultant cancellations/vacations of quarters are shown in enclosed Statement I to III.

(c) During 1st January to 31st of March 2006, 128 cases of subletting have so far been registered and out of them 41 quarters have been got vacated/evicted from the erring allottees.

(d) Present method to detect subletting by way of inspections conducted by the officers of Directorate of Estates is adequate to check the menace of subletting and is within the framework of Allotment Rules sustainable under the court of law so as to meet the ends of natural justice.

**Statement I**

**Year 2003**

Sl.No.	Location/ Area	Number of Inspections conducted	Sublet Suspected	Outcome		Action Taken	
				Sublet not suspected	Found Locked	Number of Cancellation	Number of vacation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Ali Ganj	8	3	3	2	—	1
2.	Albert Square	6	3	2	1	—	—
3.	Akbar Road	1	—	1	—	—	—
4.	Andrews Ganj	25	13	6	6	17	6
5.	Aram Bagh	10	3	4	3	5	3
6.	Baba Kharak Singh Marg	11	4	1	6	1	—
7.	Chitra Gupta Road	2	1	—	1	1	—
8.	Chanakya Puri		No complaint received			—	
9.	D.I.Z. Area	107	32	28	47	10	17
10.	Dev Nagar		No complaint received				
11.	Hanuman Road	4	4	—	—	1	2
12.	Jam Nagar House		No complaint received				
13.	Janpath		No complaint received				
14.	Jor Bagh Nursery		No complaint received				
15.	Kali Bari Marg	197	45	100	52	1	—
16.	Kar Kar Dooma		No complaint received				
17.	Kasturba Nagar (Sewa Nagar)	113	70	6	37	30	22
18.	Kidwai Nagar (East)	56	26	11	19	23	14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Lancer Road	16	9	3	4	6	8
20.	Laxmi Bai Nagar	8	2	5	1	1	—
21.	Lodi Colony	10	2	6	2	—	2
22.	Lodi Road Complex	29	13	9	7	5	5
23.	M.B. Road	73	33	12	28	90	88
24.	Mahabat Khan Road	No complaint received					
25.	Mandir Marg	14	7	4	3	—	1
26.	Minto Road Area	3	1	—	3	3	2
27.	Mohammed Pur	9	1	4	4	2	2
28.	Moti Bagh	46	16	17	13	4	5
29.	Nanak Pura	32	16	11	5	4	3
30.	Nauroji Nagar	7	2	3	2	—	3
31.	Netaji Nagar	54	20	15	19	10	7
32.	Nijamuddin	No complaint received					
33.	North West Moti Bagh	No complaint received					
34.	P V Hostel	1	1	—	—	1	—
35.	Pusa	6	1	1	4	—	—
36.	Panchkuian Road	2	1	—	1	2	—
37.	Pandara Road	No complaint received					
38.	Prem Nagar	6	4	1	1	6	7
39.	Prithvi Raj Road	No complaint received					
40.	Probyn Road	No complaint received					
41.	R.K. Puram	198	66	65	67	47	36
42.	Rajouri Garden	No complaint received					
43.	Sadiq Nagar	45	16	14	15	8	15
44.	Sarojini Nagar	117	57	47	13	15	—
45.	Shrinivas Puri	29	18	4	7	8	6
46.	Sujan Singh Park	No complaint received					
47.	Tagore Road	No complaint received					
48.	Timarpur	77	24	19	34	14	22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
49.	U.D.P. Nehru Nagar	1	1	—	—	—	—
50.	Vasant Vihar	26	20	5	1	6	3
51.	Jaisalmer House	No complaint received					
52.	Pusa	6	1	1	4	—	—
53.	Paragati Vihar Hostel	1	1	—	—	—	—

Note: 1. Figures of cancellation and vacation also include those cases which have been carried forward from the previous years.

2. Figures indicated in the number of inspections conducted include cases where alleged sublettee has been debarred from future sharing of Govt. accommodation/allottee has expired/allottee proved not guilty by the Deciding Authority/Appellate Authority. Outcome does not include the quarter found vacant/sealed/at the disposal of other Pools and re-inspection suggested by Inspection teams.

**Statement II****Year 2004**

Sl.No.	Location/ Area	Number of Inspections conducted	Sublet Suspected	Outcome		Action Taken	
				Sublet not suspected	Found Locked	Number of Cancellation	Number of vacation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Ali Ganj	4	—	4	—	—	18
2.	Albert Square	1	1	—	—	—	—
3.	Akbar Road	No complaint received					
4.	Andrews Ganj	38	10	5	23	6	—
5.	Aram Bagh	26	9	7	10	2	2
6.	Baba Kharak Singh Marg	8	4	3	1	1	2
7.	Chitra Gupta Road	1	1	—	—	—	1
8.	Chanakya Puri	No complaint received					
9.	D.I.Z. Area	156	25	71	60	6	20
10.	Dev Nagar	20	14	6	—	2	2
11.	Hanuman Road	1	1	—	—	—	1
12.	Jam Nagar House	No complaint received					
13.	Janpath	No complaint received					
14.	Jor Bagh Nursery	No complaint received					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Kali Bari Marg	399	12	11	376	2	5
16.	Kar Kar Dooma	No complaint received					
17.	Kasturba Nagar (Sewa Nagar)	34	24	6	4	19	32
18.	Kidwai Nagar (East)	21	10	5	6	7	9
19.	Lancer Road	6	0	3	3	4	7
20.	Laxmi Bai Nagar	10	4	5	1	—	1
21.	Lodi Colony	26	7	18	1	3	3
22.	Lodi Road Complex	35	17	7	11	1	2
23.	M.B. Road	70	36	14	20	50	119
24.	Mahabat Khan Road	No complaint received					
25.	Mandir Marg	4	—	4	—	—	—
26.	Minto Road Area	1	—	1	—	2	
27.	Mahammed Pur	18	12	5	1	1	1
28.	Moti Bagh	4	2	2	—	2	5
29.	Nanak Pura	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Nauroji Nagar	16	8	4	4	3	—
31.	Netaji Nagar	68	40	11	17	14	14
32.	Nijamuddin	No complaint received					
33.	North West Moti Bagh	10	5	4	1	3	—
34.	P V Hostel	2	1	—	—	—	1
35.	Pusa	3	3	—	—	3	1
36.	Panchkuian Road	5	3	—	2	—	1
37.	Pandara Road	No complaint received					
38.	Prem Nagar	12	8	3	1	1	5
39.	Prithvi Raj Lane	4	1	2	—	—	—
40.	Probyn Road	No complaint received					
41.	R.K. Puram	205	70	66	39	63	77
42.	Rajouri Garden	No complaint received					



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
43.	Sadiq Nagar	14	7	4	5	—	29
44.	Sarojini Nagar	112	65	33	—	5	—
45.	Shrinivas Puri	43	30	5	—	10	4
46.	Sujan Singh Park	No complaint received					
47.	Tagore Road	No complaint received					
48.	Timarpur	75	47	7	16	—	23
49.	U.D.P. Nehru Nagar	No complaint received					
50.	Vasant Vihar	7	4	1	—	3	1
51.	Jaisalmer House	No complaint received					
52.	Pragati Vihar Hostel	2	1	—	—	—	—

- Note: 1. Figures of cancellation and vacation also include those cases which have been carried forward from the previous years.
2. Figures indicated in the number of inspections conducted include cases where alleged sublettee has been debarred from future sharing of Govt. accommodation/allottee has expired/allottee proved not guilty by the Deciding Authority/Appellate Authority. Outcome does not include the quarter found vacant/sealed/at the disposal of other Pools and re-inspection suggested by inspection teams.

**Statement III****Year 2005**

Sl.No.	Location/ Area	Number of Inspections conducted	Sublet Suspected	Outcome		Action Taken	
				Sublet not suspected	Found Locked	Number of Cancellation	Number of vacation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Ali Ganj	No complaint received					
2.	Albert Square	11	02	2	—	4	01
3.	Akbar Road	2	01	—	01	—	—
4.	Andrews Ganj	29	16	07	08	10	13
5.	Aram Bagh	04	01	02	01	11	05
6.	Baba Kharak Singh Marg	11	08	01	01	01	01
7.	Chitra Gupta Road	11	07	02	02	04	02
8.	Chanakya Puri	No complaint received					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	D.I.Z. Area	36	14	11	07	12	12
10.	Dev Nagar	21	01	12	04	02	—
11.	Hanuman Road		No complaint received			—	2
12.	Jan Nagar House		No complaint received				—
13.	Janpath		No complaint received				01
14.	Jor Bagh Nursery		No complaint received				—
15.	Kali Bari Marg	1	1	—	—	1	02
16.	Kar Kar Dooma		No complaint received				
17.	Kasturba Nagar (Sewa Nagar)		14	11	—	2	9
18.	Kadwai Nagar (East)	28	13	04	04	16	07
19.	Lancer Road	06	01	—	01	01	02
20.	Laxmi Bai Nagar	03	02	0	0	—	01
21.	Lodi Colony	91	01	55	16	06	01
22.	Lodi Road Complex	16	08	06	02	06	02
23.	M.B. Road	185	73	61	50	48	59
24.	Mahabat Khan Road	—	—	—		—	
25.	Mandir Marg		No complaint received			—	—
26.	Minto Road Area	04	02	01	01		—
27.	Mohammed Pur	05	03	01	01	03	03
28.	Moti Bagh	32	04	03	07	—	01
29.	Nanak Pura	10	01	—	01	02	09
30.	Nauroji Nagar	11	04	02	05	04	02
31.	Netaji Nagar	12	04	01	06	11	13
32.	Nijamuddin		No complaint received			—	
33.	North West Moti Bagh	02	11	—	01	—	—
34.	P V Hostel		No complaint received				
35.	Pusa		No complaint received			01	01
36.	Panchkuian Road	15	04	—	—	03	—
37.	Pandara Road		No complaint received				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
38.	Prem Nagar	07	02	01	02	02	05
39.	Prithvi Raj Road		No complaint received				
40.	Probyn Road		No complaint received				
41.	R.K. Puram	115	47	17	26	39	35
42.	Rajouri Garden		No complaint received —				
43.	Sadiq Nagar	11	05	03	03	03	03
44.	Sarojini Nagar	87	30	37	14	27	15
45.	Shrinivas Puri	103	40	08	44	22	26
46.	Sujan Singh Park		No complaint received				
47.	Tagore Road		No complaint received				
48.	Timarpur	82	21	15	25	09	21
49.	U.D.P. Nehru Nagar		No complaint received —				
50.	Vasant Vihar	16	04	02	05	02	01
51.	Jaisalmer House		No complaint received				

- Note.
1. Figures of cancellation and vacation also include those cases which have been carried forward from the previous years.
  2. Figures indicated in the number of inspections conducted include cases where alleged sublettee has been debarred from future sharing of Govt. accommodation/allottee has expired/allottee proved not guilty by the Deciding Authority/Appellate Authority. Outcome does not include the quarter found vacant/sealed/at the disposal of other Pools and re-inspection suggested by inspection teams.

[Translation]

#### Rural Institutional Finance

4326. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether growth in rural institutional finance is slow due to new policies of financial reforms of the Government;

(b) whether this information has come to light through a research paper; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

The growth in rural institutional finance, in fact, has increased due to new policies and financial reforms of the Government. Tremendous growth has been registered under all important parameters *viz.* Deposits, Borrowings, Loans issued and Loans outstanding, in respect of State Co-operative Banks (SCBs), District Central Co-operative Banks (DCCBs), Primary Agriculture Co-operative and Rural Development Banks (PCARDBs), State Agriculture Co-operative and Rural Development Banks (SCARDBs) and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs). Further, with a view to enhance the credit flow to agriculture, the Government had announced doubling of credit flow to agriculture in the next three years (2004-05 to 2006-07). The agencies involved in credit disbursement to agriculture have achieved 119% (2004-05) and 112% (2005-06 provisional) of the target collectively.

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

[English]

### **Pacific Tsunami Warning System**

4327. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the *Statesman*, Kolkata dated January 5, 2006 regarding Pacific Tsunami Warning System;

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

(c) whether Pacific Tsunami Warning System generates seventy percent false alarms;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether such warning system is suitable for our country;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) if not, whether the Government proposes to make alternative arrangement; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) Yes Sir, The Government is aware that the percentage of false alarms from Pacific Tsunami Warning Centre is about 70%, such an uncertainty is not acceptable for India.

(e) and (f) No Sir. While the Pacific Tsunami Warning Centre (PTWC) could provide the Indian Ocean countries with (a) earthquake information, epicentre, magnitude, (b) a general statement about the potential for Tsunami generation and (c) estimated arrival times of initial wave, it is quite clear that it cannot provide (a) confirmation that Tsunami actually exists, (b) forecast of Tsunami strength and (c) warning cancellation.

(g) and (h) Yes Sir, the Government is setting up an Early Warning System for Tsunami and Storm Surges in the Indian Ocean Region with the following components:

- Installation of tsunami warning sensors close to the ocean bottom at appropriate locales in the Indian Ocean, with real time connectivity;
- Tide gauge and data buoys networking to validate arrival of tsunami waves at the coast;
- Strengthening of the existing seismological network to indicate, near real time occurrence of tsunamigenic earthquakes;
- Modelling of the inundation scenarios for the entire coast and mapping of potential risk areas;
- Collection of information, analysis and generating status advisories.

The warning system is scheduled to be operational by September, 2007. A centre would be set up at Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad on a 24x7 basis.

### **Power Losses Due to Formation of Chhattisgarh State Electricity Division**

4328. SHRIMATI NEETA PATERIYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Division has been adversely affected and the losses have doubled per annum due to formation of State of Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has taken any action to compensate the losses being suffered by the State of Madhya Pradesh as a result thereof; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) The annual losses/profit of M.P. State Electricity Board (MPSEB) depends on its commercial operations for which revenue requirement is regulated by the State Electricity Regulatory Commission. As per the report published by Power Finance Corporation on "Performance of the State Power Utilities for year 2002-03 to 2004-05", the losses without subsidy suffered by MPSEB during the financial years 2002-03 to 2004-05 are as under:

Sl.No.	Year	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1.	2002-03	835
2.	2003-04	667
3.	2004-05	764

The Central Government has divided the assets and liabilities of the erstwhile Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board between the successor State Electricity Board of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh under the provisions of Madhya Pradesh Reorganisation Act 2000 after hearing the views of both the State Governments and taking into account all relevant facts.

(c) and (d) In view of (a) and (b) above, do not arise.

#### **Potential of Hydel Energy, Bio-Mass and Wind Energy**

4329. DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the potential of Hydel energy, Bio-Mass energy and Wind energy in the country as on date, separately;

(b) the number of projects started in each of above energy sources during the last three years alongwith the capacity, State-wise;

(c) the progress made in tapping the potential from liquid waste at present; and

(d) the projected increase in electricity generation during the Tenth Plan alongwith the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) The medium term (2032) estimated potential of power generation from renewable energy sources such as wind, small hydro, solar and biomass has been estimated at 1,83,000 MW, the details of which are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) State-wise details of grid-interactive renewable power generation capacity installed in the country during the last 3 years (2003-04 to 2005-06) are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) 16 projects with an aggregate capacity of about 15 MWe have been set up with central financial assistance for energy recovery from liquid wastes in distilleries, starch factories, paper mills, slaughter houses and sewage treatment plants.

(d) As against the renewable power capacity addition target for the 10th Plan period of 3075 MW, 4650 MW has been added during the first four years of the plan period.

#### **Statement I**

*Details of medium-term (2032) estimated potential of power generation from Renewable Energy Sources*

(in MW)

Sl.No.	Resource	Indicative Estimated Potential
<b>A. Renewable Power:</b>		
1.	Bio Power (Agro residues & Plantations)	61,000 <sup>1</sup>
2.	Wind Power	45,000 <sup>2</sup>
3.	Small Hydro Power (upto 25 MW)	15,000
4.	Cogeneration-bagasse	5,000
5.	Waste to Energy	7,000
6.	Solar Power	50,000 <sup>3</sup>
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,83,000</b>

MW = Megawatt;

Note:-Basis for deriving the Indicative Estimated Potential:

<sup>1</sup>from around 20mha of wastelands yielding 10MT/ha/annum of woody biomass giving 4000 k-cal/kg with system efficiency of 30% and 75% PLF. In order to realize the estimated potential a major Inter-Ministerial initiative involving, among others, Agriculture, Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Environment & Forests would be required.

<sup>2</sup>sites with wind densities of 250 W/m<sup>2</sup> or higher with 3% of assessed area available for wind farms requiring 12 ha/MW. The technically feasible potential for grid-interactive power could be lower if sites with wind densities of 300 W/m<sup>2</sup> or higher are considered as suitable in keeping with international practice.

<sup>3</sup>depending on future developments making solar technology cost-competitive for grid power applications.

**Statement II**

*State-wise details of the total grid-interactive renewable power generation capacity installed in the country during the last 3 years (2003-04 to 2005-06)*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Small Hydro Power (MW)	Wind Power (MW)	Biomass /Cogeneration Power (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23.20	28.50	119.20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.93	—	—
3.	Assam	0.11	—	—
4.	Bihar	5.50	—	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	10.00	—	16.50
6.	Goa	—	—	—
7.	Gujarat	—	165.06	—
8.	Haryana	14.40	—	2.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	38.84	—	—
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	7.50	—	—
11.	Jharkhand	—	—	—
12.	Karnataka	140.75	460.18	115.10
13.	Kerala	12.60	—	—
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2.20	17.65	1.00
15.	Maharashtra	—	588.50	11.50
16.	Manipur	—	—	—
17.	Meghalaya	—	—	—
18.	Mizoram	—	—	—
19.	Nagaland	0.20	—	—
20.	Orissa	—	—	—
21.	Punjab	15.15	—	6.00
22.	Rajasthan	—	278.84	15.30

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Sikkim	3.00	—	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	1.30	1904.28	67.00
25.	Tripura	—	—	—
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3.60	—	75.00
27.	Uttaranchal	10.85	—	—
28.	West Bengal	6.02	—	—
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—
30.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
32.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—
33.	Delhi	—	—	—
34.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
35.	Pondicherry	—	—	—
36.	Others	—	—	—
Total		307.15	3443.00	428.60

MW = Megawatt.

[*Translation*]

#### Hydro-Electric Power Projects

4330. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received representations regarding slow pace of hydro-electric power projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has decided to take special steps to expedite the progress of hydro-electric power projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) No specific representation regarding

slow pace of hydro-electric power projects in the country has been received. However, the matter has been raised in various forums like the meetings of the Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament for the Ministry of Power and Standing Committee on Energy. The pace of development of hydro-electric power projects in the country has been affected due to various factors like delays in land acquisition, rehabilitation & resettlement problems, delays in environment and forest/wild life clearances, geological surprises, inter-State water disputes, longer gestation period, law and order problems, difficult and inaccessible potential sites and poor infrastructural development in hilly areas where the hydro-electric potential is available.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken various steps to expedite the development of hydro-electric projects in the country. Some of the steps taken by the Government are as under:

- Creation of various Central/Joint Sector Corporations for implementation of Hydro-Electric (H.E.) Projects.

- Policy on hydropower development (1998) including measures to attract Private participation.
- 3-stage clearance procedure for CPSUs.
- 50,000 MW Hydroelectric Initiative.
- Advance action for identification of H.E. Projects for benefits during 11th Plan and beyond.
- National Water Policy, 2002.
- National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2003.
- Enactment of Electricity Act, 2003.
- Formulation of National Electricity Policy, 2005.
- Guidelines for determination of tariff by bidding process for procurement of power by distribution licensees.
- Periodical review of projects under construction by the Ministry of Power and Central Electricity Authority (CEA).
- Monitoring of the projects under construction by the nodal officers of CEA.
- Regular visits of Senior Officers of project sites.
- Review meetings with manufacturers/suppliers of major equipments.
- Co-ordination meetings with Ministry of Environment & Forests/Ministry of Water Resources/Central Water Commission for early clearance of the projects from environment, forest wild life angles and sharing of waters of Inter-State rivers.

#### **Production of Opium**

4331. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether licence for production of opium and hemp etc. are being given in the country;

(b) if so, the number of licences issued in this regard, State-wise;

(c) whether the cultivation of said narcotic drugs is being carried out even without obtaining licence;

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

(e) whether the Government are aware of the smuggling of these narcotic drugs;

(f) if so, the number of such cases came to the notice of Government during the last one year, State-wise;

(g) the action taken against the persons involved therein; and

(h) the steps taken by Government to stop smuggling of opium and hemp?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) In India, opium poppy cultivation is permitted only under licence issued by the Central Bureau of Narcotics, in the tracts notified by the Central Government, in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

Cultivation of Ganja (Cannabis) for any purpose, other than medicinal and scientific purpose is prohibited in India and the powers to permit and regulate cultivation for medicinal & scientific purposes is vested with the concerned State Government.

(b) The State-wise number of licences issued for cultivation of opium poppy during the last three years are as under:

State	Number of licences issued for cultivation of opium poppy		
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Madhya Pradesh	48207	42351	36352
Rajasthan	46695	43532	34909
Uttar Pradesh	10795	1787	1217
Total	105697	87670	72478

Cultivation of Ganja is a subject matter of State Governments.

(c) and (d) There are reports of illicit cultivation of the poppy plants in some remote and inaccessible areas of the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Kamataka, West Bengal and Jharkhand by unscrupulous elements. Wild



growth and illicit cultivation of cannabis has also been reported in the States of Manipur, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Jammu & Kashmir.

(e) Seizures made and the intelligence reports indicate trafficking of opium and cannabis in the country.

(f) The details of the cases booked, seizures of opium and cannabis made and number of persons arrested in such cases during the year 2005, as reported by various drug law enforcement agencies are given in the enclosed Statement.

(g) The persons involved in such cases are arrested for violation of provisions of NDPS Act and are prosecuted under the law.

(h) Major steps taken by the Government to stop smuggling of narcotic drugs including trafficking of opium and cannabis are as under:

- (i) Strict surveillance and enforcement at import and export points, land borders, airports, foreign post offices etc.
- (ii) Intensive preventive and interdiction efforts along known drug routes.

(iii) Coordination between various drug law enforcement agencies in order to impart greater cohesion to interdiction.

(iv) Identification of illicit cultivation of the opium poppy and the wild growth of cannabis and eradication of these sources of supply.

(v) Strengthening of international liaison to improve collection, analysis and dissemination of operational intelligence.

(vi) Increased international co-operation for exchange of information and investigative assistance in administering control over the movement of precursor chemicals.

(vii) Building of an electronic database of offenders.

(viii) Conducting training programmes for law enforcement officials for upgrading their skills to combat drug trafficking.

(ix) Implementing a scheme of monetary rewards for information leading to seizures of narcotic drugs to informants and officers.

#### **Statement**

##### *Details of Seizures of Opium and Cannabis During 2005 (Provisional)*

State	Ganja			Opium		
	Quantity (in kg.)	No. of cases	No. of persons arrested	Quantity (in kg.)	No. of cases	No. of persons arrested
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar	3	2	2	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	5057	66	143	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	4	2	3	3	15	24
Assam	10271	56	86	0.19	1	1
Bihar	201	1	1	0	0	0
Chandigarh	54	17	13	0.25	6	2
Chhattisgarh	2757	214	144	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Goa	24	10	7	0	0	0
Gujarat	4335	55	82	6	3	4
Haryana	763	46	38	105	100	129
Himachal Pradesh	8	4	4	12	9	8
Jammu and Kashmir	82	3	3	0.34	1	1
Jharkhand	178	37	51	0.50	1	1
Karnataka	2191	144	213	14	4	7
Kerala	30	100	102	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	5321	343	393	337	80	106
Maharashtra	18042	360	509	19	12	15
Manipur	9702	32	45	0.80	2	2
Meghalaya	9894	30	1	0	0	0
Mizoram	122	136	154	0.08	2	2
Nagaland	43499	114	167	14	7	8
New Delhi	7759	70	78	24	8	8
Orissa	2759	71	141	0	0	0
Pondicherry	2	2	12	0	0	0
Punjab	89	23	0	433	375	465
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0.08	2	5
Tamil Nadu	2	1	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	7156	1524	1385	98	112	108
Uttaranchal	116	10	10	0.12	2	2
West Bengal	340	3	5	0	0	0

*[English]***Credit Cards to Labourers**

4332. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to issue credit cards to labourers and persons belonging to low income group;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to provide facility of loan on these credit cards;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the new scheme launched by banks in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (e) Reserve Bank of India has issued a circular on 27th December, 2005 on guidelines for the General Credit Card (GCC) Scheme for issuing Credit Card to their constituents in rural and semi urban areas. The objective of the scheme is to provide hassle-free credit to banks' customers including the labourers and persons belonging to low-income groups, without any insistence on security, purpose or end use of the credit. As per the Scheme, the total credit facility for an individual should not exceed Rs. 25,000/-, and women beneficiaries are to be given a preferential treatment. The GCC holder will be entitled to draw cash from the specified branch of the bank upto the sanctioned limit. Further, to provide hassle-free credit, to reduce the cost of borrowings and to bring down borrowings by farmers from informal sources like money-lenders etc., the scope of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme has been widened to cover other related purposes like term loans/working capital for agriculture and allied activities including a component for consumption needs, besides the short-term credit requirements of the farmers. Now the scheme also covers all eligible tenant farmers, oral lessees and share croppers.

[Translation]

#### **Industrially Backward Districts**

4333. SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is considering to declare all districts of Bihar as industrially backward districts; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (b) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **Illegal Trade between India and Pakistan**

4334. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any review has been made on the progress in checking the illegal trade between India and Pakistan;

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

- (c) the efforts made to stop the increasing illegal trade between both the countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. All Border Guarding agencies like Customs, BSF, Coast Guard etc. meet periodically to share intelligence and review illegal trade. Reports on the subject indicate that goods like Heroin, consumer electronic items and fake Indian currency notes are smuggled into India from Pakistan while foreign currency is smuggled to Pakistan from India.

- (c) All Customs field formations have been sensitised to remain alert and thwart the illegal trade between the 2 countries. Vessels coming from Pakistan are being thoroughly rummaged. Road and sea patrolling is being carried out. Liaison is being maintained with other agencies like the BSF and Coast Guard.

#### **Stamp Duty on Brokers**

4335. SHRI PARAS NATH YADAV:  
MS. INGRID MCLEOD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Maharashtra not to levy stamp duty on brokers in other States' appearing in the *Economic Times* dated March 22, 2006;

- (b) if so, whether the Union Government is aware of the fact about the Government of Maharashtra has now decided that Members having Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and National Stock Exchange (NSE) Terminals outside the Maharashtra State will have to pay stamp duty in their respective States and not to the Maharashtra Government from the financial year 2005-06;

- (c) if so, the details thereof;

- (d) whether the Government will lay a copy of the notification issued by the Maharashtra Government in this regard;

- (e) if so, the details thereof; and

- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (f) Hon'ble Finance Minister, Maharashtra had announced in his Budget Speech that he proposes to exempt the stamp duty on record of transactions relating to sale and purchase of securities by brokers and investors residing outside Maharashtra. The necessary notification for giving effect to this Budget proposal has not yet been issued by the Government of Maharashtra.

#### **Social Integration Programme in DVC**

4336. SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the schemes for Social Integration Programme (SIP) in the Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) is implemented by the Surveyors;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government is aware that there are thousands of unemployed youths in the displaced villages of Damodar Valley Corporation;

(d) whether the programmes implemented by the Surveyors lacks quality and the displaced persons do not get proper employment;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the other steps taken by the Government for proper implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Do not arise.

(c) to (e) Damodar Valley Corporation is running various infrastructure development and Socio-economic development schemes through Social Integration Programme in the villages around 10 KMs. of the project which also includes villages of displaced families. Some of the important programmes include providing drinking water facility, construction and repair of roads, rural electrification, Primary Education, Medical facilities through Medical Mobile and dispensaries.

Employment and income generating schemes also being executed like Training for piggeries, goateries, fish farming, poultry, training for food preservation, mushroom

growing, pump repairing and financial assistance to establish the above mentioned activities.

(f) The Social Integration Programme in DVC is finalized in consultation with Local Panchayats, People's Representatives and the respective State Governments based on basic needs and requirement of the village communities. Priority will be given to programmes, which are most beneficial to the maximum number of people.

*[Translation]*

#### **National Bio Fuel Centres**

4337. SHRI MUNSHI RAM:  
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the National Bio Fuel Centres are being established in the various regions of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of centres to be established in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether locations have been identified for the establishment of these centres; and

(d) if so, the criteria fixed for identification of these locations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has not established any National Bio-fuel Centre in the country. However, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas have informed that the Petroleum Conservation Research Association, an Organization under the administrative control of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas have set up a National Biofuel Centre at its Corporate Office in New Delhi as part of its awareness campaign.

#### **Setting of Entire Holding in MUL**

4338. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government plans to sale off its entire holding in Maruti Udyog Limited (MUL);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government approved the allotment of shares of MUL to its employees;

(d) if so, number of employees applied for purchase of the shares;

(e) the price at which the shares will be sold; and

(f) amount the Government is expecting to mop-up through the sale of these shares?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No decision has been taken with respect to sale of Government's residual shareholding of 10.27% in Maruti Udyog Limited (MUL).

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

(c) to (f) On 21.02.2006, the Government had approved allotment of upto 20 shares each to regular officers/employees of MUL as on 12.01.06. 31,507 shares were sold to 1579 officers/employees at Rs. 660/-per share. The Government realized a sum of Rs. 2.08 crore from this sale.

[*English*]

#### Improved Financial Position of States

4339. SHRI DHANUSKODI R. ATHITHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to reforms in tax administration, the financial position of several States has improved and revenue and fiscal deficits have also come down; and

(b) if so, the extent to which the target fixed for revenue and fiscal deficits has been achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Due to introduction of VAT and various other tax reforms by different States, the annual growth of States' own tax revenue has been 19.6 percent in 2005-06 (RE) as compared the annual average of the same at 13.1 percent during the financial years 2000-05. This, *inter-alia*, has

contributed to the reduction of revenue and fiscal deficits as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2005-06 (RE) when compared to the corresponding average deficit levels during the financial years 2000-01 to 2004-05 as indicated below:

	2005-06 (RE)	2000-05 Average
Revenue Deficit (% GDP)	0.57	2.23
Fiscal Deficit (% GDP)	3.23	4.02

(b) Under State's Fiscal Reforms Facility the State sector as whole was expected to reduce revenue deficit as percentage of revenue receipts by 25 percentage points in 2004-05 over 1999-00. As against above, the State sector has achieved an improvement in the above ratio by 16 percentage points during the five years which is significant. During the period, the fiscal deficit has come down to 3.47% of GDP from 4.64% of GDP in 1999-2000.

Under restructuring of Public Finances, the Twelfth Finance Commission has recommended that each State should enact fiscal responsibility legislation as a pre-condition for availing the Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility, aimed at, *inter-alia*, eliminating their revenue deficit by 2008-09 and reducing fiscal deficit to 3% of GSDP. So far, 19 States have furnished their Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act (FRBMA). It is expected that the remaining States shall also enact their FRBMA and undertake the requisite fiscal correction to achieve the targets.

[*Translation*]

#### Proposals Under Tribal Development Scheme

4340. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has submitted any proposal for revision of prefixed displacement rates under the beneficiary orient tribal development scheme;

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

(c) the time by which these rates are proposed to be revised and enforced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA): (a) As per the information received from the Ministry of Environment & Forests, proposals for revision of norms relating to village relocation/rehabilitation from Protected Areas have been received from some States including Madhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c) Action has been taken for developing a model involuntary village relocation/rehabilitation package through a professional agency.

*(English)*

#### **Consolidation of Central Loans**

4341. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as recommended by the Central Monitoring Committee, Government has undertaken a consolidation of Central loans to twelve States including Assam;

(b) if so, the States for which such consolidation has been undertaken and the consolidated loans found outstanding against Assam State Government;

(c) whether any concessions have been sought for by and granted to Assam State Government in view of the multiple natural and man-made calamities and problems faced by that State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) On recommendation of the Central Monitoring Committee on Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility, Government of India has consolidated central loans (Ministry of Finance) disbursed upto 31.3.2004 and outstanding as on 31.3.2005 with respect of 18 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh.

The Central loans of Rs. 2108.19 crores found outstanding against Assam has been consolidated.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Knowledge Summit**

4342. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Knowledge Summit attended by large Scientific Community from the U.S., China and India was held in New Delhi on March 27, 2006;

(b) if so, whether the Summit highlights the lack of research in bio-technology; Nano-technology and other Industrial and Scientific fields in India;

(c) the suggestions made to provide necessary support and momentum to fundamental research in various branches of Science, agriculture, horticulture and manufacturing; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by Government to give a boost to research in various fields of science & technology and to harness it?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A large number of global nanotechnology/biotechnology scientific and industry leaders from the US, China and India attended the Knowledge Summit organized by the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India, New Delhi. The focus of the Summit was primarily on industry with emphasis on technological advances at the global level in these emerging fields. The Summit noted the rapid progress achieved in the field of biotechnology in India and highlighted the need of involving more industrial players. The Summit received extraordinary attention on the immense power of nanotechnology and India's plan towards a Nano S&T Mission. Some of the other notable suggestions of the Summit are: Make India the global R&D hub by providing incentive to basic research over a long term period, creation of a non-lapsable knowledge acquisition fund that encourages young Indians to go back to sciences, create and foster a culture of innovation amongst the academia, industry-research institutions and government for ensuring synergies.

(d) The Government in order to give a boost to research has taken significant measures by introducing a set of new initiatives. These include: Establishment of new research centres of excellence, international collaborative projects, strengthening of R&D infrastructure in academic

institutions and research labs, institution of prestigious fellowships like Swarnajayanti Fellowship for outstanding Young Scientists, Ramanna Fellowship for performing scientists, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Fellowship for Young Scientists, Ramanujan Fellowships to attract outstanding scientists and engineers from all over the world to take up scientific research in our country, J.C. Bose Fellowships to recognize and support active, performing Indian scientists & engineers, Women Scientists Scheme: instituted to provide opportunities to women scientists, Swarnajayanti Fellowships: for outstanding young scientists, Postdoctoral fellowship in Biotechnology, Bioscience Awards for career development etc.

#### **Pending CCD Proposal**

4343. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:  
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:  
SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI:  
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat submitted a proposal regarding approval of Communication and Capacity Development (CCD) to the Union Government in February, 2005 with a view to helping the village community in ensuring the sustainability of the drinking water security systems in draught prone areas of the State;

(b) if so, whether the aforesaid proposal is still lying pending with the Union Government;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the present status of the proposal; and

(e) the time by which the proposal is likely to be accorded approval by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA): (a) Proposal for setting up of Communication and Capacity Development Unit (CCDU) has been received.

(b) to (e) The proposal has been approved and an amount of Rs. 185.00 lakhs has been released to State Government of Gujarat vide this Ministry's sanction order dated 24.6.2005 for the effective implementation of rural water supply and sanitation programme.

*[Translation]*

#### **Official Language in Courts**

4344. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that all official work in High Courts of the country is done in English instead of official language;

(b) if so, whether it is one of the causes of delay in the disposal of cases in the High Courts of Hindi Speaking States;

(c) whether the Government is likely to formulate any law to ensure that all official work in the High Courts of the country is done in official languages;

(d) if so, by when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (e) Article 348 (1) of the Constitution of India provides that all proceedings in the Supreme Court and in every High Court shall be in English language until Parliament by law otherwise provides.

Under Article 348(2) the Governor of the State may with the previous consent of the President, authorize the use of the Hindi language or any other language used for any official purpose of the State, in the proceedings of the High Court having its principal seat in that State provided that decrees, judgements or orders passed by such High Courts shall be in English.

Under Section 7 of the Official Language Act, 1963, the use of Hindi or official language of a State in addition to the English language may be authorized, with the consent of the President of India, by the Governor of the State for the purpose of judgements etc. made by the High Court for that State.

In so far as the Hindi speaking States are concerned the Governors of four States namely; Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have authorized the use of Hindi in addition to English language in the proceedings as well as the judgements, decrees etc. of the High Courts in their States.

At present no proposal is under consideration of the Government to authorize use of Hindi in any other High Court or the Supreme Court of India. However, the Registries of the Supreme Court of India and the Delhi High Court have been requested from time to time to encourage use of Hindi for administrative purposes.

Various steps have been taken to reduce delay if any in the disposal of cases in Courts these include periodically monitoring the pendency position in courts, grouping of cases involving common question of law, constitution of specialized benches, timely filling up the vacancies of judges, increasing the judge strength, organizing Lok Adalats at regular intervals, encouraging alternative modes of disputes resolution like negotiation, mediation and arbitration and setting up of special tribunals like Central Administrative Tribunals, State Administrative Tribunals, Income Tax Appellate Tribunals, Family Courts, Labour Courts, Fast Track Courts etc.

*[English]*

#### **Dangerous Traffic Movement**

4345. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether choked Connaught Place in New Delhi is fast turning from motorists nightmare to a virtual pedestrian death trap;

(b) whether a RITES survey has identified seven most dangerous spots near the Metro Station; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to address the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) No, Sir. New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has reported that while motorist traffic has increased at Connaught Place in New Delhi, NDMC has provided subways at strategic locations on the outer circle for the convenience of pedestrians.

(b) M/s RITES has identified locations at Connaught Place, including some spots near the metro station, where there is a conflict between pedestrians and vehicular traffic.

(c) The overall redevelopment Plan of Connaught Place addressing these issues has been taken up by NDMC.

*[Translation]*

#### **Import of Machinery for Power Generation**

4346. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:  
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the substantial reduction in Government taxes on import of machinery for power generation projects is likely to have an effect on the charges of electricity consumption;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the projects which have seen a drop in cost of generation of power as a result thereof along with the extent of reduction in the cost of each project; and

(d) the names of the projects under construction wherein the construction costs have come down as a result thereof along with the extent of reduction in each of the said projects?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware that reduction in Government taxes on import of machinery for power generation projects reduces the tariff and consequently lowers the charges of electricity consumption. According to the present policy, Government has fully exempted the customs duty including CVD on import for goods/machinery required to set up the projects, which have been accorded Mega Power Project status. For such Projects deemed export benefits including refund of excise duty is available to domestic suppliers.

Benefits under Mega Power Policy reduce the cost of the electricity by approximately upto 17 paise per unit for the Thermal Power Project and upto 11 paise per unit for the Hydel Project.

(c) The following projects have been commissioned with the benefit of Mega Power Policy under the Central Sector:

Sl.No.	Project	Capacity (MW)	Location	Cost Estimates (Rs. in Crore)	Benefit of Reduced Generation Cost
1.	Talcher-II	4x500	Distt. Angul, Orissa	6648.83 (1997)	1 paise per unit (approx.)
2.	Rihand-II	2x500	Distt. Sonbhadra, UP	3451.97 (1998)	3 paise per unit (approx.)



There is a marginal reduction in the generation cost for these projects because the mega power project status was accorded after the investment approval, by which time considerable amount of duties and taxes were already paid on the completed procurement.

(d) The following projects which are under construction have been started with the benefit of Mega Power Policy under the Central Sector:

Sl.No.	Project	Capacity (MW)	Location	Cost Estimates (Rs. In crore)
<b>Thermal Power Projects</b>				
1.	Vindhyachal-III	2x500	Distt. Sidhi, MP	4201.50 (2001)
2.	Sipat-I	3x660	Distt. Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh	8323.39 (2003)
3.	Sipat-II	2x500	-do-	4039.67 (2003)
4.	Kahalgaoon-II Phase-I	2x500	Distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar	4002.28 (2002)
5.	Kahalgaoon-II Phase-II	1x500	-do-	1866.10 (2003)
6.	Barh	3x660	Distt. Patna, Bihar	8692.97 (2004)
<b>Hydel Power Projects</b>				
7.	Koldam	800	Distt. Bilaspur, HP	4527.15 (2001)
8.	Teesta-V	3x170	Sikkim	2198.04 (1999)
9.	Parbati-II	4x200	Himachal Pradesh	3919.59 (2001)
10.	Subansiri Lower	8x250	Arunachal Pradesh	6285.33 (2002)

The reduced construction cost of these projects will be fully known on completion.

[English]

#### **Rural Water Supply under Swajaldhara**

4347. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether proper arrangements are being made to support and expedite the projects under Swajaldhara Yojana in the country particularly Orissa for rural water supply during the summer period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA): (a) and (b) Rural drinking water is a State subject. State Governments are empowered to plan, sanction, execute and implement Swajaldhara projects from the allocation made under Swajaldhara. For enabling the State Governments to make district-wise allocations and expedite the projects under Swajaldhara, the inter-state allocation for 2006-07 has been finalized and intimated to the State Governments. The States can now make district-wise

allocations and approve projects within their respective allocation and implement them during the summer period. The States are also provided funds for awareness generation, training etc, as support measures for proper implementation of Swajaldhara schemes. Particularly for Orissa, an amount of Rs. 1354.00 lakh has been allocated during 2006-07 under Swajaldhara and Rs. 271.11 lakhs was released in 2006-07 for support activities.

#### **Construction of Houses under Indira Awas Yojana**

4348. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the shortage of housing units in the rural areas of the country has been solved as on March 31, 2006 under Indira Awas Yojana and the number of houses likely to be constructed thereunder during 2006-07, State-wise;

(b) the competent authority empowered to identify and select the beneficiaries;

(c) whether allotment of dwelling units are made strictly in the name of female member of the beneficiary household;

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

(e) the steps taken to adhere to the norms strictly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA): (a) Under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), about 144.73 lakh houses have been constructed/upgraded in rural areas since its inception in 1985-96 and up to March 31st, 2006 and 15.33 lakh houses are likely to be constructed during 2006-07. A Statement showing State-wise target for the year 2006-07 is enclosed.

(b) As per IAY Guidelines, the respective Gram Sabha selects the beneficiaries from the list of eligible BPL households. Selection by the Gram Sabha is final. No approval is required from any higher body.

(c) to (e) As per IAY guidelines the dwelling units should be in the name of female member of the beneficiary household. Alternatively, it can be allotted in the name of both husband and wife. However, if there is no eligible female member in the family available/alive, house can also be allotted to the male member of a deserving BPL family. In 2004-05, 81.42% of the IAY houses were allotted in the names of either female beneficiary or jointly with their spouses. As per reports received from States so far, in 2005-06, 77.18% of the houses have been allotted either in the name of the female member or jointly with their spouses. State Governments have been given strict instructions to follow the guidelines in this regard.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise number of houses targeted for construction under the Indira Awaas Yojana during the year 2006-07*

(Unit in Nos)

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	Number of Houses Targetted
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	138342
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4939
3.	Assam	109214
4.	Bihar	408350
5.	Chhattisgarh	21393

1	2	3
6.	Goa	852
7.	Gujarat	67846
8.	Haryana	9526
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3054
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	9487
11.	Jharkhand	36423
12.	Karnataka	53299
13.	Kerala	29639
14.	Madhya Pradesh	42548
15.	Maharashtra	83430
16.	Manipur	4287
17.	Meghalaya	7467
18.	Mizoram	1591
19.	Nagaland	4941
20.	Orissa	80228
21.	Punjab	11780
22.	Rajasthan	34094
23.	Sikkim	945
24.	Tamil Nadu	55389
25.	Tripura	9621
26.	Uttar Pradesh	183414
27.	Uttaranchal	8359
28.	West Bengal	110667
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1316
30.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	219
31.	Daman and Diu	98
32.	Lakshadweep	85
33.	Pondicherry	655
Total		1533498

*[Translation]***Bio-Gas Plants**

4349. SHRI THAWARCHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals submitted by State Governments to the Union Government during the years 2004, 2005 and 2006 for setting up of bio-gas plants for Village Energy Security projects alongwith year-wise and amount-wise details of the proposals sanctioned out of the above, State-wise; and

(b) the number of such proposals pending with the Government alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) 84 test projects on Village Energy Security have so far been sanctioned in 12 States. Among other biomass energy systems, the projects also include the setting up of biogas plants for meeting cooking energy requirements. A total of 712 biogas plants ranging from 2 cu.m to 12 cu.m capacity at a total outlay of Rs. 110.66 lakhs have been sanctioned for these projects. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement***State-wise details of Biogas Plants in sanctioned Test Projects in Village Energy Security*

Sl.No.	States	No. of test projects	No. of biogas plants	Amount sanctioned for biogas plants (Rupees in lakhs)
<b>2004-05</b>				
1.	Madhya Pradesh	11	75	9.38
2.	Rajasthan	6	42	18.26
3.	West Bengal	7	206	10.30
	Sub-Total (A)	24	323	37.94
<b>2005-06</b>				
1.	Assam	14	75	12.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3	33	4.08
3.	Chhattisgarh	9	54	7.96
4.	Gujarat	3	16	2.96
5.	Jharkhand	1	8	1.28
6.	Madhya Pradesh	4	29	9.25
7.	Maharashtra	7	38	9.51
8.	Orissa	10	97	13.84
9.	Tamil Nadu	4	22	9.71
10.	Uttaranchal	5	17	2.13
	Sub-Total (B)	60	389	72.72
	Grand-Total (A+B)	84	712	110.66

### Complaints under NFFWP

4350. SHRI ILYAS AZMI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received from various Public Representatives of Uttar Pradesh under National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP) during the last three years and current year along with action taken by the Government thereon;

(b) the funds made available for the proposals accepted along with the work appraisal of each such proposal;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding misutilisation of funds in Lakhimpur Kheri district during the said period under NFFWP; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA): (a) and (b) NFFWP was started in November, 2004 and was an allocation based programme. Funds were allocated to the districts in proportion to the SGRY allocation to that district. District Collector was the nodal officer who was responsible for utilization of funds for providing supplementary wage employment in accordance with guidelines through creation of economic and social assets as envisaged at para 1.5 (1) of NFFWP Guidelines. The Collector was responsible for preparing shelf of projects in accordance with the programme guidelines. These shelves were drawn based on the felt need of the local community, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) and in consultation with elected public representative. Since the allocation of funds was formula based, the release of funds from the Central Government was made in lump sum and not against individual proposals for works. NFFWP has subsumed in NREGA w.e.f. 2.2.2006.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A complaint regarding irregularities and corruption in implementation of NFFWP in Lakhimpur Kheri (Uttar Pradesh) was received and has been forwarded to the State Government for investigation and necessary action.

### Utilization of Funds by DRDAs

4351. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is uniformity in the allocation of funds to District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs);

(b) if so, the percentage of amount allocated to each development agency during each of the last three years and current year in National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(c) whether there is any control of the Union Government in respect of income/expenditure of these agencies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith procedure adopted/likely to be adopted with regard to monitoring of utilisation of funds by the said agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA): (a) The allocation of funds to DRDAs under the Rural Development programmes are made as per criteria laid down in respective programme guidelines like poverty ratio, SC/ST population etc.

(b) There is no DRDA in NCT of Delhi.

(c) and (d) The utilisation of funds by the DRDAs is monitored on regular basis by obtaining Monthly Progress Reports (MPR), holding quarterly review meetings with the State Secretaries of the Rural Development Department, obtaining Annual Audited Statements of Accounts. Some other monitoring mechanisms are Area Officers' visits, monitoring by National Level Monitors and constitution of Vigilance and Monitoring Committee.

### Foreign Banks in Rural Areas

4352. SHRI TUKARAM GANPATRAO RENGE PATIL: SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign banks are operating in metropolitan cities and other big cities only;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made any provision to make foreign banks operate in rural areas as well;

(d) if so the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Because of commercial and strategic considerations, the operations of foreign banks are relatively more concentrated in Metros and other big cities. However, in the "Road Map for presence of foreign banks in India" issued by RBI on 28.02.2005, it is proposed to follow a more liberal policy for allowing foreign banks opening branches in under-banked areas:

(e) Does not arise.

*[English]***Construction of Quarters**

4353. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to construct quarters for Central Government Employees in the country;

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

(c) whether due to inordinate delay and lack of control in execution of work the Government has suffered loss of revenue in the said project;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. City-wise details are as under:

Location	No. of Quarters completed in 2005-06	No. of Quarters under construction (to be completed in 2006-07)	No. of quarters to be taken up during 2006-07 (to be completed beyond 2006-07)
Delhi	—	319	1902
Jodhpur	—	328	—
Gangtok	—	6	—
Chennai	—	16	—
Pune	120	90	—
Mumbai	—	112	204
Siliguri	—	—	59
Srinagar	208	—	—
Agra	11	—	—
Kolkata	96	—	—
Cochin	39	—	—
Bangalore	90	—	—
Total	584	871	2165

(c) and (d) Government does not construct quarters for revenue purposes. Therefore, loss of revenue does not arise.

(e) Project progress is monitored on regular basis for ensuring timely completion. A number of steps including revision in the schedule of Rates, contract conditions, Works procedure etc. have been taken to further streamline the operations.

**Training to Rural Unemployed by NGOs**

4354. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:

SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has decided to launch a massive training programme for one million rural unemployed with assistance from Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) so that they become eligible to get employment under National Rural Employment Guarantee Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it has suggested formation of a rural NGOs forum at State level and a Confederation of NGOs for rural India at National level;

(d) if so, whether a massive training programme in different parts of the country is to be undertaken by utilizing vehicle of rural NGOs already working; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which this programme has been successful so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA): (a) In order to the eligible for employment under National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, training is not necessary.

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

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Rural Development sanctioned to CAPART the programme titled "Towards a Sustainable Employment Led Growth: Skill Training of the Rural Poor through NGOs" in 50 selected backward districts under the special Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) scheme on the 11th March, 2005 for an amount of Rs. 12.021 crores meant for imparting training to one lakh rural poor. Following are further details in this regard:

(i) 2000 rural youth from each selected district will be trained in specific skill under the various identified trades selected on the basis of market survey.

(ii) The selection of these youths should be in the ratio of 80:20 i.e. 80% BPL and 20% APL. The nodal NGOs are then to take necessary steps for ensuring gainful employment of these beneficiaries through wage/self employment opportunities.

(iii) The Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR) has already conducted Rapid Market Survey in 41 out of the 50 districts selected under the programme.

(iv) 29 nodal NGOs from 27 districts were oriented by IAMR through a 10 days training of trainers programme (held in April-May 2005).

(v) Against an amount of Rs. 4.80 crores received by CAPART an amount of Rs. 73.15 lakhs has been spent and 1390 trainees are at various stages of training as per the latest information received till the end of April, 2006.

*[Translation]*

#### **Misuse of Funds by NGOs**

4355. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:  
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether NGOs are misusing the funds provided to them under the Government sponsored schemes as reported by the Auditor General last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any action in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the success achieved by the Government as a result of these steps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) No, Sir. In the CAG's report presented to Parliament for the year 2004-05, no such observation was made regarding misuse of funds by NGOs.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

#### **Free Power From Thermal Power Plants**

4356. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Government of Chhattisgarh to provide

them 12% free power from the Thermal Power Plants to be set up in the State;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has assessed the environmental and economic loss to be accrued on account of setting up of Thermal Power Projects in the State;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) Government of Chhattisgarh had requested for allocation of 12% free power in the context of upcoming mega thermal power plant in the State by NTPC, in line with Central Government's policy for 12% free power from central sector hydel projects to the concerned State(s).

(b) Government of Chhattisgarh was informed that under the prevailing policy dispensation there is no scope for provision of free power to the home State from Central Sector Thermal Power Projects.

(c) to (e) Issues regarding environmental impact and socio-economic aspects are fully addressed before setting up a thermal power plant in any State. Thermal power plants are proposed to be set up in Chhattisgarh keeping in view the availability of coal in the State. The environmental impact by thermal power plant is assessed during Environmental Impact Studies which are conducted for all the thermal power plants. The environment and forest clearance is obtained from various environmental agencies like State Pollution Board and Ministry of Environment & Forests before starting construction of the project. There is no economic loss on account of setting up of thermal power projects in the State. In fact, the State earns revenue in the form of royalty on coal produced for thermal power projects. Besides, there is all round economic development of the State due to requirement of various ancillary units to cater to the thermal power plants.

(f) To mitigate the environmental impact, various environmental safeguards like installation of efficient electrostatic precipitators tall stacks, dry ash collection

system, effluent treatment system, etc., are taken during implementation of the projects to meet the emission and air quality norms of the Ministry of Environment & Forests. The rehabilitation and re-settlement (R&R) issues are resolved as per the relevant government policies.

#### **Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958**

4357. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:  
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 in order to make it more rational and realistic;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the decision will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Proposals to amend/replace the Act are under examination. Details are yet to be finalised. It is not possible to indicate a time frame within which a decision will be taken.

*[English]*

#### **Nirmal Gram Yojana**

4358. SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages which participated in the Nirmal Gram Yojana throughout the country;

(b) the number of sanitary blocks constructed under this yojana;

(c) the targets set and the achievements made by the Government towards total sanitation of villages thereunder since inception of the yojana;

(d) whether special incentives are proposed to be given to zila parishads for implementing the yojana effectively;

(e) if so, details thereof; and

(f) the steps the Government is taking in the States where there is poor response to this yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA): (a) 1887 applications were received from Panchayati Raj Institutions for Nirmal Gram Puraskar.

(b) 7468 number of sanitary blocks/complexes were constructed under Total Sanitation Campaign programme since its inception in 1999.

(c) Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is a demand driven programme and therefore fixing targets is not possible.

(d) and (e) To add vigour to TSC implementation, Government of India launched an award scheme called the "Nirmal Gram Puraskar" in Oct. 2003 for fully sanitised and open defecation free Gram Panchayats, Blocks and Districts. The incentive pattern based on population criteria is as given below:

(Rupees in lakh)

S.No.	Particulars	Gram Panchayat		Block		District	
1.	Population Criteria	Upto 5000	5001 and above	Upto 50000	50001 and above	Upto 10 lakh	Above 10 lakh
2.	Cash Incentive Recommended	2.0	4.0	10.0	20.0	30.0	50.0
3.	Incentive to Individuals	0.10		0.20		0.30	
4.	Incentive to Organisations other than PRIs	0.20		0.35		0.50	

(f) 15% of funds of TSC project funds in each district, have been earmarked for undertaking Information, Education & Communication (IEC) activities for awareness generation of rural people for bringing the change in mindset and adopting safe sanitation facilities to make the villages open defecation free. State Govts. are approached at various levels – Chief Ministers, State Ministers for promoting and generating political will for its effective implementation, People's representatives *i.e.* Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assembly are also being requested to promote the programme.

[Translation]

#### Generation of Electricity

4359. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tehri Power Project is likely to generate electricity before 15th June in its first phase;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the States which are likely to be benefited as a result thereof;

(d) the time by which the second phase of generation of electricity is likely to commence and the likely relief from power crisis as a result therefrom;

(e) whether there is any likelihood of getting relief from power crisis; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) The commissioning tests are in process and generation from Tehri HEP Stage-I (1000 MW) is planned to commence by 15th June, 2006 onwards.

(c) The share of various beneficiary States of Northern Region in the power generation from this project is as under:



	MW
Haryana	: 43
Himachal Pradesh	: 28
Jammu & Kashmir	: 48
Punjab	: 77
Rajasthan	: 75
Uttar Pradesh	: 374 (including 220 MW against equity share)
Uttaranchal	: 147 (including 120 MW free power)
Chandigarh	: 6
Delhi	: 103
Unallocated	: 99
<b>Total</b>	<b>: 1000 MW</b>

(d) to (f) In the second phase, Koteshwar HEP (400 MW) which is under construction is scheduled to be commissioned by March, 2008. Tehri Pumped Storage Plant (1000 MW) has been recommended by the PIB for investment approval subject to compliance of certain conditions and will be commissioned in 4 years after investment approval. Power Purchase Agreements have been signed by Delhi (for 600 MW), Rajasthan (for 100 MW) and Haryana (for 100 MW). On completion of all these projects, power supply position is expected to improve considerably in the States of Northern Region.

[English]

### Credit Policy

4360. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:  
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has recently announced new credit policy for banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Small Scale Industries Sector is not satisfied with this credit policy; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has announced its Annual Policy on April 18, 2006 for the year 2006-07. The salient features of the policy, *inter-alia*, include the following:

- Focus on credit quality and financial market conditions for maintaining macroeconomic, in particular, financial stability.
- Monetary and interest rate environment enabling growth momentum consistent with price stability.
- Bank Rate, Reverse Repo Rate, Repo Rate and Cash Reserve Ratio kept unchanged.
- Deposits projected to grow by around Rs. 3,30,000 crore for 2006-07.
- Appropriate liquidity to be maintained to meet legitimate credit requirements, consistent with price and financial stability.
- Provisioning for standard advances raised to 1.0 per cent for personal loans, capital market exposures, residential housing beyond Rs. 20 lakh and commercial real estate loans.
- To ensure a monetary and interest rate environment that enables continuation of the growth momentum consistent with price stability while being in readiness to act in a timely and prompt manner on any signs of evolving circumstances impinging on inflation expectations.
- To focus on credit quality and financial market conditions to support export and investment demand in the economy for maintaining macroeconomic, in particular, financial stability.

(c) and (d) There are reports in a section of the Press about the small scale sector being not satisfied with certain aspects of the Annual Policy Statement of the RBI for 2006-07. They mostly relate to Bank Rate, Reverse Repo Rate, Repo Rate and Cash Reserve Ratio being kept unchanged. It has been clarified by the RBI in the Annual Statement on Monetary Policy for the year 2006-07 which is also a part of the Annual Policy Statement 2006-07, that the overall stance of the Monetary Policy at this juncture will be:

- To ensure a monetary and interest rate environment that enables continuation of the growth momentum consistent with price stability while being in readiness to act in a timely and prompt manner on any signs of evolving circumstances impinging on inflation expectations.
- To focus on credit quality and financial market conditions to support export and investment demand in the economy for maintaining macro-economic, in particular, financial stability.
- To respond swiftly to evolving global developments.

As a part of monetary measures in keeping with the overall stance Bank Rate, Reverse Repo Rate, Repo Rate and Cash Reserve Ratio have been kept unchanged.

#### **Loan to Pharma Companies**

4361. SHRI MOHD. MUKEEM: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to

the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2191 dated March 10, 2006 and state:

(a) the names of these six companies and the amount of loan given to each company indicating the details of the project for Research and Development;

(b) the progress in R&D project of these companies since the time of disbursal of loan;

(c) the time by which the loan is likely to be recovered from these companies; and

(d) the details of amount repaid by each company and steps taken to recover the balance amount?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) The names of six companies as mentioned in Lok Sabha unstarred Q. No. 2191, dated March 10, 2006 and the amount of loan to each of them indicating the details of the project for Research & Development are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Amount of Loan released in 2004-05 (Rs. in Lakhs)	Project Details
1	2	3	4
1.	Dabur Research Foundation (DRF), Ghaziabad	200.00	Clinical Development of DRF 7295 in advanced and metastatic cancers of the gastrointestinal tract (colon, pancreas and stomach) and lung (non small cell)
2.	Promed Exports Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	200.00	Formulation development, stability studies, pre-clinical and clinical studies of anti-cataract eye drops for applying the technology and innovation in effective prevention and treatment of cataract.
3.	Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Ahmedabad	200.00	Formulation research and development of protein based therapeutics for human use

1	2	3	4
4.	Biological E. Ltd., Hyderabad	275.00	Development of a tetravalent dengue vaccine by using a combination of 30 deletion mutant and chimeric constructs of DEN 1, DEN-2, DEN-3 and DEN-4 viruses against dengue virus infection
5.	Dalmia Centre for R&D, Coimbatore	25.00	Development of quality controlled plant based formulation in the treatment of dementia and its validation with reference to its safety and efficacy
6.	Lupin Ltd., Mumbai	375.00	Latent M.tuberculosis: New targets, drug delivery system, bio enhancer and therapeutics
Total		1275.00	

(b) to (d) All these six projects have been monitored by the monitoring committees constituted separately for each project and the progress of these R&D projects has been reported to be satisfactory. Each project has different duration ranging from 2 to 3 years. As per the terms and conditions of the loan, the repayment will commence after the project period and the total amount including interest will be recovered in 10 annual instalments. Since these projects are ongoing, repayment of loan has not begun.

#### **Tax on Non-Farm Rural Income**

4362. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to impose tax on non-farm rural income like money lending, trading in produce etc.;

(b) if not, the reasons thereto;

(c) whether big agriculturists and other people are evading tax on pretext of agricultural income in urban and rural area;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures to be proposed to stop this practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) All persons having taxable income including income from non-farm activities like money lending and trading in produce are already taxable under the Income-tax Act, 1961.

(c) Some instances have come to the notice of the Income Tax Department where attempts have been made to show taxable income as agricultural income in order to evade tax.

(d) and (e) The Department does not maintain a central data base of all such instances where taxable income has been shown as agricultural income in order to evade tax. Wherever such instances are noticed, appropriate action is taken to tax such income and penalize the offender as per law.

#### **Mobilising Small Savings**

4363. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the RBI has recommended that the Union and State Governments should reduce the Commission offered to the Small Savings agencies to bring down the cost of mobilizing small savings deposits;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is reviewing the interest rates on small savings;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether small savings deposits are declining during last year;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the measures taken to increase the small savings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India had informally forwarded to the Ministry of Finance in 2005 a copy of a technical paper on issues relating to the National Small Savings Fund (NSSF). The technical paper *inter-alia*, mentions that the Centre and State Governments may consider reducing the commissions that are currently being offered to the small savings agencies. However, there is no proposal at present under consideration of the Government to either reduce the commission payable to small savings agents or to revise the interest rates on small savings.

(e) and (f) No, Sir, As per the provisional figures available, gross small savings collections during 2005-06 were around Rs. 196394 crore vis-a-vis gross collections of Rs. 177730 crore during 2004-05.

(g) The small savings schemes, carrying different tenor and rates of interest administered by the Government of India, are designed to provide safe and attractive investment options to different sections of small savers. Central and State Governments are taking various measures to promote these schemes through print and electronic media, arranging seminars and meetings, providing training to the various agencies involved in small savings collections, etc.

#### Shortage of Residential Accommodation for VIPs

4364. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of residential accommodation for Ministers, MPs and top bureaucrats in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) 43 Ministers and 126 Senior Officers are waiting for allotment of appropriate type of accommodation in Delhi.

(c) The steps taken include the construction of 52 special type flats at B.D. Marg for MPs of Lok Sabha, a proposal for redevelopment of Sunheri Bagh area in LBZ for construction of 32 bungalows, and additions to the General Pool housing stock.

[Translation]

#### Completion of Power Projects

4365. KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified certain power projects for immediate implementation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount likely to be spent on each of these projects; and

(d) the details of the capacity of power generation likely to increase after completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (d) At present, 88 power projects having an aggregate capacity of 40013 MW comprising of 22717 MW thermal, 13875 MW hydro and 3420 MW nuclear, are under execution. The estimated cost of these projects is about Rs. 1,88,000 Crores. In addition, Government is facilitating development of Ultra Mega Power Projects, one each in State of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. The cost of each of the project with about 4000 MW capacity is estimated to be about Rs. 16,000 crore.

[English]

#### Mechanism for Commercial Disputes

4366. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is examining the possibility of having alternative dispute resolution mechanism particularly for commercial disputes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) and (b) Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanism aims at expeditious settlement of all Civil cases including commercial disputes by way of arbitration, conciliation, mediation, judicial settlement or through Lok Adalats. ADR centers in all High Courts are being set up. A training programme for lawyers and judicial officers is also being worked out.

International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution (ICADR) was established in New Delhi as a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 to promote, popularize and propagate alternative dispute resolution methods to facilitate early resolution of disputes and to reduce the burden of arrears in the courts. The ICADR hears arbitration cases and also considers requests for appointment of arbitrators.

#### **India-US Joint Industry Working Group**

4367. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India-US joint industry working group for biotechnology has decided to prepare a comprehensive report in three areas namely transfer of bio-materials, clinical research and new product development and innovation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any agreement in this regard have been reached between India and US; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Indo-US industry working group in biotechnology has been set up under the High Technology Cooperation Group (HTCG) between the two countries. It

is coordinated by FICCI in India and US India Business Council (USIBC) in the US. The Ministry of External Affairs is the nodal agency for HTCG.

The working group in biotechnology has decided to prepare comprehensive reports in the following areas:

- Transfer of biomaterials
- New product development and Innovation
- Clinical research

(c) No separate agreement has been signed for this, as this comes within the broad framework of HTCG.

(d) Question does not arise.

#### **Refund of Amount for Rural Electrification**

4368. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain State Governments have not been able to utilize the entire amount allocated to them for rural electrification during the last three years;

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

(c) the amount remained unutilized and refunded by the State Governments, State-wise; and

(d) the effective steps taken by the Union Government to monitor the utilization of funds by the States?

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

(b) State utilities sometimes, had not been able to utilize the financial assistance as it was in the form of loan as their financial health did not allow them to take loans, which had to be repaid with interest for unremunerative rural electrification programme. Where 100% grant was given under a scheme, the funds were utilized barring a few cases. The unspent amount includes both loan and grant component.

(c) Details of unutilized money and refunded by State Governments, State-wise and year-wise for the last three years are being collected.

(d) All the earlier Schemes for Rural electrification have been merged with RGGVY which has been introduced in April, 2005 so that rural electrification programme is effectively monitored by the Centre. Funds are in the Central Sector and are released by the Ministry of Power to Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. which is the nodal agency for the scheme. REC releases funds to the implementing agencies, which are Central Power Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and State utilities.

REC has opened a separate account for RGGVY and all the implementing agencies have been requested to open a separate account for the scheme.

Further, Monitoring Committee has been constituted at the Centre under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Power) with members from various Ministries to monitor the physical and financial progress of the scheme. Also, District Committees are being set up at District level to monitor the progress of the scheme.

#### **Completion of Power Projects**

4369. SHRI D.K. AUDIKESAVULU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide extra/additional funds for completion of the power projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be released; and

(d) the total megawatts of power likely to be generated?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) For ongoing generation projects in the Central Sector, an outlay of Rs. 19,071.14 Crores for the year 2006-07 has been provided, out of which Rs. 1,596.44 crore is the budgetary support from the Government.

(d) 32 Projects with a generating capacity of 22263 MW are under execution under the Central Sector.

#### **Waiting List Under IAY**

4370. DR. BABU RAO MEDIYAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is long list of waiting in the allotments of Houses under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY);

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

(c) the steps being contemplated by the Government to address the grievances of the beneficiaries who are in waiting list for long time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA): (a) and (b) The Government is implementing Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) since the year 1985-86 under which financial assistance is provided to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) rural households in the country except Delhi & Chandigarh for construction/upgradation of a dwelling unit. The requirement of houses for BPL families in the rural areas is estimated on the basis of the data made available by the Office of the Registrar General of India. As per Census 2001, the housing shortage in rural areas is about 148.33 lakh. A Statement showing the State-wise rural housing shortage is enclosed.

(c) In order to address the problem of rural housing shortage more directly, the criteria for allocation of funds under IAY to the States/UTs was modified from the year 2005-06 assigning 75% weightage to housing shortage and 25% weightage to poverty ratio as against 50:50 weightage given earlier to both the parameters. In order to provide shelter to the rural poor, about 60 lakh houses are proposed to be constructed during a period of 4 years starting from the year 2005-06, under 'Bharat Nirman' Programme.

#### **Statement**

#### **State-wise Housing Shortage in Rural Areas as per 2001 Census**

(Unit in Nos.)

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	Housing Shortage
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1350282
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	105728
3.	Assam	2241230
4.	Bihar	4210293
5.	Chandigarh	1232

1	2	3
6.	Chhattisgarh	115528
7.	Delhi	7200
8.	Goa	6422
9.	Gujarat	674354
10.	Haryana	55572
11.	Himachal Pradesh	15928
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	92923
13.	Jharkhand	105867
14.	Karnataka	436638
15.	Kerala	261347
16.	Madhya Pradesh	207744
17.	Maharashtra	612441
18.	Manipur	69062
19.	Meghalaya	148657
20.	Mizoram	30250
21.	Nagaland	97157
22.	Orissa	655617
23.	Punjab	75374
24.	Rajasthan	258634
25.	Sikkim	11944
26.	Tamil Nadu	431010
27.	Tripura	174835
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1324028
29.	Uttaranchal	53521
30.	West Bengal	974479
31.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	17890
32.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	1926
33.	Daman and Diu	787
34.	Lakshadweep	190
35.	Pondicherry	7778
Total		14833868

*[Translation]***Construction of Power Plants**

4371. SHRI KAILASH NATH SINGH YADAV:  
 PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:  
 SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:  
 SHRI MOHD. TAHIR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether alleged irregularities committed by the NTPC in importing the items from the foreign firms for construction of the power plants has come to light as reported in the *Rashtriya Sahara* dated May 7, 2006;

(b) if so, the details of such cases, State-wise;

(c) the names of the foreign firms with which such a deal has been entered into and the total amount of transaction taken place;

(d) whether the Union Government has received any report in this regard; and

(e) the action taken against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (e) The news item as appeared in the *Rashtriya Sahara* dated May 7, 2006 relates to the actions being taken at the end of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI). CBI has informed that it has registered a case RC-DAI-2006-A-0006 against unknown officials of NTPC, M/s. FGUP "VO" Technopromexport and unknown others on allegation relating to award of the contract for setting up a super critical thermal power project at Barh, District Patna, Bihar. Ministry of Power has not been informed regarding the outcome of any of these searches of details thereof.

*[English]***Meningitis Vaccine**

4372. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's Serum Institute is developing Africa's first conjugate Meningitis a vaccine to protect people of sub-Saharan Africa, specially its meningitis belt stretches from Ethiopia to Gambia and Senegal;

(b) if so, the total expenditure likely to be incurred in this regard;

(c) the likely cost per dose of the said vaccine; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes Sir, the Serum Institute of India, Pune, is developing conjugate Meningitis vaccine to protect people from meningococcal disease which will be useful for sub-Saharan Africa as its meningitis belt stretches from Ethiopia to Gambia and Senegal. The vaccine will also be useful for the Indian Haj pilgrims.

(b) A total investment of about Rs. 60-70 crore will be incurred by Serum Institute of India, Pune for producing this vaccine.

(c) The likely cost of the said vaccine will be about Rs. 18 per dose.

(d) The vaccine is likely to be released by the year 2008.

#### **Electricity to Households**

4373. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether electricity is available for all households in the country;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has notified the setting up of National Electricity Authority;

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

(e) the short term, medium term and long term measures taken by the Government to ensure adequate availability of power in the country?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. As per 2001 census only 43.52% rural households are electrified.

(b) A few of the main reasons attributable for large number of households remaining un-electrified in the country are:

(i) Inadequacy of funds with state power utilities.

(ii) Inability of State Government/State Power Utilities to carry-out households electrification in the State because rural electrification projects are financially non-viable even with soft term loan.

(iii) Limited capability/capacity of state power utilities to take up large-scale electrification of rural households because of their poor financial health.

(iv) There was never special emphasis on electrification of households under various schemes introduced so far except in *Kutir Jyoti* scheme where service connections were provided to rural households coming Below Poverty Line.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) The short and long term measures being taken to improve the availability of power in the country, include:

#### **Short term measures**

(i) A capacity addition of 41,110 MW has been targeted for being set up in the 10th Plan.

(ii) Early stabilization of newly commissioned units and overall increase of PLF of thermal units.

(iii) R & M and Life Extension of old and inefficient generating units.

(iv) Power Finance Corporation and Rural Electrification Corporation have mobilized themselves to see that execution of a good project is not hampered due to lack of funds.

#### **Long term measures**

(i) Projects worth over 60,000 MW have been identified for commissioning during 11th Plan and advance action has already been started to ensure their commissioning in 11th Plan.

(ii) For coordinated development of hydro sector, 50,000 MW initiative has been launched.

(iii) Identification of sites for thermal capacity over 1,00,000 MW.



- (iv) Creation of National grid for optimum utilization of generation capacity and inter-regional transfer of power.
- (v) Encouraging standalone systems and decentralized generation of power.

[Translation]

#### **Science Centre**

4374. SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI:  
SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to set up a Science Centre with the help of Germany;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the basis on which the Science Centre is going to be set up and the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes Sir. India and Germany have jointly proposed to set-up Indo-German Science Research and Technology Centre.

(b) The details are to be worked out mutually.

(c) The proposed Centre would be jointly established by India and Germany on the basis of Private-Public Partnership on mutually accepted modalities and time frame.

[English]

#### **Improvement in Drainage in Critical Areas**

4375. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in 2004, a centrally sponsored scheme namely improvement of drainage in critical areas of the country was launched;
- (b) if so, the total amount sanctioned and allocated under this scheme, State-wise;

(c) whether the work on the scheme is going as per schedule particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) if so the details thereof;

(e) whether the amount sanctioned by the Union Government as its share has been utilized by the State Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA): (a) No centrally sponsored scheme namely improvement of drainage in critical areas of the country was launched in 2004.

(b) to (f) Questions do not arise.

#### **NRIs Investment**

4376. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of NRIs investment made during the last three years, State-Wise and sector-wise;

(b) the details of the recent guidelines of the Government on NRI investment;

(c) the details of offers received from the NRIs during the current year; and

(d) to the extent to which the NRI investment have helped in the development of the country, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The details of NRIs investment made during the calendar years 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 (January-February) are enclosed as statements I and II.

(b) to (d) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flows, including non-resident Indians (NRIs) investments, augment domestic resources. Government has put in place a liberal FDI Policy wherein most of the activities are on automatic route. The general policy and facility for FDI as available to foreign investors/companies are fully applicable to NRIs as well. In addition, Government have extended additional opportunities for NRIs which include (i) investment in domestic airlines up to 100%, and (ii) investment by

individual NRI beyond 24% in small scale industries provided they do not have a stake in any other industrial undertaking. NRIs are allowed also to make bulk investment for revival of sick unit to the extent of 100%. They are also allowed to invest without any limit on non-

repatriable basis in Indian companies and proprietary/partnership concerns subject to the investee company/firm not being engaged in agricultural/plantation activity, real estate business, chit fund or Nidhi company activities.

**Statement I**

*Year-wise Break up of FDI Inflows From January 2003  
to February 2006 Country NRI*

(Amount Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	2003 Jan- Dec	2004 Jan- Dec	2005 Jan- Dec	2006 Jan- Feb	Total
1.	Metallurgical Industries	0.00	0.02	1.50	0.00	1.52
2.	Fuels (Power & Oil Refinery)	0.00	88.03	28.28	0.00	116.31
3.	Electricals Equipment (Incl S/W & Elec)	139.30	67.00	44.94	0.00	251.24
4.	Telecommunications	0.00	0.00	18.26	0.00	18.26
5.	Transportation Industry	68.78	0.34	0.92	0.00	70.04
6.	Industrial Machinery	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.24
7.	Miscellaneous Mechanical & Engineering	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Medical and Surgical Appliances	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10
9.	Chemicals (Other Than Fertilizers)	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.38
10.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	0.19	13.09	1.71	0.00	14.99
11.	Textiles (Include Dyed, Printed)	0.00	74.96	0.10	0.00	75.06
12.	Sugar	0.00	2.94	0.00	0.00	2.94
13.	Fermentation Industries	0.00	0.00	25.79	0.00	25.79
14.	Cement and Gypsum Products	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
15.	Consultancy Services	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.09
16.	Service Sector	0.18	0.00	24.43	0.29	24.91
17.	Hotel & Tourism	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.20
18.	Trading	0.00	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.71
19.	Miscellaneous Industries	0.00	0.00	42.48	0.00	42.48
Grand Total		208.55	247.46	188.96	0.29	645.27

Note: 1. Amount includes the Inflows Received through SIA/FIPB route, acquisition of existing shares and RBI's automatic route only.

**Statement II**

*Year-wise Break up of FDI Inflows From  
January 2003 to February 2006 Country NRI*

(Amount Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Regional Offices of RBI	States Covered	2003 Jan-Dec	2004 Jan-Dec	2005 Jan-Dec	2006 Jan-Feb	Total
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.32	0.35	0.00	0.68
2.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	136.75	13.47	0.00	0.00	150.22
3.	Bangalore	Karnataka	0.28	107.09	50.71	0.00	158.08
4.	Mumbai	Maharashtra Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	0.00	33.89	75.71	0.00	109.60
5.	Bhubaneshwar	Orissa	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
6.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry	2.47	0.00	0.00	0.29	2.77
7.	Kolkata	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	2.94	0.23	0.00	3.17
8.	New Delhi	Delhi, Part of U.P. and Haryana	0.00	0.37	7.62	0.00	7.99
9.	Panaji	Goa	0.00	0.00	1.02	0.00	1.02
10.	State not Indicated		69.05	89.39	53.31	0.00	211.75
Grand Total			208.55	247.46	188.96	0.29	645.27

Note:

1. Includes 'equity capital component' only.

2. The above State-wise inflows are classified as per RBI's Region-wise inflows furnished by RBI, Mumbai.

**Utilisation of Bio-Gas**

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

4377. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that though there is huge potential of bio-gas in many States, resources are being wasted;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Cattle dung, which has a huge potential resource for producing biogas in almost all States and Union Territories, is generally not

wasted, rather, it is used already as manure and cooking fuel and also for various other purposes.

(c) Under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme—National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP)", the Government have already planned a target of setting up of 66,000 plants during 2006-07 and in this regard have already taken several steps, such as provisions for Central subsidy to beneficiaries; turn-key job fee to corporate bodies and non-governmental organizations for providing free maintenance servicing of plants during the first three years of construction; training of users, masons, technicians and field staff; State level Biogas Development and Training Centres; publicity and extension; etc.

#### **Price Rise in Building Material**

4378. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expenditure incurred on the construction of houses has been constantly increasing for the past few years;

(b) if so, the extent to which the expenditure on construction has increased during 2005-06 in comparison to 2001-02;

(c) the reasons for this increase; and

(d) the contribution of various factors on this increase?

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

(b) No statistical information about increased expenditure on construction during 2005-06 in comparison to 2001-2002 is maintained. However the construction cost index for Delhi published by CPWD for the year 2005-06 is 223 (base 1-1-92 as 100) as compared to it being 176 for the year 2001-02.

(c) and (d) The general reason for increase in cost of construction is the rise in the prices of various materials being used in construction such as cement, steel bricks etc. and the rise of wages being paid to the workers. The actual increase depends upon type of construction and location of project.

#### **Excise on Liquor Barons**

4379. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:  
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that liquor barons in the country are evading excise duties to the tune of crores of rupees every year;

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

(c) whether the liquor barons in nexus with the authorities are evading excise duties; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to check such evasion of excise duties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) Levy of excise on alcoholic liquors is a State subject by virtue of Entry 51 of State List of Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Excise on alcoholic liquors is levied, collected and appropriated by each State through a separate legislation, which is administered by the State concerned. It is entirely for each State to take appropriate steps to prevent evasion of tax, if any. The Central Government has neither any information nor any role in this matter.

#### **Exemption of Profit Making PSEs From PIB Approval**

4380. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the profit making Public Sector Enterprises are exempted from Public Investment Board approval before undertaking any expansion;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which this is likely to help in improving their performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) To enable Public Sector Enterprises to operate in a competitive environment, Government of India has enhanced the financial powers for capital expenditure and

formulation of Joint Ventures/Subsidiaries in respect of Navratna, Miniratna and other profit making Public Sector

Enterprises subject to certain stipulations. Brief details in this regard are given in the enclosed statement.

### **Statement**

#### *Financial powers delegated to PSEs to incur capital expenditure and formation of Joint Ventures/Subsidiaries*

S.No.	Category	Capital Expenditure	Joint Venture/Subsidiaries
1.	Navratna	Full powers without monetary ceiling	15% of the net worth of the PSE in one project limited to Rs. 1000 crore. The overall ceiling on such investment in all projects put together shall be 30% of the net worth of the PSE.
2.	Miniratna Category-I	Rs. 500 crore or equal to net worth, whichever is less.	15% of net worth of the PSE in one project limited to Rs. 500 crore. The overall ceiling on such investment in all projects put together shall be 30% of the net worth of the PSE.
3.	Miniratna Category-II	Rs. 250 crore or equal to 50% of the net worth, whichever is less	15% of the net worth of the PSE in one project limited to Rs. 250 crore. The overall ceiling on such investment in all projects put together shall be 30% of the net worth of the PSE.
4.	Other Profit making PSEs	Rs. 150 crore or equal to 50% of the net worth, whichever is less.	—

### **Transmission and Distribution Losses**

4381. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether transmission and distribution losses in the distribution system at the National level during the financial year 2004-05 were reduced from 34.54 per cent to 34.53 per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the poor techno-economics of the APDRP scheme justifies the huge investment being made by the Government in this scheme;

(d) if so, whether any scientific study has been conducted to fix the responsibility and to identify the

causes of such alleged inefficient use of APDRP funds; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) The Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses were 36.84 percent during 2002-03 which were reduced to 34.78 percent during 2003-04 and 33.82 percent during 2004-05.

(c) Considering the poor financial health of the State Electricity Boards (SEBs) with losses reaching Rs. 29,331 crore in 2001-02 which then were estimated to reach Rs. 40,000 crores in next five years, an old and weak sub-transmission and distribution system with no investment forthcoming from the utilities, and high AT&C losses, the Government launched the Accelerated Power Development

and Reforms Programme (APDRP) in 2003-04 for revival of the SEBs/Utilities. APDRP focused on strengthening and upgradation of sub-transmission and distribution system in densely electrified zones in the urban and industrial areas and improvement in commercial viability of SEBs/Utilities. Under investment component of APDRP, funds are provided for taking up projects for strengthening and upgradation of the sub-transmission & distribution system while under incentive component funds are provided as 'grant' to encourage/motivate utilities to reduce their cash losses.

To help the SEBs/Utilities in efficient and professional implementation of the APDRP, the Ministry of Power appointed NTPC Ltd. and Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL) as lead Adviser cum Consultants (AcCs) for the State Utilities. The main functions of the AcCs is in assisting the SEBs/Utilities in the areas of preparation of feasible and viable Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), scrutiny & validation of the DPRs prepare by the State Utilities, supervision of implementation of schemes under APDRP, MIS development, GIS mapping, monitoring of project, implementation etc.

To avail funds under the investment component of APDRP, a Utility has to prepare a DPR and forward it to Ministry of Power through their AcC concerned. The DPRs are appraised technically by the AcC based on the pay back period, the impact of the capital equipments on loss reduction. The DPRs as recommended are then considered by the Steering Committee headed by Secretary (Power).

The Government has sanctioned 583 projects amounting to Rs. 19180.46 crores under investment component of APDRP so far, out of which APDRP component is Rs. 9264.65 crores and the Government has already released an amount of Rs. 6131.70 crores under this component of programme. An aggregate amount of Rs. 1536.64 crore has been released as incentive to eight States under incentive component of APDRP.

To make the programme more effective, the following measures were initiated:

- the utilities were asked to sign Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), to commit improvements in set of benchmark parameters.

- Linking of securitisation under Tripartite Agreement to secure CPSUs dues for assistance under APDRP.
- A massive programme for training of utility personnel.
- Ranking of SEBs/utilities by independent agencies viz CRISIL & ICRA.
- Dissemination of best practices amongst the utilities through national level workshops.

As a result of implementing APDRP, the commercial losses of State Power Utilities which were Rs. 29,331 crore in 2001-02 have been reduced to Rs. 22,129 crore in 2004-05. The billing efficiency at national level has improved from 68.37 percent during 2002-03 to 69.87 percent during 2004-05. The national average collection efficiency has also improved from 92.68 percent during 2002-03 to 94.72 percent during 2004-05. With this improvement in billing and collection efficiency, the national average AT&C loss of the distribution companies has reduced from 36.63 percent in 2002-03 to 33.82 percent in 2004-05. The details are shown below:

Year	Billing Efficiency (%)	Collection Efficiency (%)	AT & C Loss (%)
2002-03	68.37	92.68	36.63
2003-04	68.80	94.80	34.78
2004-05	69.87	94.72	33.82

Monitoring of the AT&C loss of towns covered by APDRP has shown that AT&C loss has been reduced below 20 percent in 212 towns. Among them, 169 towns have shown loss below 15 percent as under:

*Towns showing AT&C loss below 15 percent*

Sl.No.	State	No. of Towns
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	94
2.	Chhattisgarh	1
3.	Gujarat	5
4.	Himachal Pradesh	3
5.	Karnataka	17

1	2	3
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1
7.	Maharashtra	6
8.	Punjab	7
9.	Rajasthan	3
10.	Tamil Nadu	32
Total		169

Further, 43 towns as shown below have achieved AT&C loss between 15 & 20%:

*Towns showing AT&C loss between  
15 percent & 20 percent*

Sl.No.	State	No. of Towns
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Chhattisgarh	1
3.	Gujarat	6
4.	Goa	1
5.	Himachal Pradesh	3
6.	Karnataka	14
7.	Kerala	4
8.	Maharashtra	2
9.	Punjab	4
10.	Tamilnadu	4
11.	Tripura	1
12.	Uttar Pradesh	1
Total		43

(d) and (e) Evaluation of the 66 APDRP projects where more than 50% of the work was completed, has been assigned to five independent evaluation agencies namely Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), New Delhi, Indian Institute of Management, (IIM), Ahmedabad, SBI Capital Markets Ltd., Mumbai and TATA Consultancy Services (TCS), New Delhi. Their major findings and suggestions are as below:

**Findings:**

- Technical intervention activities under APDRP schemes have resulted in a declining trend in distribution losses.
- Utilities are now having a better understanding of their functions and performance with the introduction of Key Performance Indices (KPIs) in the APDRP schemes. The indices are now being monitored through periodic reviews to identify areas for improvement and underlying contributing and mitigating factors.
- State Governments have taken steps to control commercial losses like anti-theft legislation, metering, consumer indexing, feeder level energy accounting and audit. However, some more steps need to be taken like 100% metering, 100% consumer indexing, GIS mapping, Distributing Transformer (DT) level energy accounting and audit etc.
- Unmetered consumption, primarily agricultural consumption continues to be a major issue.
- Many of conditions as specified in Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)/Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) have been implemented in some of the scheme areas but not rolled out to the enterprise level.

**Suggestions:**

- Information technology should be used effectively to enhance the benefits from APDRP.
- Funds from the Central Government should be released directly to the Utility/State Electricity Board (SEB) concerned, instead of going through State Government, to cut down approval & disbursement time.
- Funding from the Government must be linked to achievement of specific benchmark parameters, rather than based on the incurred expenditure.
- Project plan with time schedule for different activities should be pre-defined at Detailed Project Report (DPR) stage only.
- Project implementation should be done on turnkey basis only.

- Measures for increasing accountability and measuring performance should be the main focus areas for attaining commercial turnaround.

#### **Tax Evasion by MNCs**

4382. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:  
SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether over Rs. 2500 crore taxes are outstanding from Multi-National Companies (MNCs) some of them in Fortune 500;

(b) if so, the total demand both direct and indirect tax raised against such MNCs during 2005 and the amount realized;

(c) whether such MNCs who are evading taxes are on the rise;

(d) if so, the total number of such companies in 2005 and 2006 so far and total recovery made therefrom;

(e) the steps taken or being taken or criteria likely to be adopted by Government to ensure that MNCs do not evade taxes; and

(f) the percentage of MNCs found to be indulged in tax evasion out of the total MNCs in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Direct Taxes outstanding from Multi-National Companies as on 31.3.2006 are in excess of Rs. 2500 crore. Information in respect of Indirect Taxes is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Insofar as Direct Taxes is concerned, demand of Rs. 7640.32 crore has been raised during financial year 2005-06 against which collection of Rs. 670.09 crore has been made. Information in respect of Indirect Taxes is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Insofar as Direct Taxes is concerned, the number of such companies, who are evading taxes, is on the rise. Information in respect of Indirect Taxes is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Insofar as Direct Taxes is concerned, in financial year 2004-05, demand has been raised in 326 cases

while in financial year 2005-06, demand has been raised in 411 cases. The total tax recovered was Rs. 442.20 crore and Rs. 670.09 crore in financial year 2004-05 and 2005-06 respectively. Information in respect of Indirect Taxes is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) Appropriate measures including scrutiny of returns, provided in the Income Tax Act, 1961, are taken every year for checking evasion of tax by such companies. Information in respect of Indirect Taxes is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(f) Direct Tax evasion has been detected in respect of 411 such companies out of 1915 companies assessed during financial year 2005-06 which works out to 21.46%. Information in respect of Indirect Taxes is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Research in Pharmaceutical Industry**

4383. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the potential available for research in pharmaceutical industry for developing new drugs;

(b) the opportunities present for Indian companies to enter into research contracts with foreign big pharma companies for research and development of new drugs at low cost;

(c) whether the Government proposes a policy to encourage Indian pharma companies to take advantage of high costs involved in pharmaceutical research abroad and allowed to tie up with pharma companies of the world interested to outsource research in development of new drugs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) The Indian pharmaceutical industry has the potential for conducting research for development of new drugs. There are over 175 drug manufacturing pharma companies having their in-house research & development centres recognized by the Department of Scientific & Industrial Research (DSIR). Out of these, over 15 companies are carrying out research & development in new drugs. A number of Indian companies have built



up impressive R&D infrastructure and expertise in chemical research, pharmaceutical research, fermentation research as well as new drug discovery research (NDDR) and research in novel drug delivery systems. The therapeutic areas in which these companies have developed lead molecules are malaria, urology, metabolic disorders, cardiovascular indications, cancer, diabetes, dyslipidemia, obesity, inflammation & pain, staphylococcal infections, respiratory infections, skin infections, anti-migraine, anti-TB, anti-psoriasis and cerebro-vascular.

(b) The opportunities for Indian companies to enter into research contracts with foreign big pharma companies for research and development of new drugs at low cost are available in supply of speciality chemicals used for development of new drug molecules/intermediates, chemical research, novel drug delivery systems research and clinical research.

(c) and (d) The Government does not have a specific policy to encourage Indian pharma companies to tie up with pharma companies of the world, interested to out source research in development of new drugs. However, the Government has provided a number of fiscal incentives and other support measures for promoting R&D in industry and setting up of in-house research and development centres by industry. Some of the Indian pharma companies having DSIR recognized in-house R&D centres are having tie ups with pharma companies of the world for taking up contract research assignments.

#### **Appointment on Compassionate Grounds**

4384. SHRI DHANUSKODI R. ATHITHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Organisation of Bank Workers has urged the Government to restore compassionate appointment in Nationalised Banks;

(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) Yes, Sir. IBA had earlier reported that the United Forum of Bank Unions demanded for restoration of compassionate appointment scheme in banks in its original form without any condition as regards economic criteria etc. and dispense with the scheme of cash compensation.

(c) The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in the case of Umesh Kumar Nagpal Vs. the State of Haryana (JT 1994 (E) SC 525), in 1994, has, *inter-alia*, held that as a rule, appointment in the public services should be made strictly on the basis of open invitation of application and merit. In implementation of the norms laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, a Model Scheme for payment of ex-gratia (lump-sum amount) in lieu of compassionate appointment was circulated by the Indian Banks' Association (IBA) to all the public sector banks (PSBs) on 31.07.2004 which has since been adopted by 27 PSBs. The above issue was never a matter for discussion/negotiation at the industry level. The scheme is a non-statutory one and as such, is not enforceable. It also does not form part of service conditions and cannot be claimed as a matter of right by any employee. None of the rights of the employees is violated by the banks by switching over to a scheme of monetary assistance in lieu of appointment on compassionate grounds and therefore, no industrial dispute can lie in the matter.

#### **United Nations Development Programme**

4385. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is taking up a pilot project in the country for poverty alleviation; and

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

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

(b) The Government of India and the United Nations Development Programme signed an agreement for executing a project titled 'National Strategy for Urban Poor' between 2003 and 2007.

The objective of project is to support adoption of a new National strategy for urban poverty reduction at the Centre and the States based on informed debates, local/international experience and research findings on the causes and potential responses to urban poverty. The project supports a combination of initiatives such as research and network building for dialogue on policies and regulations and facility to support community associations and NGOs for actual ground level work

through two distinct but mutually reinforcing components, viz. an All India (National component) and National Capital Region Component.

#### **Clearance for Power Projects**

4386. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any project proposals for raising power plants have been submitted by the Government of Madhya Pradesh;

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

(c) the time by which they are pending for clearance; and

(d) the reasons for the delay?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

#### **Enhancement of Funds under Swajaldhara Yojana**

4387. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:  
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:  
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:  
SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the request of the State Government of Gujarat for enhancement of allocation of funds under Swajaldhara Yojana is still pending with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action being taken in the matter; and

(c) the time by which the request is likely to be met so as to enable the State Government to implement the aforesaid Yojana effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) As per the Swajaldhara Guidelines, State-wise allocations are made at the beginning of the year as per a laid down criteria. At the end of the financial year, subject to savings and performance of a State, additional allocations are considered. Government of Gujarat had submitted proposals for additional funds during 2004-05 and 2005-06. At the end of each financial year, Gujarat was allocated an additional amount of Rs. 1173.67 lakhs during 2004-05 and Rs. 543.21 lakhs during 2005-06, from the savings of Swajaldhara.

*[Translation]*

#### **Projects Under NCES**

4388. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:  
SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:  
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of ongoing and pending projects under Non-Conventional Energy Sources in the country, State-wise, specially in Jharkhand during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the funds released by the Union Government during the said period along with details of actual utilization of the released fund as on date, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has taken any steps to make renewable energy programme effective; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) State-wise details of deployment of various renewable energy systems/devices under major renewable energy schemes/programmes of this Ministry during the last three years, i.e., 2003-04 to 2005-06 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) State-wise details of funds sanctioned/released under various renewable energy schemes/programmes of this Ministry during the last three years, i.e. 2003-04 to 2005-06 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) The schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources undergo an indepth

examination and review not only at the time of the formation of the Five Year Plans and the mid-term review thereof but also sometime on an annual basis with a view to increasing their effectiveness. While carrying out such examination and review, suggestions received are

taken into account, wherever warranted and feasible. This apart, District Advisory Committees which have been set up have already started functioning in 540 districts where they are facilitating effective implementation and increased outreach of schemes/programmes of this Ministry.

**Statement I**

*State-wise details of deployment of various renewable energy systems/devices during the last three years, i.e, 2003-04 to 2005-06*

Sl.No.	State/ UT	Biogas Plants	SPV Pumps	Aero- generators	Wind Pumps	RVE	Grid-interactive Power				Solar Photovoltaic Systems/Devices'			
		Nos.	Nos.	kW	Nos.	Nos.	Small Hydro Power MW	Wind Power MW	Biomass Power/ Cogeneration MW	Waste to Energy MW	SLS Nos.	HLS Nos.	SL Nos.	PP kWp
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44523	16		1	123	23.20	28.50	119.20	19.75	85	85		9000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	457				104	11.93				133	520		
3.	Assam	3298				33	0.11							
4.	Bihar	396	11		4		5.50				200	990	5490	
5.	Chhattisgarh	9312	9			152	10.00		16.50		172	3222		
6.	Goa	254		25							105	116		
7.	Gujarat	19289	42		209	36		165.06			240	2400		5
8.	Haryana	3461	201			45	14.40		2.00		240	3600		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	647				21	38.84				300	1000		
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	33	21			50	7.50							
11.	Jharkhand	558				337					248			
12.	Karnataka	30577	117	2	5	20	140.75	460.18	115.10		210	2786		
13.	Kerala	14120	73				12.60						1500	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	23568	9			98	2.20	17.65	1.00		132	765		
15.	Maharashtra	26177	39	217		177		588.60	11.50		103	104		
16.	Manipur	102				70						1000		
17.	Meghalaya	755	14			3						1000		
18.	Mizoram	455				20						600		
19.	Nagaland	475					0.20							
20.	Orissa	25731	1								104	850	1087	
21.	Punjab	6384	392				15.15		6.00	1.00	371	310		25
22.	Rajasthan	195	20			254	0.00	278.84	15.30		100	10466		
23.	Sikkim	1024				13	3.00				20	9750		15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
24.	Tamil Nadu	5232	69			152	1.30	1904.28	67.00	1.75			4000	
25.	Tripura	325	15			523								
26.	Uttar Pradesh	21195	308			250	3.60		75.00	5.00	400			
27.	Uttaranchal	2279	16			400	10.85					4776		
28.	West Bengal	40218		18		510	6.02				150			
29.	Andaman & Nicobar												5500	
30.	Chandigarh													
31.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli													
32.	Daman & Diu													
33.	Delhi		3											10
34.	Lakshadweep													
35.	Pondicherry												1000	
36.	Others	27851										2374		25
Total		308891	1376	262	221	3268	307.15	3443.00	428.60	27.50	3313	46714	18577	3080

\*Upto December 2005

SPV=Solar Photo-Voltaic; SLS=Street Lighting Systems; HLS=Home Lighting Systems; SL=Solar Lanterns; PP=Power Plants  
 RVE=Remote Village Electrification; kW=kilo-Watt; kWp=kilo-Watt peak; MW=Mega Watt

**Statement II**

*State-wise details of funds sanctioned/released under various renewable energy schemes/programmes during the last three years (2003-04 to 2005-06)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.667	7.59	12.193	32.45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.765	11.906	5.426	25.10
3.	Assam	3.376	0.442	2.023	5.84
4.	Bihar	0.158	0.061	0.411	0.63
5.	Chhattisgarh	6.289	1.39	5.504	13.18
6.	Goa	0.762	0.08	0.210	1.05
7.	Gujarat	4.552	2.215	3.497	10.26
8.	Haryana	6.749	1.576	1.497	9.80
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4.392	12.818	2.565	19.71
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	10.128	5.741	10.132	26.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Jharkhand	11.11	0.047	12.649	23.81
12.	Karnataka	20.059	5.384	4.046	29.49
13.	Kerala	2.733	1.332	1.371	5.44
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2.697	4.991	5.784	13.47
15.	Maharashtra	6.888	6.609	10.208	23.71
16.	Manipur	2.624	1.06	3.993	7.68
17.	Meghalaya	2.403	5.302	3.168	10.87
18.	Mizoram	4.02	3.459	14.345	21.82
19.	Nagaland	2.459	1.629	1.568	5.66
20.	Orissa	4.761	2.162	3.314	10.24
21.	Punjab	14.323	1.451	1.654	17.43
22.	Rajasthan	5.987	3.017	5.233	14.24
23.	Sikkim	8.871	0.88	3.066	12.82
24.	Tamil Nadu	9.452	6.105	3.370	18.93
25.	Tripura	10.467	10.749	0.241	21.46
26.	Uttar Pradesh	20.745	10.1	4.265	35.11
27.	Uttaranchal	13.52	1.515	10.578	25.61
28.	West Bengal	35.486	5.609	17.010	58.11
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	1.5	0	0.000	1.50
30.	Chandigarh	0.169	0	0.447	0.62
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.000	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0.000	0.00
33.	Delhi	3.409	0.65	0.018	4.08
34.	Lakshadweep	1.52	0	0.000	1.52
35.	Pondicherry	0.357	0.081	0.632	1.07
36.	Others (Institutions/NGOs)	27.24	36.189	35.303	98.73
Total		269.575	152.14	185.701	607.42

*[English]***Demand for Loan**

4389. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a spurt in demand for loans from individuals as well as companies during 2005-2006;

(b) if so, the percentage increase in the demand as compared to the previous year i.e. 2004-05; and

(c) the projection of demand for the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Scheduled Commercial Banks' credit rose by 36.0 per cent (Rs. 3,96,045 crore) during the 2005-06, over and above 27.0 per cent (Rs. 2,26,761 crore) in the previous year.

(c) In the Annual Policy Statement for the year 2006-07, Governor, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has indicated that Non-food bank credit including investments in bonds/debentures/shares of public sector undertakings and private corporate sector and commercial paper (CP) is projected to increase during the year 2006-07 by around 20%.

*[Translation]*

#### **Setting up of Thermal Power Station In Jharkhand**

4390. SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision was taken in 1998 to set up a thermal power station at North Karanpura in Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof including its present status;

(c) the reasons for delay in the construction of the said project; and

(d) the time by which the construction work is likely to start and be completed?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (d) North Karanpura Super Thermal Power Project of 1980 MW in Jharkhand State had been identified as a Mega Project in the revised Mega Power Policy of Government of India issued in November, 1998.

Various site-specific studies/investigations were undertaken and the Feasibility Report for North Karanpura Super Thermal Power Project (3x660 MW) near Tandwa in Chatra and Hazaribagh districts was prepared in 2001. Subsequently, CMPDIL/Ministry of Coal advised about coal bearing area in the proposed plant layout and the locations of plant, ash dyke and township had to be revised to avoid the coal bearing area. To incorporate the above changes, Feasibility Report was revised and approval obtained from NTPC Board's Sub-committee in December,

2005. All key statutory clearances/commitments in respect of Power Plant including environment clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF) have since been obtained. Land acquisition proceedings have been taken up. The Forest Clearance from State Government is awaited.

For supply of water to the power project, State Government of Bihar/Jharkhand had agreed to construct Dam/Reservoir on Garhi river. Environment clearance for the dam/Reservoir was received by the State Government in September, 2005. The work for dam/reservoir construction is to be taken up by the State Government for completion matching with the power project requirement.

The project is planned for benefits starting in XI Plan period.

*[English]*

#### **Delay in Release of Funds under PMGSY**

4391. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by the Government so that the works under Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the country particularly Orissa are not hampered due to delay in release of funds; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) and (b) The funds for the cleared projects are made available to the State in two installments under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). The first installment amounting to 50 per cent of cleared value of proposals, (or annual allocation whichever is lower) is released subject to certain conditions. The balance funds for works cleared under a particular phase are released subject to submission of audit report, utilization certificate for the funds released earlier. This process of release of funds under the programme ensures availability of adequate funds with the state level implementing agencies for making timely payments. As far as Orissa is concerned, value of proposals worth Rs. 2240.95 crores covering a length of 9514.74 kms have been cleared by the Ministry of Rural Development under PMGSY. An amount of Rs. 1445.56

crores has been released to the State against the cumulative allocation of Rs. 1143 crores from 2000-01 to 2005-06.

### High Prices of Property

4392. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether high property prices are on account of high level of stamp duties (10-13%) in comparison to 2-3% at global level;

(b) if so, the amount likely to flow into the Indian real estate market according to House Corpers' publication-Global Real Estate; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No such study has been conducted by this Ministry.

(b) and (c) In view of the above, question does not arise.

[Translation]

### Assistance from World Bank for Supply of Power

4393. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:  
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government seeking assistance from World Bank and any other foreign country for power projects in order to streamline the supply of power in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the expenditure likely to be spent on these projects, project-wise; and

(c) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Details of such projects under implementation is furnished in the enclosed Statement.

### Statement

Sl. No.	Project	Capacity (MW)	Executing Agency	Funding Agency	Loan Amount Donor Currency (In Million)	Project Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Likely Commissioning Schedule
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Power Sector Development Project-II	Transmission Project	Powergrid	World Bank (USD)	450.00	7930.00	30.06.2006
2.	Power Sector Development Project-III	Transmission Project	Powergrid	World Bank (USD)	400.00	4593.00	30.06.2006
3.	North Karanpura TPP	(3*660) = 1980	NTPC	JBIC (JY)	15916.00	9477.75	Unit-I 31.03.2011
4.	Umiam St. II Renovation & Modernisation	—	MeSEB	JBIC (JY)	1964.00	84.71	31.03.2009

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Purulia Pumped Storage Project	(6*150) =900	WBSEB	JBIC (JY)	43966.09	3188.90	Unit-I 31.03.2007
6.	West Bengal Transmission Project	Transmission Project	WBSEB	JBIC (JY)	14214.00	861.40	31.12.2006
7.	Bakershwar TPP Units 4 & 5	(2*210)=420	WBPDCI	JBIC (JY)	36771.00	1313.00	Unit-I 31.03.2007
8.	R&M of Hydroplants in Uttaranchal	—	PFC (Uttaranchal)	Germany (EURO)	100.00	647.00	31.03.2012

**Abbreviations:**

TPP—Thermal Power Project

R&amp;M—Renovation &amp; Modernization

Powergrid—Powergrid Corporation of India

NTPC—National Thermal Power Corporation

MeSEB—Meghalaya State Electricity Board

WBPDCI—West Bengal Power Development Corporation Ltd.

USD—US Dollar

JBIC—Japan Bank of International Cooperation

JY—Japanese Yen

WBSEB—West Bengal State Electricity Board.

*[English]*

**Funds for Watershed Programme  
Organised by NGOs**

4394. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides funds for the watershed programmes organized by the various Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in different States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds distributed to various NGOs during the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(d) the number of watershed developed during the same period, State-wise; and

(e) the number of beneficiaries under this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA): (a) to (c) The Department of Land Resources under the Ministry

of Rural Development releases funds to the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs)/Zilla Parishads (ZPs) for the area development programmes viz. Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) implemented on watershed basis. However, the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), an autonomous body under the administrative control of the Ministry of Rural Development provides funds for implementation of watershed programmes through Non-Government Organizations (NGOs). State-wise details of funds released to various NGOs by the CAPART under the watershed programmes during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(d) and (e) The number of projects sanctioned under watershed programmes by the CAPART to the NGOs which completed during the last three years and the current year, State-wise is given in the Statement III enclosed. The watershed programmes are for the benefit of the community as a whole to improve the economic and social conditions of the resource-poor and the disadvantage sections of the society.



**Statement I**

*Funds Released to Non-Government Organisations by the CAPART During Last Three Years and the Current Year*  
(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name and Address of the NGO	Year	Name of Scheme	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released/ Distributed during last 3 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Jan Chaitanya Sanghika Seva Sanstha, VIII/PO Samireddy, Chittoor	2003-04	WSD	44.00	19.80
2.		Mahatma Gandhi Yuvajana Sangam, Anantapur	2003-04	WSD	88.33	21.52
3.		Shri Parmeshwari Educational Society, Atmakur, Distt. Kurnool	2003-04	WSD	20.04	20.04
4.	Bihar	Samanvay Tirth, Prabhavati Gram (Panda Bigaha), P.O. Raniganj, Gaya	2003-04	WSD	31.36	31.36
5.	Delhi	Deen Dayal Research Institute, 7-E Swami Ram Tirath Nagar, New Delhi	2003-04	WSD	4.12	4.12
6.		The Energy and Resources Institute, Darbari Seth Block, India Habitat Centre, Lodi Road, New Delhi	2003-04	WSD	85.94	21.49
7.	Haryana	Development Alternatives of India Society, Gurgaon	2003-04	WSD	30.95	30.35
8.		Loh Purush Yuva Mandal, Vill. Mousnuta, P.O. Nangal Dargu Distt. Mahendragarh	2003-04	WSD	90.99	12.10
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Manav Kalyan Seva Samiti Vill. Karai, Teh Chopal, Distt. Shimla	2003-04	WSD	45.07	45.07
10.		Pachhad Kisan Sudhar Sabha, Churwadhar Rajgarh, Block, Rajgarh	2003-04	WSD	36.16	36.16
11.	Jharkhand	Samajik Kalyan Sanstha, AT/PO Bekar Bandh, Distt. Dhanbad	2003-04	WSD	68.19	17.05
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Bal Mahila Vikas Samiti, 14, Shri Krishna, Dharamshala, Distt. Gwalior	2003-04	WSD	58.29	14.07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.		Samaj Pragati Sahyog, Garhi, Block Bagli, Distt Dewas	2003-04	WSD	4.00	4.00
14.	Maharashtra	Nav Nirmiti Gram Vikas Samiti, Aurangpur, Distt. Beed	2003-04	WSD	79.93	19.98
15.		Rashtra Vikas Agro Education Sanstha, Jalgaon	2003-04	WSD	100.00	40.00
16.		Society for Eduction in Values and Action (Seva), Aurangabad	2003-04	WSD	100.00	41.08
17.	Orissa	Agramee, AT+PO. Kashipur, Blk- Kasipur, Rayagada	2003-04	WSD	4.00	4.00
18.		Council of Professional Social Workers, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar	2003-04	WSD	45.05	45.05
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Lok Seva Sansthan Gram- Godhani, Blk- Bindkari, Dist. Banda, U.P.	2003-04	WSD	20.91	20.91
20.		Pinki Gramodhyog Sanstha, Vill. Bhikpur, Ambedkarnagar	2003-04	WSD	36.18	36.18
21.	Uttaranchal	Samarpit Seva Sanstha, H.No. 57, H.N.B. Colony, Ajabpur Khurd, Dehradun	2003-04	WSD	92.93	37.17
22.	West Bengal	School of Fundamental Research, 49/B, Tollygunge Road, Calcutta	2003-04	WSD	57.47	22.99
23.	Andhra Pradesh	Centre for Rural Studies and Development, Anantapur	2004-05	WSD	66.89	16.72
24.		Organisation for Rural Reconstruction Movement, Dharmavaram, Distt. Anantapur	2004-05	WSD	80.94	20.24
25.	Bihar	Bihar Relief Committee, Sadaquat Ashram, Distt. Patna	2004-05	WSD	45.22	22.61
26.	Delhi	Deen Dayal Research Institute, Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi	2004-05	WSD	1.00	1.00
27.		Gandhi Hindustani Sahitya Sabha, 1, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, Sanidhi, Rajghat, New Delhi-2	2004-05	WSD	84.19	21.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	Gujarat	Anandi (Area Networking and Development Initiatives), Bodakdev	2004-05	WSD	51.84	12.96
29.		Development Support Centre, Navarangpura, Distt. Ahmedabad	2004-05	WSD	4.00	4.00
30.	Himachal Pradesh	Mahila Mandal, Vill. Jabli, PO. Raghunathpura, Distt. Bilaspur	2004-05	WSD	67.87	3.00
31.	Kerala	Kottayam Social Service Society, Kottayam	2004-05	WSD	34.16	17.08
32.		Peermade Development Society, Peermade, Distt. Idukki	2004-05	WSD	4.00	1.45
33.	Madhya Pradesh	Gram Sudhar Samiti, Block Colony	2004-05	WSD	79.83	19.96
34.		Samaj Pragati Sahyog, Garhi, Block Bagli, Distt. Dewas	2004-05	WSD	1.25	1.25
35.		-do-	2004-05		4.00	4.00
36.	Maharashtra	Action for Agricultural Renewal in Maharashtra, Pune	2004-05	WSD	4.00	4.00
37.		Gangotree, Shree Tukaram Society, Block-Santnagar Arayeshwar	2004-05	WSD	104.23	3.00
38.		Gramin Vikas Sanshodhan VA Prashikshan Sansthan, Manakpur, Nagpur	2004-05	WSD	113.70	28.43
39.		Hind Swaraj Trust, Firodiya Hostel, Agarkar Road, Pune	2004-05	WSD	4.00	4.00
40.		Magan Sangrahalaya Samiti, Kumarappa Road, Wardha	2004-05	WSD	98.88	24.67
41.		Smt. Narsabai Mahila Mandal, Wedgaon, TQ. Mukhed, Distt. Nanded	2004-05	WSD	123.69	30.92
42.	Orissa	Agramee, AT+PO. Kashipur, Blk- Kasipur, Rayagada	2004-05	WSD	4.00	4.00
43.	Uttar Pradesh	Dharmveer Gramodyog Samiti, Distt. Manipuri, Uttar Pradesh	2004-05	WSD	27.51	27.51
44.	Uttaranchal	People Science Institute, 252 Vasant Vihar, Phase I, Distt. Dehradun	2004-05	WSD	4.00	4.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
45.		Voluntary Association for the Development of the Hills of Uttarakhand, Joshi Bhawan. Old Abakari, Ranikhet, Distt. Almora	2004-05	WSD	53.79	13.45
46.	Andhra Pradesh	Bapuji Youth Association, Distt-Cuddapah	2005-06	WSD	44.34	15.00
47.		Guttur Rural Euducation and Development Society, AT Ammavaripalli, PO Guttur, Distt. Anantapur	2005-06	WSD	98.28	24.57
48.	Orissa	Dapta, AT Farm Road, PO. Bhawanipatna, Distt. Kalahandi	2005-06	WSD	37.18	3.00
49.			2006-07 (Upto 30.4.2006)		0.00	0.00
Total					2383.89	876.35

**Statement II**

*Financial Year wise Funds Distributed to Various NGOs Under Track-B & Track-A Under (Watershed Scheme) During Last Three Years and the Current Year, Till 30th April, 2006*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name and Address of the NGO	Year	Name of Scheme	Stage	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released/ Distributed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Centre for Rural Studies and Development 15/212, Court Road, Madakasira Distt Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	2003-04	WSD	Track-A	2.00	2.00
2.		Human Resource Development Society, Vaisalinagar, B.N. Reddy Nagar, Sagar Road, Hyderabad	2003-04	WSD	Track-A	2.00	2.00
3.		Jyoti Youth Association Kallamanchi, Distt. Chittoor	2003-04	WSD	Track-A	2.00	2.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.		Mano Chaitanya Human Services Krishna Nagar Colony, Kapra Municipality, Ranga Reddy	2003-04	WSD	Track-B	2.00	2.00
5.	Bihar	Lok Prabhat Kanhaiya Nagar, Distt. Nawada, Bihar	2003-04	WSD	Track-A	2.00	2.00
6.		Shiksha Evam Sanskritik Vikas Samiti Yakhi Sarai, Distt. Munger, Bihar	2003-04	WSD	Track-A	2.00	1.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	Kargil Development Project Dakbunglow-I, Road Kargil	2003-04	WSD	Track-A	1.00	1.00
8.	Karnataka	Bharath Gyan Vigyan Samiti Electrochemical Society of India Indian Institute of Science Campus, Bangalore	2003-04	WSD	Track-A	2.00	1.00
9.	Kerala	Shreyas Sulthan Bathery, Distt-Wayanad-673592, Kerala	2003-04	WSD	Track-A	2.00	2.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Parishad Santosh Nagar, Gohad, Dist-Bhind, Madhya Pradesh	2003-04	WSD	Track-A	2.00	2.00
11.		Madhya Pradesh Vigyan Sabha Mumtaz Manzil, 9-A, Civil Lines, Char Bunglow Road, Professors Colony, Blk-Hajuri, Dist. Bhopal	2003-04	WSD	Track-A	2.00	2.00
12.	Orissa	The Humanity AT-Linepara, PO-Patanagarh, Bolangir	2003-04	WSD	Track-B	1.00	1.00
13.	Uttaranchal	Experiment in Rural Advancement 9, Arvind Marg, Dehradun	2003-04	WSD	Track-B	1.00	1.00
14.		Kumoun Agriculture and Greenery Advancement 1, Priya Sadan, Near Anand Hotel, Pithoragarh	2003-04	WSD	Track-A	2.00	2.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	West Bengal	Hansala Hera Parvati Club AT/PO Hensla, Distt. Purulia, West Bengal	2003-04	WSD	Track-A	2.00	2.00
16.		Midnapore District Child and Women Welfare Village Suranankar (Daspalli) PO Panskura, Midnapore	2003-04	WSD	Track-A	2.00	2.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Foundation for Development Research and Action 5/8, Vishal Khand, Gomti Nagar, Blk- Lucknow	2003-04	WSD	TB	1.00	1.00
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Jag Jeevan Balaheena Varga Abhivruddi Sangam 6-45, Kateeb Street, Vampalli, Distt. Cuddapah, Andhra Pradesh	2004-05	WSD	Track-A	2.00	2.00
19.		Mano Chaitanya Human Services Krishna Nagar Colony, Kapra Municipality, Ranga Reddy	2004-05	WSD	Track-A	2.00	2.00
20.		Development Organisation for Village Environment 1- 92/2/A, Prabhath Nagar Colony, Chaitanyapuri, Dilsukhnagar, Hyderabad	2004-05	WSD	Track-B	1.00	1.00
21.		Rural Integrated and Social Education Society Bangaruchinnepalli, Kothacheruvu Mandal, Distt-Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	2004-05	WSD	TA	3.00	3.00
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Pradushan Niyantran Evam Urja Vikas Samiti Ward-V, Blk-Khandi, Distt. Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	2004-05	WSD	Track-B	1.00	1.00
23.	Karnataka	Vikasana Opp SC/ST Hostel, Thudifur, Tarekere, Distt. Chikmangalore	2004-05	WSD	Track-A	3.00	3.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.		Women Liberation and Rehabilitation Society Mrs. Jayalaksmi Venugopal Wlars, Gogelbidnur, Tumkur	2004-05	WSD	Track-A	2.00	2.00
25.	Madhya Pradesh	Vikas Mitra VPO Fatehpur, Distt. Kathal, Haryana	2004-05	WSD	Track-A	2.00	2.00
26.	Rajasthan	Wathershed Consultants Organisation (Wasco) 230, Shri Gopal Nagar Gopalpura Bypass Road Jaipur	2004-05	WSD	Track-A	2.00	2.00
27.		Jeenva Rekha Pratishthan Abbas Complex, Ambajogal Road, Near S P Office	2004-05	WSD	Track-A	2.00	2.00
28.		Lok Panchyat, Lane 3 Shivaji Nagar Distt. Ahmednagar	2004-05	WSD	Track-A	2.00	2.00
29.		Pravara Institute of Research and Education in Natural and Social Scinece, Loni, Blk, Talrahta, Ahmednagar	2004-05	WSD	Track-B	1.00	1.00
30.	Tamil Nadu	Association for Development of Repatriates and Rural Poor, 3/1 Dr. David Colony, Distt. Trichy, Tamilnadu-620021	2004-05	WSD	Track-B	1.00	1.00
31.		Centre for Social Service and Research 42/5, Hanumantharayan Kottai, Distt. Dindigul	2004-05	WSD	Track-A	2.00	2.00
32.		Council for Health Education and Rural Upliftment Vellabommanpally, Vadamadurai, Distt. Dindigul Anna, Tamil Nadu	2004-05	WSD	Track-A	2.00	2.00
33.		Integrated Rural Community Development Society PO. Box. No- 7, 6, Namakkal Ramalingam, Street, Rajajipuram, Distt- Tiruvallur	2004-05	WSD	Track-B	1.00	1.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34.	Kerala	Kannur Association for Integrated Rural Organisation and Support (Kairs Burnacherry (P.O. Kannur Distt. Kerala	2005-06	WSD	Track-A	3.00	3.00
35.	Gujarat	Mahiti Rural Development Centre Opp. Bhim Talab, Nr. Khun Gam, PO Dolera TQ. Dhandhuka, Distt. Ahmedabad	2005-06	WSD	Track-A	3.00	3.00
35.		Shri Kundla Taluka Gram Sevak Mandal Khadi Karyalaya, Opp. Railway Station, Blk-Savarkundia, Distt-Amrell	2005-06	WSD	Track-A	3.00	3.00
37.		Social Action for Rural and Tribal in Habitant of India, P.O. Godhar West, A Luna Wada, Taluk, Santrampur Distt. Panchmahal	2005-06	WSD	TA	3.00	3.00
38.			2006-07 (upto 30.4.06)			0.00	0.00
Total						71.00	69.00

**Statement III**

*The total number of Watershed Developed/ Projects completed State-wise*

Sl. No.	State	No. of watersheds Developed/ Project Completed
<b>Year: 2003-04</b>		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
	Total	1
<b>Year: 2004-05</b>		
1.	NA	Nil
<b>Year: 2005-06</b>		
1.	NA	Nil
<b>Year: 2006-07</b>		
1.	NA	Nil

**Urban Development Schemes**

4395. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes proposed to be implemented for urban development in various States particularly in Maharashtra and the funds provided for this purpose alongwith the sources for which such funds are proposed to be mobilised;

(b) whether the Asian Development Bank has also sanctioned some projects;

(c) if so, the details; and

(d) the time by which these projects are likely to be implemented?



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 House.

*[Translation]*

#### **Electrification of Villages**

4396. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up new power projects on large scale in order to provide electricity to all the villages of the country; and

(b) If so, the details thereof including the names of the States where these projects are likely to be set up, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) At present, 88 generation projects totalling 40,013 MW are under execution. Details of these projects state-wise are given in the enclosed statement. In addition, a number of initiatives have been taken to enhance the existing capacity to meet the growing demand including that of rural sector in a big way:

- (i) Capacity addition of about 62,000 MW has been aimed at during the course of XI Plan.
- (ii) For coordinated development of hydro sector, 50,000 MW initiative has been launched.
- (iii) Shelf of thermal projects of about, 1,00,000 MW has been identified for prospective development.
- (iv) Ultra Mega Power Projects initiative has been launched to facilitate development of at least 5 projects of 4,000 MW each.

#### **Statement**

#### **Generation Projects under Execution**

#### **(A) Thermal Generation Projects**

Sl.No.	Name of the Project/ Unit No.	Agency	State/Implementing beginning of year	Capacity envisaged at the	
				Cap. (MW)	Scheduled Comm. Date
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>A. Central Sector</b>					
1.	Unchahar TPS-II	U-5	Uttar Pradesh/NTPC	210	07/06
2.	Barsingsar Lignite	U-1	Rajasthan/NLC	125	08/08
		U-2		125	02/09
3.	Vindhyachal TPS-III	U-9	Madhya Pradesh/NTPC	500	07/06
		U-10		500	03/07
4.	Neyveli TPS-II	U-1	Tamil Nadu/NLC	250	10/08
		U-2		250	02/09
5.	Sipat STPS-II	U-4	Chhattisgarh/NTPC	500	02/07
		U-5		500	05/07*
6.	Bhilai TPP Ph-I	U-1	Chhattisgarh/NTPC	250	09/07
		U-2		250	12/07

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Korba STPP	U-7	Chhattisgarh/NTPC	500	05/08
8.	Sipat-I	U-1	Chhattisgarh/NTPC	660	10/07
		U-2		660	04/08
		U-3		660	10/08
9.	Kahalgaon STPS-II (Ph-I)	U-5	Bihar/NTPC	500	11/08
		U-6		500	03/07
10.	Kahalgaon STPS-II (Ph-II)	U-7	Bihar/NTPC	500	03/07
11.	Barh STPP	U-1	Bihar/NTC	660	03/08
		U-2		660	01/10
		U-3		660	11/10
12.	Chandrapura TPP Ext	U-7	Jharkhand/DVC	250	08/07*
		U-8		250	08/07*
13.	Mejia TPS	U-5	West Bengal/DVC	250	11/06
		U-6		250	01/07
<b>B. State Sector</b>					
14.	Yamuna Nagar TPP	U-1	Haryana/HPGCL	300	10/07
		U-2		300	01/08
15.	Guru Har Gobind TPS-II	U-1	Punjab/BSEB	250	10/06
		U-2		250	01/07
16.	Girai TPP	U-1	Rajasthan/RRVUNL	125	09/06
17.	Dholpur CCPP (Ph-I)	GT-1 GT-2	Rajasthan/RRVUNI	107.5	12/06
		ST		107.5	10/06
				115	06/07*
18.	Parichha TPS Extn.	U-4	Uttar Pradesh/ UPRVUNL	210	09/06
19.	Korba East TPP St-V	U-1 U-2	Chhattisgarh/CSEB	250	10/07
				250	03/07
20.	Dhuvaran CCPP Extn.	ST	Gujarat/GSECL	40	06/06
21.	Kutch Lignite Extn.	U-4	Gujarat/GSECL	75	11/06
22.	Surat Lignite TPP Extn.	U-1	Gujarat/GIPCL	125	08/08
		U-1		125	03/09

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Birsingpur TPS Extn. St-III	U-5	Madhya Pradesh/ MPPGCL	500	09/06
24.	Amarkantak TPS Extn.	U-5	Madhya Pradesh/ MPPGCL	210	06/07*
25.	New Parli TPS	U-1	Maharashtra/MSPGCL	250	09/06
26.	Paras TPS Expn.	U-1	Maharashtra/MSPGCL	250	10/06
27.	Rayalaseema TPS-II	U-3	Andhra Pradesh/ APGENCO	210	07/06
		U-4		210	10/06
28.	Bhoopaipally TPP	U-1	Andhra Pradesh/ APGENCO	500	08/08
29.	Vijaywada TPP-IV	U-1	Andhra Pradesh/ APGENCO	500	08/06
30.	Bellary TPP	U-1	Karnataka/KPCL	500	12/06
31.	Santalidih TPP	U-1	West Bengal/WBPDCL	250	01/07
32.	Sagardighi TPP	U-1	West Bengal/WBPDCL	300	01/07
		U-2		300	03/07
33.	Bakreshwar TPS-II	U-4	West Bengal/WBPDCL	210	03/07
		U-5		210	06/07
34.	Durgapur TPS Extn.	U-7	West Bengal/Durgapur Project	300	01/07
35.	Lakwa Waste Heat	ST-2	Assam/ASEB	38	12/08
36.	Dimapur DGPP	DGs	Nagaland/Govt. of Nagaland	22.92	Uncertain
<b>C. Private Sector</b>					
37.	OP Jindal TPP Ph. I	U-1	Chhattisgarh/Jindal Power	250	03/07
		U-2		250	10/07
		U-3		250	10/07
		U-4		250	01/08
38.	Pathdi TPS Ph-I	U-1	Chhattisgarh/Lanco Amarkantak	300	09/08
39.	Sugen CCPP	Block-I	Gujarat/Torrent Power Gen. Ltd.	365	03/07
		Block-II		376	01/08
		Block-III		376	03/07
40.	Dabhol CCPP-II	GTs+STs	Maharashtra/Ratnagiri Gas and Power Pvt. Ltd.	1444	01/07

1	2	3	4	5	6
41.	Gautami CCPP	GT-1	Andhra Pradesh/Gautami Power Ltd.	145	07/06
		GT-2 ST		145	07/06
				174	09/06
42.	Konaseema CCPP	GT-1	Andhra Pradesh /Konaseema EPS	140	04/06
		GT-2 ST		140	04/06
				165	08/06
43.	Vemagiri CCPP	ST	Andhra Pradesh/Vemagiri Power Gen. Ltd	137	04/06
<b>Total:</b>				<b>22717.92</b>	

**(B) Hydro Generation Projects**

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	Sector	State	Cap. Under Exectuion (MW)	Comm. Latest
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Dulhasti (NHPC)	Central	Jammu & Kashmir	390.00	2006-07
2.	Baglihar-I	State	Jammu & Kashmir	450.00	2007-08*
3.	Uri-II (NHPC)	Central	Jammu & Kashmir	240.00	2009-10
4.	Sewa-II (NHPC)	Central	Jammu & Kashmir	120.00	2007-08
5.	Parbati St. II (NHPC)	Central	Himachal Pradesh	800.00	2009-10
6.	Chamera-III (NHPC)	Central	Himachal Pradesh	231.00	2010-11
7.	Parabati-III (NHPC)	Central	Himachal Pradesh	520.00	2010-11
8.	Kol Dam (NTPC)	Central	Himachal Pradesh	800.00	2008-09
9.	Larji	State	Himachal Pradesh	126.00	2006-07
10.	Uhl-III	State	Himachal Pradesh	100.00	2008-09
11.	Allain Duhanagan	Private	Himachal Pradesh	192.00	2010-11
12.	Karcham Wangtoo	Private	Himachal Pradesh	1000.00	2010-11
13.	Budhil	Private	Himachal Pradesh	70.00	2008-09
14.	Malana-II	Private	Himachal Pradesh	100.00	2008-09
15.	Tehri St. I (THDC)	Central	Uttaranchal	1000.00	2006-07
16.	Koteswar (THDC)	Central	Uttaranchal	400.00	2008-09
17.	Maneri Bhali-II	State	Uttaranchal	304.00	2006-07
18.	Vishnu Prayag	Private	Uttaranchal	400.00	2006-07

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Sardar Sarovar	State	Guj/MP/Mah.	200.00	2006-07
20.	Omkareshwar (NHDC)	Central	Madhya Pradesh	520.00	2007-08*
21.	Madhikheda	State	Madhya Pradesh	40.00	2006-07
22.	Bansagar Tons PH IV	State	Madhya Pradesh	20.00	2006-07
23.	Ghatghar PSS	State	Maharashtra	250.00	2006-07
24.	Priyadarshni Jurala	State	Andhra Pradesh	234.00	2006-08
25.	Nagarujana Sagar TR	State	Andhra Pradesh	50.00	2009-10
26.	Kuttiyadi Addl. Ext.	State	Kerala	100.00	2006-07
27.	Athirapalli	State	Kerala	163.00	2009-10
28.	Varahi Extn.	State	Karnataka	230.00	2008-09
29.	Bhawani Barrage I	State	Tamil Nadu	30.00	2006-07
30.	Bhawani Barrage II	State	Tamil Nadu	30.00	2009-10
31.	Bhawani Barrage III	State	Tamil Nadu	30.00	2009-10
32.	Teesta Low Dam-III (NHPC)	Central	West Bengal	132.00	2007-08
33.	Teesta Low Dam-IV (NHPC)	Central	West Bengal	160.00	2009-10
34.	Purulia PSS	State	West Bengal	900.00	2006-08
35.	Balimela Extn.	State	Orissa	150.00	2006-07
36.	Teesta St. V (NHPC)	Central	Sikkim	510.00	2006-07
37.	Chujachen	Private	Sikkim	99.00	2008-09
38.	Karbi Langpi	State	Assam	100.00	2006-07
39.	Myntdu	State	Meghalaya	84.00	2008-09
40.	Subansiri Lower (NHPC)	Central	Arunachal Pradesh	2000.00	2010-11
41.	Kameng (NEEPCO)	Central	Arunachal Pradesh	600.00	2010-11
				13875	

**(C) Nuclear Capacity Under Execution**

Sl.No.	Project Name/Unit		State/Implementing Agency	Capacity (MW)	Comm. Schedule Actual (A)/Ant.
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Tarapur APP	U-3	Maharashtra/NPC	540	01/07
2.	Kaiga APP	U-3	Karnataka/NPC	220	03/07
		U-4		220	09/07

1	2	3	4	5	
3.	Rajasthan	U-5	Rajasthan/RAPP	220	08/07*
		U-6		220	02/08
4.	Kudankulam	U-1	Tamil Nadu	1000	12/07*
		U-2		1000	12/08
			Total	3420	

\*Under best effort Scenario being monitored for completion within X Plan.

#### **Investment in Bio-Technology Companies**

4397. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether many countries have shown interest in investing in the bio-technology companies of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, many companies from several countries like USA, Canada, European Union and Asian Countries have shown interest in investing in the Indian biotech companies. Many foreign companies have also approached the Government of India for acquiring shares from the existing biotech companies and forming joint ventures, investing in the new companies and for setting up of Wholly Owned Subsidiaries (WOS).

*[English]*

#### **World Bank Projects on Livelihood**

4398. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT & POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank proposes to fund livelihood projects in India in additional to its current commitments in the field of infrastructure development;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount earmarked for the said projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION

(KUMARI SELJA): (a) No such proposal has been received in the Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### **Assistance for Wind Energy from World Bank**

4399. SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPIPARAI: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the existing programmes for generation of wind energy being run with the cooperation of international agencies like World Bank;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to strengthen the said programmes for increasing the wind energy output; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) There is no ongoing programme for generation of wind energy with cooperation of international agencies.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Grid interactive wind power installed capacity aggregating to 5340 MW have already been set up so far in the country as commercial projects. A target of 1000 MW wind power installed capacity has been fixed for the year 2006-07. The steps taken for accelerated commercial development through industry participation and private investments, include fiscal and promotional incentives from the Government and loans from Financial Institutions including Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA); policies in States for grid connection and sale of electricity generated; establishment of strong indigenous manufacturing base;

technical support by the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET); and detailed wind resource assessment to identify further potential sites in various States.

#### **Encroachment by Petrol Pump Dealers**

4400. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of petrol pump dealers in the capital have made massive encroachments on public land;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to remove all such unauthorised encroachments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that no specific complaint in this regard has been received in the recent past. However, as and when the report is received in DDA regarding encroachment at the petrol pump sites, DDA takes action to remove the same, as per the relevant provisions of law.

Land & Development Office (L&DO) has reported that out of 68 petrol pumps, encroachment on public land has been found in 35 petrol pumps during past inspections. L&DO has further reported that breach notices have been issued to all the 35 Petroleum Companies to remedy the same. In 9 cases the temporary leases have been cancelled for violation of the lease provisions and five cases have been reported to local body for removal of encroachment.

#### **Transmission Projects by PGCIL and Private Sector**

4401. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL) has entered into an agreement with Private Sector Companies for implementing transmission projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Power Grid Corporation of India

Ltd. (PGCIL) had entered into a Joint Venture with M/s TATA POWER to form a Joint Venture Company (Power links Transmission Ltd.) for execution of specific transmission lines associated with Tala HEP, East-North Interconnector and Northern Region transmission system. PGCIL and TATA POWER hold 49% and 51% equity respectively in the said Joint Venture Company.

PGCIL has selected M/s Reliance Energy Ltd. as the Joint Venture Partner for execution of specific transmission lines associated with Parbati-II and Koldam HEP, however, no agreement has yet been formally signed.

Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) have been signed by PGCIL with promoters of five power projects on 23.3.2006 reflecting its intention to finalize various project related agreements for setting up of Joint Ventures for establishing the transmission systems for evacuation of power from their respective generation projects.

*[Translation]*

#### **Projects by CPWD**

4402. MOHD. MUKEEM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Public Works Department has launched any development projects of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure incurred thereon; and

(c) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

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

*[English]*

#### **DDA's Role in Land Acquisition**

4403. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to restrict DDA's role in land acquisition and construction;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for curbing the activities of DDA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) With a view to securing proper development of Delhi in its emerging context and in view of the mixed experience of the scheme of large scale acquisition and disposal of land, the Government while issuing guidelines in 2003 for the preparation of Master Plan for Delhi 2021, had suggested that a suitable alternative to this approach should be sought. The Draft Master Plan for Delhi, 2021 published on 16.3.05 inviting suggestions/objections from the public, accordingly, acknowledges the need for review of the scheme of large scale acquisition, development of alternative options for areas identified for urbanization and involving the private sector in development of land and provision of infrastructure services.

*[Translation]*

#### **False Insurance Claim**

4404. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:  
SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons found guilty in false insurance claims cases during the last three years;

(b) the action taken against the persons found guilty in each of the said cases;

(c) the number of such cases which have been reported to the CBI;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check such practices; and

(e) the success achieved by the Government as a result thereof?

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

*[English]*

#### **Allocation and Works under the Finance Commissions**

4405. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:  
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of allocations for each State by Eleventh Finance Commission;

(b) the criteria adopted by the Finance Commission for allocations of funds to States;

(c) the details of projects executed under the 11th Finance Commission and 12th Finance Commission, State-wise;

(d) whether there is greater focus on works of public welfare under the 12th Finance Commission than the 11th Finance Commission;

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

(f) whether the Union Government has a proposal for special package or allocation for Orissa; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) A statement showing the total transfers recommended by Eleventh Finance Commission (EFC) for the period 2000-05 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The criteria adopted by EFC for allocating the share in net proceeds of all shareable Central taxes and duties and Grants-in-aid is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Ministry of Finance releases grants-in-aid to States on the recommendations of Finance Commission. The execution of the projects is undertaken by the State Governments. A Statement showing the grants-in-aid released on the recommendations of EFC and Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC) is given in the enclosed Statement-III. The award period of TFC commenced from 2005-06.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The TFC has recommended equalisation grant for Health and Education Sectors and grants-in-aid for maintenance of public infrastructure. A statement indicating State-wise grants recommended by EFC and TFC is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.



**Statement I***Estimated Total Transfers Recommended by Eleventh Finance Commission 2000-05*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Share in Taxes & Duties	Non-Plan Revenue Defect Grant	Upgradation & Special Problem	Local Bodies Grant	Relief Expenditure	Total Grants in aid (Col. 3 to 6)	Total Transfers (Col. 2 plus 7)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28980.25	0.00	285.23	924.90	820.80	2030.93	31011.18
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	918.22	1228.00	90.59	28.55	49.83	1396.97	2315.19
3.	Assam	12362.05	110.68	132.54	255.00	420.60	918.82	13280.87
4.	Bihar	43614.48	0.00	260.15	610.80	277.51	1148.46	44762.94
5.	Chhattisgarh	8975.18	0.00	142.50	238.60	113.83	494.93	9470.11
6.	Goa	775.22	0.00	27.28	13.90	5.15	46.33	821.55
7.	Gujarat	10615.93	0.00	234.85	480.55	668.88	1384.28	12000.21
8.	Haryana	3552.44	0.00	132.65	183.75	336.95	653.35	4205.79
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2570.25	4549.26	91.16	69.55	180.20	4890.17	7460.42
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	4854.50	11211.19	127.82	90.05	144.64	11573.70	16428.20
11.	Jharkhand	11320.42	0.00	141.45	268.15	234.95	644.55	11964.97
12.	Karnataka	18552.48	0.00	311.53	518.90	309.03	1139.46	19691.94
13.	Kerala	11504.04	0.00	129.14	404.90	278.66	812.70	12316.74
14.	Madhya Pradesh	24283.80	0.00	352.02	632.85	259.57	1244.44	25528.24
15.	Maharashtra	17431.05	0.00	331.97	973.00	651.49	1956.46	19387.51
16.	Manipur	1377.32	1744.95	58.59	23.15	11.89	1838.58	3215.90
17.	Meghalaya	1287.01	1572.38	57.39	28.30	16.32	1674.39	2961.40
18.	Mizoram	745.11	1676.31	89.84	11.70	12.32	1790.17	2535.28
19.	Nagaland	827.90	3536.24	62.84	14.65	8.12	3621.85	4449.75
20.	Orissa	19026.64	673.59	215.05	385.55	453.66	1727.85	20754.49
21.	Punjab	4316.37	284.21	110.01	209.40	508.57	1112.19	5428.56
22.	Rajasthan	20595.88	1244.68	299.85	590.35	857.85	2992.73	23588.61
23.	Sikkim	692.43	840.59	66.78	5.50	28.63	941.50	1633.93
24.	Tamilnadu	20264.72	0.00	251.86	659.45	425.36	1336.67	21601.39
25.	Tripura	1832.67	2414.16	60.18	32.45	21.55	2528.34	4361.01
26.	Uttar Pradesh	72014.16	1009.60	537.26	1395.05	606.20	3548.11	75562.27
27.	Uttaranchal	2487.40	17.14	132.65	175.75	134.13	459.67	2947.07
28.	West Bengal	30540.09	3246.10	239.45	775.25	419.00	4679.80	35219.89
Total All States		376318.01	35359.07	4972.63	10000.00	8255.69	58587.39	434905.40

NB: EFC in its supplementary report had also recommended Rs. 5303.86 crore as Incentive Grant (Centre's share) to States.

**Statement II**

*Criteria adopted by the Eleventh Finance Commission for allocating the share in net proceeds of all shareable Central Taxes and Duties and Grants-in-aid*

**Share in Central Taxes and Duties****Vertical Transfers to States**

29.5 per cent of net proceeds of all shareable Central Taxes and duties.

**Horizontal Transfers**

**Criteria and relative weights adopted for determining the inter-se-shares of States.**

Population (10.5%), Income (Distance method) (62.5%), Area (7.5%), Index of Infrastructure (7.5%), Tax effort (5%) and Fiscal discipline (7.5%)

**Local Bodies Grants**

The criteria and weights used for inter-se allocation of Local Bodies Grant: Population (40%), Index of decentralisation (20%), Distance from highest per capita Income (20%), Revenue Effort (10%) and Geographical area (10%).

**Upgradation and Special Problem Grants**

Representations made by the State Governments and the assessment made by the Finance Commission on the basis of needs of the States.

**Non-Plan Revenue Deficit Grant.**

The objective has been to give grants to those States which are projected, on the normative basis to have post devolution non-plan revenue deficit in any year, so that the normatively assessed deficit can be provided for. EFC followed a normative approach in assessing the receipts and expenditure of States.

**Statement III**

*Grants released to States on the recommendations of 11th Finance Commission & 12th Finance Commission*

(As. on 17.5.2006)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	11th Finance Commission (2000-05)			12th Finance Commission (2005-10)		
		Upgradation & Special Problem	Local Bodies Grant	Total (col. 2+3)	State Specific Needs	Local Bodies Grant	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	264.52	848.87	1113.39	0.00	354.80	354.80
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.85	19.83	60.68	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	107.04	127.49	234.53	0.00	58.10	58.10
4.	Bihar	216.04	475.23	691.27	7.58	190.80	198.38
5.	Chhattisgarh	91.98	230.05	322.03	13.10	130.45	143.55
6.	Goa	13.03	6.95	19.98	0.00	4.20	4.20
7.	Gujarat	153.37	480.57	633.94	0.00	269.00	269.00
8.	Haryana	113.07	183.73	296.80	0.00	95.80	95.80
9.	Himachal Pradesh	73.55	63.14	136.69	0.00	31.00	31.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	23.34	22.71	46.05	0.00	21.42	21.42
11.	Jharkhand	47.70	13.43	61.13	0.00	0.00	0.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12. Karnataka		256.48	4440.11	696.59	0.00	121.10	121.10
13. Kerala		117.67	404.87	522.54	0.00	226.80	226.80
14. Madhya Pradesh		323.96	582.30	906.26	0.00	404.80	404.80
15. Maharashtra		199.24	780.81	980.05	0.00	396.60	396.60
16. Manipur		36.02	11.58	47.60	1.66	3.02	4.68
17. Meghalaya		29.77	21.84	51.61	0.00	0.00	0.00
18. Mizoram		68.09	11.70	79.79	10.00	6.00	16.00
19. Nagaland		54.23	7.33	61.56	0.00	4.60	4.60
20. Orissa		200.46	385.55	586.01	0.00	181.40	181.40
21. Punjab		51.28	160.12	211.40	0.00	49.50	49.50
22. Rajasthan		269.86	590.25	860.11	0.00	290.00	290.00
23. Sikkim		17.50	4.40	21.90	0.00	1.30	1.30
24. Tamil Nadu		236.89	632.94	869.83	18.75	288.40	307.15
25. Tripura		41.56	26.78	68.34	0.00	6.50	6.50
26. Uttar Pradesh		445.70	1138.80	1584.50	0.00	637.30	637.30
27. Uttaranchal		110.05	138.23	248.28	0.00	19.60	19.60
28. West Bengal		145.79	544.13	689.92	0.00	332.80	332.80
Total		3749.04	8353.74	12102.78	51.08	4125.29	4176.37

**Statement IV***Grants recommended by 11th Finance Commission & 12th Finance Commission*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	11th Finance Commission (2000-05)			12th Finance Commission (2005-10)								
		Upgradation & Special problem	Local Bodies Grant	Total (col. 2+3)	Health Sector	Education Sector	Maint. of Road & Bridges	Maint. of Public Buildings	Maint. of Forests	Heritage Conservation	State Specific Needs	Local Bodies Grant	Total (col. 5 to 12)
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	285.23	924.90	1210.13	—	—	980.12	242.53	65.00	40.00	500.00	1961.00	3788.65
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	90.59	28.55	119.14	—	—	44.36	57.42	100.00	5.00	10.00	71.00	287.78
3.	Assam	132.54	255.00	387.54	966.02	1107.37	330.12	230.64	40.00	20.00	130.00	581.00	3405.15
4.	Bihar	260.15	610.80	870.95	181.69	2683.76	309.36	359.81	5.00	40.00	400.00	1766.00	7383.42
5.	Chhattisgarh	142.50	238.60	381.10	—	—	262.40	183.09	85.00	10.00	300.00	703.00	1543.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6. Goa		27.28	13.90	41.18	—	—	39.48	24.18	3.00	20.00	10.00	30.00	126.66
7. Gujarat		234.85	480.55	715.40	—	—	895.20	203.61	20.00	25.00	200.00	1345.00	2688.81
8. Haryana		132.65	183.75	316.40	—	—	182.72	151.80	2.00	15.00	100.00	479.00	930.52
9. Himachal Pradesh		91.16	69.55	160.71	—	—	261.64	147.60	20.00	10.00	50.00	155.00	644.24
10. Jammu & Kashmir		127.82	90.05	217.87	—	—	117.68	164.54	30.00	10.00	100.00	319.00	741.22
11. Jharkhand		141.45	268.15	409.60	360.98	651.73	409.04	159.61	30.00	10.00	330.00	580.00	2531.36
12. Karnataka		311.53	518.90	830.43	—	—	1458.12	205.12	55.00	50.00	600.00	1211.00	3579.24
13. Kerala		129.14	404.90	534.04	—	—	642.32	103.50	25.00	25.00	500.00	1134.00	2429.82
14. Madhya Pradesh		352.02	632.85	984.87	181.64	459.56	586.88	443.02	115.00	20.00	300.00	2024.00	4130.10
15. Maharashtra		331.97	973.00	1304.97	—	—	1189.68	223.61	70.00	50.00	300.00	2774.00	4607.29
16. Manipur		58.59	23.15	81.74	—	—	76.96	37.71	30.00	5.00	30.00	55.00	234.67
17. Meghalaya		57.39	28.30	85.69	—	—	86.40	35.02	30.00	5.00	35.00	58.00	249.42
18. Mizoram		89.84	11.70	101.54	—	—	42.12	23.29	25.00	5.00	65.00	30.00	190.41
19. Nagaland		62.84	14.64	77.49	—	—	120.88	46.17	25.00	5.00	45.00	48.00	288.05
20. Orissa		215.05	385.55	600.60	196.37	323.30	1475.08	389.14	75.00	50.00	170.00	907.00	3585.89
21. Punjab		110.01	209.40	319.41	—	—	420.96	151.80	2.00	10.00	96.00	495.00	1175.76
22. Rajasthan		299.85	590.35	890.20	—	100.00	633.32	213.09	25.00	50.00	450.00	1450.00	2921.41
23. Sikkim		66.78	5.50	72.28	—	—	18.64	32.15	8.00	5.00	100.00	14.00	177.79
24. Tamil Nadu		251.85	659.45	911.31	—	—	1214.40	242.53	30.00	40.00	300.00	1442.00	3268.93
25. Tripura		60.18	32.45	92.63	—	—	61.48	50.11	15.00	5.00	49.00	65.00	245.59
26. Uttar Pradesh		537.26	1395.05	1932.31	2312.38	4454.07	2403.16	600.28	20.00	50.00	800.00	3445.00	14084.89
27. Uttaranchal		132.65	175.75	308.40	50.00	—	324.56	97.60	35.00	5.00	240.00	196.00	948.16
28. West Bengal		239.45	775.25	1014.70	—	391.86	412.92	181.23	15.00	40.00	890.00	1664.00	3595.01
Total		4972.63	10000.00	14972.63	5887.08	10171.65	15000.00	5000.00	1000.00	625.00	7100.00	25000.00	69783.73

**Relaxation in Norms under Swajaldhara**

4406. PROF. M. RAMADASS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the guidelines of Swajaldhara have been amended to reduce proportion of cash contribution in the case of ST/SC habitations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to relax these norms for backward districts under Swajaldhara;

(d) whether there is a proposal to extend the relaxation in condition of community contribution in DDP and hill areas also; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Swajaldhara Guidelines have been modified on 15.06.2006 as follows:

"Para 5.3: The community contribution towards the capital cost of schemes could be in the form of cash/kind/labour/land or combination of these. However, at least 50% of the community contribution will have to be in cash. In case of Scheduled Tribe Areas, and Scheduled Caste Habitations (where scheduled caste population is more than 50% of the total population), the community contribution could be in any form, with no stipulation for contribution in cash. In case community contribution is more than 10% of the scheme cost, the excess amount shall be taken into operation and maintenance fund."

(c) One of the criterion for identification of backward districts is the extent of SC/ST population. Hence the relaxation is automatically given to districts that have a predominance of SC/ST and so are declared backward.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. Relaxation of cash component in the stipulated community contribution was extended to SC/ST habitations based on their inability to pay in cash. No such economic criteria can be worked out for the total population of DDP and hill areas, unless they are also SC/ST habitations.

#### **Electrification of Villages through NCES**

4407. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Government of Maharashtra regarding electrification of villages located in inaccessible and forest area through Non-Conventional Energy Sources;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the proposals are likely to be cleared;

(c) whether financial assistance is provided 40 per cent in the form of grants and 60 per cent as loan as per the rural electrification policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry has so far supported two proposals for electrification of 177 remote un-electrified villages from the State of Maharashtra under the Remote Village Electrification (RVE) Programme.

The State also submitted a proposal during 2005-06 for electrification of 94 remote un-electrified villages through Solar Photovoltaic home lighting systems which was not approved for support as it was not in accordance with the scheme guidelines.

(c) and (d) Under the RVE programme, the Ministry provides subsidy of upto 90% cost of the project subject to bench-mark costs of various technological options used. Balance cost is to be met by the State/beneficiaries.

#### **PGCIL Pact with Promoters**

4408. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL) has entered into a joint venture with the promoters of five power projects as reported in the 'Business Line' dated March 24, 2006;

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

(c) the benefits likely to be accrued as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL) has informed that it has not entered into joint venture with promoters of five power projects as yet. However, Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) have been signed by PGCIL with promoters of five power projects on 23.3.2006 reflecting its intention to finalize various project related agreements for setting up of Joint Ventures for establishing the transmission systems for evacuation of power from their respective generation projects

(c) The Joint Ventures, once formed, would ensure timely completion of the transmission projects and facilitate infusion of private investment in transmission.

#### **Coal-based Power Plant at Delhi**

4409. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a coal-based power plant in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the assistance of the coal bearing States have been sought for the purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does to environmental concerns, no fresh proposal for setting up of coal based power plant at Delhi has been made.

#### **Major Hydro-Power Projects in North-East**

4410. SHRI D.K. AUDIKESAVULU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) Ltd. is exploring the possibility of setting up of five major hydro power projects for generating 5000 MW in North-East;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the States where these are likely to be set up; and

(c) the time by which these projects are likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) NTPC Ltd. has identified the following hydro-power projects for implementation in North-Eastern States:

Sl.No.	Project	Capacity	State
1.	Kalai I	1450 MW	Arunachal Pradesh
2.	Kalai II	1200 MW	Arunachal Pradesh
3.	Hutong I	588 MW	Arunachal Pradesh
4.	Hutong II	1250 MW	Arunachal Pradesh

On the basis of Pre-Feasibility Report (PFR), Government of Arunachal Pradesh has initially given in-principle approval for detailed investigations, preparation of Detailed Project Report and subsequent development of Kalai-II and Hutong-I Hydro Power Projects.

These projects are envisaged for completion in 12th Five Year Plan.

#### **Cultivation of Jatropha**

4411. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI A.K. MOORTHY:

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether approval has been accorded to over Rs. 1200 crore demonstration project for cultivation of Jatropha in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has prepared any action plan under the National Mission on Bio-diesel;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the hectares of land likely to be brought under jatropha cultivation over a period of 5 years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA): (a) to (d) No, Sir. However, the Planning Commission has accorded "in-principle" approval for the demonstration phase of the National Mission on Bio-diesel for plantation of Jatropha curcas in 4 lakh hectares of wastelands in both forest and non-forest areas over a period of 5 years. It is proposed that Jatropha plantation would be taken up primarily on panchayat/community/government wastelands to demonstrate feasibility and profitability of Jatropha cultivation to the private growers/entrepreneurs.

(e) State-wise area likely to be brought under Jatropha cultivation is given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise area likely to be brought under  
Jatropha cultivation*

Sl.No.	State	Area likely to be brought under cultivation (in hectares)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20000
2.	Arunmachal Pradesh	10000
3.	Assam	5000
4.	Bihar	25000
5.	Chhattisgarh	30000
6.	Goa	5000
7.	Gujarat	25000
8.	Haryana	20000
9.	Jharkhand	20000
10.	Karnataka	10000
11.	Kerala	10000
12.	Madhya Pradesh	30000
13.	Maharashtra	20000
14.	Manipur	5000
15.	Meghalaya	10000
16.	Mizoram	10000
17.	Nagaland	10000
18.	Orissa	20000
19.	Punjab	10000
20.	Rajasthan	30000
21.	Sikkim	5000
22.	Tamil Nadu	20000
23.	Tripura	5000
24.	Uttar Pradesh	20000
25.	Uttaranchal	5000
26.	West Bengal	20000
Total		400000

**Cheque Facility in Banks**

4412. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce at par cheque facility in Dena Bank, State Bank of Saurashtra, State Bank of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of bank branches introduce at par Cheque facility; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) Decision to introduce 'At Par Cheque Facility' is taken by the Bank Management themselves.

Dena Bank has reported that they have introduced "At Par Cheque Facility" (Multicity Cheques) at 139 branches spread across 50 centres. The Multi City Cheques issued by the customers are payable at par at any of these Branches like local cheques.

State Bank of Saurashtra have reported that they have not introduced at Par Cheque facility at any branch so far.

State Bank of India has introduced "At Par Cheque Facility" (Multicity Cheques) in some of its Core Banking Branches and the instruments are payable at par at any of its Core Banking Branches. This facility is available to select customers at 31 branches at present.

**Centre of Excellence at CA Institute, Nagpur**

4413. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India of Nagpur is planning to come up with a "Centre of Excellence";

(b) if so, the time by which the Centre is likely to come up alongwith its location;

(c) the aim of the Centre of Excellence;

(d) the expenditure on the establishment of Centre of Excellence and the expenditure to be borne by the Union Government/State Government on the said project; and

(e) the facilities likely to be provided by the above Centre?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) to (e) The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) has, in principle, decided to set up Centres of Excellence in certain places, including Nagpur. No time frame for the purpose has been fixed as yet. The proposed Centres are expected to provide training to members of the Institute to improve their skills, and also for their capacity building. In addition, the students will also be provided requisite training for completion of their courses for chartered accountancy. The entire expenditure on these Centres would be borne by the Institute and its organs. No expenditure is envisaged to be borne by the Union Government/State Government.

#### **Profit and Losses by NTPC**

4414. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the profit/losses earned by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the net profit of NTPC for the year 2005-06 has reduced drastically over the years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps taken to increase the operations and profit of NTPC?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) Profit after tax of NTPC for the last three years is given below:

Year	Amount (Rs. in million)
2003-04	52608
2004-05	58070
2005-06 (Provisional)	57061

(b) to (d) No, Sir. The Profit after tax for 2005-06 has not reduced drastically as compared to the previous years. The profit after tax of 2004-05 was higher because of the following reasons:

- (i) Write back of provisions made in the earlier year for bad debts amounting to Rs. 623 crores.
- (ii) Accounting of surcharge income on account of issue of bonds by State Electricity Boards under the One Time Settlement Scheme amounting to Rs. 246 crores.

During the financial year 2005-06, NTPC stations generated 170.88 Billion Units against the target of 164 Billion Units. In order to further increase the generation, NTPC is adding fresh capacity. Accordingly, for the financial year 2006-07, NTPC has set a generation target of 178 Billion Units.

#### **Grants by PFC in Tamil Nadu**

4415. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Power Finance Corporation (PFC) has sanctioned grants for various projects in Tamil Nadu;

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

(c) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu has fully utilized the amount;

(d) if not, the projects for which amount has not been utilized so far and the reasons therefor;

(e) the details of the projects which are pending for clearance; and

(f) the date by which these projects are likely to be cleared by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Power Finance Corporation (PFC) has sanctioned grants worth Rs. 1.04 crore for taking up power sector studies in Tamil Nadu by Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB) and Tamil Nadu Electricity Regulatory Commission (TNERC). Project-wise details are given in the table below:



(Rs. in crore)			
Sl.No.	Borrower	Name of Scheme	Amount Sanctioned
1.	TNEB	Consultancy for complying with provisions of Electricity Act, 2003	0.05
2.	TNEB	RLA study of Mettur TPS (4x210 MW)	0.48
3.	TNEB	RLA study of Generator, transformer & Power Transformer	0.35
4.	TNEB	Consultancy assignment	0.09
5.	TNERC	Comp. HW/SW	0.03
6.	TNERC	Grant for computer based projection equipment.	0.04
Total			1.04

(c) and (d) All the studies except for RLA study of generator, transformer and power transformer have been completed. Against these studies an amount of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been released and for release of another Rs. 1.00 lakhs, claims have been submitted recently. For remaining amount, full claims have not been submitted by the concerned agencies so far.

(e) and (f) No project for sanction of grant to Tamil Nadu is pending with PFC.

#### **Foreign Funding to Welfare Organisations**

4416. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is mandatory to get approval from the Department of Revenue, u/s of 35AC of Income Tax Act, 1961 for foreign funding for their projects;

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

(c) the names of welfare organizations who got foreign funding for their projects within the meaning of Section u/s 35AC of Income Tax Act, 1961 during each of the last three years, country-wise alongwith the details of the projects and amount of foreign funding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) No. The provisions of section 35AC of the Income Tax Act, 1961 do not have any correlation with foreign funding of the projects.

#### **Microbial Presence in Drinking Water**

4417. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware the level of microbial presence in the drinking waters being supplied by the Municipalities of ten major cities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware of various new processes towards water purification including ozonization of water to reduce the microbial content;

(d) if so, whether the Government has implemented the latest methods to purify drinking water in our ten major cities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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.

#### **FERA & PMLA**

4418. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the purpose of enactment of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA);

(b) whether the Act has come into effect;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether most of the provisions of FERA have been incorporated in PMLA; and

(e) if so, the rationale behind repealing FERA and enacting PMLA with same provisions and powers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) The Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA), is an Act to prevent money-laundering and to provide for confiscation of property derived from, or involved in, money-laundering and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The Act has come into force with effect from 1st July, 2005. It contains a Schedule which lists out predicate offences relating to the offence of money laundering. It also contains the provisions relating to procedure for maintenance of record of all transactions, the nature and value of which has been prescribed under the rules, by every banking company, financial institutions and intermediary, and to furnish information of such transactions to the Director, attachment/confiscation of property, and prosecution etc.

(d) and (e) The main purpose of PMLA is to provide for attachment and confiscation of proceeds of crimes listed in the Schedule of the Act. PMLA is independent of FERA, 1973. While FERA was repealed and replaced with the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, the focus of PMLA is on combating the menace of money laundering.

#### **Re-auction of Plots for Hospital**

4419. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority is considering a proposal to re-auction hospital plots in Rohini and elsewhere in the capital at 33 and 50 crores respectively;

(b) if so, whether auction at such an exorbitant price will mean costlier facilities for the patients due to increased establishment costs; and

(c) the reasons for not selling the said plots at a price which may help cheaper medical facilities with a rider that the poor will get free treatment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) As per current policy, the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) disposes of hospital plots through auction, where the price

is determined through competitive bidding, and disposal is done in a transparent manner. DDA had put up some hospital sites including two sites in Rohini for auction in October, 2005. However, in the absence of suitable bidders at that time, DDA has decided to again put up these sites for auction.

(b) and (c) The cost of medical care is dependent on several factors, i.e. cost of buildings, equipment, doctors, etc. Cost of the land is only one of the components in the overall cost of medical care. Providing land at a lower price need not necessarily have a major impact on the cost of medical care. It has been found that hospitals earlier allotted land at concessional rates did not provide meaningful and effective coverage in terms of free treatment for the poor.

#### **Power Transmission Lines**

4420. SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Power Grid Corporation has entered into a joint venture with Reliance Energy for laying down power transmission lines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the percentage of share of both the companies in the joint venture;

(d) whether the power concerning with the audit and vigilance of the joint venture company have been entrusted with the Auditor General and Central Vigilance Commission;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government is contemplating to sell the stake of Power Grid Corporation in the Joint Venture Company; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Power Grid Corporation of India (PGCIL) has informed that it has not entered into any joint venture with Reliance Energy Ltd. for laying down power transmission lines as yet. However, PGCIL has selected M/s Reliance Energy Ltd. as the Joint Venture Partner for execution of specific transmission lines associated with Parbati-II and Koldam HEP. The

agreements required for formation of joint venture have been finalized with M/s. Reliance Energy Ltd.

(c) The share holding of PGCIL and M/s. Reliance Energy Ltd. in the proposed Joint Venture would be 26% and 74% respectively.

(d) and (e) As the proposed Joint Venture Company would have majority equity stake (74%) from a private company, it would be a private company. The rules and regulations concerning CAG Audit and Central Vigilance Committee, which are applicable to Government companies and deemed Government Companies, will not be applicable in this case.

(f) and (g) Do not arise in view of reply to parts (a) to (e) above.

[English]

#### Redesigning of Ministerial Bungalows

4421. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to redesign the ministerial bungalows in the VIP zone;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) A conceptual proposal for redevelopment of Sunehari

Year	Billing (Rs. Cr.)	Realization (Rs. Cr.)	Percentage	Remark
2003-04	20275.80	21201.49	104.6	Whenever the realization is more than 100%, the utilities has paid past dues accumulated from 1.10.2001 to 31.03.2003
2004-05	21583.55	21828.99	101.1	
2005-06	25063.38	25500.64	101.7	

[English]

#### National Power Tariff Policy

4423. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:  
SHRI SUBODH MOHITE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

Bagh area in the Lutyen's Bungalow Zone (LBZ) having 32 bungalows instead of 16 existing at present has been submitted for consideration of Delhi Urban Art Commission.

(c) Does not arise as the proposal is at conceptual stage.

[Translation]

#### Profit Earned by NTPC

4422. SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI:  
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the profit earned by National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) during each of the last three years; and

(b) the amount to be paid by the States to NTPC during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) Profit after tax of NTPC for the last three years is given below:

Year	Amount (Rs. Crores)
2003-04	5260.8
2004-05	5807.0
2005-06 (Provisional)	5706.1

(b) All the states have paid their dues in full in the past three years. The Details of the total building and realization during the past 3 years are as under:

(a) whether the Government proposes to review the National Power Tariff Policy in the country;

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

(c) whether the Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) has also raised objection to the existing policy;

(d) if so, the objection raised by CII;

(e) the reaction of the Government thereon; and

(f) the time by which revised policy is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) The Electricity Act, 2003 requires the Central Government, from time to time, to prepare the Tariff Policy and also to review and revise the policy in consultation with the State Governments and the Central Electricity Authority. The Tariff Policy has been notified on 6th April, 2006. At present there is no specific proposal to review or revise the Tariff Policy.

(c) and (d) The CII has written to the Ministry of Power welcoming various provisions of the Tariff Policy and also giving observations on some of the provisions of the Policy. The following main observations with regard to the Policy have been made by CII:

1. Requirement of competitive bidding for future generation and transmission schemes in respect of private sector companies vis-a-vis public sector are different.
2. Doubt has been raised about adherence to various time schedules mentioned in the Policy with regard to various actions to be taken by the Electricity Regulatory Commissions (ERCs).

(e) and (f) The Tariff Policy has been prepared after extensive consultations with the State Governments, CEA and various other stake holders. Presently, there is no specific proposal under consideration to review or revise the Policy.

*[Translation]*

#### **Assistance to Rural Artisans**

4424. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allot permanent shops to rural artisans in capital Delhi to exhibit and publicise their art;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to launch any loan scheme to provide economic assistance to rural artisans; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the Government propose to allot 50 permanent stalls to be constructed in the Rural Development Pavillion at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi to State Governments on a rotational basis to be used for exhibition and demonstrate sale of products made by rural artisans.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Ultra-Mega Power Projects**

4425. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked the Investment Commission to generate more interest among international power companies to invest in India's Ultra-Mega Power Projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the main task of the Commission is to triple the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Inflows from \$5 billion to 15 billion;

(d) if so, the number of foreign investors which have agreed to invest in power sector in the country; and

(e) the amount likely to be invested by them?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) The Scheme of Ultra Mega Power Project was discussed in details by Finance Minister with representatives of leading industrialists on 13.01.2006. No specific reference has been made to Investment Commission in this regard.

(c) The Investment Commission has set itself the goal to increase the level of Foreign Direct Investment to \$15 billion by 2007-08.

(d) and (e) Expression of Interest (EOI) were invited for following four projects:

	Number of EOIs received
(i) Sasan UMPP, Madhya Pradesh	36
(ii) Mundara UMPP, Gujarat	35
(iii) Girye UMPP, Maharashtra	23
(iv) Tadri UMPP, Karnataka	30

Notable global players, who have shown interest in the project, include Korea Electric Power Co., Mitsui & Co. Tokyo, Tronoh Alco Combine (Malaysia), Duncan Macneil, London, Khanjee Holding (US) Inc. Texas and Suimitomo Corporation. The size of actual investment by any of these companies or their consortium would depend upon the final selection of the bidders to be selected on the basis of international competitive bidding.

#### Thorium Based Power

4426. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether scientific research is directed to find out solutions to benefit of the sectors like agriculture, power generation, industry and health care;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether R&D has achieved success in generating Thorium based power generation;

(d) if so, the extent of power generation capacity;

(e) whether the country has developed technology for production of hybrid automobiles and hydrogen driven vehicles; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Scientific research has focused on generating relevant innovative technologies; preserving, protecting and adding value to indigenous resources; adopting an appropriate mix of traditional, conventional and modern technologies; developing and nurturing human resource; strengthening basic research in the areas of frontline science & engineering. Significant achievements

have been made in the power sector especially for large scale deployment of nuclear power in the country. Large network projects in the public-private partnership mode with industries and strategic partnership with Indian companies for carrying out innovative research and development have been established to benefit sectors like agriculture, power generation, industry and health care etc. Design and development of a 14-seater light transport aircraft-SARAS, environment-friendly leather processing technologies, disease resistant rice variety, biodiesel from jatropha, ceramic membrane based technology for removal of arsenic and Iron from contaminated ground water, new therapeutic molecule for tuberculosis etc. are some notable results.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. A small number of thorium fuel bundles have been used in Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors to gain experience on the use of thorium. A research reactor using Uranium-233 derived from Thorium is working at Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research in Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu. A 300 MW Advanced Heavy Water Reactor, which would derive two-third of its energy from thorium has been designed. Its construction, will be launched after getting regulatory clearances.

(e) and (f) Development of technologies for production of hybrid automobiles and hydrogen driven vehicles are being pursued vigorously by the leading global automobile companies including Indian companies. Prototypes of hybrid vehicles have been demonstrated. Ministry of Communication & Information Technology and National Hydrogen Energy Board set up under Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources have been involved in development of this field. Engine Control Unit for Electronic Fuel Injection system for Indian base line Petrol Car partly with Ministry of Industry at ERDC, Pune Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI), Pune, Development of Vector Controlled Induction Motor Drive for Hybrid Electric Bus with co-funding from Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) at Central for Development of Advanced Computing, Thiruvananthapuram (CDAC-T) and M/s. Ashok Leyland Ltd., Chennai etc. are some projects in this direction. National Mission on Power Electronics Technology launched by CDAC-T, under Department of Information Technology (DIT) focuses on Electric traction/Electric & Hybrid Electric Vehicles/Automotive Electronics. There is also a new inter-ministerial programme under the Core-group on Automotive R&D which has generated a technology road map. It focuses on enabling an R&D programmes conducted cooperatively among industry, academia and government so as to

promote technologies that will enhance energy security, environmental quality, economic growth and establish a globally competitive transportation industry.

*[Translation]*

#### **Excise Duty on Edible Products Like Biscuits**

4427. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:  
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:  
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT:  
SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:  
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether exemption in excise duty has been given to various edible and other items;

(b) if so, the details of edible and other items given exemption;

(c) whether any proposal to waive off excise duty has been received from biscuit manufacturing companies for the biscuits below Rs. 61 per kg are largely consumed by the poor sections of society; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps taken in regard to waiver thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Specific items (including edible items and others) enjoying exemptions of excise duty are listed in the various exemption notifications available in the Central Excise Tariff. The information is voluminous and bulky. As the details are available in the printed publication of the Department, these are not recounted here.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter was examined and it was decided not to make any change in excise duty structure on biscuits.

*[English]*

#### **Status of Mega Power Projects**

4428. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Power has asked the Ministry of Finance to change the existing criteria to accord the status of Mega Power Projects;

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

(c) whether it had also asked for lowering the criterion for hydel power generation plants;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (e): (i) The Mega Power Policy was first announced in November, 1995 with the approval of the Cabinet wherein no fiscal concessions were proposed. The policy has, however, been revised from time to time based on the experience gained and the concerns of the stakeholders. The amendments to the policy are made with the approval of the Cabinet after due inter-ministerial consultations including with the Ministry of Finance.

(ii) The Mega Power Policy was revised in November, 1998 to include fiscal incentives to all inter-state projects of 1000 MW capacity for thermal and 500 MW capacity for hydel, subject to compliance of stipulations contained in the policy.

(iii) In the latest amendment to the policy, approval has been given for the minimum qualifying capacity for mega benefits for inter-state thermal power plants to be reduced from 1000 MW to 700 MW and correspondingly for hydel projects, from 500 MW to 350 MW only in respect of projects located in the States of J&K, the 7 States of North East and Sikkim.

*[Translation]*

#### **Complaints under IAY**

4429. MOHD. MUKEEM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details and nature of complaints received under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) from various public representatives in the country during the last three years and current year, State-wise; and

(b) the action taken/to be taken on each such complaint with particular reference to Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA): (a) and (b) As and when any complaint regarding violation of rule/regulation in implementation of IAY Scheme is brought

to the notice of the Ministry, by any public representative, the matter is immediately taken up with the concerned State Government/UT Administration, for taking appropriate action. The details of the complaints regarding violation of rules/regulations in implementation of IAY, received from public representatives during the last three years and the current year and the action taken thereon, is given in the enclosed statement.

#### **Statement**

*Complaints received from public representatives in the country on violation of Rules/guidelines in implementation of the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)*

#### **Andhra Pradesh**

##### *Complaint*

A complaint was received from Smt. Renuka Chaudhry, MP (Lok Sabha), Khammam District of Andhra Pradesh regarding irregularities in the selection of beneficiaries. In the complaint, it has been alleged that in the selection of beneficiaries, Gram Sabha is rarely consulted and the District Collector is mis-using his power in the allotment of houses in a partisan manner.

##### *Action Taken*

The matter was taken up with the Government of Andhra Pradesh and they have informed that the IAY houses were sanctioned in Khammam District to the poorest among poor families like Primitive Tribal Groups i.e. Kondareddies, Koyar ST Lambadas and Fire/Flood victims, Widows Headed families, Physically handicapped and Ex-servicemen as per the IAY Guidelines. The Selection of beneficiaries was done by Gram Sabha only. In this regard, MP was informed accordingly.

#### **Bihar**

##### *Complaint*

A complaint was received from Shri Sharad Yadav, the then Union Minister for Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution regarding mis-utilization of funds in the implementation of IAY Madhepura District of Bihar.

##### *Action Taken*

To this effect, a National Level Monitor (NLM) was deputed to inquire into the matter. The Report submitted by the NLM was forwarded to the State Government for

appropriate action. Shri Sharad Yadav, the then Union Minister was accordingly informed in this regard.

##### *Complaint*

A complaint was received from Shri Nawal Kishore Rai, MP (LS) regarding Irregularities in the implementation of IAY in Sitamarhi District of Bihar.

##### *Action Taken*

A National Level Monitor (NLM) was deputed to inquire into the matter. The Report submitted by the NLM was forwarded to the State Government for appropriate action. Shri Rai, MP was accordingly informed that action against the erring officers has already been initiated by the State Government.

##### *Complaint*

A complaint of Shri Tarkeshwar Singh, MLA (Bihar) forwarded by Jai Narayan Prasad Mishra regarding irregularities in the implementation of IAY in Saran District was received in 2005.

##### *Action Taken*

The complaint has been forwarded to the State Government calling for Action Taken Report (ATR). As per State Government's ATR, an FIR has been lodged against 10 erring officials.

#### **Uttar Pradesh**

##### *Complaint*

A complaint was received from Shri Surya Pratap Shahi, former Minister, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh regarding irregularities in the implementation under IAY in Pathardeva Block of Devaria District, Uttar Pradesh.

##### *Action Taken*

A National Level Monitor has been deputed to inquire into the matter.

##### *Complaint*

A complaint was received from Shri Shyamacharan Gupt, MP (Lok Sabha) regarding allegation of corruption in the implementation of IAY in Banda and Chitrakoot districts of Uttar Pradesh.

*Action Taken*

The allegation was found baseless. Hon'ble MP has been informed accordingly.

*Complaint*

A complaint was received from Moh. Mukeem, MP (Lok Sabha) regarding irregularities in the implementation of IAY in Block-Burdpur, District, Sidharthnagar, Uttar Pradesh.

*Action Taken*

Report submitted by the National Level Monitor (NLM) was forwarded to State Government for further action.

**Orissa***Complaint*

A complaint was received from Shri Prabhat Samantray, EX-MP regarding misappropriation of funds in the implementation of IAY in Kendrapara District (Orissa).

*Action Taken*

A National Level Monitors was deputed to inquire into the matter. The Report submitted by the NLM has been forwarded to the State Government for further action.

*Complaint*

A complaint was received from Shri Mohan Jena, MP through Shri Kalyan Singh, Chairman, Committee on Rural Development regarding a tragic incident of death of a SC person namely late Shri Rajiba Ghadai under Rasulpur block of Dhamasala Assembly Constituency in Jajpur district of Orissa, who was desperately trying to secure an IAY house.

*Action Taken*

The matter has been forwarded to the State Government for enquiry on an urgent basis and to submit a report. However it has been orally informed by the DRDA, Jajpur that late Shri Ghadai was already allotted an IAY house.

*[English]***Commercial Production by Power Plants**

4430. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the States where power plants with minimum capacity of 250 MW have been set up, State-wise;

(b) the number out of these plants which have started commercial production;

(c) the time by which the remaining power plants are likely to start commercial production;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to give the status of mega power projects to these plants; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) A statement giving State-wise details of power plants with minimum capacity of 250 MW set up so far during X plan, the plants which have started commercial operation along with the time by which the remaining power plants are likely to start commercial production is indicated at the enclosed statement.

(d) and (e) As per the existing policy all inter state thermal projects of 1000 MW or more and inter state hydel of 500 MW or above are eligible for mega status subject to meeting other conditions in the policy.

**Statement**

*(A) Thermal Power Projects (Having Minimum Installed Capacity of 250 MW)  
Commissioned during the Tenth Plan till date*

Sector, State	Project Name	Impl. Agency	Project's Installed Cap. (MW)	Unit No.	Cap. (MW)	Date of Synchronisation	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Central Sector</b>							
AP	Ramagundam STPS-III	NTPC	(1 x 500 MW)	U-7	500	31-08-04	Declared Commercial



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Simhadri TPP		(2 x 500 MW)	U-2	500	24-08-02	Declared Commercial
Orissa	Talcher STPS-II		(4 x 500 MW)	U-3	500	04-01-03	Declared Commercial
				U-4	500	25-10-03	Declared Commercial
				U-5	500	13-05-04	Declared Commercial
				U-6	500	06-02-05	Declared Commercial
TN	Neyveli TPS-I Exp.	NLC	(2 x 210 MW)	U-1	210	21-10-02	Declared Commercial
				U-2	210	22-07-03	Declared Commercial
UP	Rihand STPS-II	NTPC	(2 x 500 MW)	U-3	500	31-01-05	Declared Commercial
				U-4	500	24-9-05	Declared Commercial
Sub-Total					4520.0		
<b>State Sector</b>							
Delhi	Pragati CCPP	PPCL	(330.38 MW)	GT-2	104.60	09-11-02	Declared Commercial
				ST	121.18	31-01-03	Declared Commercial
Gujarat	Akrimota TPP	GMDCL	(2 x 125 MW)	U-1	125	31-03-05	Declared Commercial
				U-2	125	19-12-05	Declared Commercial
Haryana	TDL (Panipat)	HPGCL	(2 x 250 MW)	U-7	250	28-09-04	Declared Commercial
				U-8	250	28-01-05	Declared Commercial
Rajasthan	Suratgarh TPS-III	RRVUNL	(1 x 250 MW)	U-5	250	30-06-03	Declared Commercial
UP	Parichha TPS	UPRVUNL	(2 x 210 MW)	U-3	210	29-03-06	To be declared commercial
Sub-Total:					1645.78		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Private Sector</b>							
AP	Vemagiri CCPP	Vemagiri Power Gen. Ltd.	(GT+ST:520) MW	GT	233	13-01-06	To be declared commercial
TN	Neyveli Zero TPP	ST-CMS Electric Co.	(1 x 250 MW)	U-1	250	11-10-02	Declared Commercial
Sub-Total:					520		
Total					6685.78		

*(B) Thermal Power Projects (Having Minimum Installed Capacity of 250 MW) to be declared Commercial*

Sector, Date of State	Project Name	Impl. Agency	Project's Installed Cap. (MW)	Unit No.	Cap. (MW)	Date of Synchro- nisation	Likely Commercial Operation
<b>State Sector</b>							
UP	Parichha TPS	UPRVUNL	(2 x 210 MW)	U-3	210	29-03-06	06/2006
				U-4	210	9/2006	12/2006
<b>Private Sector</b>							
AP	Vemagiri CCPP	Vemagiri Power Gen. Ltd.	(GT+ST:520 MW)	GT	233	13-01-06	05/2006
				ST	137	5/2006	05/2006

*(C) Hydro Projects Commissioned during 10th Plan (250 MW & above)*

Sl. No.	Name of Project/ I.C. (NO. x MW)	State	Unti. No.	Capacity (MW)	Date of Rotation/Commissioning
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Chamera-II (NHPC)	H.P.	1	100	02.11.2003
	3 x 100		2	100	05.12.2003
			3	100	26.02.2004
2.	Baspa-II (Private)	H.P.	1	100	24.05.2003
	3 x 100		2	100	14.05.2003
			3	100	27.05.2003
3.	Nathpa Jhakri (SJVN)	H.P.	6	250	23.11.2003
	6 x 250		5	250	20.09.2003
			4	250	22.1.2004

1	2	3	4	5	6
			3	250	13.02.2004
			2	250	09.03.2004
			1	250	31.03.2004
4.	Dhauliganga (NHPC)	Uttaranchal	4	70	26.07.2005
	4 x 70		3	70	28.07.2005
			2	70	01.09.2005
			1	70	17.10.2005
5.	Indira Sagar (NHDC)	M.P.	1	125	01.01.2004
	8 x 125		2	125	18.01.2004
			3	125	27.02.2004
			4	125	28.03.2004
			5	125	23.07.2004
			6	125	29.12.2004
			7	125	27.10.2004
			8	125	23.03.2005
6a.	Sardar Sarovar GHPH	Guj.	2	50	16.08.2004
	5 x 50		3	50	31.08.2004
			1	50	04.10.2004
			4	50	03.09.2004
			5	50	15.12.2004
6b.	Sardar Sarovar RBPH	Gujarat	1	200	01.02.2005
	6 x 200		2	200	30.04.2005
			3	200	31.08.2005
			4	200	13.10.2005
			5	200	07.03.2005
7.	Srisaillam LBH	A.P.	4	150	29.11.2002
	6 x 150		5	150	28.03.2003
			6	150	04.09.2003
8.	Almatti Dam	Karnataka	1	15	26.03.2004
	1 x 15 + 5 x 55		2	55	04.11.2004
			3	55	13.01.2005
			4	55	26.03.2005
			5	55	06.07.2005
			6	55	10.08.2005
Total				5370	

Note: All the above commissioned units are under commercial operation.

**Super Thermal Power Plant in Punjab**

4431. SHRI D.K. AUDIKESAVULU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from Government of Punjab regarding setting up of Super Thermal Power Plant/Central Sector Plant in the State;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. However, the possibility of setting up of a coal based power plant in Punjab State was examined by National Thermal Power Corporation and it emerged that it is not viable to set up a coal based power project there.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**ADB Tsunami Assistance Project**

4432. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Tsunami assistance project in Tamil Nadu undertaken by Asian Development Bank;

(b) the present position of these projects;

(c) the details of agencies who monitor the progress of the projects;

(d) whether the bank will be assisted by State in any form;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether any timeframe has been fixed for completion of these projects; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) ADB has provided a package of US \$ 143.75 million (\$ 67.55 million is on loan basis & \$ 76.20 million is on grant basis) under the TEAP [Tsunami Emergency Assistance (Sector)

Project] to Tamil Nadu. Objective of Project is to support the efforts of State Govt. of Tamil Nadu for accelerated economic growth and poverty alleviation in the Tsunami affected areas primarily through restoration of livelihoods, especially of the poor, and rehabilitation and reconstruction of damaged public infrastructure.

(b) Concept reports worth US \$ 46.28 million for livelihood restoration and US \$ 2.04 million for road construction have been approved and Contracts for water supply works, rehabilitation and reconstruction of roads and restoration and rehabilitation of ports worth US \$ 16.53 million have been approved by ADB. 7 contracts worth US \$ 1.32 million under the project have been awarded.

(c) The Revenue Administration, Disaster Management and Mitigations Department (RADMMMD) of Government of Tamil Nadu is the Executing agency for TEAP. Various Departments of the State Government are the implementing agencies.

(d) and (e) The implementation of all ADB financed projects is done by the respective State Governments. ADB monitors and supports the project implementation with procurement, transparency, due diligence and adherence to statutory provisions.

(f) and (g) The Loan and grant became effective on 1st June, 2005 and scheduled completion date is 31st October, 2008.

**Awareness of Activities of Sea**

4433. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the beach profile has been completely changed in all the Tsunami hit districts in Tamil Nadu and unusually high tidal activities occurring frequently in the above places causing great apprehension to the coastal districts;

(b) if so, whether any study has been conducted in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to educate the people in the Tsunami hit districts about the activities of sea?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) No measurement has been

made on beach profile in the tsunami hit districts in Tamil Nadu. However, measurements made at Ennore area near Chennai has not indicated significant changes in beach profile after tsunami.

(c) To spread Disaster/Tsunami Awareness, the Ministry of Ocean Development have been funding institutions for organizing seminars/symposiums/workshops/ocean awareness programmes etc.

Tsunami has already been included as a part of education in Disaster Management in social sciences curriculum of Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) at the secondary stage. For classes VIII, IX, X a publication 'Towards a safer India' has been brought out. A chapter on Tsunami and basic skills for management of the disaster have been introduced for class X.

### **Tapping of Hydro Power Potential**

4434. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to tap the hydro power potential of the country to its full potential;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the hydro power potentiality of the country is being explored;

(d) the various forms of hydro power projects presently existing in the country;

(e) whether the Government has undertaken any study on the additional hydro power potential;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the tidal power projects also come under hydro power projects;

(h) if so the details thereof along with the steps being taken by the Government for implementation of the Durga Duani Mini Tidal Power Project of Sundarbans in West Bengal; and

(i) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c): As per re-assessment studies carried out by CEA during 1978-87, the economically exploitable

hydro-electric power potential of the country has been estimated as 84044 MW at 60% load factor from 845 schemes. The hydro potential of 84044 MW at 60% load factor when fully developed would result in an installed capacity of about 1,50,000 MW on the basis of probable average load factor.

As on 1.5.2006, out of the above potential, 24.68% of the potential has either been developed or is under development. The State-wise/Region-wise details of hydro development in the country is given in the enclosed statement-I.

In addition, there is an estimated potential of about 15,000 MW from Small Hydro Projects (SHP) up to 25 MW installed capacity. So far, 4404 SHP potential sites aggregating to 10,477 MW have been identified. 556 SHP projects (up to 25 MW) with an aggregate capacity of 1826 MW have been set up and 203 projects aggregating 468 MW are under construction.

Government has accorded high priority for development of hydro potential in the country and has taken several measures in this direction such as;

- Creation of various Central/Joint Sector Corporations for implementation of Hydro-Electric (H.E.) Projects.
- Policy on hydropower development (1988) including measures to attract Private participation.
- 3-stage clearance procedure for CPSUs.
- 50,000 MW Hydroelectric Initiative.
- Advance action for identification of H.E. Projects for benefits during 11th Plan and beyond.
- National Water Policy, 2002.
- National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2003.
- Enactment of Electricity Act, 2003.
- Formulation of National Electricity Policy, 2005.
- Guidelines for determination of tariff by bidding process for procurement of power by distribution licensees.
- Periodical review of projects under construction by the Ministry of Power and Central Electricity Authority (CEA).

- Monitoring of the projects under construction by the nodal officers of CEA.
- Regular visits of Senior Officers to project sites.
- Review meetings with manufacturers/suppliers of major equipments.
- Co-ordination meetings with Ministry of Environment & Forests/Ministry of Water Resources/Central Water Commission for early clearance of the projects from environment, forest/wild life angles and sharing of waters of inter-State rivers.

(d) Presently, the following forms of hydro power projects are existing in the country:

- Storage Schemes
- Run-of-River (ROR) Schemes without Pondage
- Run-of-River Schemes with Pondage
- Pumped Storage Schemes.

(e) and (f) In addition to conventional storage/ROR type hydro power schemes covered under hydro potential of 84044 MW at 60% load factor, the reassessment studies of CEA acknowledged the need for identifying Pumped Storage Scheme sites and identified 56 sites for Pumped Storage Schemes (PSS) with total installation of about 94,000 MW. The details of these schemes are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(g) No, Sir.

(h) and (i) The Government of India in the Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources has provided financial support to the Government of West Bengal for the preparation of the Detailed Project Report and Environmental Impact Assessment Study for a 3.65 MW capacity demonstration Tidal Power Project at Durga Duani, Sundarbans. West Bengal Renewable Energy Development Agency (WBREDA) has so far not submitted the Coastal Regulatory Zone-I clearance of the Ministry of Environment and Forests for the project.

#### **Statement-I**

#### *Status of Hydro Electric Potential Development (State-wise)*

(As on 30.4.2006)

Region/State	Potential assessed at 60% Load factor (MW)	Potential developed at 60% LF (MW)	% developed	Potential Under Development at 60%LF (MW)	% under-development	% of potential developed + under development (MW)	CEA cleared schemes potential at 60%LF	% CEA cleared schemes	% of total Potential developed+ Un. dev't + CEA cleared
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Northern</b>									
Jammu & Kashmir	7487.00	515.00	6.88	533.27	7.12	14.00	631.95	8.44	22.44
Himachal Pradesh	11647.00	2545.57	21.86	1102.78	9.47	31.32	230.17	1.98	33.30
Punjab	922.00	679.50	37.70	0.00	0.00	73.70	174.33	18.91	92.61
Haryana	64.00	51.67	80.73	0.00	0.00	80.73	0.00	0.00	80.73
Rajasthan	291.00	188.67	64.83	0.00	0.00	64.83	0.00	0.00	64.83
Uttaranchal	9341.00	899.52	9.63	1258.33	13.47	23.10	505.13	5.41	28.51
Uttar Pradesh	403.00	337.90	83.85	0.00	0.00	83.85	0.00	0.00	83.85
Sub Total (NR)	30155.00	5217.82	17.30	2894.38	9.60	26.71	1541.58	5.11	31.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Western</b>									
M.P. & Chhattisgarh	2774.00	1393.10	50.22	472.50	17.03	67.25	184.12	6.64	73.89
Gujarat	409.00	253.82	62.06	0.00	0.00	62.06	0.00	0.00	62.06
Maharashtra	2460.00	1314.61	53.44	0.00	0.00	53.44	0.00	0.00	53.44
Goa	36.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total (WR)	5679.00	2961.52	52.15	472.50	8.32	60.47	184.12	3.24	63.71
<b>Southern</b>									
Andhra Pradesh	2909.00	1405.45	48.31	30.23	1.04	49.35	7.58	0.26	49.61
Karnataka	4347.0	2429.28	55.88	0.00	0.00	55.88	204.33	4.70	60.58
Kerala	2301.00	1144.17	49.72	82.03	3.57	53.29	201.13	8.74	62.03
Tamil Nadu	1206.00	992.33	82.26	65.45	5.43	87.71	31.33	2.60	90.31
Sub Total (SR)	10763.00	5971.23	55.48	177.72	1.65	57.13	444.38	4.13	61.26
<b>Eastern</b>									
Jharkhand	478.00	75.17	15.73	0.00	0.00	15.73	190.50	39.85	55.58
Bihar	60.00	44.78	74.64	0.00	0.00	74.64	0.00	0.00	74.64
Orissa	1983.00	1100.50	55.50	31.17	1.57	57.07	0.00	0.00	57.07
West Bengal	1786.00	91.33	5.11	102.98	5.77	10.88	111.50	6.24	17.12
Sikkim	1283.00	52.50	4.09	121.07	9.44	13.53	256.67	20.01	33.53
Sub Total (ER)	5590.00	1364.28	24.41	255.22	4.57	28.97	558.67	9.99	38.97
<b>North Eastern</b>									
Meghalaya	1070.00	121.67	11.37	23.58	2.20	13.57	0.00	0.00	13.57
Tripura	9.00	7.50	83.33	0.00	0.00	83.33	0.00	0.00	83.33
Manipur	1176.00	71.67	6.09	42.50	3.61	9.71	0.00	0.00	9.71
Assam	351.00	111.67	31.81	74.17	21.13	52.94	0.00	0.00	52.94
Nagaland	1040.00	81.83	7.87	0.00	0.00	7.87	0.00	0.00	7.87
Arunachal Pradesh	26756.00	122.67	0.46	743.50	2.78	3.24	0.00	0.00	3.24
Mizoram	1455.00	0.00	0.00	30.83	2.12	2.12	142.50	9.79	11.91
Sub Total (NER)	31857.00	517.00	1.62	914.58	2.87	4.49	142.50	0.45	4.94
All India	84044.00	16031.85	19.08	4714.40	5.61	24.68	2871.25	3.42	28.10

**Statement-II*****Pumped Storage Schemes in India***

Sl. No.	Region/State	Probable Installed Capacity (MW)
<b>Northern</b>		
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	1650
2.	Himachal Pradesh	3600
3.	Uttar Pradesh	4035
4.	Rajasthan	3780
Sub-Total		13065
<b>Western</b>		
1.	Madhya Pradesh	11150
2.	Maharashtra	27070
Sub-Total		38220
<b>Southern</b>		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1650
2.	Karnataka	7900
3.	Kerala	4400
4.	Tamil Nadu	2700
Sub-Total		16650
<b>Eastern Region</b>		
1.	Bihar	2800
2.	Orissa	2500
3.	West Bengal	3785
Sub-Total		9085
<b>N. Eastern Region</b>		
1.	Manipur	4350
2.	Assam	2100
3.	Mizoram	10450
Sub-Total		16900
Total		93920

**[Translation]****Assistance from Foreign Countries  
for Rural Electrification**

4435. SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI:  
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to seek financial assistance from USA and Japan for the electrification of rural areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of States wherein the said assistance is likely to be utilized?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A loan agreement has been signed on 31.03.2006 by Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) with Japan Bank of International Corporation (JBIC) for Rs. 835 crore under the ODA package for Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone Project (REDB) envisaging erection of 785 No. of new 33/11 kV substations and 510 No. of augmentation of substations in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

**[English]****Creation of Special Fund**

4436. SHRI K. S. RAO: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to create a special fund to nurture young talent for scientific research work in nanotechnology in fields like water, energy, agriculture, health care, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes private sector investment in research in nanotechnology and commercialization of the technology both in foreign and domestic markets; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI



KAPIL SIBAL: (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, there is already a Government scheme in operation to encourage and nurture young talent for research in all areas of science and engineering, including nanotechnology. More recently, the Government is taking steps to create a Nano Science and Technology Mission (Nano Mission) which will also mobilize and nurture young talent for nanotechnology research including in priority fields like water, energy, agriculture, health care, etc.

(c) and (d) Efforts are being made to encourage private sector to participate and invest in research in nanotechnology and its commercialization in both foreign and domestic markets. As an initial step towards this, public-private partnerships in the form of joint industry-institution linked projects are being supported.

#### ERC Recommendations

4437. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Expenditure Reforms Commission recommended down sizing the strength of Government employees;

(b) if so, the number of employees down sized since its recommendations in 2001, group-wise;

(c) whether any such commission has been set up for Public Sector Undertakings;

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

(e) the total non-plan expenditure saved by the Government during the last three years on this account; and

(f) the further steps taken or being taken by the Government to reduce non-plan expenditure?

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

(b) 26,581 posts have been abolished on the basis of the recommendations of the Expenditure Reforms Commission. Group-wise details are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) No such Commission has been set up by the Ministry of Finance for Public Sector Undertakings

(PSUs). The decisions in this regard are taken by the Board of Directors of the concerned PSUs.

(e) It is estimated, based on the average per capita establishment cost that the Government would have incurred an expenditure of about Rs. 300 crore per annum, had these 26,581 posts been filled up instead of being abolished.

(f) It is the Government's constant endeavour to contain non-plan, non-developmental expenditure. It is in this context that, along with other measures, instructions to avoid wasteful expenditure are issued from time to time to all the Ministries/Departments.

#### FII Inflow

4438. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the recommendations of the Expert Group of Encouraging Institutional Investment (FII) inflows and any note of dissent, if any;

(b) the reaction of the Group/Government therefrom;

(c) share of FII in total capital inflows into India over the last three years, year-wise;

(d) the benefits accruing to Indian economy from FII inflows;

(e) whether such inflows heighten risks within the financial system;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The main recommendations of Expert Group of "Encouraging FII Flows and Checking the Vulnerability to Speculative flows" include reckoning FII investment ceilings, if any, over and above prescribed foreign direct investment sectoral caps, encouraging FII flows by greater volume of issuance of securities in the Indian market, participation of domestic pension funds in the equity market and broad basing of eligible entities and greater flexibility to participate in the bond markets. A dissent note on the recommendations, by the RBI, include constitution of a special group to

study, measures to contain large volatility in FII and winding down of participatory notes and ceiling on debt investment based on the total stock and not on an incremental basis. The Report of the Expert Group has been placed on the website of the Ministry of Finance. ([www.finmin.nic.in](http://www.finmin.nic.in)).

(b) The recommendations of the Report are under consideration of the Government.

(c) The data available from RBI on the share of FII in total capital inflows into the country are as follows:

(In US \$mn.)

	2003-04	2004-05(P)	2005-06 (April' 05 to Jan' 06) (P)
(a) Total Foreign investment inflow	15699	14966	15550
(b) FII Investments	10918	8684	7552
(b) as a % of (a)	69.55%	58.02%	48.57%

(d) Foreign investment—both portfolio and direct varieties—supplement domestic savings and augment domestic investment without increasing the foreign debt of the country. Capital inflows into the equity market improve stock prices, lower cost of equity capital, and encourage investment by Indian firms.

(e) to (g) The Indian capital market is not only buoyant but is also endowed with a strong regulatory framework, which is conducive to greater longer term FII participation. The net FII inflows into India have been around US\$10 bn in each of the last three years. This encouraging FII flows can be attributed, among other factors, to:

- Strong economic fundamentals and attractive valuation of companies.
- Improved regulatory standards, high quality of disclosure and corporate governance requirement, accounting standards shortening of settlement cycles, efficiency of clearing and settlement systems and risk management mechanisms.
- Product diversification and introduction of derivatives.
- Strengthening of the rupee dollar exchange rate and low interest rate in the US.

[Translation]

### Setting up of Power Projects by NHPC

4439. SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will be the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the assurance given by the various State Governments for awarding contracts to National Hydroelectric Power Corporation for setting up projects was dishonoured without any valid reasons and those projects have been awarded to the private sector companies as reported in The Dainik Jagran dated April 14, 2006.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Arunachal Pradesh Government has breached the contract with the NHPC in some projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to initiate any action regarding awarding of contracts meant for NHPC to the private sector companies;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (d) Siyom (Siang Middle) Hydroelectric Project (HEP) (1000 MW) and Siang Lower HEP were transferred by Government of Arunachal Pradesh on 22.3.2000 for execution by National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC) in the Central sector. However the Government of Arunachal Pradesh has since entered into a Memorandum of Agreement on 22.2.2006 for execution of these projects through private developers. In addition to these two projects, three other projects, viz. Tato-II HEP (700 MW), Naying HEP (1000 MW) and Hironag HEP (500 MW) for which the work of preparation of DPRs was entrusted to NHPC under the 50,000 MW Hydroelectric Initiative, have also been entrusted to private developers by the State Government. No reasons have been given by Government of Arunachal Pradesh for replacing NHPC by private developers for implementation of these projects. Except for Arunachal Pradesh, none of the projects allotted to NHPC by various State Governments have been awarded to private sector companies.

(e) and (f) The State Government of Arunachal Pradesh has been requested to reconsider their decision

of hanging over the projects allotted to the Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) in the power sector to private sector companies.

(g) Does not arise.

*(English)*

#### **Installation of Solar Water Heating Systems**

4440. SHRI D.K. AUDIKESAVULU:  
DR. P.P. KOYA:

Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to make installation of solar water heating/solar power systems mandatory for every upcoming house/apartment and Government offices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is extending loans through various nationalized banks for setting up of the solar water heater systems;

(d) if so, the details thereof?

(e) whether the Government is also planning for setting up of solar power stations in remote and hilly areas; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMVAR): (a) and (b) At the request of Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, the Ministry of Urban Development have advised the State/Union Territory Governments to consider issuing suitable directives to the local bodies under their control for modifying the building bye-laws with a view to make the installation of solar water heating systems mandatory in certain categories of buildings. In order to assist the local bodies in this respect, a model regulation/by-laws has also been circulated to all State and Union Territory Governments. The model regulation/bye-laws, when incorporated by the local bodies in their existing building bye-laws, will make it mandatory for those categories of buildings to have solar assisted water heating systems.

The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Chandigarh have so far issued necessary orders to urban local bodies to make solar water heaters mandatory in functional buildings in their States.

As regards solar power systems, there is no such plan at present as the cost of electricity generation from solar systems is quite high as compared to conventional electricity.

(c) and (d) The Government is implementing a Scheme, which provides interest subsidy so that loans for solar water heating systems are available from financial institutions and banks, including nationalized banks @ 2% for domestic users, 3% for institutions and 5% for industrial/commercial users. Besides Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and three non-Banking Financing Companies (NBFCs), the Scheme is, at present, being implemented through nine nationalized public sector banks and six scheduled co-operative banks.

(e) and (f) Under Remote Village Electrification Programme, installation of solar photovoltaic power plants is one of the eligible options for electrification of remote villages including those in hilly areas. As per the present norms, the Ministry provides upto 90% of the specified bench-mark costs of installations of such power plants as subsidy. So far, support for such plants under the programme has been provided in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Chattisgarh, J&K, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Tripura and West Bengal.

#### **Housing Societies in Delhi**

4441. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of housing societies presently functioning in Delhi registered and unregistered;

(b) whether the flats are sold at a much higher prices than the original prices;

(c) if so, whether the Government has probed the issue;

(d) whether the Government proposes to bring reforms in the functioning of cooperative societies at the national level.

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to provide flats to the people at the reasonable prices and to protect the interests of the common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The Registrar of Co-operative Societies (RCS) has informed that 2097 housing societies have been registered in Delhi. No data of the unregistered housing societies is maintained.

(b) Flats are allotted to eligible individuals by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) on 'no profit no loss' basis. The price of flats allotted by the Cooperative Group Housing Societies to its members is decided by General Body of the Society. The price of flats in open market is determined by various factors relating to demand and supply and is not regulated.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) The subject "Cooperative Societies" falls under List II-State List of Schedule VII of the Constitution of India and the State Governments are empowered to make laws in this respect.

(f) To provide flats to the people at the reasonable prices and to protect the interests of the common man in Delhi, the Delhi Development Authority has been announcing scheme for various categories of flats since 1967-68 and has launched 41 housing schemes till date. So far DDA has made 3,63,530 allotments as on 30.4.06 under various schemes. Further, DDA has constructed as well as facilitated construction (by allotting land to individuals or cooperative societies) of a total of more than 1 million dwelling units.

#### **Financial Assistance From NABARD**

4442. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects such as irrigation construction of small tanks etc. received from different

States seeking financial assistance from NABARD during the last three years and current year;

(b) the total amount released by NABARD to States, State-wise:

(c) whether the continuous drop in interest rates has increased the number of projects by States and utilisation of funds by NABARD;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken by Government to ensure that the projects of State Governments and amount sought by them is met with minimum interest rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Projects-wise details sanctioned under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) for various purposes such as irrigation (major, medium & minor), etc. during 2003-04, 2004-05, and 2005-06 given in enclosed statement-I. Mirror irrigation projects, among others, include construction of small tanks. During the current financial year (2006-07), although the process of appraisal of project under RIDF has started, no project has been sanctioned.

(b) State-wise details of disbursement under RIDF during the year 2003-04; 2004-05 and 2005-06 are given in enclosed statement-II

(c) and (d) NABARD has been fully utilizing the corpus every year irrespective of change in interest rates. The corpus announced by the Government and sanctions there against by NABARD during the last three years are as under:

(Rs. Crore)

Year	Corpus	Sanctions
2003-04	5,500	5,599.21
2004-05	8,000	8,289.77
2005-06	8,000	8,514.33

(e) The rate of interest on loans provided to State Governments under RIDF is decided by the Reserve Bank of India. The interest rate under RIDF-XI has been linked to bank rate and State Governments are charged 0.5% above bank rate which comes to 6.5% p.a. at present.

**Statement-I***Project-wise amount sanctioned under RIDF during the year 2003-2004, 2004-05 and 2005-06*

(Amt. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06	
		No.	Amt. Sanc.	No.	Amt. Sanc.	No.	Amt. Sanc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Minor Irrigation	12920	708.37	3009	1594.23	13777	1491.70
2.	Medium Irrigation	16	540.70	14	712.22	9	211.21
3.	Major Irrigation	25	903.06	1	12.95	17	1022.66
4.	Bridges	520	468.08	455	592.60	706	827.19
5.	W.S.M.	3	1.54	—	—	49	90.53
6.	Food Protection	78	93.41	214	267.72	112	189.96
7.	Roads	2121	1180.74	5046	2473.32	5454	3083.65
8.	Rural Market Yards	236	29.48			101	10.82
9.	Drainage	2	4.16	110	253.82	43	21.20
10.	Fl Harbour	9	5.96	20	13.96	2	19.58
11.	Food Park	1	3.16	1	5.72	—	—
12.	CADA	11	8.04			—	—
13.	Micro Irrigation	22	279.37	33	163.08	214	61.22
14.	Primary Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Rural Drinking Water	635	572.24	1100	1117.82	2196	411.45
16.	Soil Conservation	1163	255.30	280	335.37	—	—
17.	Citizen Information Centre	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	System Improvement	148	390.67	—	—	—	—
19.	Mini Hydel Project	—	—	—	—	11	128.23
20.	Rubber Plant	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Primary Health	1245	34.59	—	—	1552	191.57
22.	Animal Husbandry	—	—	1560	77.16	240	33.15
23.	Secondary School	339	88.46	1965	233.78	2639	498.34
24.	Forest Management	5	20.61	96	36.22	3	
25.	Rural Library	40	1.16	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Rural Fishery	2	2.43	—	—	—	—
27.	Cold Storage	1	3.17	—	—	—	—
28.	Rain Water Harvesting	—	—	3218	183.10	1172	138.07
29.	Meat Processing	—	—	1	3.92	—	—
30.	Seed Farms	—	—	116	9.83	1001	20.85
31.	Riverine Fish	—	—	—	—	2	1.68
32.	VKC	—	—	—	—	1000	10.00

WSM—Watershed management

CADA—Command Area Development Authority

FI Harbour—FI Harbour

VKC—Village Knowledge Centre

**Statement II***State-Wise, Year-Wise Disbursements Under RIDF*

(Amount in Rs. crore)

State	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06*	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	648.34	655.98	793.76	2098.08
Arunachal Pradesh	22.31	12.77	45.00	80.08
Assam	29.96	13.83	116.88	160.67
Bihar	47.97	66.29	79.13	193.39
Chattisgarh	140.60	182.33	182.32	505.25
Goa	14.99	0.00	0.00	14.99
Gujarat	373.85	510.16	857.99	1742.00
Haryana	144.88	145.00	138.40	428.28
Himachal Pradesh	142.35	83.18	125.08	350.61
Jammu & Kashmir	80.39	138.61	159.30	378.30
Jharkhand	0.00	5.00	227.24	232.24
Karnataka	266.17	242.41	250.95	759.53
Kerala	127.26	71.01	125.71	323.98
Madhya Pradesh	391.96	249.29	410.18	1051.43
Maharashtra	2.75	512.74	164.50	679.99
Manipur	0.00	0.00	7.99	7.99

1	2	3	4	5
Meghalaya	20.70	15.09	14.02	49.81
Mizoram	23.25	2.11	8.30	33.66
Nagaland	11.60	16.76	25.94	54.30
Orissa	107.57	154.60	177.15	439.32
Punjab	180.02	165.99	236.01	582.02
Rajashtan	178.55	163.93	315.43	657.91
Sikkim	4.72	4.87	8.00	17.59
Tamil Nadu	363.24	275.91	515.87	1155.02
Tripura	24.95	10.46	8.64	44.05
Uttar Pradesh	272.20	300.67	447.58	1020.45
Uttaranchal	49.88	122.41	175.00	347.29
West Bengal	251.63	195.45	336.97	784.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>3922.09</b>	<b>4316.85</b>	<b>5953.34</b>	<b>14192.28</b>

\*Subject to finalisation of account

[Translation]

#### Foreign Companies Cases in MRTPC

4443. SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA:

Will be Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases filed in the Monopolised and Restricted Trade Practices Commission;

(b) the names of the foreign companies against which the cases of irregularity are under consideration of MRTPC;

(c) whether the MRTPC has registered any case against the Jet Airways and Dubai Ports; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) The total number of cases pending with Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) Commission at the end of year 2005 were 2096, as per the details given below:

Balance at the beginning of the year	—	2104
Registered/instituted during the year	—	274
Disposed of during the year	—	282
Pending at the end of the year	—	2096

(b) The following are the foreign companies against which the cases of irregularity are under consideration of the MRTP Commission:

- (i) American Natural Soda Ash Corporation (ANSAC), USA.
- (ii) G. Premjee Trading Pvt. Ltd., Singapore.
- (iii) Monsanto Company, USA
- (iv) Daimler Chrysler Benz Ag, Germany
- (v) Sutron Corporation, USA
- (vi) Virgin Atlantic Airways Ltd., UK.

(c) and (d) The details of the cases involving Jet Airways (India) Ltd., pending for consideration of MRTP Commission, is enclosed as statement. No case has been registered against Dubai Ports.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Case No.	Complainant	Respondent	Remark
1.	RTPE 15/2006	Consumer Education and Research Society, Thatlej S.G. Road, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	(1) Jet Airways (India) Ltd., S.M. Centre, Andheri Kurla Road, Andheri (East), Mumbai, Maharashtra. (2) Air Sahara. Sahara India Bhawan, Kapoorthala Complex, Aliganj, Lucknow, U.P. (3) Indian Airlines Ltd., 13, Gurudwara Rakabganj Road, New Delhi. (4) The Secretary, Govt. of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation, Rajiv Gandhi Bhavan, 'B' block, Safdarjung Airport, New Delhi.	Listed on 19th July, 2006 for disposal of the application for injunction u/s 12-A
2.	30(34) UTP E/2006	Mr. Uday Singh, MP, 31, Paschimi Marg, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi.	Jet Airways (India) Ltd., S.M. Centre, Mumbai, Maharashtra.	matter is referred to Director General (Investigation & Registration) to file Preliminary Investigation Report within two months.

**Distorted Map of India**

4444. SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the news item caption "Website par Bharat ka Khandit Naksha"

published in the Rajasthan Patrika, Kota dated 25 February, 2006;

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

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



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

(b) In the new item, it has been reported that Emanuel Mission Society, Kota, has in its Website, show the Map of India incorrectly. In the said Website, Kashmir has not been included as a part of India. Any map which is not in conformity with the outline Map of India as published by the Survey of India is totally unacceptable as far as Government of India is concerned.

(c) The Survey of India has taken cognizance of the matter and has initiated legal action against the said society.

[English]

### **Special Package to WB**

4445. SHRI HITEN BARMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have announced any special package of financial grant to West Bengal for funding development works in the State;

(b) if so, the details of package so announced;

(c) the details of the nature of works to be covered;

(d) the details of the funds already allocated to the state; and

(e) the details of measures stipulated, if any, for monitoring utilization of the funds under the special package?

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

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

### **Dangerous Buildings in Mumbai**

4446. SHRI TUKARAM GANGADHAR GADAKH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the context of number of buildings having collapsed following heavy rains last year in Mumbai, the Union Government has asked the

Government of Maharashtra to undertake identification of "cessed" buildings classified as dangerous in Mumbai, and to have them vacated, pulled down and reconstructed;

(b) whether the Government of Maharashtra has sought central aid for the project;

(c) if so, the number of dangerous houses so identified and classified;

(d) the number of persons and families displaced and the tenements evacuated and reconstructed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) No, Sir. The State Government of Maharashtra, on its own, identified cessed buildings in dangerous condition.

(b) The Government of Maharashtra have not submitted Detailed Projection Report for central assistance under Jawaharalal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

(e) The proposal will be considered as and when the same is received in accordance with the prescribed guidelines under JNNURM.

### **Policy of Unauthorised Construction**

4447. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:

SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to review the policy of unauthorised construction in bungalows situated in Lutyen's Zone and had stopped taking any action against construction by Government servants in their residential quarters;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) the details of the unauthorised construction removed from the bungalows in Lutyen's zone so far;

(d) whether CPWD is not covering varandahs etc. on the ground of non-availability of funds;

(e) if so, whether the Government proposes to allow the residents to get such works done at their own cost; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) In the Lutyen's Bungalow Zone (LBZ), the extent of unauthorized constructions vis-a-vis the plinth area norms for Type-VIII bungalows, the structural safety, heritage status and aesthetic requirement norms is being determined by CPWD. It will identify the portions that could be retained and made part of the existing bungalows and the portions that need to be removed.

For Government residential quarters, the process of identifying standard items constituting unauthorized constructions has begun and the procedure to be adopted to see they are to be removed, is being prepared.

The unauthorised construction in 5 bungalows *i.e.*, AB-2, Pandara Road, 9, Lodhi Estate, 2 & 9 Krishna Menon Marg and 9, Gurudwara Rakab Ganj Road have been removed on their respective vacation.

(d) to (f) The works are done by CPWD on the basis of the allocation of funds. Under the existing policy the residents are not allowed to get such works done at their own cost.

#### **Accommodation to VVIPs**

4448. SHRI RUPCHAND MURMU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of VVIPs in occupation of Government accommodation unauthorizedly;

(b) the number of VVIPs evicted from the unauthorised accommodation during the last three years;

(c) whether all of the uauthorised occupants have been evicted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Fourteen VVIPs including MPs, Ex. MPs, family of Late Ministers and Security protectees are in occupation of accommodation unauthorizedly.

(b) Four VVIPs have been evicted from the unauthorized occupation during the last three years.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Following VVIPs have been evicted from unauthorized occupation:

1. Sh. Abdul Ghafoor, Ex. Minister and Special Diplomatic Emissary;
2. Dr. Raman Singh, Ex. Minister;
3. Sh. Vinod Khanna, Ex. Minister; and
4. Dr. R.K. Caroli, Eminent Cardiologist.

*[Translation]*

#### **Cost of Power Generation**

4449. SHRI SITARAM SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether per unit cost of power generated by private sector is more than that of power generated by the public sector;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has carried out any evaluation to find out the causes of the cost differential in the power generated by the public sector vis-a-vis the private sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The per unit cost of power generation by the plants depends on fixed and variable costs. Most of the plants in private sector have come up in the recent past, for which capital cost is higher; hence the average fixed cost of power generated from these plants is higher.

*[English]*

#### **Tax Exemption on Award Function**

4450. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the film award launched by individual TV Channels, media house and film magazines on their own

to recognize best of Bollywood talent enjoy any tax exemption for organizing such functions;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have made any audit enquiry about the revenue generation by organizing such programmes so far as the income tax is concerned;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) There is no specific provision in the Income Tax Act, 1961 to provide tax exemption to the income earned by individual TV Channels, media house and film magazines by organizing film award functions to recognize best of Bollywood talent.

(b) No comments in view of reply at (a) above.

(c) No.

(d) No comments in view of reply at (c) above.

(e) Detailed inquiries are made in this regard in cases, which are selected for scrutiny assessment u/s 143(3) of the income Tax Act.

[Translation]

#### **Demolition of Unauthorised Construction**

4451. SHRI AJIT JOGI:  
SHRI PARAS NATH YADAV:  
SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by the Government to demolish the illegal constructions made in the country especially in Delhi;

(b) whether connivance of Government officers and staff has been found to encourage the illegal constructions;

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government against such officers/employees;

(d) whether the Government is considering to formulate any effective policy to check the illegal construction in future; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Building activity in urban area is governed under the provisions of Building Bye-Laws which are implemented by the urban local bodies concerned. As far as Delhi is concerned, the Delhi Development Authority (DDA), New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) and Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) are competent to take action in respect of illegal constructions made in their respective jurisdiction under the relevant provisions of the respective laws. NDMC and DDA have reported that as and when, illegal constructions are noticed, action is taken under the relevant provisions of law. MCD has reported that in pursuance of orders of the High Court of Delhi for taking action including demolition against unauthorized construction, action has been taken against 2396 properties as on 9.5.2006.

(b) and (c) NDMC has reported that departmental action including major penalty proceedings in some cases have been initiated in respect of 14 officers where connivance has been found. DDA has reported that during the period 1.4.2002 to 30.4.2006, disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against 50 officials who had been found involved in allowing unauthorized constructions. MCD has also reported to have initiated 178 major regular disciplinary action against officials identified for having connived for allowing unauthorized construction in Delhi. Final orders have been issued in 96 of these cases.

(d) and (e) with a view to obtaining suggestions and recommendations for dealing with the various aspects relating to unauthorized construction and misuse of premises in Delhi, the Government had set up a Committee on 14.2.2006 under the Chairmanship of Shri Tejender Khanna, former Lieutenant Governor of Delhi. The Report of the Committee has since been received on 13th May, 2006.

#### **Land Ceiling Act**

4452. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any recommendation to the State Governments to repeal the land Ceiling Act in the urban areas;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the prospects of disparities in property ownership have been taken into account in case the land Ceiling Act in urban areas is repealed;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check the said disparities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The Government of India has launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for small & medium Towns (UIDSSMT) on December 3, 2005 to provide reform linked Central assistance to Urban Local Bodies in various States of the country. One of the reforms required to be undertaken by the State Government to access funds under JNNURM and UIDSSMT is repeal of Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act.

(b) Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act did not have any significant impact on availability of land in urban areas. Most of the land declared surplus under the Act did not become available due to exemptions and litigations.

(c) to (e) Under the Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, out of the estimated 2,20,674.86 ha. surplus vacant land, only 19,082.22 ha. of vacant land could be acquired by the State Governments. Thus, the Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act did not have significant impact on the disparity in property ownership. Taking note of this fact as well as the fact that the Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act was creating distortions in supply of land in urban areas. Government of India is encouraging Urban Local Bodies to earmark 20-25% of the total land in all housing projects for economically weaker sections and lower income groups with a system of cross subsidization as part of the reform agenda under JNNURM.

#### **Interest of External Loans**

4453. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the interest due on total external loans outstanding against the country is more than the total revenue receipts in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the loan amount is spent on the payment of salary & wages of employees; and

(d) if so, the details of expenditure incurred on the development under other such heads?

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

(b) The rupee equivalent of interest on total external debt during 2004-05 and 2005-06 (April-December) was Rs. 16,297 crore and Rs. 19,094 crore, respectively. The total Revenue Receipts of the Centre during 2004-05 (RE) was Rs. 3,06,013 crore and Rs. 3,48,474 crore respectively.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Siphoning off of Foreign Liquor**

4454. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that more than 40% foreign liquor imported into the country for duty-free shops is being siphoned off and sold in the grey market;

(b) if so, the amount of customs revenue lost due to this liquor rackets;

(c) whether there is any loophole in the systems to make customs officials easy to smuggle the excess bottles of liquor against the traveller; and

(d) if so, the action being taken to control this liquor racket?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No case of siphoning off of foreign liquor imported for duty free shops and its sale in the grey market has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Nil in view of reply at (a).

(c) No, Sir. Adequate checks and balances are built into the system. Strict supervision is maintained and periodical inspections/stock verifications are carried out.

(d) Not applicable in view of reply at (a), (b) and (c) above.

#### **Budgetary Provision for NLCPR**

4455. SHRI TAPIR GAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of DoNER is not having a budgetary provision for Annual Plan Budget for NLCPR Schemes/Projects budget 1 under National pool of Finance Ministry;

(b) if so, manner in which the Ministry of DoNER will expedite the development of North Eastern States;

(c) whether there is any delay for release of NLCPR funds by the Ministry of Finance to the North Eastern States through Ministry of DoNER;

(d) whether the Ministry of Finance has any provision for budgetary allocations of NLCPR under the budgetary head of Ministry of DoNER; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (e) Under the BE 2006-07 of Ministry of DoNER, Rs. 700 crores has been provided for NLCPR (Non-lapsable

Central Pool of Resources). Funds are released by DoNER to the North Eastern States based on utilization reported by them for the schemes/projects in line with the guidelines on NLCPR approved by the Ministry of DoNER.

#### **Bio-Medical Waste**

4456. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Hospital Bio-Medical Waste Management Programme meant for Government Hospitals;

(b) the total outlay for this programme for the current financial year; and

(c) the total amount spent on this programme since its inception and the number of Government hospitals have been benefited from this scheme so far in each state?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The scheme of Hospital Bio-Medical Waste Management was transferred to Ministry of Urban Development from Ministry of Health & Family Welfare in October, 2005. An amount of Rs. 1.00 crore has been provided under the scheme for the current financial year. An amount of Rs. 2371.83 lakh has so far been released to 50 hospitals since inception of the scheme. The State-wise details of funds released are given in the enclosed statement.

#### **Statement**

*The Amount Sanctioned Year-wise to the State Governments for providing facilities for Hospital Waste Managements*

Name of the State	Name of the Hospitals	No. of Hospitals in the State	Financial Year	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
Assam	Guwahati Medical College, Guwahati, Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh, Silicher Medical College, Silcher and Mohendra Mohan Choudhary Hospital, Guwahati	4	2001-02	110.00
Arunachal Pradesh	General Hospital, Haharlagun and General Hospital, Pasighat	2	2001-02	150.00
Bihar	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna	1	2000-01	63.50

1	2	3	4	5
Chattisgarh	Medical College Hospital, Raipur	1	2004-05	75.00
Delhi	GB Pant Hospital, New Delhi and Lok Nayak Hospital, New Delhi	2	2000-01	46.00
Himachal Pradesh	Indira Gandhi Medical College and Hospital, Shimla, Dr. R.P. Medical College and Hospital, Dharmshala, District Hospital, Chamba and District Hospital, Una	4	2001-02	150.00
Haryana	Pt. B.D. Sharma Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak	1	2004-05	65.00
Jharkhand	Rajendra Medical College and Hospital, Ranchi Patliputra Medical College and Hospital, Dhanbad	2	2003-04	150.00
Jammu & Kashmir	Lal Ded Hospital, Srinagar	1	2004-05	85.00
Kerala	Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram	1	2004-05	85.00
Mizoram	Civil Hospital, Aizwal	4	2000-01	55.00
	Civil Hospital, Lunglei		2001-02	55.00
	Civil Hospital, Saiha		2004-05	75.00
	Civil Hospital, Kolasib		2004-05	75.00
Meghalaya	Six hospitals of the state	6	2000-01	8.50
			2001-02	107.70
Nagaland	Naga Hospital, Kohima and Civil Hospital, Dimapur	1	2001-02	134.40
Maharashtra	Medical College, Mumbai B.J. Medical College, Pune Government Medical College and Hospital, Nagpur	3	2003-04	145.75
Orissa	SCB Medical College and Hospital, Cuttack MKGC Medical College and Hospital, Bhrampur VSS Medical College and Hospital, Burla	3	2003-04	145.75
Pondicherry	Government General Hospital, Pondicherry and Government General Hospital, Karaikal	2	2001-02	100.00

1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	SMS Hospital, Jaipur, Mathura Dass Hospital, Jodhpur and General Hospital, Udaipur	3	2001-02	145.75
Sikkim	Five Hospital of State	5	2001-02	136.00
Uttaranchal	Doon Hospital, Dehradun	1	2004-05	85.00
Uttar Pradesh	King George Medical University, Lucknow	1	2004-05	85.00
West Bengal	Nath Pandit Hospital Kolkata and Medical College Hospital Kolkata	2	2001-02	38.48
Total		50		2371.83

**Plight of Artisans, Weavers and  
other Rural Industries**

4457. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the artisans, weavers and cottage and rural industries are facing great hardship;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to give more allocation to them to boost the rural economy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) With a view to mitigate the hardships being faced by the artisans, weavers and cottage & rural industries, the Government has introduced Artisans Credit Card (ACC) Scheme, Laghu Udhayami Credit Card (LUC) Scheme and Swarozgar Credit Card (SCC) Scheme so that hassle free credit should be made available to them. The common features of the above cards include facility of revolving cash credit, any number of drawls and repayments within the limit, validity of minimum three years with the credit limit of up to Rs. 2.000 lakh etc. NABARD also provides refinance support under Rural Non-Farm Sector to Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and to the Cooperative Credit Institutions covering Small Industries, Processing and Service Activities in the SSI Sector with emphasis on Cottage and Village Industries, Tiny Industries, Rural Artisans and Rural Crafts for investment, production, marketing the technology.

Refinance disbursement under Rural Non-Farm Sector was Rs. 2236.68 crores in 2005-06. Other programmes for the benefits for the sector are schemes for skill upgradation of Handloom Weavers for improving quality of handloom products, skill upgradation, developing new designs and Rural Entrepreneurship capability for rural youth to take up income generating activities.

In order to ensure adequate allocation of credit to under privileged section of the society, a target of 10% of the Net Bank Credit already exists for the weaker section that includes Artisans, Weavers, Cottage & Rural Industries.

**IPO Scam**

4458. DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI:  
SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:  
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) passed an exparte order during the recent time naming some big market players as guilty of cornering shares in IPOs meant for retail investors as reported in The Times of India dated May 2, 2006;

(b) if so, the complete details thereof;

(c) further action taken therefrom;

(d) whether the Government proposes to probe the matter through CBI in the interests of small investors;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), vide its interim order dated April 27, 2006, has directed 85 financiers and 24 key operators not to buy, sell or deal in securities market including in IPOs, directly or indirectly, till further directions. The details of the order are available on SEBI's website [www.sebi.gov.in](http://www.sebi.gov.in).

(d) to (f) SEBI has filed an FIR with CBI for criminal conspiracy, cheating, forgery, making fictitious applications for acquiring shares etc. in February, 2006.

#### **Integrated Slum Development Programme**

4459. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT & POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain State Governments have sought Rs. 300 crore under the Integrated Slum Development Programme to provide basic amenities and housing for slum dwellers;

(b) if so, whether Union Government has agreed to provide the same to the State Government for completing this project;

(c) whether the State Governments have taken a decision to construct 30,000 houses under the programme at a cost of Rs. 1 lakh each; and

(d) the details of the places identified in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT & POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) was launched on 3rd December, 2005. 197 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) with a total estimated project cost of Rs. 1271.3 crore have been received from the states of Chattisgarh, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) So far, three projects from Rajasthan have been approved. Release of funds will be made after the State Government signs the Memorandum of Agreement as required under the programme.

(c) Under the IHSDP, the ceiling cost of a dwelling unit is Rs. 80,000. For special category/hill States and

difficult/far flung areas, 12.5% additionality is permissible over and above the prescribed ceiling cost per dwelling units. There is no ceiling fixed for the number of houses to be constructed under this programme for which Central Assistance is provided on the basis of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) submitted by the States. States are also required to sign Memorandum of Agreements (MoAs) making a commitment to undertake urban reforms.

(d) The IHSDP is implemented in all the cities/towns excepting the 63 select cities covered under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

#### **Issue of Notices to Political Parties**

4460. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to issue notices to all political parties for effecting tax deducted at source for expenditure incurred on their last Parliamentary/State legislature elections;

(b) if so, whether these parties have also been asked to apply for Tax deducted Account Numbers (TAN);

(c) if so, the response of these parties; and

(d) the estimated amount to be collected on this account.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No such proposal is under consideration at the level of the Central Government. However, the Income Tax Department may issue such notices through the field-units in the normal course of ensuring compliance of the provisions of TDS by various classes of persons, including political parties.

(b) As per the provisions of section 203A of the Income Tax Act, 1961, every person responsible for deducting tax at source is required to obtain Tax-deduction Account Number (TAN), including political parties. Information is not centrally available as to whether the political parties have already obtained TAN or have been requested to apply for TAN by the field-units.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to para (b) above.

(d) In view of the reply to para (a) and para (b) above, no question of making such estimates arises.



**Raids of BSE/NSE Officers**

4461. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether SEBI, NSE and Income-tax authorities have conducted any surveys/raids at the offices of members of Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange particularly in New Delhi during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of those members whose premises have been searched during the above period, member-wise and agency-wise;

(c) whether any discrepancies have been found by the above authorities during the search period, agency-wise;

(d) if so, the finding of searches/raid; and

(e) the action Government has initiated or propose to take against the guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The Income Tax authorities have conducted raids at the offices of members of Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and National Stock Exchange (NSE).

(b) The details of members of NSE/BSE who were searched during the last three years are as under:

- (i) M/s Marwadi Shares and Finance P. Ltd. (NSE and BSE)
- (ii) M/s Monarch Projects and Finmarkets Ltd. (NSE)
- (iii) M/S Pravin Ratilal Share and Stock Brokers Ltd. (Member of NSE and sub-broker of BSE)
- (iv) M/s Mahipat Raichand Share Broking Pvt. Ltd. (Member of NSE and sub-broker BSE)
- (v) M/s J.K. Securities Pvt. Ltd. (NSE)
- (vi) M/s Dolat Capital Market Ltd. (BSE, NSE)
- (vii) M/s Nirpan Securities Pvt. Ltd. (NSE)
- (viii) M/s Shailesh Shah Securities Pvt. Ltd. (BSE)

(c) to (e) Many incriminating documents were found and seized during search operation and comprehensive

reports have been sent by the Investigation Wing to the respective Assessing Officers, having jurisdiction over the companies. The Assessing Officers are examining the issues involved before making assessment in each case. On completion of the assessment proceedings, appropriate action as per Income Tax Act will be taken.

**Use of Building for Commercial Purposes**

4462. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of buildings meant for residential purposes are being used for commercial purposes in NDMC area;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the NDMC during the last three years against the owners of such buildings?

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

**Norms for Land Use**

4463. SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of existing norms/guidelines laid down by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) for land use;

(b) whether these norms/guidelines can be changed in Delhi;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the DDA has unleased the conditions for Master Plan for Delhi (MPD) 2021 where mixed land use has been allowed;

(e) If so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the MPD 2021 will override the earlier provision that allowed change of land use on case to case basis; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The Master Plan for Delhi (MPD) prescribes 9 categories of land uses which are further divided into 37 use zones and 136 use premises. Change of land use of any area requires modification of the Master Plan, as per the detailed procedure under Section 11A of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. The Master Plan 2001 has been modified from time to time as per this procedure to carry out change of land use for various purposes such as resettlement of jhuggi-jhopri clusters, relocation of industries setting up of metro stations and carrying out of development for providing residential, commercial and other public and semi-public facilities, etc.

(d) to (g) The Government has revised the Mixed Use provisions in MPD 2001 vide notification dated 28.3.06. The revised provisions include details of permissible and non-permissible use, and conditions governing the use of residential premises for retail shops, professional and other specified non-residential activities.

The mixed use regulations allow non-residential activity in residential areas and no change of land use is involved therein.

#### **Performance of Corporate Sector**

4464. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to unshackle bureaucratic control over the corporate sectors;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to reduce the submission of various forms by companies annually;

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

(d) the extent to which such steps will improve the performance of corporate sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) The regulation of companies in India takes place on the basis of the Companies Act, 1956. The enforcement of the provisions of the Act that enables the articulation of rights and the respective roles of various stakeholders, takes place through legal action against the defaulting companies before the appropriate judicial/quasi-judicial fora.

(b) to (d) Companies are statutorily required to file certain information through forms prescribed through Rules under the Companies Act, 1956. However, with a view to enabling ease of compliance through filing of statutory returns by corporate entities, and to enable transparency with regard to corporate disclosures and information, the Government has launched an e-governance project named MCA-21. Under this project, it would be possible for companies to avail all services provided in offices of the Registrars of Companies, and also file their statutory information online, through the use of computers/internet using modern information technology. The arrangements for electronic filings and maintenance of records in electronic form are being set up in the offices of Registrars of Companies in a phased manner. This system will enable updation of Records of companies electronically, resulting in greater transparency and availability of company information to stake holders in an easily accessible electronic form, and also facilitate monitoring of defaulting companies.

The Government has also taken up an initiative for comprehensive revision of the companies Act, 1956 on the basis of a broad-based process of consultation. Taking into account various inputs received, a draft Companies Bill that would further streamline and rationalize regulation of companies, in tune with requirements of the current economic environment, is in an advanced state of preparation, and will be introduced in the Parliament after requisite consultations and approvals.

#### **Misuse of Export Incentive Scheme by Ruia Group**

4465. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ruia Group has claimed false export benefits worth of Rs. 125 crores from the Government;

(b) whether Directorate, of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) have issued them showcause notice against these fake claims;

(c) whether the benefits were claimed in lieu of purported exports from 2001 to 2004, but no exports took place during the period; and

(d) the action have been taken in this matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) The

Directorate of Revenue Intelligence has booked cases against Ruia Group of Companies, namely, M/s. Ruia Cotex Ltd., M/s. Hazel Traders Pvt. Ltd., M/s. Kuil Trading Pvt. Ltd. and others for illegal availment of export incentives by way of misuse of EPCG, EOU, SEZ Schemes. Show Cause Notice have been issued to them demanding Central Excise duty amounting to Rs. 98.34 crores and Customs duty amounting to Rs. 8.94 crores.

(d) Appropriate action under the Customs Act, 1962 has been initiated to recover duties and penalize the offenders.

#### **Allotment of Residential Accommodation**

4466. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government make allotment of residential accommodation to eminent persons;

(b) if so, the number of such allotments made during the last three years;

(c) the details of licence fee remain outstanding as on 31 March, 2006 from such individuals; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for recovery of pending dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The allotment of General Pool Accommodation (GPRA) is made to the eminent Artists, persons of outstanding merit engaged in work of National standing or National award winner in the field of Science, Sports or Social Services and Freedom Fighters.

(b) Total number of allotments made to such categories of persons during the last three years is 9 (nine).

(c) and (d) Licence fee is being received from them regularly upto 31 March, 2006.

*[Translation]*

#### **Changes in Delhi Development Act**

4467. SHRI MUNSHI RAM:  
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has forwarded certain suggestions to the Government for effecting comprehensive changes in the Delhi Development Authority Act, 1957;

(b) if so, the details of such suggestions and the date on which these suggestions were forwarded;

(c) whether the Government has taken any decision on these suggestions after taking them into account;

(d) if so, the details of the said decision; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (e) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) had forwarded a proposal vide letter dated 24.1.2006 for amendment of Delhi Development Act, 1957, to provide for power to seal premises being misused in contravention of provisions of Master Plan of Delhi and for enhancement of penalties in respect of cases of unauthorized construction and misuse of premises.

The matter has been considered in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs and Govt. of NCT of Delhi in a meeting held on 28.2.2006. On the basis of these discussions, DDA has been advised to prepare a revised proposal in respect of the amendment.

#### **Implementation of Special Economic Zone**

4468. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implementation of the new special economic zone Act is likely to reduce direct tax collection;

(b) if not, the projections of the Government in this regard;

(c) the number of applications for transfer from DTS to SEZ received so far; and

(d) the nature of the taxes alongwith the amount of exemptions decided to be given with regard to each of the said taxes under the special economic zone Act?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such applications have been received so far.

(d) The Special Economic Zones Act, 2005 provides for the following tax concessions:

#### **Direct Tax**

- (i) A unit set up in the Special Economic Zone on or after 1.4.2005 will be entitled to deduction of:
  - (a) 100% of profits and gains derived from the export of articles or things or from services in the first five years;
  - (b) 50% of profits and gains derived from the export of articles or things or from services in the next five years;
  - (c) 50% of profits and gains for another five years if the profits are credited to a "Special Economic Zones Re-investment Reserve Account".
- (ii) Exemption of capital gains on transfer of assets in cases of shifting of an industrial undertaking from an urban area to any Special Economic Zone.
- (iii) Deduction of 100% of profits and gains, derived by a developer of a Special Economic Zone from the business of developing a Special Economic Zone, for 10 years.
- (iv) Deduction of 100% of income for five years and 50% of next five years of an Off-shore Banking Unit or a unit of an International Financial Services Centre in a Special Economic Zone, derived from activities with units located in the Special Economic Zones.
- (v) Minimum Alternate Tax (chargeable @ 10% of the book profit) is not applicable to the income arising on or after 1.4.2005 to units located in Special Economic Zones or to developers of Special Economic Zones.
- (vi) Exemption to developers of Special Economic Zones from Dividend Distribution Tax on dividends to be distributed by them on or after 1.4.2005.

#### **Indirect Tax**

- (i) Any goods or services exported out of, or imported into, or procured from the Domestic Tariff Area by a Unit in a Special Economic Zone or a Developer Shall, subject to certain prescribed conditions, terms and limitations, be exempt from the payment of taxes, duties or cess under all enactments in the First Schedule of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005.
- (ii) Every developer and the entrepreneur shall be entitled to the following exemptions, drawbacks and concessions, namely:
  - (a) exemption from any duty of customs, under the Customs Act, 1962 or the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 or any other law for the time being in force, on goods imported into, or service provided in, a Special Economic Zone or a unit, to carry on the authorized operation by the developer or entrepreneur;
  - (b) exemption from any duty of customs, under customs Act, 1962 or the Custom Tariff Act, 1975 or any other law for the time being in force, on goods exported from, or services provided in, from a Special Economic Zone or from a unit, to any place outside India.
  - (c) exemption from any duty of excise, under the Central Excise Act, 1944 or the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 or any other law for the time being in force, on goods brought from Domestic Tariff Area to a Special Economic Zone or unit, to carry on the authorized operation by the developer or entrepreneur;
  - (d) drawback or such other benefits as may be admissible from time to time on goods brought or services providers from the domestic tariff Area into a Special Economic Zone or unit or services provided in a Special Economic Zone or unit by the service providers located outside India to carry on the authorized operations by the developer or entrepreneur;
  - (e) exemption from Service Tax under Chapter-V, Finance Act, 1994 on taxable services provided to a developer or unit to carry on

the authorized operations in a Special Economic Zone;

- (f) exemption from the Securities Transaction Tax leviable under Section 98 of the Finance (2) Act, 2004. In case the taxable securities transactions are entered into by a non-resident through the International Financial Services Centre;
- (g) exemption from the levy of taxes on the sale or purchase of goods other than newspapers under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 if such goods are meant to carry on the authorized operations by the developer or entrepreneur.

The revenue loss over the period 2006-07 to 2009-2010 is estimated to be Rs. 93,904 crores. Out of this, the revenue loss on account of direct taxes is estimated to be Rs. 53,740 crores and on account of indirect taxes, it is estimated to be Rs. 40,164 crores.

[English]

#### **Real Estate Policy**

4469. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT & POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revise the Real Estate Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) This Ministry has not formulated any Real Estate Policy as the subject is in the State Sector.

(b) and (c) In view of above, question does not arise.

#### **Public Support Services**

4470. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of our public resources are now dissipated in payment of salaries or interest on past debt

with little or no resources available for expansion of public or publicly supported services in vital sectors; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by the Government to invest on expansion of public or publicly supported services in vital sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The proportions of interest payments and salaries (pay and allowances) to revenue receipts of the Central Government is given below:

*Table: Salaries and interest payments of Central Government*

	(As a proportion of revenue receipts)			
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06 (RE)	2006-07 (BE)
Interest	47.0	41.5	37.3	34.7
Salaries*	12.6	11.9	11.3	10.2
Interest and Salaries	59.7	53.4	48.6	44.9

\*Pay and allowances excluding Defence.

The declining trend in the proportions indicate that increasingly resources are available for other purposes including public or publicly supported services in vital sectors. Adherence to the targets set under the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003 and Rules made thereunder would facilitate the process of enhanced release of resources to these sectors.

#### **Pending Commercial Cases**

4471. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission has proposed for setting up of high tech fast track commercial divisions in all High Courts across the country to dispose off high value commercial cases;

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

(c) the number of high value commercial cases pending in each of the High Court as on January 31, 2006; and

(d) The extent to which such cases would be disposed off in a time bound period after setting up of fast track commercial division?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Law Commission, in Chapter IX of its 188th Report made a proposal for Commercial Division in the High Courts to deal with commercial cases of high value *i.e.* of Rs. 1 crore or above as may be determined and ratified by the High Courts, and adoption of a fast track procedure in the proposed Commercial Divisions. The Law Commission had recommended that such a Bench may have two High Court Judges and depending upon the need there could be more than one such Bench in each High Court. In the said Report, the Law Commission had also proposed adoption of high-tech systems and on-line filing, etc. as part of the procedure for processing of the cases by the Commercial Divisions.

(c) and (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Notices to the Allottees of Government Houses**

4472. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued notices to the allottees of Government Houses in Delhi to remove car sheds from their precincts;

(b) whether CPWD has provided at their own cost car sheds in bungalows occupied by Ministers and MPs.

(c) if so, the reasons for asking the allottees of Government houses to pay 100 per cent charges for car sheds; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Most Bungalows occupied by Ministers & MPs are provided with car sheds. Allottees of Govt. houses are not asked to pay 100 per cent charges for such sheds.

(d) There is no reason for withdrawal of notices served on occupants who have unauthorizedly constructed car sheds.

#### **Complaints received by SEBI**

4473. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Securities and Exchange Board of India has received complaints from investors against companies during the last three years;

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

(c) The action taken by 'SEBI' against these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) SEBI has informed that it has received investor complaints against 4440 listed companies in the last three years.

(b) The details of investor complaints received during 2003-2006 are as under:

Region	No. of Companies against which complaints were received	Complaints received during 2003-2006
Northern	983	34502
Eastern	415	6271
Western	1928	50050
Southern	1114	8614
Total	4440	99437

(c) SEBI takes up investor complaints with the companies for redressal. In case companies fail to redress the investor complaints, SEBI takes actions as per the provisions of SEBI Act, 1992.

#### **RBI Annual Policy**

4474. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the RBI has recently announced its annual policy;

(b) if so, the salient features of the new policy;

(c) whether the credit growth in the country is set to grow due to implementation of this policy; and

(d) If so, the steps taken by the Government to check the increase of rate of interest on various loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) RBI has announced its Annual Policy on April 18, 2006 for the year 2006-07. The salient features of the policy, inter-alia, include the following:

- Focus on credit quality and financial market conditions for maintaining macro-economic, in particular, financial stability.
- Monetary and interest rate environment enabling growth momentum consistent with price stability.
- Bank Rate, Reverse Repo Rate, Repo Rate and Cash Reserve Ratio kept unchanged.
- Deposits projected to grow by around Rs. 3,30,000 crore for 2006-07.
- Appropriate liquidity to be maintained to meet legitimate credit requirements, consistent with price and financial stability.
- Provisioning for standard advances raised to 1.0 per cent for personal loans, capital market exposures, residential housing beyond Rs. 20 lakh and commercial real estate loans.
- To ensure a monetary and interest rate environment that enables continuation of the growth momentum consistent with price stability while being in readiness to act in a timely and prompt manner on any signs of evolving circumstances impinging on inflation expectations.
- To focus on credit quality and financial market conditions to support export and investment demand in the economy for maintaining macro-economic, in particular, financial stability.

(c) As per Annual Policy Statement of RBI, non-food credit including investments in bonds/debentures/shares of public sector undertakings and private corporate sector and commercial paper is expected to increase by around 20%.

(d) Banks are free to determine the lending rate of interest taking into account the cost of funds and the risk element involved. However, RBI has stipulated that interest

rate on loans by commercial banks upto Rs. 2 lakhs should not exceed the Benchmark Prime Lending Rate (BPLR).

#### **Companies Claiming False Depreciations**

4475. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provide Income Tax depreciations on investment on Windmill and equipment suppliers in the country;

(b) if so, the name of the companies/agencies provided such depreciations during 2004-05 and 2005-06;

(c) whether a large number of such companies have claimed false depreciations during the said period;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government against such companies?

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

(b) The details of such companies/agencies are as per enclosed Statement-I

(c) to (e) During the course of survey conducted on various windfarm sites in the country on 5.4.2006, instances of false depreciation claims on windmill equipments by some companies have come to light. The findings during survey have been reported to the Income tax authorities concerned for verifying the genuineness of the claims of depreciations and to take necessary action as per Income tax Act.

#### **Statement**

A. The names of the companies/agencies provided depreciation on windmill equipment during the financial year 2004-05 are as below:

#### **Chandigarh**

1. Kandhari Beverages Pvt. Ltd., Chandigarh
2. Transport Corporation of India Ltd., TCI House 69, Inchl, Area, Sector 32, Gurgaon.

3. Shahi Exports Pvt. Ltd., India, Plot No. 1, Sec-28, Faridabad
4. Yamuna Gases & Chemicals Ltd.,
5. KEC Industries Ltd., Yamuna Nagar.

**Kolkata**

6. Gujarat NRE Coke Ltd.
7. Falgun Export Pvt. Ltd.
8. Neha Traders & Finance Ltd.

**Jaipur**

9. Kiran Udyog
10. Bansal Oil Mills Ltd.
11. Deepak Vegpro (P) Ltd., Alwar
12. Saurabh Agrotech (P) Ltd., Alwar
13. R.K. Marble P. Ltd., Kishangarh
14. Premier Builstates P. Ltd., Kishangarh
15. Supreme Builstates P. Ltd., Kishangarh
16. R.K. Premies P. Ltd., Kishangarh
17. Nav Bahrat Buildcon, Kishangarh
18. Bhilwara Melba Dewitte Ltd., Bhilwara

**Bhopal**

19. M.P. Windforms Ltd., 162 M.P. Nagar, Bhopal

**Mumbai**

20. Weizmann Ltd.
21. Non-con Engineers (I) Ltd.
22. Godavari Corporation Ltd.
23. M/s Hindustan Platinum Ltd.
24. M/s Karma Energy
25. M/s Ushdev Intenational Ltd.
26. M/s Nehraj Stock Brokers P. Ltd.

**Ahmedabad**

27. Jivraj Tea Ltd., Surat
28. Jivraj Tea & Inds., Surat

29. Abhishek Exim Pvt. Ltd.
30. Rajlaxmi Prints Pvt. Ltd.
31. Rachna Prints Pvt. Ltd.
32. Shreeji Prints Pvt. Ltd.
33. Rivaa Textile Ind. Pvt. Ltd.
34. Shahlon Ind. Pvt. Ltd.
35. J.B. & Bros
36. Abhishek Exports
37. Rindlam Exports
38. UTI Bank Ltd.
39. Sagar Agencies Pvt. Ltd.
40. Suzlon Developers Ltd.
41. Vishal Export Overseas Ltd.
42. Sarjan Realities Ltd.
43. Suzlon Green Power Ltd.
44. Ratnamani Metal & Tubes Ltd.

**Hyderabad**

45. The Andhra Sugars Ltd., Venkatarayapuram
46. Hyderabad Chemical Suppliers Ltd., Hyderabad
47. Hyderabad Chemical Products Ltd., Hyderabad

**New Delhi**

48. Cepco Industries Pvt. Ltd.
49. Vestas RPB India Ltd.
50. Nuziveedu Seeds Ltd.
51. International Pumps & Projects Ltd.
52. Dalmia Cement Bharat Ltd.
53. Goyal MG Gases Ltd.

**Kochi**

54. Lilly Whites, M.G. Road, Trivandrum.

**Chennai**

55. Sri Amman Steel and Allied Industries



56. Sri Saravana Spinning Mills P. Ltd.
57. Aluminium Powder Co. Ltd.
58. Thiagarajar Mills Ltd.
59. Pioneer Miyagi Chemicals (P) Ltd.
60. The Metal Powder Co. Ltd.
61. Hi-Tech Arai Ltd.
62. Babu Silks and Sarees
63. Prakash Silks and Sarees
64. Aban Lloyd Chilies Offshore Ltd.
65. Ashok Leyland Ltd.
66. Century Flour Mills Ltd.
67. Chemplast Sanmar Ltd.
68. Ghetinad Quarts India Ltd.
69. Dev Wind Mills Ltd.
70. First Leasing Co. of India Ltd.
71. Eagle Press P. Ltd.
72. Khivraj Motors (P) Ltd.
73. Indonet Global Ltd.
74. Intech Systems
75. Mother Mira Industries (P) Ltd.
76. NEG Micon India Ltd.
77. Shriram Transport Finance Co. Ltd.
78. Shriram Investments Ltd.
79. Shriram City Union Finance Ltd.
80. Subuthi Finance Ltd.
81. Sundaram Clayton Ltd.
82. Sundaram Fastners Ltd.
83. Surana Industries Ltd.
84. Maris Power Supply Co. Ltd.
85. A.R. Hospitals P. Ltd.

**Pune**

86. Jayashree Rubber Products Pvt. Ltd.
87. Jayashree Polymets Pvt. Ltd.

88. Premier Seals Pvt. Ltd.
89. Paranjape Metal & Shapers Pvt. Ltd.
90. Endurance Transmission Systems (I) Pvt. Ltd. Aurangabad
91. Endurance Systems (I) Pvt. Ltd.
92. Varroc Engg. Pvt. Ltd. Aurangabad
93. Suttati Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.
94. Sable Waghire & Company
95. Serum International Ltd.
96. Suzlon Wind Farm (P) Ltd.
97. Padmavati Wind Mill Engg. P. Ltd.
98. Patankar Wind Farm Pvt. Ltd.
99. Sunilkumar S. Shah
100. Mayura Steels Pvt. Ltd., Kolhapur
101. V.H. Apradh Hotels Pvt. Ltd., Kop
102. Rocket Engineering Corporation Pvt. Ltd.
103. Mohite and Mohite Engineers & Contractors, Kolhapur
104. Shri Deepak P. Gadre, Prop. M/s Gadre Marine Exports, Ratnagiri

**Bangalore**

105. Elveety Industries, Hubli
106. Swarnagiri Wire Insulations Pvt. Ltd., Hubli
107. Siddaganga Oil Extractions Pvt. Ltd., Tumkur
108. Maris Cement (P) Ltd., Tumkur
109. Prime Labels Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore
110. Raaja magnetic Ltd., Bangalore
111. Topaz Investments (P) Ltd., Bangalore
112. Mineral Enterprises Ltd., Bangalore
113. Bellary Iron Ores (P) Ltd.

B. The due date for filing the Income-tax return for the Financial Year 2005-06 (Assessment Year 2006-07) is 31.10.2006. The details for Financial Year 2005-06 are therefore not available.

**Civic Amenities**

4476. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of NCT of Delhi, DDA and MCD have prepared any action plan to augment infrastructure and civic amenities in pace with the expanding population of the city;

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when the action plan will be implemented;

(c) whether civic amenities in Delhi are under severe strain and Hon'ble Supreme Court has also commented adversely on the same; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Government of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD) has informed that different plans and schemes are prepared and included in the annual plan/five year plan from time to time to augment infrastructure and civic amenities in pace with expanding population of Delhi. The main thrust of the 10th Five Year Plan of GNCTD is on augmentation and strengthening of civic amenities and infrastructure under transport, energy, water supply and sanitation, urban development, education, medical and public health sectors. Special efforts have been made to extend essential civic amenities in sub-standard areas of the Capital City.

The Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has also informed that improvement of infrastructure and civic amenities is a regular process. Steps in this regard are taken in accordance with Five Year Plans and the provisions in Master Plan of Delhi.

The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has stated that the requirement for physical infrastructure for the estimated population of 230 lakhs have been projected for the year 2021 in the Draft Master Plan for Delhi 2021 (MPD-2021). The perspective plans of infrastructure components of the concerned agencies viz. Delhi Jal Board, Delhi Transco Ltd. and MCD have also been included in the draft MPD 2021.

(c) and (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

**Duty Evasion of Steel Companies**

4477. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Excise department has discovered manipulations worth crores of rupees in accounts and duty evasions of some steel manufacturing units in Ludhiana recently;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to take any further action against such units which have defrauded the Government;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Cases have been detected against two steel manufacturing units namely M/s Vishvakarma Alloys and Vishvakarma Ispat Ltd., Ludhiana. Preliminary scrutiny has revealed that these two parties have manipulated their records/accounts by having atleast two sets of balance sheets, of which the set other than the original has been forged by them. They have been submitting such forged copies to the department suppressing sales to the tune of Rs. 100 crores during the last five years. In addition, physical verification of stocks yielded shortage of 2058.19 MT of inputs involving central excise duty amounting to Rs. 50.3 lakhs out of which an amount of Rs. 43.51 lakhs has been realised. Both the cases are under investigation.

(c) to (e) On completion of the investigation of the cases, action under Central Excise Act, 1944 and rules made thereunder will be taken against the two companies.

**ADB Loan**

4478. SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPAPARAI:  
SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:  
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:  
SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has decided to double its loan assistance to India;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the details of the projects which are likely to be funded by the said loan assistance;

(d) whether the Government has decided the areas of fresh funding;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the extent to which the loan assistance is likely to be increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) and (f) Government of India and Asian Development Bank have tentatively finalized the ADB's Country Strategy Program for 2006-2008. The ADB will make efforts to increase its lending to India from US \$ 2.25 billion in 2006 to US \$ 2.45 billion in 2007 to US \$ 2.65 billion in 2008 should there be demand for it from the States and other Exciting Agencies. The loans are in sectors identified by the Government of India to combat poverty through infrastructure-led growth. Nearly 77% of the three-year program focuses on core infrastructure-led growth. Nearly 77% of the three-year program focuses in core infrastructure projects including Transport (National Highways, State Roads, Rural Roads, Railways and Urban Transport); Urban (Water and Sanitation, City Development, Municipal Reform); and Energy (Power Sector Reforms, Transmission and Distribution, Hydropower). The finalization of ADB's annual loan portfolio is done each calendar year (2006, 2007 and 2008) in consultation with the line Ministries and State Governments.

(d) and (e) Agriculture and Tourism sectors are the new areas for which ADB assistance will be sought.

#### **Black Money**

4479. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income tax authorities has recently found a whopping Rs. 1540 crore black money transacted in a branch of Federal Bank of India (FBI) as reported in The Time of India dated February 5, 2006;

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

(c) the modus operandi of the scam and whether the officials of the banks are involved with scamsters; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to check such money laundering scam and also take panel action against the guilty without delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The Income tax authorities, during the course of enquiries carried out in October 2005, have found deposits amounting to around Rs. 1500 crore in Bank accounts maintained by three entities in the Fatehpur Branch, Delhi of Federal Bank of India.

(b) and (c) Enquiries carried out in respect of the three entities have revealed that they were accepting demand drafts from various businessmen which were subsequently deposited in their bank accounts and cash was paid after debducting a small percentage by way of commission. These entities have failed to offer any explanation with regard to the source of these deposits and destination of the withdrawals.

Preliminary enquiries do not indicate any involvement of the bank officials in these cases.

(d) The Government have introduced the Banking Cash Transaction Tax with effect from 1st June, 2005 to check the trail of large cash withdrawals made through banking channels. Appropriate action as per law is taken against the persons found guilty of evading tax.

#### **Illegal Growth of Poppy Plants**

4480. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have discovered illegal growth of Poppy plants in the inaccessible areas in some States;

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

(c) whether any action has been taken to destroy the Poppy plants and to stop its further growth; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There are reports indicating that illicit cultivation of the poppy plants is done in some remote and inaccessible areas of the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarnachal, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Kamataka, West Bengal and Jharkhand by unscrupulous elements.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details of the destructions of illegal poppy cultivation carried out by different drug law enforcement agencies, in various States, are as follows:

- (i) In 2006, illegal poppy plants in about 34 acres area in the districts of Murshidabad and Nadia of West Bengal were destroyed by the State Police.
- (ii) In 2005, an area of 30 acres of illicit poppy cultivation in Curachandpur District of Manipur was destroyed in the joint operation of Narcotics Control Bureau and Army.
- (iii) In 2005, 24 cases for illegal possession of poppy plants, poppy capsules and illegal cultivation of poppy plants were detected and 22 persons arrested by the state agencies of Karnataka.

The details of the steps taken to stop further growth of illegal poppy plants are as under:

- (i) There is a reward policy providing monetary rewards for the detection and destruction of poppy plants undertaken by different agencies.
- (ii) Narcotics Control Bureau provides for financial assistance to the State to strengthen their anti-narcotic cells in terms of equipments, vehicles and training etc.
- (iii) Himachal Pradesh Government is working on a study project concerning alternative development strategies to wean away farmers from illicit cultivation of poppy by adopting cultivation of cash crop.

#### **Electricity from Sardar Sarovar Project**

4481. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh has received an average on only 85 MW of power instead of 370 MW as claimed by the Chief Engineer of Narmada Valley Development Authority (NVDA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that 3.4 crore units of electricity will be generated every day once the

Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP) dam's height is increased to 121.9 meters;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken against those responsible for the shortfall in power generation?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) The Sardar Sarovar Hydro-Electric Project (SSHEP) consists of 2 power houses namely Canal Head Power House (CHPH) (5 x 50 = 250 MW) and River Bed Power House (RBPH) (6 x 200 = 1200 MW) with total installed capacity of 1450 MW. The SSHEP is a joint project of the States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat. It is being implemented by Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Limited (SSNNL) and the energy generated at SSHEP is shared amongst the partner States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat in the ratio of 57:27:16 respectively.

5 units of 50 MW each of CHPH have been commissioned progressively between August, 2004 and December, 2004. 5 units of 200 MW each of RBPH have been commissioned progressively between February, 2005 and March, 2006. 6th unit of 200 MW is likely to be commissioned by June, 2006.

The generation of power depends on installed capacity, water level in the reservoir and actual machine availability. As informed by Narmada Valley Development Authority (NVDA) of Government of Madhya Pradesh, according to the sharing formula, Madhya Pradesh will receive share of 370 MW when the 650 MW of installed capacity is fully operational. The 650 MW of generating capacity was achieved by 30.4.2005. As informed by SSNNL since the height of the main dam spillway was at Minimum Draw Down Level (MDDL) of 110.64 metres during the year 2005-06, the maximum generation of only 410 MW was possible from the 650 MW installed capacity. As informed by NVDA, due to prevailing conditions of regulated releases of water from Indira Sagar Project (ISP) during the year 2005-06, an average 129 MW of power has been supplied to Madhya Pradesh on daily basis from SSHEP.

(c) and (d) It has been informed by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and NVDA that when the height of the dam is raised to the full reservoir level (FRL) of 121.92 metres and the water level in the reservoir also reaches upto that level, it would be possible to generate

3.48 crore units per day when all the units operate at full load capacity (1450 MW).

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Increase in Power Tariff**

4482. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA:

SHRI UDAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have increased the power tariff in an arbitrarily manner;

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

(c) whether the Union Government have received representations from MPs and MLAs and Local Leaders etc. in this regard;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Fixation of power tariffs of distribution licensees is the statutory function of the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs). As per the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 the SERCs have powers to fix tariff for sale of electricity to various categories of consumers. In doing so they are guided by the provisions contained in section 61 of the Act which, inter alia, include the factors that would encourage competition, efficiency, economical use of resources, safeguarding of consumers interests and at the same time ensure recovery of cost of electricity in a reasonable manner. The SERC is required to determine tariff in a transparent way after hearing various stakeholders.

(c) to (e) Various references are received on matters related to tariff setting. Central Government has notified the Tariff Policy under the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 after having consultation with the State Government and various other stakeholders. One of the objectives of the Policy is to ensure availability of electricity to consumers at reasonable and competitive rates. The SERCs are also guided by this Policy in the discharge of their functions. Section 65 of the Act provides that if the

State Government requires the grant of any subsidy to any consumer or class of consumers in the tariff determined by the State Commissions, the State Government shall pay to the concerned utility/licensee the full amount required to compensate the grant of subsidy.

#### **R&D Claims by Pharma Companies**

4483. MOHD. MUKEEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to scrap the scheme of weighted average deduction of 150% under section 35(2AB) of the Income Tax Act for R&D in Pharma Industry;

(b) whether it is a fact that CAG report had indicated Pharma Companies for fraudulent claims under the above scheme;

(c) if so, the name of these companies and the amount involved which have been found bogus as regards R&D claims; and

(d) the total amount of claim made and the amount permitted by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Weighted deduction of 150% of expenditure on scientific research (excluding cost of land or building) on in-house research and development facility in the case of a company engaged in the business of manufacture or production, inter alia, of any drugs and pharmaceuticals is available in respect of expenditure incurred by it up to 31st March, 2007 under Section 35(2AB) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

(b) The C&AG Report No. 13 of 2003 (Direct Taxes) on its page No. 91 lists the case of a company where the Assessing Officer irregularly allowed ineligible weighted deductions under section 35(2AB)(1) without the basic conditions prescribed in sub-clause (3&4) of Section 35(2AB) of the Income-tax Act being fulfilled.

(c) The name of the company is M/s Amrutanjan Ltd. and the amount mentioned as irregularly allowed is Rs. 622.48 lakh.

(d) The total amount claimed is mentioned in the Report at Rs. 622.48 lakh out of which Rs. 497.99 lakh was found eligible for deduction.

**Accelerated Urban Water Supply**

4484. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to amend the norms for centrally sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply programme.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Existing Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) has been subsumed in recently launched Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and,

therefore, the need for amending norms of the Centrally Sponsored AUWSP does not arise.

**Crackdown on Bulk Drugs**

4485. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any major racket regarding non payment of anti dumping duties on import of drugs has come to the notice of the Government recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action has been taken against those held responsible; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to check such recurrence in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The details of the case recently booked by DRI in respect of bulk drug importers avoiding payment of anti dumping duty are as under:

Year	No. of case	Facts of the case	Duty involved
2005-2006	1	A 100% EOU has illegally and clandestinely diverted bulk drugs into domestic market instead of using the same in the manufacture of export goods under the EUO scheme, thereby evading Customs duty including anti-dumping duty.	Customs duty including anti-dumping duty Rs. 5 crores.

(c) One person has been arrested.

(d) Field formations have been sensitized to check such fraud in future.

*[Translation]*

**Consent between India and USA for Energy Cooperation**

4486. SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI:  
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and US have recently consented for co-operation in energy sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount likely to be invested in the energy sector?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The India-US Energy Dialogue, lunched on May 31, 2005, is aimed at increased India-US trade and investment in the Indian energy sector by working with the public and private sectors to further identify areas of cooperation and collaboration and build on the broad range of existing cooperation between India and the United States to mobilize secure, clean, reliable and affordable sources of energy, focusing on (i) oil and natural gas (ii) coal (iii) power and energy efficiency (iv) new technologies and renewable Energy, and (v) civil nuclear energy.

(c) While both Governments have not agreed on any specific amount to be invested in the energy sector,

contributions by both sides in specific projects will be in accordance with the relevant bilateral agreements that may be signed.

India has also signed a Framework Protocol with USA on cooperation on the FutureGen Project which is a US\$ 950 million public-private partnership project initiated by USA for developing world's first coal-based, zero emission electricity and hydrogen production power plant. India has agreed to pay US\$ 10 million to USA over next five years for joining the Government Steering Committee of the project.

*(English)*

### **Inverted Duty Structure**

**4487. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:**  
**SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formed a committee to look into the inverted imported structure plaguing the Indian Industry;

(b) if so, whether the problem of higher duties on raw materials and lower on the finished products for some items acts a dis-incentive for manufacturing of finished products taking place in the country;

(c) whether number of sector including steel, pharmaceuticals, petrochem and consumer goods suffer due to higher import duties on the intermediates;

(d) if so, to what time this committee is likely to submit their recommendations; and

(e) by what time final decision in this regard to their recommendation is to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) A proposal to form a Committee to look into the inverted duty structure is under consideration of Government.

(b) Whether a customs duty structure will necessarily result in negative effective rate of protection and thereby act as a disincentive for manufacture of finished products and discourage value addition depends inter alia, on number of factors including the duty rates, extent of value addition, and the efficiency of the domestic industry.

(c) To address the problem of duty inversions, to the extent possible, in this year's budget, customs duty on major raw materials such as refractories, refractory raw materials, alloy steel, ferro alloys, non-ferrous metals, bulk plastics, ores and concentrates, basic inorganic chemicals, catalysts etc. has been reduced to rates below the peak rate of 12.5% to further improve competitiveness of domestic industry.

(d) and (e) Details will be available as and when the Committee is formed and the terms of reference are finalized.

### **Service Tax Exemption**

**4488. SHRI D.K. AUDIKESAVULU:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has received any request from Punjab Ex-servicemen Corporation for grant of Service Tax exemption on the lines of exemption of Service tax granted to the Central Police Forces like CRPF, CISF, Security Services;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) Government received representation from Punjab Ex-servicemen Corporation (PESCO) seeking exemption from levy of Service Tax on the taxable services provided. There is no specific exemption from levy of service tax on the taxable services provided by the Central Police Forces like CRPF, CISF and Security Services. The representation from PESCO seeking exemption from the levy of service tax has not been acceded to.

12.00 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Power Finance Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2006-2007.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—4320/2006]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2006-2007.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—4321/2006]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2006-2007.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—4322/2006]

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2006-2007.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—4323/2006]

- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2006-2007.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—4324/2006]

- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2006-2007.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—4325/2006]

- (vii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited

and the Ministry of Power for the year 2006-2007.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—4326/2006]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003:—

- (i) The Works of Licensees Rules, 2006, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 217(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th April, 2006.
- (ii) Notification No. L-7/68(84)/2006-CERC published in Gazette of India dated the 14th March, 2006 specifying the Grid Code to be known as the Indian Electricity Grid Code shall come into force from 1st April 2006.
- (iii) Notification No. F. No. L-7/25(7)/2004-Legal published in Gazette of India dated the 13th April 2006, regarding manner of billing charges by the central power sector utilities.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—4327/2006]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): On behalf of Shri Jaipal Reddy, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (ii) Review by the Government of the working of the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005.
- (iii) Annual Report of the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—4328/2006]



(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 58 of the Delhi Development Authority Act, 1957:—

- (i) The "Recruitment Regulations of Stenographers, Sr. Stenographers, LDC-cum-Typist (Hindi/English) Upper Division Clerks, Assistants, Welfare/Personnel Inspector, Manager (Sports), Assistant Manager (Sports), Game Supervisor, and Games Attendant, Delhi Development Authority, 2005 (Revised) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 712(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th December, 2005.

- (ii) The Delhi Development Authority (Disposal of Developed Nazul Land) Amendment Rules, 2006 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 220(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th April, 2006.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—4329/2006]

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—4330/2006]

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): I beg to lay on the Table -

- (1) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under article 151 (1) of the Constitution:—

- (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India— Union Government (Commercial)- (8 of 2006)— Public Sector Undertakings—Review of Activities of Selected PSUs (Performance Audit) for the year ended the March, 2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—4331/2006]

- (2) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India- Union Government (Commercial)- (10 of 2006)— Review of Accounts - Regularity Audit, for the year ended the March, 2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—4332/2006]

- (3) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India— Union Government (Commercial)- (11 of 2006)- Comments of Accounts -(Regularity Audit) for the year ended the March, 2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—4333/2006]

- (4) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India- Union Government (Commercial)- (12 of 2006)- Transaction Audit Observations- (Regularity Audit) for the year ended the March, 2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—4334/2006]

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technology Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Technology Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—4335/2006]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2004-2005.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—4336/2006]

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the 34th Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) pertaining to the execution of the provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 for the period from 1st January, 2004 to 31st December, 2004, under section 62 of the said Act.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—4337/2006]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956:-
- (i) The Application of section 159 to Foreign Companies (Amendment) Rules, 2006 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 132(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd March, 2006.
- (ii) The Companies (Disqualification of Directors under section 274(1)(g) of the Companies Act, 1956) Amendment Rules, 2006 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 133(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd March, 2006.

- (iii) The Companies (Declaration of Dividend Out of Reserves) Amendment Rules, 2006 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 134(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd March, 2006.
- (iv) The Investor Education and Protection Fund (Awareness and Protection of Investors) Amendment Rules, 2006 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 135(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd March, 2006.
- (v) The Producer Companies (General Reserves) (Amendment) Rules, 2006 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 146(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th March, 2006.
- (vi) The Companies (Appointment of Sole Agents) Amendment Rules, 2006 published in Notification No. S.O. 147(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th March, 2006.
- (vii) The Cost Audit Report (Amendment) Rules, 2006 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 148(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th March, 2006.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—4338/2006]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lakshadweep Building Development Board, Kavaratti, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Lakshadweep Building Development Board, Kavaratti, for the year 2004-2005.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Lakshadweep Building Development Board, Kavaratti, for the year 2004-2005.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—4339/2006]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): On behalf of Shri S.S. Palanimanickam, I beg to lay on the Table -

- (1) A copy each of the following Report (Hindi and English versions) under article 151(1) of the Constitution:-

- (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India- Union Government (1 of 2006)- Civil and Postal Departments - (Performance Audit) for the year ended the March, 2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—4340/2006]

- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India- Union Government (Civil)- (2 of 2006)- Autonomous Bodies - (Performance Audit) for the year ended the March, 2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—4341/2006]

- (iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India- Union Government (Defence Services)- (3 of 2006)- Army and Ordnance Factories - (Performance Audit) for the year ended the March, 2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—4342/2006]

- (iv) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India- Union Government (Defence Services)- (4 of 2006)- Air Force and Navy -Performance Audit for the year ended the March, 2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—4343/2006]

- (v) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India- Union Government - (12 of 2006)- (Performance Audit)- Performance of Internal Control in Selected Central Ministries, for the year ended the March, 2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—4344/2006]

- (vi) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India- Union Government (Civil) - (13 of 2006)- (Performance Audit) - Performance Audit of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, for the year ended the March, 2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—4345/2006]

- (vii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India- Union Government (Civil) - (14 of 2006)- (Performance Audit) - Performance Audit of the Implementation of the Consumer Protection Act and Rules, for the year ended the March, 2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—4346/2006]

- (viii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India- Union Government (8 of 2006)- (Direct Taxes), for the year ended the March, 2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—4347/2006]

- (ix) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India- Union Government (Railways) - (5 of 2006), for the year ended the March, 2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—4348/2006]

- (x) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India- Union Government (Railways) - (6 of 2006), for the year ended the March, 2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—4349/2006]

- (xi) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India- Union Government (Railways) - (11 of 2006), for the year ended the March, 2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—4350/2006]

- (xii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India- Union Government (7 of 2006) - Indirect Taxes (Customs, Central Excise and Service Tax), for the year ended the March, 2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—4351/2006]

- (xiii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India- Union Government (7 of 2006) - (Direct Taxes)- Performance Audit, for the year ended the March, 2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—4352/2006]

- (xiv) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India- Union Government (10 of 2006) - (Direct Taxes), Performance Audit of Assessment Information System (AST) of the Income Tax Department- Ministry of Finance - for the year ended the March, 2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—4353/2006]

- (xv) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India- Union Government (6 of 2006) - Indirect Taxes, Customs, Central Excise and Service Tax - (Performance Audit) for the year ended the March, 2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—4354/2006]

- (2) A copy of the Appropriation of Accounts (Part I- Review) (Hindi and English versions) - Indian Railways for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—4355/2006]

- (3) A copy of the Appropriation of Accounts (Part II) (Hindi and English versions) - Detailed Appropriation Accounts - Indian Railways for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—4356/2006]

- (4) A copy of the Appropriation of Accounts (Part II) (Hindi and English versions) - Detailed Appropriation Accounts (Annexure-G) - Indian Railways for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—4357/2006]

- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 23A of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976:-

- (i) S.O. 1790(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st December, 2005, regarding

amalgamation of Vidur Gramin Bank, Muzaffarnagar Kshetriya Gramin Bank and Hindon Gramin Bank.

- (ii) S.O. 1791(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st December, 2005, regarding amalgamation of Haryana Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Hissar-Sirsa Kshetriya Gramin Bank and Ambala Kurukshetra Gramin Bank.

- (iii) S.O. 3(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd January, 2006, regarding amalgamation of Cuttack Gramya Bank and Balasore Gramya Bank.

- (iv) S.O. 4(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd January, 2006, regarding amalgamation of Jamnagar Rajkot Gramin Bank, Surendernagar Bhavnagar Gramin Bank and Junagarh Amreli Gramin Bank.

- (v) S.O. 37(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th January, 2006, regarding amalgamation of Cachar Gramin Bank, Lakhimi Gaonlia Bank, Pragjyotish Gaonlia Bank and Subansiri Gaonlia Bank.

- (vi) S.O. 76(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th January, 2006, regarding amalgamation of Shekhawati Gramin Bank and Alwar Bharatpur Anchalik Gramin Bank.

- (vii) S.O. 95(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th January, 2006, regarding amalgamation of Jaipur Nagaur Anchalik Gramin Bank and Thar Anchalik Gramin Bank.

- (viii) S.O. 119(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 2006, regarding dissolution of amalgamation of the Haryana Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Hissar-Sirsa Kshetriya Gramin Bank and Ambala Kurukshetra Gramin Bank.

- (ix) S.O. 120(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 2006, regarding dissolution of amalgamation of the Vidur Gramin Bank, Muzaffarnagar Kshetriya Gramin Bank and Hindon Gramin Bank.

- (x) S.O. 121(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 2006, regarding dissolution of amalgamation of the Jamnagar-Rajkot Gramin Bank, Surendernagar-Bhavnagar Gramin Bank and Junagarh-Amreli Gramin Bank.
- (xi) S.O. 122(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 2006, regarding the dissolution of amalgamation of Cachar Gramin Bank, Lakhimi Gaonlia Bank, Pragjyotish Gaonlia Bank and Subansiri Gaonlia Bank.
- (xii) S.O. 123(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 2006, regarding the dissolution of amalgamation of Cuttak Gramya Bank and Balasore Gramya Bank.
- (xiii) S.O. 130(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 2006 regarding amalgamation of the Marudhar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Aravali Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bundi-Chittorgarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bhilwara- Ajmer Kshetria Gramin Bank and Dungarpur-Banswara Kshetriya Gramin Bank.
- (xiv) S.O. 197(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 2006 regarding amalgamation of the Bhojpur-Rohtas Gramin Bank, Magadh Gramin Bank, Nalanda Gramin Bank and Patliputra Gramin Bank.
- (xv) S.O. 239(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd February, 2006 regarding amalgamation of the Raebareilli Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Sultanpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Kanpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Allahabad Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Pratapgarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Fatephur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, and Faizabad Kshetriya Gramin Bank.
- (xvi) S.O. 263(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 2006 regarding amalgamation of the Chhattarasaal Gramin Bank, Tulsi Gramin Bank and Vindhyaasini Gramin Bank.
- (xvii) S.O. 264(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 2006 regarding amalgamation of Bhagirath Gramin Bank, Shrivasti Gramin Bank and Sarayu Gramin Bank.
- (xviii) S.O. 265(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 2006 regarding amalgamation of Champaran Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Vaishali Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Madhubani Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Mithila Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Gopalganj Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Saran Kshetriya Gramin Bank, and Siwan Kshetriya Gramin Bank.
- (xix) S.O. 266(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 2006 regarding amalgamation of Chaitanya Grameena Bank and Godavari Grameena Bank.
- (xx) S.O. 381(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 2006 regarding dissolution of amalgamation of Raebareilly Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Sultanpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Kanpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Allahabad Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Pratapgarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Fatehpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank and Faizabad Kshetriya Gramin Bank.
- (xxi) S.O. 382(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 2006 regarding dissolution of amalgamation of Shekhawati Gramin Bank and Alwar-Bharatpur Anchalik Gramin Bank.
- (xxii) S.O. 383(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 2006 regarding dissolution of amalgamation of Jaipur-Nagaur Anchalik Gramin Bank and Thar Anchalik Gramin Bank.
- (xxiii) S.O. 384(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 2006 regarding dissolution of amalgamation of Marudhar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Aravali Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bundi-Chittorgarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bhilwara-Ajmer Kshetriya Gramin Bank and Dungarpur-Banswara Kshetriya Gramin Bank.

(xxiv) S.O. 385(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 2006 regarding amalgamation of Sri-Saraswathi Gramin Bank, Sri Sathavahana Gramin Bank, Sri Rama Gramin Bank and Golconda Grameena Bank.

(xxv) S.O. 386(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 2006 regarding dissolution of amalgamation of Bhojpur-Rohtas Gramin Bank, Magadh Gramin Bank, Nalanda Gramin Bank and Patliputra Gramin Bank.

(xxvi) S.O. 387(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 2006 regarding dissolution of amalgamation of Chhatrasal Gramin Bank, Tulsi Gramin Bank, and Vindhyaasini Gramin Bank.

(xxvii) S.O. 388(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 2006 regarding dissolution of amalgamation of Bhagirath Gramin Bank, Shravasthi Gramin Bank and Sarayu Gramin Bank.

(xxviii) S.O. 389(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 2006 regarding dissolution of amalgamation of Champaran Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Vaishali Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Madhubani Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Mithila Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Gopalganj Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Saran Kshetriya Gramin Bank and Siwan Kshetriya Gramin Bank.

(xxix) S.O. 390(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 2006 regarding dissolution of amalgamation of Chaitanaya Grameena Bank and Godavari Grameena Bank.

(xxx) S.O. 468(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 2006 regarding amalgamation of Kakatiya Grameena Bank, Manjira Gramin Bank, Nagarjuna Gramin Bank, Sangameshwara, and Sri Visakha Gramin Bank.

(xxxi) S.O. 469(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 2006 regarding

amalgamation of Bareilly Kshetriya Gramin Bank and Shahjahanpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank.

(xxxii) S.O. 478(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd April, 2006 regarding amalgamation of Dewas-Shajapur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Rajgarh-Sehore Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Nimar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, and Inodre-Ujjain Kshetriya Gramin Bank.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—4358/2006]

(6) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) of Market Borrowings by Central Government during 2005-2006.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—4359/2006]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): On behalf of Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Senior Citizens Savings Scheme (Amendment) Rules, 2006, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 176(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 2006, under section (3) of section 15 of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—4360/2006]

12.02 hrs.

## MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[*English*]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report a message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th May, 2006 agreed without any amendment to the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 2006 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th May, 2006."

12.02<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hrs.

## COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

### Minutes

*[Translation]*

SHRI JAIPRAKASH (Hissar): Sir, I beg lay on the Table the Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Eighteenth to Twentieth sittings of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current session.

12.02<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

## COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES

### Second, Third and Fourth Reports

*[English]*

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvattipuram): I beg to lay on the Table the Second, Third and Fourth Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Privileges.

12.02<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hrs.

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

### Eighteenth to Twenty-First Report

PROF. RAMGOPAL YADAV (Sambhal): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture: —

- (1) Eighteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2006-2007) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Co-operation).
- (2) Nineteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2006-2007) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Research and Education).
- (3) Twentieth Report on Demands for Grants (2006-2007) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries).

- (4) Twenty-First Report on Demands for Grants (2006-2007) of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

12.03 hrs.

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

### Eleventh and Twelfth Reports

*[English]*

SHRI ANANTH GANGARAM GEETE (Ratnagiri): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers:—

- (1) Eleventh Report on Demands for Grants (2006-07) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals).
- (2) Twelfth Report on Demands for Grants (2006-07) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers).

12.03<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hrs.

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS

### One Hundred Nineteenth and One Hundred Twentieth Reports

*[English]*

PROF. M. RAMADASS (Pondicherry): I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs:—

- (1) One Hundred Nineteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2006-07) of the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- (2) One Hundred Twentieth Report on Demands for Grants (2006-07) of Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER).

12.03<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

## STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) Status of Implementation of recommendations contained in the 169th Report of Standing Committee on Industry pertaining to the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises

\*THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): I beg to lay this Statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 169th Report of Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry on the direction of the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, in pursuance of the provisions of the Rule of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha issued *vide* Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II, dated September 1, 2004.

The 169th Report of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industries pertaining to the Department of Heavy Industry contains 76 recommendations. These recommendations can broadly be classified into three categories.

- (i) Matters pertaining to financial matters of the PSEs, raising of internal and extra-budgetary resources, budgetary support for capital investment in PSEs, etc.
- (ii) Matters pertaining to excise and customs duty.
- (iii) Management aspects such as ensuring orders for PSEs management of assets of public sector undertakings and coordination with State Governments and other Departments for providing support to the PSEs.

Action has already been taken in respect of the above recommendations in some cases, there have been implemented. In others, where action is to be taken by the other Departments, the same is being pursued assiduously. The proposal regarding the resting centre is in its final stages of approval. The Action Taken Notes giving details of the action taken against each of the recommendations have already been submitted to the Committee on 13.10.2005.

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\*Laid on the Table and also Placed in Library *See* No. LT—4360A/2006.

12.03<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hrs.

- (ii) Statement/correcting Reply to Starred Question No. 347 dated 17.03.2006  
Re: Revamping of Rural Sanitary System

[Translation]

\*MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): Sir, the reply given to part(c)(i) of the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 347 dated 17.3.2006 regarding Revamping of Rural Sanitary System may be substituted by the following :

- "(c)(i): Increase in the unit cost of household latrines from Rs. 625 to Rs. 1500 and from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2000".

The corrected reply could not be laid on the Table of the House within the prescribed period due to rush of work because of ongoing Parliament session, release of grant-in-aid and Nirmal Gram Puraskar award held on 23.03.2006.

12.04 hrs.

- (iii) Status of Implementation of recommendations contained in the 142<sup>nd</sup> Report of Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2005-06) pertaining to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research

\*\*THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): I beg to lay the statement in pursuance of Direction No. 73A of the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha issued *vide* Lok Sabha Bulletin, Part II, dated 1st September, 2004 to inform the esteemed House about the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the one hundred forty second report of Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science & Technology, Environment & Forests. This report relates to the consideration of the Demands for Grants of Department of Scientific & Industrial Research (DSIR) for the year 2005-06. The Committee reviewed the progress made by DSIR during the reporting period and considered the Demands for Grants (2005-06) in detail.

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\*Laid on the Table and also Placed in the Library, *See* No. LT—4360B/2006.

\*\*Laid on the Table and also Placed in Library *See* No. LT— 4360-D/2006.



The Committee, while reviewing the working and considering the detailed Demands for Grants of DSIR, analysed the Demands for Grants with reference to the aims, objectives and achievements of the Department and presented the 142<sup>nd</sup> Report thereon to the House on the 25th April, 2005. The report contains eighteen recommendations, some of which are advisory in nature. Other recommendations mainly relate to:

- dissemination of technologies for the benefit of the common man;
- need to improve the opportunities for well-trained scientists and young talents to pursue innovative research, to educate the next generation to apply science in areas of importance for the health, prosperity and security of nation;

safeguarding traditional knowledge;

- early commercialisation of biofuel from jatropha curcas to the benefit of the farmers & consumers both;
- to carry out R&D activities in the area of earth's dynamo action and geonutrino picture of earth's interior for its better comprehension.

All the eighteen recommendations of the committee have been considered in the Department of Scientific & Industrial Research. The Department has furnished a detailed Action Taken Report on these recommendations to the Committee in August, 2005. Further comments were made by the Committee. Department has responded to these comments through the revised Action Taken Note which was submitted in November, 2005. The Committee has made certain comments contained in its one hundred fifty first Report. Department has responded to these comments through the revised Action Taken Note. The current status on the action taken is detailed in the Annexure which has been laid on the Table of the House.

12.04½ hrs.

- (iv) **Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Eighth Report of Standing Committee on Energy on "Bio-Mass Power/Co-generation Programme - An Evaluation"**

*[English]*

\*THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library See No. LT-4360E/2006.

MUTTEMWAR): I beg to lay the statement on the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 8th Report of the Standing Committee on Energy (2005-06) on the subject "Biomass Power/Co-generation Programme— An evaluation" in pursuance of the direction 73A of the Hon'ble Speaker Lok Sabha *vide* Lok Sabha Bulletin-Part-II dated, September 1, 2004.

The 8th Report of the Standing Committee on Energy (2005-06) on the Subject "Biomass Power/Co-generation Programme - An evaluation" was presented to the Lok Sabha on 25th August, 2005.

Action Taken Statement on the recommendations/ observations contained in the 8th Report of the Committee had been submitted to the Standing Committee on Energy on 20th January, 2006.

There are 22 recommendations made by the Committee in the said Report where action is called for on the part of the Government. Their recommendations pertain mainly to issues relating to the Biomass Power/ Co-generation programmes.

The present status of implementation of various recommendations made by the Committee is indicated in the Annexure to my Statement, which is laid on the Table of the House. I would like to take the valuable time of the House to read out the contents of this Annexure. I would request that these may please be considered as read.

12.05 hrs.

## BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

*[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, with your permission, on behalf of Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, I rise to announce that Government Business during the remaining part of the Session will consist of:-

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

[Shri B.K. Handique]

2. Further consideration and passing of the Constitution (One Hundred and Fifth Amendment) Bill, 2006.
3. Consideration and passing of the following Bills:-
  - (a) The Food Safety and Standards Bill, 2005;
  - (b) The Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Bill, 2006; and
  - (c) The Produce Cess Laws (Abolition) Bill, 2006;
4. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:-
  - (a) The National Institute of Fashion Technology Bill, 2006;
  - (b) The Assam Rifles Bill, 2006; and
  - (c) The Spirituous Preparations (Inter-State Trade and Commerce) Control (Repeal) Bill, 2006.

DR. COL. (RETD.) DHANI RAM SHANDIL (Shimla): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the following matters may be included in next week's list of business:

1. Introduction of National Cadet Corps as a compulsory subject in our educational institutions, keeping in mind its twin aims of unity and discipline and ever-changing security challenges in the country;
2. Raising of Himachal Regiment in view of the contributions and sacrifices made by the Himachalis in the cause of national defence, as also the historical and martial background of the region.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDER KUMAR (Chail): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the following matters may be included in list of business next week:

1. The Union Government has fixed the insurance amount at rupees 10 thousand on the death of Beedi workers which should be increased to one lakh rupees.
2. The Union Government provides only 5 thousand rupees to the Beedi workers at the time of their daughter's marriage, this should be increased to 50 thousand rupees.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the following matters may be included in next week's list of business:

1. Delhi High Court has in its possession a building called Jaipur House. A National Museum has been opened in this. If the Union Government can give us another suitable space in place of this Jaipur House then we can build a Jaipur House there and can provide accommodation facility to the people of Rajasthan.
2. The drinking water crisis is becoming more serious in Jaipur. To resolve this problem there is a need to repair deepen water sources like old ponds, wells, Bawri, etc. Alongwith this, there is a need for providing adequate funds for replacing old water pipelines and small pipelines with big pipelines.

Therefore, Union Government is requested to grant "a special" economic package to solve the water problem as well as to replace the pipelines also.

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO (Jamshedpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the following matters may be included in next week's list of business:

1. Jharkhand is a tribal dominated region and a large number of people there live below poverty line. Jharkhand has been provided with less funds under the Indira Awas Yojana. Therefore, funds may be increased for Jharkhand under the Indira Awas Yojana.
2. The State Government has forwarded a proposal to implement the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Rashtriya Gramin Rozgar Yajana) in eastern Singhbhum. The Union Government may approve this proposal at the earliest.

SHRI RAJ NARAYAN BUDHOLIA (Hamirpur, U.P.): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the following matters may be included in next week's list of business:

1. Uttar Pradesh may be provided with its full share of additional power from the new 1200 megawatt power units installed by the Union Government during the current year.

2. Road connecting Harpalpur (Madhya Pradesh), 9 kilometers ahead of Dewari Dam (Uttar Pradesh), may be included in the national highway and the road, from Dewari Dam, District Jhansi to Matodha, district Banda, Uttar Pradesh be widened and strengthened and alongwith this the construction work of five Rapats, which are located on the way may be completed at the earliest.

SHRI HEMMAL MURMU (Rajmahal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the following matters may be included in next week's list of business:

1. There is a need to construct a railway over-bridge at the level crossing of the Badharwa Railway Station in Jharkhand which is situated on the national highway and connects West Bengal and other states.
2. There is a need to shift the wild elephants from Talajhadi block in Sahibganj district of Jharkhand to some other shelter place in view of the killings of dozens of people by these elephants, and alongwith this there is also a need to provide compensation as well as security for the lives of the people of affected areas.

SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO (Giridih): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the following matters may be included in next week's list of business:

1. Need to make 137 workers alongwith Kisto Munda from Damodar Coalfield area one of Bharat Coking Coal Limited under Bokaro district of Jharkhand as permanent.
2. 193 Acres of land of 47 families was acquired for the installation of Captive Power Plant in Kathara area of Central Coal Fields situated in Jharkhand. CCL has given this Captive Power Plant to Imperial Fastner Private Limited to be run on contract. An agreement was signed between CCL and displaced persons on 5.7.1993 to the effect that 47 persons would be given employment but so far none of them has been given any employment. Therefore, 47 people may be provided with job immediately.

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (Hoshiarpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the following matters may be included in next week's list of business:

1. There are no medical facilities available in Hoshiarpur (Punjab). Neem also falls under hilly region. There is a need to open a Medical College here.
2. The railway line in Hoshiarpur is older than independence which has not been extended so far. There a need to connect Hoshiarpur with Tanda Railway Line.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri V.K. Thummar — Absent.

12.13 hrs.

### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

**Need for checking water pollution in river Ganga  
at Varanasi and steps taken by the  
Government in this regard**

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we will take up Item No.23 - Calling Attention. Shri Mohan Singhji.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Environment and Forests to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The need for checking water pollution in River Ganga at Varanasi and steps taken by the Government in this regard."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, the first stage of Ganga Action Plan ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please wait a minute. If you wish, your statement can be laid on the Table of the House. That will save time. It will form part of the proceedings.

*[Translation]*

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Hon'ble Minister, please lay your statement. It will save time.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): This is such an important subject and you are trying to save time. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you want to lay your statement, you can lay it.

...*(interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Hon'ble Minister, please make your statement. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Mohan Singhji, what is your opinion in this regard...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Please lay your statement.

\*SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with your permission I would like to lay on the table my statement regarding 'cleaning of river Ganga at Varanasi':

The first phase of Ganga Action Plan (GAP) was started in 1985, under which pollution abatement works were taken up in 25 Class-1 towns in Uttar Pradesh (UP), Uttaranchal, Bihar and West Bengal. In UP, pollution abatement works were taken-up in 5 towns, including Varanasi.

Under GAP Phase-I, 34 pollution abatement schemes were implemented in Varanasi at a cost of Rs. 45.11 crore. Under this Plan, facilities for treating 101.80 mld (million litres per day) of sewage have been created. The present sewage generation in the town is about 290 mld. As such, the remaining untreated sewage is proposed to be taken-up in a phased manner under GAP Phase-II.

Even though only part quantity of sewage being discharged into the river has been diverted and treated under GAP Phase-I in Varanasi, the river water quality has shown perceptible improvement over the quality that existed at the beginning of GAP Phase-I in the town. The summer lean season average value of Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) in the river water downstream of Varanasi is reported to have reduced from 10.6 mg/l (milligram per litre, at the start of GAP Phase-I in 1986 to 2.3 mg/l in 2005, against the standard value of 3 mg/l or less. Similarly, the Dissolved Oxygen (DO) level in the river water is reported to have increased from 5.9 mg/l to 83 mg/l in the corresponding period, against the standard value of 5 mg/l or more.

As regards the second phase works under GAP in Varanasi, the same could not be started in time due to non-settlement of the issue relating to the selection of one of the two alternative proposals. One proposal was from the UP Government/UP Jal Nigam and the other proposal was from Varanasi "Nagar Nigam Sankat Mochan Foundation, an NGO of Varanasi. Based on the report of an Expert Committee and the views of various independent experts, the Ministry has since finalized the proposal of UP Government/UP Jal Nigam for implementation at Varanasi.

The present approved allocation for GAP Phase-2 works in Varanasi in Rs. 45.05 crore, against which 4 schemes amounting to Rs. 41.61 crore have been sanctioned including setting up of a sewage treatment plant of 37 mld capacity. The implementation of these schemes was delayed due to litigation and a stay order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court for about one and a half years. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has since vacated the stay but the matter continues to be *sub-judice* in the Allahabad High Court in the meanwhile, the work on the sanctioned schemes has been started by UP Government/UP Jal Nigam and expenditure of Rs. 9.53 crore (Government of India's share) has been incurred till 31.3.2006.

Under the Indo-Japanese bilateral cooperation programme, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has provided grant, technical assistance for the preparing Master Plans and Feasibility Study reports for sewerage works in four towns of Uttar Pradesh, namely, Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi and Lucknow. Out of these towns, the project proposal for Varanasi was posed as the first priority to Japan Bank International Cooperation (JBIC) for funding. The Financing of the project has been agreed to by JBIC and a loan agreement for assistance has been signed between Government of India and JBIC. The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 552 crore. The project comprises of schemes pertaining to sewerage, pumping stations, construction of 200 mld new sewage treatment plant, community toilet complexes in slum areas, construction of dhobi ghats, improvement of bathing ghats, public awareness and participation as well as institutional development & capacity building programme for the local body to enable proper operation and maintenance of the assets created under the project.

Based on the Detailed Project Reports (prepared in line with the Feasibility Study Report made with JICA assistance) received from the UP Government, the Ministry

\*The speech was laid on the Table and also placed in Library  
See No. LT—4361/2006.

has already initiated the process of getting approval of the competent authority of Government of India for the project. The implementation of the project will help in tackling the balance untreated sewage flowing into the river from the town and result in even better river water quality at Varanasi.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the River Ganges is counted the holiest river among all rivers of India. Varanasi city situated on the bank of it is considered to be the heart of India. Our ancestors had been keeping holy water of the Ganges as their legacy since time immemorial and there had been a tradition to put some holy water of the Ganges in the mouth of a dead person in the event of his dying. The holy water keep safe over the years in the home and hearth of people. That water used to be free from pollution and germs. Today, the holy water of the Ganges which used to be the symbol of holiness of India, has become dirty. Nothing more than that could be unfortunate for us. Therefore, the attention of Late Rajiv Gandhi was drawn this in 1985 and he got the Ganges campaign launched for checking pollution of and the first phase of this campaign was launched from Varanasi in 1985. Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam and Varanasi Nagar Nigam spent 45 crores of rupees on that behalf. The second phase of that campaign was about to be launched but there was inordinate delay in it. The Government says that since they have contradictory proposals that's why they had to face a lot of difficulties while approving their proposals and agencies giving such proposals are responsible for such delay. I think so that this all is prevarication of the Government. The committee appointed by this House known as Public Accounts Committee have also criticised the all Government departments in connection with misappropriation of money and having laxity attitude towards checking of pollution of the Ganges. The report of the committee was also laid on the Table, I believe that the Government has a right to consider the reports presented by the committee and initiate action thereon and action is taken. I am sorry to say that despite the presentation of report of the committee the action which should have been taken immediately, has not been taken by the Government in this matter. I would like to know from the Minister as to what kind of action is being taken by the Government on the report of the Public Account Committee.

Sir, the second point that I would like to ask is about the phase-II which was about to start in Varanasi.

The Government says that a project of 44 crores of rupees has been sanctioned for this. It has not only been sanctioned but near about 10 crores of rupees have also been spent on it upto 31 March. I would like to affirm solemnly before this House that we had gone to Varanasi for checking pollution in the Ganges but unfortunately on the very second day an untoward incident had happened there in Sankat Mochan Temple. Some terrorists tried to create hindrance in the atmosphere pertaining to the cleansing of the Ganges by exploding there. I would like to affirm solemnly and ask the Minister that a committee of the House should be sent there so that it can look into the matter of expenditure of Rs. 10 crore upto 31 March and also find out as to where it was spent. I think money has been swindled by some big fishes with connivance of officers and the Ganges has become more polluted than before. Due to this people taking bath in the Ganges have begun to all victims of allergy and skin diseases. The water in between Assi and Varuna rivers is no more holy like the Ganges and now it has become the water of a brook. The Government of India is saying that an institution of Japan is ready to provide loan to it. The Government of India has sanctioned a project of 551 crores of rupees on this belief that that loan amount will compensate it. I welcome it because the Government sometimes takes loan for various infructuous works whereas it is a good work. If that institution from Japan is ready to provide loan, I welcome it with this hope that the very purpose of loan would be fulfilled. The Government has said that this loan is being taken for this cities. The capital of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow where the Ganges does not flow but the water of Gomti, which ultimately flows into the Ganges and makes it dirty. It is absolutely right if the rivers and brooks supplying water to the Ganges are not cleansed, I think without this the Ganges can never be cleansed.

Kanpur City pollutes the Ganges most. The water from age old tanneries contaminates the water of the Ganges. Second city is Allahabad and the third one is Varanasi. Apart from this, there are some more cities which fall in Uttaranchal where the Ganges emanates from. The holy water has not been releasing into the Ganges for the last 8 months. There was an excuse for that and we are ready to bear with it because power generation process was to be started thereby storing water and augmenting the height of Tehri Dam. But now Tehri city has submerged. The requirement of water for that dam has been met. Despite this, we are not getting adequate water as per our requirement. We make Ganga

[Shri Mohan Singh]

water available for potable water. The people from Delhi are demanding Ganga-water from us whereas we don't have adequate water for the purpose of irrigation and drinking. We should do this humane act but due to compulsion we are unable to do it.

We want to urge upon the Government of India that the Ganga Treatment Programme should be made time bound. Has this programme been made time-bound by the Government? In addition to this. The Government of India has accorded permission for undertaking these projects by raising loan amounting to 551 crores of rupees but which agency will do this work? when the work related to phase-I was started; It was assigned to Varanasi Nagar Palika and Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam to do it. I do not hesitate to say that was the misappropriation of money but not the right utilization in right way. The condition of the Ganges would have not been so worst. Today more or less 300 million litre sewage is being poured in the Ganges. We have made arrangement for its cleansing and treatment of this sewage but it is upto 100 million litre. No arrangement has been made for treatment of 200 litre sewage so far. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Govt. of India as to what scheme of the Government of India is in this respect and as to how many days will be taken by it for this work? These are my few questions. I have asked them with this confidence that the holy Ganges which is the heart-line of India and as to how much time will be taken to complete these programmes by Government of India a time-bound way.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not possible to give time to any other hon'ble Member.

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAJESH MISHRA (Varanasi): This belongs to my constituency and therefore, I should be given the floor to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will allow only few members to ask questions. You will also get a chance. First of all. I am permitting Shri Ram Kripal Yadav to ask question.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): I will ask questions only. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not want to repeat all point which have been discussed details by Hon'ble Member, Shri Mohan Singh. But I would like to

make some points. Major part of Patna Parliamentary Constituency situated on the bank of the Ganges. If you have had a chance to visit that city or you might have visited it because this city is the birth place of Guru Govind Singh Ji. As you know that there was a Kangan Ghat just in of Gurudwara of Patna city. But, now you will not be able to trace it out as to where it is because Patna city has extended away from the bank of the Ganges. This is a matter of concern. The Ganges has been our historical river. A lot of problems are being faced there due to non-existence of it. We all know that there will be acute shortage of water in the ensuing days because water level have gone down.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please put your question.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: I am doing the same. Earlier there was abundance of water in Patna. Now we are going far away from the reach of water. The situation is going from bad to worse in the near future. Whether be it Varanasi, Allahabad or Patna the holy river Ganges used to flow there but now the very Ganges appears to be polluted full of drain water. I would like to know whether the Government propose to implement the schemes like the 'Ganga Treatment Plan' aimed at cleaning the river Ganges which was conceptualized by Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Now-a-days the Ganges has become utterly polluted and in the city of Patna the holy Ganges have ceased to exist. I would like to know from the Government whether they are going to take some urgent steps so as to maintain purity of the Ganges.

DR. RAJESH MISHRA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the House is discussing a very important topic. A report of the Public Accounts Committee on pollution of the Ganges was presented in the previous session of the Parliament and on the very next day I had raised a question regarding the pollution of the Ganges at Varanasi during the 'Zero Hour'.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only question.

[Translation]

DR. RAJESH MISHRA: I would like to ask two or three questions from the hon'ble Minister.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Put your question.

*[Translation]*

DR. RAJESH MISHRA: Sir, the Ganges should be free from pollution for the people of India and even more important is that we, in India respect it as our mother.

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your question?

*[Translation]*

DR. RAJESH MISHRA: In 1984-85 when hon'ble Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister and the Chairperson of UPA Hon'ble Sonia Gandhi ji had also accompanied him to Varanasi and there he had announced to free the Ganges from pollution in a time span of five years under which Varanasi, Allahabad, Patna and Kanpur were to be covered in the first phase. He had promised that the sewerage flowing into the river would be stopped. The above time limit of five years was later on raised by ten years. The report submitted by the Public Accounts committee states that the 'Jal Nigam' which is an organization under the Uttar Pradesh Government adopted a lackadaisical approach to the work done in this regard, thereby increasing pollution in the Ganges. Despite this why all the proposals were given to it in the second phase while the Public Accounts Committee found that the 'Jal Nigam' adopted casual approach due to which this work could not be completed in five years and the Ganges became even more polluted. The Nagar Nigam has also submitted a proposal in this regard and it is also a unit under the three-tier system and the work could have been got done by the Nagar Nigam why the proposal of the 'Nagar Nigam' was not approved and the 'Jal Nigam' was again given the funds in the second phase and the amount of Rs. Ten Crores also exhausted by March, 31. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions\*)**[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Shailendra Kumar.

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the pollution of the Ganges has started right from the Gangotri. The pilgrims visiting the Gangotri leave polythene and other litter there due to which the Glacier there has started drying up and the water has begun to recede in the Ganges. I would, therefore, request the hon'ble Minister that the use of polythene bags and throwing of litter by the pilgrims visiting the Gangotri and other related pilgrimages should be banned.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Sir, you had announced my name.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Leaders from your party have spoken.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Sir, the matter relates to the Ganges and I have given notice. That is why I want to speak.

SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK (Unnao): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, the mere mention of the Ganges inspires very pious feeling in our heart. The Holy Ganges descended on this planet after redeeming 60 thousand Fore-fathers of the mythological hero Bhargirath.

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please put your question.

*[Translation]*

SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: The Ganges passes through my constituency too. I would like to put a question to the hon'ble Minister that I wrote a number of times of Environment and to the hon'ble Minister of Forests and from the Central Government to the State Governments including this House that the Ganges passes through my district. On one of its banks is situated Kanpur and on the other is situated Unnao. The river Ganges is highly polluted here. As Shri Mohan Singh has also referred to it all tanneries have been set up at Unnao. The wastage of raw leather and the chemicals used in its treatment are dumped into the Ganges and the water of hand pumps has also been rendered unpotable. This fact has been brought to the notice of the Hon'ble Minister as well as this House a number of times that the water in that

[Shri Brajesh Pathak]

area contains content of fluoride. This has been brought out by testing of water itself. Infants are born there with physical deformities which is mistaken by our mothers and sisters of that area as vexation of the Goddess. But the fact is that it is due to fluoride. Sir, through you, I would like to know from hon'ble Minister what he is going to do to ensure availability of safe drinking water to the people of our district as the presence of fluoride content in the water of Unnao district has been proved.

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, when the Ganga Action Plan was conceptualised, the erosion of the River Ganga was not such a major problem what it is today. The continuing erosion in some parts of West Bengal, like Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, Hooghly and such other districts has caused such a major problem that the pollution is not only increasing but the progress that has already been there is made infructuous as a result of that.

So, I want to know from the Government, whether the Government will have a re-look at the project itself and in the framework of its concept erosion is also included so that the pollution that is there is not increased by this erosion.

[Translation]

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI (Garhwal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the House is discussing pollution of the River Ganges. The name of the River Ganges starts from Dev Prayag. Before that there are two major rivers Bhagirathi and Alaknanda. Which meet at Dev Prayag. Only after this confluence the river takes its name 'Ganga'. As has been stated by earlier speakers, I would like to tell that pollution of the river does not take place down stream alone. Shri Mohan Singh Ji has also stated that a number of brooks fall into this river but pollution of the river starts from even its originating point. Shri Ram Gopal Yadav Ji has told about Gangotri, Bhagirathi comes from the other side of the Glacier, the Joshimath side and Yamunotri comes from the Badrinath side and both of these meet at Dev Prayag but pollution of this river starts as it reaches Dev Prayag. The main reason being the heavy rush of pilgrims on both routes. Alongwith this polythene is also another big problem and even proper

toilets are not available. Banks of the rivers like Ganga, Bhagirathi, Alaknanda, Mandakani flowing towards Kedarnath are being used as toilets. I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister whether he is aware of this problem that the river Ganga is getting polluted, before reaching Haridwar? Is he making any special arrangements in this regard? Whether he is formulating any scheme to ban the use of polythene and to provide proper toilet facilities so as to avoid further pollution of the river Ganga?

PROF. CHANDER KUMAR (Kangra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Mohan Singh Ji has raised a very good issue under Calling Attention Motion. In this regard, I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether the Government have any long term planning under which an action plan has been formed to check the sewerage system and all the drains that fall into the river Ganga in each of the cities from its original point the last point where it meets the ocean. Why the Ganga cleaning action plan, launched by Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi Ji, has been discontinued? In place of that, which is another similar programme under which the sewerage system of the cities, situated in the catchments areas would be improved, under the river cleaning operation of major rivers. What steps have been taken by the Government in this regard? The time by which the Government is going to complete these projects in a phased manner?. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my name may please also be associated with this. I visit Ganga ji every month. I am talking about the cleaning of the river Ganga. I do not want to say anything more. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please send your slip and I will associate your name as well.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will associate the names of all those who want to do so.

SHRI SHAILENDER KUMAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak after a lot of effort. Prayagraj in Allahabad is the holiest of all the holy places. He is well aware that 'Magha Mela' was organised there recently. You are also aware that the water of the river Ganga is so polluted that all the Sadhus and Saints who visited there sat there



on a hunger strike. Their demand was to release water from Tehri dam. The Government of Uttaranchal intentionally holds the water there. Shri Gopal Das Yadav Ex-MLA of our party sat on a hunger strike at the DM's office. It is only after that the water has been released. Under the Indo-Japan Bilateral Cooperation Programme, four metropolitan cities namely Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi and Lucknow of Uttar Pradesh have been covered. Much has been said in the Master Plan and Study Report. Sewerage Plant has been installed in Gaughat over there. The Parliamentary constituency of Rewari Raman ji, in also there The 'Jal Nigam has been formed there in collaboration with the Government of Japan. It has been stated in the Ganga Action Plan that common toilets, complexes, 'Dhobi Ghats' and 'Sanan Ghats' should be constructed in slum areas. But those funds have not been utilised properly so far. In spite of this it is not clear where the money has gone. In the coming year Kumbh Fair is to be organized in Allahabad in which a large number of tourists both from the country and abroad pay visit. Whether the Government have any scheme to utilize those funds for cleaning the pollution of the river Ganga.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Bettiah): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my name may please also be associated with this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please associate the names of Raghunath ji and Salimji with this.

MOHD. SALIM (Calcutta-North East): I am asking question—only about pollution. The Ganga is the symbol of civilization and culture of our country. It is associated with our religion, society, faith, economy policy and city civilization. Northern India is particularly surrounded by the river Ganga. There is hypocrisy in our country. We believe that taking bath in the Ganga will purify us but actually it is only we who contribute the most in polluting it. Since I hail from Bengal. A most of people visit Ganga Sagar. The pollution of the entire country is thrown towards Bengal, political and cultural pollutions, which is the physical pollution ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please ask the question.

MOHD. SALIM: I would like to know from the Government whether the Ganga action plan, which was formulated, needs to be monitored. What are the measures being taken by the Government to check the new kinds

of pollutions originating in today's circumstances? Demolition of buildings is taking place in Haridwar. The entire concrete waste is being thrown into river. One cannot go down into the Ganga Water in Benaras. What kind of arrangements are being made by the Government keeping in view the places falling in the last leg of river Ganga?

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR (Bareilly): The Ganga Action Plan is going on for the last 20 years. How much more time it would take now? It has been 20 years since the year 1985. How much more time would be taken before we see something concrete happening in this regard?

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Whenever a Calling Attention Motion is put forth the Cabinet Minister in-Charge replies to it. But it is a very unfortunate situation that hon'ble Minister has been assigned the job of replying to it and I understand his contribution to policy making. This is carelessness and negligence on the part of the Government. I believe that the Government is not at all serious about the Ganga cleaning movement. As a result of this non-seriousness hon'ble Minister of State has been assigned the job of replying to queries, who actually does not know anything in this regard.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Minister is giving reply on behalf of the Government.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: I protest it. My protest may be registered.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Minister knows everything.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: In this regard, first of all I would like to make it clear regarding the objection raised by Hon'ble Member that anyone from the Council

[Shri Namu Narain Meena]

of Minister can reply to the queries. If the Minister of concerned department is not present then the another Minister can also reply on behalf of the Government.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Hon'ble Member regarding what has been said by Shri Mohan Singh ji we all are aware that any of the Minister can give a reply. Since a very important question was raised here the Government should have seriously replied to it but instead of replying the Hon'ble Minister has done a disappearing act, whereas he was present here in the morning. Through you I would like to say that there is nothing like seriousness in the attitude of this Government. The water of the river Ganga has become more polluted after the implementation of Ganga Action Plan.

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): You would be satisfied.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Hon'ble Member Shri Mohan Singh Ji has moved a very important Calling Attention Motion. I would like to thank all those hon'ble Members who have participated in this discussion and those also who wanted to participate in this discussion.

As far as the question regarding the Ganga is concerned, the Ganga Action Plan was started in the year 1985. At the time of formulating this Action Plan in the year 1985 a study on the river Ganga was conducted. When the report in this regard was received, the pollution load in the river was 1340 MLD and out of this 882 MLD was plained in the first gap. I mean to say that at that time only 65 percent load was handled due to financial crunch. In the second phase a provision for 780 MLD was made. Now the current pollution load on the river Ganga is 2538 MLD.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: How much was it earlier?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: It was 1340 MLD in the year 1985 and amount of Rs. 452 crore was sanctioned.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: It means that it has again increased.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Silence please. Please do not disturb.

[Translation]

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Pollution control has direct relation with population. Population is increasing in the upper stream and pollution is also increasing. Today, the pollution load is 2538 MLD. We have taken gap first and second but in spite of this 876 MLD still remaining because there has always been a financial crunch. Earlier in the first phase, a provision of 452 crore rupees had been made. If we talk the entire pollution load in one go. Around rupees 1300 crore would be needed as of today.

Hon'ble Mohan Singhji has raised a question about Banaras. I would like to tell that our first phase was completed during year 2000. It was staged in 1985 and it was completed in 2000 and thereafter, it was closed because out of 261 schemes which were involved in it, 259 were completed. Only schemes pertaining to Munger and Patna could not be completed in time. The State Government was asked to complete these schemes and these two schemes are on the verge of completion. After completing the first phase, the Planning Commission had asked our Ministry to do its cost benefit analysis. Our Ministry engaged the Haward Institute of International Development and some professional institutions of our country. They presented their report in the year 2000. In that report, they mentioned that from the cost benefit analysis, if we compare with the major rivers of the world like Thames, Danube and Rhine from the point of view of time taken and cost involved in it, the first phase proved favourable. International Haward Institute has given this report ...*(Interruptions)*. Please listen, I am giving it.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI: This is not fair.

DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD: Please listen to the answer first, then speak ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Except the speech of the Minister, nothing should be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)\**

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\*Not recorded.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: We have set up 27 monitoring stations to monitor the quality of Ganga water and these monitoring stations are being looked after the Central Pollution Control Board, IIT Kanpur and BHEL. I would like to inform the House regarding the quality control and the figures given by them. It has two main parameters, first is D.O. *i.e.* dissolved oxygen and BOD. These are (main parameters which shows the quality of water and the amount of dissolved oxygen in the water. After looking at both the parameters, I want to inform you that in 1986 the DO at Rishikesh was 8 and in 2005 it is 2.50 which means that it has improved. The quality has improved. In 1986 BOD at Rishikesh was 1.7 and in 2005 it is one. It should be less than three.

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: What is the condition of Banaras.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: I now come straight to Banaras. Varanasi upstream BOD was 10.1 Mg. per litre in 1986. It should be less than three. It is two in 2005 which means it is less than three. Quality is better ...(*Interruptions*)

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: All these figures are forged and totally wrong. None of these figures are correct, all are false. If you cross the bridge over Ganga, you have to stop breathing. The condition has deteriorated to such an extent. It is against the figures placed by you. Please get it investigated and the people. Please take action against those officials who are providing you with the misleading figures.

[*English*]

Sir, it is absolutely wrong ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: All this data are provided by the reputed institutions of the country who ensure quality control such as BHEL, IIT, Kanpur, Central Pollution Control Board, Toxicology Centre, Lucknow. These are the four institutions which are monitoring it.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: I asked about Patna. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ram Kripal Yadav, please do not disturb.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Another point is that the places where Ganga is clean are upstream Rishikesh, Haridwar, Gomukh and Kannouj, the problem starts thereafter those places are Kannouj downstream, where the BOD should be 3 but it is 4.5 there, it means that the quality is poor. Another one point is Kanpur upstream where it is 4.3, the quality is poor but as compared to 1986 when it was 7.3, it has improved to 4.3 now. In 1986 at Kanpur downstream, the BOD was 8.6, it is 5.4 now. It has come down ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Please tell us, what action has been taken by our hon. Minister in case of Bihar. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please, let him conclude his reply first.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Jha, let him conclude his reply first.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: I am coming to that. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you are requested to address the Chair.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPA (Trichur): Sir, we should be allowed to ask questions. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him finish his reply.

....(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Our problem area is from Kannouj to Allahabad upstream, the confluence of two rivers namely Kali Nadi and Ram Nadi. They bring some pollutants of certain industries, some action has also been taken. We have now identified 51 industries and closed down 23 and some of them have installed treatment plants. This is the problem area. As per the figures available for other areas, it has improved ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please let him conclude first.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: So far as the question raised by Mohan Singh ji is concerned, the work of Ganga Phase-II is in progress at Varanasi. You said that the funds have not been given, he should tell the work for which the funds were diverted. I am just telling you that the Government of India has signed an agreement with Japan Bank of International Cooperation for a grant of about rupees 582 crore for Varanasi and DPR's have been received and the work would start after taking their approval. You had mentioned about time bound agreement. Agreement is up to 2012. We signed the agreement up to 2012 so that all the schemes can be completed. You have stated that work has been completed for 100 MLD, it still remains for 200 MLD. With the amount of 552 crore rupees which has been received now, we can handle 200 MLD. The problem of Varanasi would be solved. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Sir, no reply is forthcoming about Patna. ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: I am going to cover all the points

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when will Zero Hour start?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Zero Hour will start as soon as this discussion ends.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have sent proposals to the Japan Bank of International Corporation for sorting out problems of all the three cities Kanpur, Allahabad and Lucknow. We have entered into an agreement to get the work done in

Varanasi on priority basis and we are working on that. Ganga Action Plan-2 is going on in Patna. Patna has been included in all projects going on there. The hon. Member would be informed about the amount of money allocated by us for that plan. In 1986 the number of BOD was 2 and it is still 2.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether Patna is included in this project or not.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let the Minister's reply come first.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Shri Mohan Singh Ji has asked about PAC's report. I would like to tell him that we have this report and work is going on on the ATR. I have given something in this regard and work is going on regarding the rest. Besides, Ganga Patna city shifting was mentioned. We will look into it though this is not our department's work. We have the work pertaining to conservation. We are not doing the work of irrigation. My department looks after conservation, diversion, sewerage or other works. Hon. Member has raised question about releasing money for Ganga Phase-2 in Varanasi. I would like to tell him that Rs.9-10 crore have been spent for

[English]

*laying of relieving trunk sewer from Sagra crossing to Chaukaghat and prevention of overflow of sewerage from additional point sources.*

[Translation]

Besides this, there have been other questions about works and expenditure. The work of sewerage treatment or non-sewerage treatment will be given to Water Board or Municipal Corporation. We have received the project report and money will be sanctioned according to it.

Shri Khanduri ji has raised question that a lot of pollution is taking place at the origin of Ganga. We have also received such report. I agree with the hon. Member. But State Government has this policy that they can ban tourism at the place of origin. Few State Governments have imposed this ban and few wish to impose it. Hon. Member has attracted our attention towards this, I am looking into it. We will do the work that is remaining on this front ....*(Interruptions)*

13.00 hrs.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I represent Allahabad and I am well acquainted with the problem raised by Shri Mohan Singhji. I would like to thank him for raising this burning issue ...(*Interruptions*)

Sir, one thing has come out from the hon. Minister's reply that 2000 MLD dirty water is now falling in Ganga after the implementation of first phase whereas earlier it was 1000 MLD. What else could be a bigger irony than this that in spite of more MLD dirty water falling in Ganga it's BOD has become more clean. What kind of a joke is this?

Secondly, a Ganga Board has been constituted comprising the Government of Uttaranchal, the Government of India and the Government of Uttar Pradesh. Hon. Minister has not organised a single meeting of this board. The problem is as Shri Mohan Singhji has said that Delhi is demanding water for its Sonia Vihar Plant, but Uttar Pradesh is unable to meet this demand as it is not getting water because the Government of Uttaranchal is not releasing water. Ardhkumb fair is also going to take place this year in December. Last year, saints did not take bath. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please put up your question if you have any. Mr. Minister have you finished?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: I have not yet finished my reply.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Rewati Ramanji, please sit down. Let Mr. Minister finish his reply.

....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, 261 schemes were included in the first phase of Ganga Action Plan out of which 259 have been completed. Second Ganga Action Plan proposes to cover 59 towns. It covers five States of Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal. Its approved cost is rupees 653 crore and it includes our 268 schemes. The work is in progress and 79 schemes have already been completed and Japan Bank of International Corporation is carrying out the work. The work in Varanasi has been completed and the works in Kanpur, Lucknow and Allahabad will be carried out next.

Such a large number of schemes are going on. The data that I have given relates to just one portion of Ganga which includes Kanpur etc. where the problem exists. The situation will improve when turn of Allahabad and Lucknow will come after Varanasi. I have already told you that there is heavy pollution and population is also increasing. There are many factors due to which Ganga is being polluted. Run off of field also contributes to it and crematoria also causes pollution. I agree with Shri Mohammad that people throw all kinds of waste into it. Everyone will have to come forward for the conservation of rivers including the Union Government, State Government, Municipality and general public. We accept that there is financial crunch. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I am fed up of all this.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Fed up? All this work is being done. I assure that due consideration will be given to suggestions of hon. Members, we will take action on them. Thank you.

13.04 hrs.

## MOTION RE: TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we will take up item no. 24.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR (Bareilly): Sir, I beg to move the motion:

"that this House do agree with the Twenty-sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 18th May 2006".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 18th May, 2006."

*The motion was adopted.*

13.05 hrs.

# INDIAN TELEGRAPH (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2006\*

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): On behalf of Shri Dayanidhi Maran, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885."

*The motion was adopted.*

DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

further. This reduction in interest rate on Provident Fund is going to affect three crore subscribers of Provident Fund in the country, most of whom are casual workers and contract workers. This is because the Finance Ministry has refused to give reasonable interest rate on the accumulated sum under Special Deposit Scheme. The Ministry of Finance really wants that this Provident Fund money should be diverted to private investors and also to the stock market.

Sir, you have seen what is the stock market in the country. In one day, the stock market has nose-dived by almost 1,000 points and the Minister of Finance has no responsibility of informing the House as to what steps he is taking to correct the speculation which has taken over the stock market of the country.

Sir, the whole thing is that the Government of India is considering increase in price of petroleum products on the one hand and on the other hand, they are going to reduce the interest rate on Provident Fund. This is absolutely anti-people. Parliament is being ignored totally and the whole thing is being done at the back of the Parliament.

13.06 hrs.

# RE : REPORTED MOVE TO REDUCE THE RATE OF INTEREST OF PROVIDENT FUND

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta will speak.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Today, I will sort out all your grievances.

*[English]*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Panskura): Sir, I beg to inform the House a very ominous development. The Government of India is considering, or rather they have decided, to reduce the interest rate on Provident Fund from 8.5 per cent to 8 per cent. Earlier, the interest rate on Provident Fund was 9.5 per cent. It was reduced to 8.5 per cent last year. Now they are going to reduce it

13.08 hrs.

*[SHRI MOHAN SINGH in the Chair]*

The intention of the Government is to announce officially the interest rate on Provident Fund at 8 per cent after the Parliament is adjourned, and also to increase the price of petroleum products. I strongly object to the anti-people, anti-workers move of the present Government, particularly the refusal of the Finance Minister to give reasonable interest on the accumulated sum under Special Deposit Scheme.

I wish the whole of the House take care of this problem and express concern and ask the Government to make a statement as soon as possible on this issue.  
*...(Interruptions)*

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV (Sambhal): Sir, I also associate myself with what Shri Dasgupta has said.  
*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, I also associate myself. *...(Interruptions)*

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 19.05.2006.

MD. SALIM (Calcutta-North East): Sir, I also associate myself. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those hon'ble Members who want their names to be associated therewith, should send their names. All of them would be associated.

*[English]*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA : Sir, you please ask the Government to clarify on this important issue. The Minister is sitting heres. Let the Government clarify. ...*(Interruptions)* Let the Government make a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We can not compel the Government. The Government is listening to it. The Government can not be compelled to come with a statement or response.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE (Serampore): Sir, I have also given a notice on this issue. While associating myself with the observations of hon. Member Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, I would like to say that being a Member of the Standing Committee on Labour, I am aware that our Committee has recommended restoration of 9.5 per cent interest rate on Provident Fund. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have accepted that it is a very serious question.

*[English]*

SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE : It would be very unfortunate if the Government ignores the unanimous recommendation of the Standing Committee as also the demands raised by all the central trade unions. I demand that the Government should make a statement on the issue.

*[Translation]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Government can not be compelled to give reply.

*[English]*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, this is very important. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, he is saying this in the capacity of being a Member of the Standing Committee on Labour. The Standing Committee on Labour has recommended this. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I understand, what they are saying and the Government is hearing.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA : They have recommended 9.5 per cent, and the Government has completely dismissed the recommendation of the Standing Committee. The Government is going back on it, and this is extremely serious. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have putforth your point. Please take your seat now.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE : The Trade Unions are not being taken into confidence. The Government should be serious enough about this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Government hear you in the House as well as outside.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA (Sangrur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as the hon'ble Member is telling, the Standing Committee on Labour has recommended against reducing the rate of interest. I am also a Member on that Committee. I therefore, associate myself with them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As I have already said, those hon'ble Members desirous of getting themselves associated with this subject, should send their names in

[Shri Sukhdev Singh Dhindra]

writing. All those would be associated whose names reach me.

[English]

The names of Shri M. Shivanna, Shri Bachi Singh Rawat, Shri Virendra Kumar, Shrimati Karuna Shukla, Shri Punnu Lal Mohale, Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat, Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava, Shri Bhanwar Singh Dangawas, Prof. Rup Chand Pal are associated on this subject.

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[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the prices of crude oil rise up in the international market, the Government give the argument that it is necessary for them to increase the prices of petrol and diesel. Last time, when the prices of crude oil dropped in the international market and reached to a level of 51 dollars per barrel, I had humbly urged upon the Government in the House to decrease the prices of petrol and diesel, it fell on deaf ears at that time but prices of aviation fuel came down as a result thereof.

Sir, Shri Mani Shanker Ayyar was in-charge of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas at that time. He had assured the House that the Prime Minister constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri C. Rangarajan and the Committee had been assigned the task of giving their opinion to rationalise the taxes on petroleum products and determining the sale prices of petroleum products. The Government had also echoed that the increase or decrease in the prices of petroleum products would be effected only after the receipt of the Report of Shri C. Rangarajan Committee.

Sir, this Government has received the Report of the Shri C. Rangarajan Committee in February, 2006. But I feel most regretted that this Government has not implemented the recommendations of Shri C. Rangarajan Committee till date even after showing its Commitment in the House in this regard. Through you, I humbly urge upon and demand from the Government to effect increase or decrease in the prices of petroleum products on the basis of the recommendations of that Committee. This should not be the monopoly of the Government to effect increase or decrease as and when they so desire. The Shri C. Rangarajan Committee was constituted to give its recommendations for decreasing or increasing the prices.

It gave its report. I expect the Government to fulfill their commitment and implement immediately the recommendations of the Shri C. Rangarajan Committee.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, the issue of increase in user charges for patients in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) was discussed on the floor of the House under a Calling Attention notice. The hon. Health Minister while replying to the debate assured us that the poor patients would continue to receive treatment free of cost or at a concessional rate in AIIMS.

What is happening there today? What is the experience of the last three months, that is, since the user charges have been abnormally increased? There is 100 per cent, 200 per cent, 300 per cent and even 500 per cent increase in some cases. The poor patients come to AIIMS for treatment, and they are being charged 100 per cent more than what they used to pay before the user charges were increased.

What is the argument given by the Government? They say that the Government wants to earn money, and spend that money for improvement of the AIIMS. What is the earning made by them, in one month, after increasing the user charges? It is only Rs. 3 lakh.

Sir, the budget of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences is Rs. 360 crore. The Government is providing Rs. 360 crore to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. By increasing the user charges, the earning will be only Rs. 60 lakh. Why can the Government not provide one crore of rupees more so that the poor patients would continue to get treatment there at a concessional rate? I demand that the Government should put on hold any increase that has been done or materialised. All India Institute of Medical Sciences is known to serve the poor patients. They come from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and from other States, and they are being harassed.

I urge upon the Government that the increase in the users charges should be kept in abeyance, and the patients should get the treatment at a concessional rate or lower rate. They should continue to get such treatment from the All India Institute of Medical Sciences at lower charges.



[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Prabodh Panda.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV (Sambhal): Sir, I want to put forth a point. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Prabodh Panda has also given a notice on this subject. ...(Interruptions)

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: Sir, I also want to place a point on this subject. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Alright.

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: Sir, when this issue was raised through Calling-Attention Motion, the hon'ble Minister had given a completely wrong statement thereon. I have moved a privilege motion against that.

Sir, the treatment which earlier cost not even zero paisa, now costs upto five thousand rupees. The hon'ble Minister had made a hundred percent wrong statement here. I would like to request again the Government to decrease it. On coming of Mr. Speaker, I would like to know about the state of Breach of Privilege Motion moved by me against the Minister of Health and Family Welfare.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Prabodh Panda.

[*English*]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): I associate myself with the hon. Member, Shri Basu Deb Acharia. I want to add two more points.

So far as the utilisation of fund is concerned, the most reputed institution, like the AIIMS, is hundred per cent funded by the Union Government. So far as I know, Rs. 40 crore has been allocated in the budget outlay in the year 2005-06, but the Institute could not utilise that money. Apart from that, they are charging user charges, which is totally unfair and should be withdrawn.

Another point is about the administrative affairs in AIIMS itself. The regulations concerning AIIMS make it clear that in no case a person beyond the superannuation age can be appointed there. All these three points should be looked into.

I urge upon the Government to take the matter seriously. AIIMS is not an ordinary hospital, it is the most reputed hospital in our country. The administrative affairs, the fund utilisation and the harassment of patients are the three issues which should be looked into. I think, the Government will ponder over these things. ...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Basu Deb Acharia because it is a very important issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have been associated because it is a very important issue.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhunjharpur): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to an issue which is highly sensitive and of public interest. It has been telecast on channel 7 of the television that an objectionable book is going to be published. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It's going to be published, and has not been published as yet.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Sir, it is being published. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: But you say that it is going to be published.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Sir, I mean to say that it has not been published in all. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: One can not move on the basis of probabilities.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Sir, volume one to five of it has been published. I have with me the copies of the same...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please you do not show the document. If the book has been published, then you can put forth your point.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Sir, it has been published and I have the copy. I can show it and lay on the Table. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can neither show nor lay it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Sir, this book is written and edited by Shri J.P. Mathur and Shri Makhan Lal. A copy of the book is available here with me. The book bears the name "History of Bharatiya Jansangh Party Document Volume VI". I am making a mention of it because not only it aims at inciting the communal feelings but also because of this by the fact that highly objectionable comments have been made therein against a particular sect. This sort of communal official documents, jeopardize our secular principles, secular constitution and secular fabric of our country. I therefore, request now that. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The book's review is published in the newspapers.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: It is my request that country's constitutional. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is too much.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Situation like disintegration has been created by this book. So, the volume of this book which has been printed, published should be banned because it is illegal and unconstitutional so that one can not publish, advertise and circulate it. The Central Government has been bestowed on Constitutional powers ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister of Home Affairs has listened to you.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: I have mentioned the book which instigates communal feelings because that party which is publishing communal official documents, should also be hanned. ...(Interruptions). It can be banned and prosecuted for that act. No one has

been allowed to propagate communalism in the country. In our secular constitution. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, your allotted time has run out. So, please conclude.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: I want to mention just one thing and quote one line from that document. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are the person who is advertising that book. You have expressed your point of view.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: I would like to quote a line. When freedom struggle movement was in full swing in the entire country on 30th September, 1923.

[English]

"It would concentrate on organizing the Hindu society".

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not allowed to quote the details. You have finished your speech.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: At that time, Hedgewar was organizing a Hindu organisation. At that time, R.S.S. was being organised.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hedgewar was nothing. You have completed your speech.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: They were organizing 'Shakhas'. They played no role in freedom struggle. Because of this, I say that it should be banned immediately. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have completed your speech. Shri Bachi Singh Rawat. Information has been collected.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your speech is not being recorded. So, your speaking serves no purpose.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Why are you giving unnecessary publicity to this book?

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore) : Many thanks to you for your sermons.

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' (Almora) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, an incident regarding emission and oozing out of chemical liquid from the earth at Ancholi in Pithoragarh district of Uttaranchal has been reported. For many days I had been trying to raise this serious issue before this House as it was the first incident of its kind in this area and many rumours were floating people. Some speculate that it is some kind of volcano. Others speculate that it might be the point where Tibetan plate confronts with Indian plate on geographical area of Pithoragarh and it has been a declared earthquake prone area for a very long time. Local officers have visited the sight but it is the wish of the people of my area that expert team from Central Government should conduct on-the-spot enquiry of that place and detect the causes of smoke emission and related activities and they should make it clear whether it is a volcano. It will help in wiping out the apprehensions of the people and may be helpful in saving people from impending loss of life and property; if the true causes of this activity are known.

So, I demand that a team should be sent there to inspect the place.

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I draw the attention of the Government towards a very important issue relating to our State. The Indian Airlines has drastically cut down its operations to Bhubaneswar, Orissa, which has been perpetually subjected to unimaginative and atrocious treatment on flight connectivity of the civil aviation authority.

This has enormously affected the development process of the State. International tourists arriving at Kolkata and Chennai are not getting easy accessibility to Orissa because of reduction of frequency of flights. Even for Hyderabad also the frequency of flights has been curtailed.

Now, frequency of flights from Kolkata to Bhubaneswar has been reduced from five days a week to three days a week. The easiest air traffic route Kolkata-Bhubaneswar sector is being virtually blocked by the Civil Aviation Authorities, which stand as a major obstacle today for the investors, corporate travellers as well as tourists.

Secondly, the Indian Airlines was the only lifeline connection to South India on its Bhubaneswar-Chennai route sector. But the frequency has been reduced to two days a week though the demand was to make it seven days a week.

There was a demand to provide air connectivity to Bangalore also, but it has not been done till now. The Civil Aviation Authorities have also blindly reduced the frequency of flights to only once a week between Bhubaneswar and Hyderabad. When tourism is booming, when Orissa has become the investment destination of the country, why is that the Civil Aviation Authorities are reducing their flight from Bhubaneswar?

Sir, I allege that this reduction of frequency of flights is a design to deny Orissa its due. I demand to restore full frequency of flights to Bhubaneswar from Kolkata, Hyderabad and Chennai.

Sir, for the last so many years we have been demanding to have a flight from Bhubaneswar to Bangalore. It is long overdue. Similarly, we have been asking for second flight from New Delhi to Bhubaneswar via Varanasi. Connecting Bhubaneswar with Gaya is also another demand, which is not being met. There is a need to increase the frequency of flights from major metros to Bhubaneswar. But my main apprehension is that a deliberate attempt is being made to scuttle the development process and industrialisation that are taking place in Orissa, by reducing the frequency of the air connectivity.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to reconsider it and increase the air connectivity to Bhubaneswar.

\*SHRI M. SHIVANNA (Chamrajnagar): Sir, I wish to bring an important matter to the notice of this House which presently is disturbing a number of writers of Indian languages. The matter concerns the appointment of the new Secretary of Sahitya Akademi, our national Akademi of letters. It is well known that Sahitya Akademi was founded by the first Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who was also the first President of the Akademi and who laid the cornerstone of its Autonomy which is jealously guarded by eminent writers till this date. The present Secretary of Sahitya Akademi is retiring on 31 May 2006 and the new Secretary has to

\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

[Shri M. Shivanna]

immediately take over. But it is extremely disturbing that efforts are being made by some vested interests to scuttle the autonomy of the Akademi and thwart the joining of the new Secretary, Sri A. Krishna Murthy, whom a statutory selection committee has unanimously selected for the post of Secretary, Sahitya Akademi. Recently a Memorandum has been issued by more than 90 eminent writers of North and South including Jnanpith awardees, Fellows and Awardees of the Sahitya Akademi and other eminent writers of a number of languages urging the Ministry of Culture, Union Government to issue clearance for the appointment of the new Secretary as early as possible since an august institution like Sahitya Akademi cannot function even for a day without the Secretary, as he is the Chief Executive of the Akademi.

This must be noted that Sri A. Krishna Murthy was selected as the Regional Secretary by none other than the stalwart of Kannada literature and Jnanpith Awardee, Prof. V. K. Gokak. Sri Krishna Murthy has served as Regional Secretary for 20 years. Sri Krishna Murthy himself an eminent writer in Kannada, he has got seven publications to his credit one of which won the Karnataka Sahitya Academy Award and he is also the winner of Kempegowda Award and S. R. Patil Award.

It must be pointed that Padmabhusan Prof. Gopi Chand Narang, President of Sahitya Academy has acted in a most impartial way and the selection of the Secretary was made through a transparent democratic process by a selection committee consisting of Professor Gopi Chand Narang, President, Sahitya Academy, Sri Sunil Gangopadhyay, Vice-President, Sahitya Akademi, Professor Bholabhai Patel, well known Gujarati writer, Professor Chandrasekhar Kambar, eminent playwright and poet in Kannada, Professor Udayanarayan Singh, Director, Central Institute of Indian Languages and Sri Priyadarshi Thakur, Secretary, Ministry of Heavy Industries, Union Govt. of India. They recommended Sri Krishna Murthy's name and subsequently the decision was unanimously approved by the Executive Board of the Akademi in its meeting held in April 2006.

Therefore, I would like to urge the Minister of Culture, Union Government to ensure that the clearance may please be given at the earliest to the democratically selected candidate without any further delay.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack) : I associate myself with the subject raised by him.

[Translation]

SHRI HEMMAL MURMU (Rajmahal) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Government towards a very sensitive and serious issue through the Chair. When the protector turns predator, one can not expect good conduct and discipline from the common people of this country. This statement describes the conduct of a Chief Minister of a particular State\* ... Two persons posing as the nephew and a staff of C.M. came to the residence of Shri Suraj Singh Besra Ex. M.L.A. on 17.05.2006 and got the mobile and telephone number of Shri Besra. After that Shri Besra. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a State subject and you can not raise it in this House.

SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, please listen to me. This is not a 'State Subject'. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This matter pertains to scuffle, how can you raise it here?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Sir, this is an issue about saving the life of a person. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please give your application to the Minister of Home Affairs. His security will be taken care of.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HEMMAL MURMU : This is not a 'State subject'. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not allowed to raise this issue in this House. The House may consider your request if you want to raise some other issue.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please meet the Minister of Home Affairs.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Sir, will it become a 'State subject' if the Chief Minister of a State threaten to kill someone. ...*(Interruptions)*

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\*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a very good and important subject but you meet the Minister of Home Affairs. I am bound by rules, this matter cannot be raised here.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. You are raising it unnecessarily.

...(Interruptions)\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: He must be provided security, the Minister of Home Affairs has heard it. You have said your point, now you may please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I through you would like to raise a very important matter. Today the whole of north India is facing acute electricity crisis. Central Regulatory Commission of Government of India imposed a fine of rupees one lakh on Chairman of Uttar Pradesh Electricity Corporation by saying that Uttar Pradesh is drawing more electricity from Central Pool. But facts are just opposite to it.

Sir, 260 Mega Watt electricity is being supplied to Haryana, 270 Mega Watt to Punjab and 300 Megawatt to Delhi but only 191 Mega Watt of electricity is being supplied to Uttar Pradesh. Last year, Uttar Pradesh had been given 196 million units of electricity and this year 191 million units of electricity have been supplied whereas demand of Uttar Pradesh is of 200 megawatt electricity ....(Interruptions). The injustice and discrimination being meted out to Uttar Pradesh is totally wrong ....(Interruptions). The fine of one lakh rupees imposed by Central Regulatory Commission should be withdrawn.

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): As you know, Sir, as a result of various developmental works throughout the country, people by the road-side, sometimes dam-side and sometimes at the mining places, are being evicted and they are thus losing their livelihood support. There are various types of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes but they are too inadequate. Sometimes, they are not even implemented.

The Supreme Court has come out with a directive that the development and the rehabilitation should go on

simultaneously. This was a verdict in relation to the Sardar Sarovar Project which is also known as Narmada Valley Project. The hon. Prime Minister has also openly stated that we should have a national comprehensive rehabilitation and resettlement policy and hon. Shrimati Sonia Gandhi has also reiterated the similar stand. The former Prime Minister, Shri V.P. Singh has also said that such a comprehensive rehabilitation policy is an urgent need of the day because of the happenings like the tribals were shot down at Kalinga and also in some other places. A large number of people are being vacated. They are losing their livelihood and shelter.

So, I demand that the Government should come out with a comprehensive national rehabilitation and resettlement policy as early as possible.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Santosh Gangwar ji, you have given notice for two matters. First one is related to the whole of State whereas second one is related to here. It is better if you raise the second matter because there is no justification for raising the first matter here.

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards a very important matter. Recently a news was appeared in the newspaper that in the matter of properties of Mehmoodabad state at some places in Uttar Pradesh including Lucknow and Sitapur, the Supreme Court has given its judgement in favour of the then King of Mehmoodabad. Unfortunately, the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Union Government had to represent itself in this case. I have to say that the King of the Mehmoodabad state was treasurer in the then Muslim League government. In the year 1947 he left the country. During 1948 and 1949 the Government had acquired all his properties and distributed it by putting it into custodian. One more fact which has come to light is that in the year 1964 he declared Jihad (holy war) against India by giving a speech in Pakistan. After this, the Government acquired all his properties. There are hundreds of houses and other properties of Mehmoodabad state acquired by the Union Government in Sitapur. These properties were distributed among the people at a price through State Government. Now, it seems that our Government could not represent itself properly in the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the Court has ruled in favour of the ruler of Mehmoodabad who had gone to Pakistan. Now due to

\*Not recorded.

[Shri Santosh Gangwar]

its helplessness the Government is issuing instructions to get it vacated. Through you, I would like to urge the Government that it must pay attention towards this serious problem otherwise thousands of people will render homeless and they will lost their properties. I urge that the Government should cooperate in this case and approach to the Supreme Court again and pursue this case in such a manner that the people who are residing there for last 50-60 years are not forced to vacate their residence. The Government should take immediate steps in this matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Home Minister you would have heard about it. Shri Gangwarji has called the attention of the House towards a very serious matter. There are properties worth of crores of rupees. The Supreme Court has ordered to return it back. Government offices, Office of the Governor is situated in these properties. Governor's residence is there for last 50 years. Now the Court has ordered to return the whole property, the whole of Hazratganj. This has created a situation of anarchy there. I would like to tell you that the Government should must take notice of it.

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is the situation about Lucknow and at Sitapur. Mr. Minister of Home Affairs, I will bring this matter to your notice in writing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House is adjourned for lunch till thirty minutes past fourteen of the clock. Remaining notices of special mention will be taken after eighteen of the clock.

13.39 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Thirty Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock*

14.41 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Forty one Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL in the Chair]

# CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) AMENDING BILL, 2006

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act 2005, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration".

The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2005, containing 44 Clauses, was passed by both the Houses of Parliament during the Budget Session of 2005. The Bill received the assent of the President of India on 23rd June, 2005 and it has become the Act. The Act has certain provisions, which will reform the Criminal Justice System, provide relief to undertrials, protect the women, streamline the procedures and at the same time will ensure stringent treatment for hardcore criminals and those convicted of heinous crimes. Some of the salient features of the Act are as follows:-

Prohibits arrest of a woman after sunset and before sunrise except in unavoidable circumstances;

Police is required to give information about the arrest of a person as well as the place where he is being held to anyone who may be nominated by the arrested person for sending such information;

Mandatory judicial inquiry in case of death or disappearance of a person or rape of a woman while in the custody of the police. In case of death, examination of the dead body to be conducted within 24 hours of death;

Mandatory provision that if the arrested person is accused of a bailable offence and he is indigent and cannot furnish surety, the court shall release him on his execution of a bond without surety;

An undertrial prisoner, other than the one accused of an offence for which death has been prescribed as one of the punishments, should be released on his personal bond with or without sureties when he has been under detention for period extending to one half of the maximum period of imprisonment provided for the alleged offence;

In no case will an individual be detained beyond the maximum period of imprisonment provided for the alleged offence;

Bail and anticipatory bail provisions to be made stringent for hardened criminals;

The State Governments are being empowered to establish a Directorate of Prosecution;

Strengthening of legal provisions to ensure peace, harmony and tranquillity in the society.

In spite of having so many good features, many organisations, particularly those representing lawyers, protested against it as they were against a couple of provisions in it. Most of the protests were against amendments to Section 324 of the IPC and Section 438 of the Cr.P.C. Moreover, the Government had acceded to the Members' demand in the Lok Sabha, during discussion on the Bill, not to include Danda and Lathi in the definition of Arms in Section 153AA of the IPC.

There were objections from some groups on a few other clauses also. The Government, therefore, did not implement the Act as there is no provision in it for its partial implementation and keeping the controversial provisions in abeyance.

The Government feels that it will be highly improper if the whole Act is kept in abeyance just because of a few controversial provisions. Therefore, it is proposed to amend sub-section 2 of Section 1 of the Act to enable to give partial effect to the provisions of the Act. The Bill does not propose to amend any of the provisions of the Principal Act, *i.e.* the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*[Translation]*

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI (Kutch): Sir, the Bill which has been brought is for partial implementation. I support this Bill. We all know about cases of witnesses turning hostile. Like what happened in Jessica Lal murder case, Priyadarshini case etc. the police first record the statement of witnesses under section 164. After that trial also take too much time as a result of which it takes a long time to punish the criminal. As far as recording of statement of witnesses statement is concerned it must be video recorded in presence of Judicial Judge. But there are several problems involved in it because we do not have sufficient number of Judges. I would like to give

suggestion in this regard that this power should be given to the Executive Magistrates. Until this power is given to Judicial Magistrate, I think this problem would not be solved.

My second suggestion is that under code of criminal procedure the most affected person is witness. There is no provision of granting compensation to the victim. This problem will not be solved unless we make a provision to grant compensation to the victims. Discussion has been held earlier too in the Parliament regarding provision of granting compensation to the victims in heinous crimes like murder and rape. It is good that you are going to give the power of implementation in the amendments that you have made one of the important things in it is that undue delay takes place in cases. I can give you several examples where cases of murder linger on for ten years. Due to such undue delay the witness will have to face problems and he or she will be pressurized too. There must be a time bound hearing of cases. All these things will go on unless we do not make provision regarding non-appearance of witness in one or two hearing. I would like to quote noted lawyer Shri Abhishek Singhvi here:

*[English]*

"Over the last decade, I think, out of frustration devised a scathing description of the criminal justice system."

*[Translation]*

What he has to say about it, I like to mention it too:

*[English]*

"In India major crimes are likely to remain unreported; if reported frequently not registered; if registered, the true perpetrator not found/accused; if found not prosecuted; if prosecuted not charged; if charged, usually not convicted; if convicted, frequently not punished. At each crucial stage - reporting the case, registering the FIR, detecting the true accused, sustaining the prosecution, framing the charges, convicting and actual punishing the guilty, the system has enough loopholes to allow criminals to walk free."

*[Translation]*

I would like to request the Home Minister that you please change the whole system. Compensation should

[Shri P.S. Gadhavi]

be paid in time. Trivial cases should be decided at the earliest. Since the judges are not in sufficient number therefore executives and Tehsildar should be given power. The prosecutors working in official courts, their standard, we know, is deteriorating day by day. They should maintain their standard and have better pay scales. Now a day's qualified advocates do not want to go there. Advocates should be given training there. We, have to think, about the number of judges. I am of the view that there is a shortage of 4296 judges but there is a need to give training them too. Corruption is spreading its root slowly in judiciary. No restriction is imposed over it and no investigating agency is here to check it. Corruption can be checked if special investigating agency is appointed.

*[English]*

Some inquiry forum or mechanism requires to be also thought of.

*[Translation]*

If you file a case or appeal in the judiciary, nobody is here to take care of it. Nothing is happening there systematically you will have to take it into account.

Sir, you brought up a very good bill. I welcome it. If you are interested in bringing reforms in the judicial system then you have to take concrete steps. Hon'ble Minister is highly experience.

*[English]*

Sir, you know everything. We have got confidence in you.

*[Translation]*

Criminal cases take much time. In many cases the Supreme Court and the High Courts have to issue directions to reopen the case. These directions are issued because cases are not tried properly in lower courts. The present bill envisages to amend the code of criminal procedure and I welcome it. I thank you that you have allowed me to speak.

*[English]*

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL (Vijayawada): Thank you, Chairperson. In fact, this Criminal Procedure (Amendment)

Bill of 2006 is a partial implementation of the earlier Bill passed in 2005, more than a year back. There is no provision. So, we sought the permission of the House to partially implement this Bill. I support this Bill.

I would not go much deep into the earlier Bill passed by this House. But, I have definitely observed that in many cases where the IPC or CrPC has been implemented, the lacunae, loopholes and problems still persist in this country. We all know that most of the crimes happen either because of the social background or because of greed. Greed could be for power, for women, for wine or for wealth. So, we need to look at it because we are used to have old judicial system where the degree of punishment varies depending on the status of the person. Unfortunately, here, I have seen practically that in various places, the poor are still languishing in jails for petty crimes. They do not get bail.

They have been in jail for more than the actual sentence they should have been served. I have seen mighty and wealthy, who in spite of their heinous crimes, are put behind bars maximum for three months even for murder under Sections 303, 302, 307 or whatever it is. I had been to an observation home and a juvenile home where I have seen that children have been kept in these observation homes for months because they have been wandering or roaming around near railway stations. I have seen their condition. I have also seen many instances of how the victim of rape gets humiliated and how she suffers. Of course, we try to address most of the issues, women issues, especially, the under-trials being kept without proper bail. But, in spite of that, there is much more, which probably the Government has to look into in the practical sense also. Recently, this Jessica Lal case has become an issue and it is an eye-opener for many. It has been widely publicized and many people felt that the rich and mighty get away in spite of whatever crime they commit in the broad day light or in front of thousands of witnesses. The reason is the delay that is causing all these things. That is why we always say that justice delayed is justice denied. But we also need to understand that justice hurried is also justice buried. So, we are trying to tread a narrow path between 'where to hurry' and 'where to delay'. In that process, we are getting caught in the actual justice being prevented. For that reason, I feel that we should have a different system for mighty people, for wealthy people, for powerful people, where the entire process or procedure, the criminal procedure, happens in a time bound manner. A person in power, a



person with wealth should be prosecuted, should be tried in a time-bound manner so that the witness will not turn hostile either for fear or for money or whatever might be the reason. So, we need to protect the witness. Whatever protection you might give to witness, that will not help unless we solve the problem or bring the culprits to book as early as possible. So, that is why we need to have a different yardstick also depending on the status. We also need to see that which court should try which person. We need to have specialized designated courts, not a special purpose court, to be formed. But, in every city, every village, every district crimes do happen. Crimes are committed by wealthy people and there are various petty crimes such as dacoities and thefts, which are committed by the culprits who come from different backgrounds and different upbringings. So we need to differentiate these two aspects of this judicial system. At the same time, we also need to understand that we need to provide some sort of counselling also. It is because we just try to punish, say, for example, that a child molestation accused or a rape accused is there. It is not that we should punish them and put them behind bars for seven years or ten years and let them go. We also have to provide counselling. It is because they are all mentally sick. So, we need to give them a proper counselling also for all such happenings. For juveniles, especially, I feel that we need to give more and more facilities to educate them, to bring them into the mainstream and to create a proper environment for them so that they feel really at home because children come from different backgrounds, poor background, different upbringings. So, we need to look at that from a social angle. We need to usher in all our love and affection and try to see that they do not become bigger criminals. So, with all these things, I would like to support this Bill.

15.00 hrs.

ADV. SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill does not propose to amend any of the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, it only enables the Government to give partial effect to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill. I support this Bill.

To know how civilised and democratic a society is, one important criteria is to look at the criminal jurisprudence of the country. Our criminal justice system, whatever loopholes and whatever drawback it has, it is in tandem with our democratic society. We opposed the

Prevention of Terrorism Act because the provisions of that Act was against the very principles of our democratic society. So, whatever amendments we bring to the Code of Criminal Procedure or to the basic structure of our criminal jurisprudence, it should be in tandem with our democratic principles. That is what I want to underline.

Sir, it is good that the Government took into consideration the opinions expressed by the Bar, especially the Tamil Nadu Bar and decided not to implement certain amendments which were passed earlier. One of the most important provisions which is discussed most in this country now is about witnesses turning hostile and it is because of the judgement given in the Jessica Lal murder case. In the earlier amendment, a stringent provision was included and after the objection of the Standing Committee it was dropped. It is well and good that some stringent provisions should be included regarding witnesses turning hostile. But one should take into consideration that for this the police should not use brutal force because that will be against the basic structure of our criminal jurisprudence.

Then, we should also take into consideration the pathetic situation of the witnesses. The witnesses are often subjected to tremendous pressure by wealthy culprits. They are bribed and they are threatened. So, what protection will the Government to such witnesses? We keep talking about witnesses turning hostile. But the poor witnesses are always subjected to pressure and there is nobody to protect them and the police also do not protect them. So, that should be taken into consideration.

We know that there is a provision in the Code of Criminal Procedure regarding compensation to be paid to the victim, but it is very rarely used. I would like to submit that the victim of a heinous crime or his family or his legal heirs should be properly compensated. So, when we bring another amendment to the Code of Criminal Procedure, which is being considered, these things should be taken into consideration.

With these words, I support this Bill.

[*Translation*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I rise to support the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill 2006. As has been said by

[Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat]

my colleagues there are criminal elements who commit heinous crimes and it is necessary that they should be arrested soon and awarded stern punishment therefore it has become necessary to amend the provisions of code of criminal procedure in order to make it more rigorous. I would also like to say that the code of criminal procedure or the Indian Penal Code was framed since long whereas the nature of crimes these day is changing continuously.

A Commission should be set up to decide the punishment and method of investigation in such a situation. The need to have a National Judicial Commission have been felt since long.

I would also like to add that the question of amending IPC and CrPC as per the present necessity should be looked into. The Hon'ble Minister has to introduce such bills frequently in order to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure. It should be done only by having a comprehensive study and bringing comprehensive changes.

I would like to request the Government through you and it is also true as has been mentioned by you that those who become victim of such crimes or have lost their near and dear ones should be compensated. There is a special need to think over the fact that if they are not compensated and no one knows as to by when they would get punishment and whether the criminals would be punished or not and even if they are punished then what would happen to compensation. I would like to tell through you that everywhere the Jessica Lal case is being discussed and many people have seen with their own eyes that such a heinous crime has been committed but everyone be it the police or witness or hotel management turned hostile during trial and the culprits were set free. As a result thereof the Supreme Court had to direct that there should be a fresh trial. Therefore, Sir to avoid such a situation a provision should be added when witness does not become hostile or are lured or give their statement under duress to the police or anyone else and if need be they should be given security and protection.

I would mention that many criminal cases are pending in session as well as High Courts.

[English]

Justice delayed is justice denied.

[Translation]

That means the delay indispensing justice tantamounts to denial of it.

[English]

Justice hurried is justice worried.

[Translation]

The delay in it can also end justice. It can bring a situation for which we would feel concerned. I want that keeping in view all the situation the provision made by you which has been described as justified and necessary in order to simplify and amend the code of criminal procedure it would not be proper to decide its implementation due to certain disputed provisions. These disputed provisions have affected the provisions of the act and representations from various lawyer's associations were received. Besides representations opposition on the provisions of an act were also received in Tamilnadu. We welcome the changes that are being made for them. Provision for punishment should certainly be made in both the cases whether it is partial or comprehensive implementation.

We should also think about another matter that is the reasons for ever growing numbers of crimes in the society in spite of all these systems, and it is a matter of concern. We will have to think over it seriously so that the morality of the society could be protected and crimes stopped and harmony and peace be maintained. I thank you for giving me the opportunity to express my views

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chall): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say that the Code of Criminal Procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We can conclude today by half past three. Please make your speech in brief because there is no amendment in the Principal act.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would make a brief speech—I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I rise to support the amendment moved by our Home Minister hon'ble Shivraj Patilji to the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill 2006. It is true, as concerns from both sides of the House have been expressed today around three crore cases are pending in the country. It is not my calculation but this

figure has been mentioned in the Supreme Court's magazine. Law News. I do not know that how many cases relating to criminal law are pending in High Courts to Lower Courts. Three thousand posts of Judges are lying vacant and these should be filled up immediately.

But this is true, as the hon'ble Member has stated that witnesses in all the cases right from the lower courts to the higher courts are threatened or are offered money, as in the case of Jessica Lal, which ultimately leads to weakening of the case. We all must learn a lesson from the way the hon'ble Supreme Court has issued orders in Jessica Lal Case. I would also like to suggest that efforts should be made towards settlement of cases and the Home Ministry should decide in consultation with the Department of Law and Justice that if the witnesses do not appear on the hearing or the complainant are not turning up against the accused then it must be thought over seriously as to why this is happening. Such cases should be investigated so that they could be settled at the earliest.

With these words I conclude my speech while supporting this Bill once again.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill, 2006.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today the number of crimes is increasing and criminals are committing crimes in a very scientific way. The legal provisions are ages old and as the hon'ble Members have said that there is a need to bring Amendment in the laws. In view of the prevailing situation the Hon'ble Minister has been bringing amendment to this Act from time to time and this process would continue in future also. It is true that criminal tendencies are on the rise. I would like to suggest that people committing heinous crimes should be given the most rigorous punishment. There should be a provision in law that the criminals are not let off. All these things depend upon Law and witnesses. Two things are included here—one is that the accused is let off because of the witnesses or is innocent but is falsely implicated by the witnesses. Therefore, there should be such a provision in law that the accused are punished and those who are innocent but are held accused because of the witnesses are acquitted. Such matters should be seriously considered. Besides this, there are professional witnesses

who are managed by the advocates or those who file a case, for giving false statements, leading to acquittal of the criminal, but it is also true that the senior advocates who are more experienced are able to cross examine such witnesses and extract the true information from them.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Jessica Lal Murder case has been discussed at large. This incident took place and the accused were let off. I believe that all these things should be paid attention and the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs should amend the law. Generally the poor class people do not get justice because they are short of money and do not have any influence of their own. Therefore, they are not able to get justice for themselves. In our country there are many such accused persons who do not have their own counsel. The Government should form some simple laws in this regard so that the poor people are able to get justice for themselves and this is also the need of the present times.

I would conclude after saying one more thing. The situation today has become so that; as Shri Shailenderji has stated, justice is delayed in courts due to which many innocent people get justice after languishing in jail for five to ten years. There is a need to simplify this procedure also. I hope that the hon'ble Minister would pay attention towards this also and would provide facilities for making justice available to the poor people in times to come.

While supporting this Bill once more, I conclude my speech.

*[English]*

SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA (Jagatsinghpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the Amendment Bill which is to improve the criminal justice system. This is the need of the hour. The real problem is enforcement of the provisions of the law in true spirit. In view of my own experience as a trial court lawyer—I have conducted thousands of cases from the steel city of Rourkela up to KVK districts of Orissa. I found that the conviction percentage was meagre in most of the cases including the case of Dara Singh. In most of the cases the accused persons are acquitted and due to lacuna in that proper investigation is not there. The investigation is perfunctory, defective and poor.

[Shri Brahmananda Panda]

Secondly, the able prosecutors are never engaged to conduct criminal cases. Thirdly, the provisions of CrPC and Evidence Act are never enforced in true spirit. The other lacuna is this. I was conducting a case of disproportionate assets against some of the politicians and high officials of the State and the Act was constituted under a Special Act. While I was conducting the case with regard to disproportionate assets against an Irrigation Engineer who had acquired huge quantity of wealth by misusing his official privilege, I found that the investigation was not properly done. The IO (Investigating Officer) who was monitoring the case ultimately told me that I should examine all the witnesses. After examining a few witnesses I found that those prosecution witnesses did not support the prosecution version, so I declined all those witnesses and examined the official witness. Ultimately hon. Justice A. Pasayat, the then Chief Justice, Orissa and now an hon'ble Supreme Court Judge, who was trying that case, convicted the accused and sentenced him to undergo RI for three years, and a heavy fine was imposed on him. So, taking into consideration all these aspects, I would like to highlight that these laws were made during the British rule. There is no radical change with regard to the amendments of the law. We are also governed under the Police Act of 1861. So, unless there is a radical change in the system and unless able public prosecutors are engaged to conduct the cases, things will not improve. There must be speedy trial of most of the cases.

In the recent case which are brought forward by media, an old man aged more than 60 years committed rape on a four year old girl, a small kid. The trial was concluded within three months. In that case the witnesses, the prosecution and everybody co-operated and, as a result, he was sentenced RI for seven years. A number of other crimes like IT (Information Technology) crimes, terrorist activities etc. are mounting upon in the State and new types of crimes are also mounting upon throughout the country.

In such circumstances, I would appeal to the hon. Home Minister that the Act, which is going to be amended, should be implemented in letter and spirit, and justice should be given to the poor people, who are actually deprived of because of the faulty system.

Sir, as you know, when a poor man goes to the police station with any allegation, his written report is not accepted. That has to be looked into. Sometimes, rich

people really escape from the clutches. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly cooperate. Time is running out. Please conclude your speech. Are you supporting this Bill?

SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA : Sir, I support this Bill.

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA (Inner Manipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Amending Bill, 2006, as passed by the Rajya Sabha on the 16th instant.

Recently, the original Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 was amended by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005. The hon. Home Minister has rightly pointed out that many good features had been incorporated in the recently amended Act. Still some respected citizens of the country and some organisations do have some reservations in respect of some of the provisions of the amended Act.

The Government have not implemented the Amended Act, 2005 so far. The present Bill seeks to further amend the amended Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005 to enable the Government to implement the Amended Act of 2005 in right earnest. It proposes to insert some words in sub-section (2) of section 1 of the amended Act, 2005.

While supporting this Bill, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to an important thing. The Criminal Procedure Code, the Civil Procedure Code and the Indian Penal Code are there. I belong to the North Eastern State, Manipur. There is still a demand for the repeal of one very infamous Act, Special Armed Forces Special Power Act, 1958. I think, the Review Committee has already submitted its Report. It is the right time for the Government to look into the matter and consider for the repeal of AFSPA, 1958.

With these words, I support this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Kharabela Swain. Please be brief. Kindly cooperate.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Sir, I will be very brief. I will make only two points.

Sir, I support this Bill, specifically the partial implementation of the Code of Criminal Procedure Act, 2005. From there, I draw my first point. This Act has remained non implementable because the lawyers have opposed it. The same thing had happened during the NDA regime also. When a similar Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act was enacted, the lawyers came to the streets. They fought a peace battle with the Police. They do not want that the law should be implemented. So, on many occasions it has been found that the lawyers are not a part of the solution, rather they become a part of the problem. They do not want the case to be settled quickly. So, my appeal to the hon. Minister is to find out a way so that the law passed by this Parliament should be implemented quickly. It should not depend upon whether the lawyers have supported it or not.

My second and the last point is this. Why is it that the conviction rate in the criminal cases is only six per cent? One of the major factors in this case is that in the trial courts of the State Governments, almost all the prosecutors are appointed politically. Naturally, the standard of the Government lawyers is at the lower ebb. On many occasions, the professional ethics is given a go-by. So, the Government lawyers, on many occasions, in collusion with the culprit see to it that the culprit escapes. Can the Government have a permanent public prosecutor cadre in the districts functioning under the Superintendent of Police so that there could be a co-ordinated effort between the investigating agency and the prosecutors?

Here, the prosecutor has no accountability. Why does a culprit go scot-free? There is nobody to answer this question. I think if there is a permanent prosecutor cadre under the SP, then there will be better co-ordination and the conviction rate will be more.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Shri B. Vinod Kumar. Kindly co-operate with me because we want to complete it before 3.30 p.m. Now, it is already 3.25 p.m. Kindly conclude early. You speak very precisely and briefly. Kindly co-operate.

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR (Hanamkonda): Sir, now we are proposing to amend sub-section 2 of section 1 of the Act. We are amending this section so as to enable the Government to implement some of the provisions which we have already passed in this House. We had passed

the main Amendment Bill in the last Budget Session. It is because of some protest from some quarters, it was kept in abeyance.

My request, through you, Sir, to the Government and to the hon. Minister is this. What will happen to the provisions which were already enacted by this House? By amending this provision, we are enabling the State Governments to implement only some Sections which the respective State Governments want to implement. What about the other Sections which we had already passed? We have to review the Sections which we have already passed. So, I would request, through you, Sir, that if there is a chance let the main amendment Act, which we have already passed, go to the Standing Committee. Let it review it.

Regarding Section 438, it is a fact that the lawyers' protest was genuine. In Criminal Procedure Code, Section 438 gives the right of anticipatory bail. The right of anticipatory bail was deleted. So, the protest from some quarters of the advocates was a genuine one. I would request, through you, Sir, that let the Act, which we have already passed, go to the Standing Committee. It should review it. If we want, let us implement the Act. But due to some pressures, we should not succumb and amend this provision. However, in the given circumstances, I support this amendment.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, there is no time. Hardly two minutes' time is left.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We can extend the time.

Now, Shri Mitrasen Yadav. Kindly conclude within a minute. You conclude early so that we can finish it in time.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MITRASEN YADAV (Faizabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon'ble Home Minister has brought the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill, 2006 to further amend the Criminal Procedure Code. I would like to request in this regard that our investigating agencies have failed to do their job. The role played by the police in applying the law properly to the criminals is also not satisfactory. There are a lot of flaws in that. The criminals are let off due to flaws in the evidence produced. At present the criminal tendencies are changing so rapidly and becoming

[Shri Mitrasen Yadav]

so state of the art that our police are not capable of controlling such crimes or criminals. Corruption is so prevailing and there are so many lapses and flaws in our investigating agencies or the police investigating the crimes that it is but natural for the number of crimes to increase.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The scope of the Bill is only limited. You are expanding it. There is no need for this. Kindly conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI MITRASEN YADAV : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is not just our police but the flaws in the system of our country due to which number of crimes is constantly increasing. Bringing amendment in the Criminal Procedure Code only would not suffice and neither will this check the number of crimes being committed. Therefore, the flaws of our investigating agencies should be rectified. I would request the hon'ble Minister to again seriously ponder over the amendment that he has brought and then represent this Amendment Bill.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the House agrees, we can extend the time of the House for 10 minutes. Once the Bill is over, the Private Members' Business can be taken up.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you all of you.

The last speaker is Shri Afzal Ansari. Kindly speak very briefly. Do not expand it because it is a very simple Bill. It is a small amendment about arrest and other things.

[Translation]

SHRI AFZAL ANSARI (Ghazipur): Sir, I would like to put forth some of my suggestions on the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill. I truly believe that such an amendment was needed. But in view of the discussion that took place here, it has been noticed that the Draft of this Amendment has been prepared by keeping one particular case in mind.

Sir, this is a serious question as to why a witness turns hostile and why an accused is left off in case of

the witness turning hostile. Another more serious question is that when someone is made a witness then under section 161 his statement is recorded by the Investigation Officer in his case diary. If it is held that the statement recorded by the IO in the case diary is the same statement given by the witness then it would only be half truth. The fact is that on the one hand it is also to be seen that a statement given in the beginning is changed at a later stage. But it is also a proven fact that the IO might not have seen a witness in person but even then he would register a statement in his case diary on his behalf to strengthen the case and when such a statement is put to test and the witness is questioned, the witness fails to stand that statement. The witness in the Jessica Lal case has turned hostile. Jessica Lal murder case took place in a city and the witnesses thereof turned hostile. Since this matter was pertaining to Delhi and the media highlighted this issue, it is to be seen for the first time that the proceedings taking place both in the trial court and the High Court have become contradictory.

Through you, I would like to request the hon'ble Minister that there is a need to bring amendment in this Act, but, this amendment should not be made keeping in view only one case, we need to view this in totality.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, you are supporting the Bill?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO (Jamshedpur): Sir, I rise to support this Bill and would like to say a few words about the Bill. The laws have been made in the country in spite of that it seems that the rich and occupational criminals get themselves released. If we see the jails of Jharkhand State, people are languishing in jails for 5-7 years in petty cases, even in cases under section 108. There are many such cases for which people not go on hearing date and so the accused have to remain in jails.

Hence, I would like to request hon. Minister that he should take initiative to remove the lacunas in the laws, they are making. But those repressed and subdued, who live in jungles and are unable to reach courts even for the cases of section 107. They try to reach the court

even if they have to sell their property for the same and still they are unable to reach there. Police issue warrants against such people and puts them behind the bars. Such people ultimately die in jails. Therefore, I would request that judicial system for such people should be made affordable and people should get justice.

[*English*]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I am very happy that all the hon. Members have supported the amendment. There are some good points made by them. We have noted all those points and we are in the process of acting on those points.

It was suggested that the Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code and the Evidence Act should be amended. We are in the process of preparing the Bills and the Bills will be introduced in the House. It was also suggested that to curtail the delay, petty cases should be referred to the Executive Magistrate. We do not want to refer the petty cases to the Executive Magistrate. But a law is being drafted to refer petty cases to *Gram Nyayalayas*. They will be a sort of circuit courts going from village to village and they will look into this. As to how the protection can be given to the witnesses is provided in one of the Bills which we have already introduced in the Rajya Sabha. It will come up for discussion.

It was also suggested that the compensation should be given to the victims. In that Bill we have provided that the compensation will be given to the victims of the communal violence. But the same principle can be extended to the victims against whom the grievous offences have been committed and we are in the process of doing that.

Now the question as to why we are not coming before the Parliament with a comprehensive Bill was asked. In fact, if we have waited to have one Bill to amend all the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code and the Evidence Act and other laws, it would have taken a long time. So, instead of waiting for a long time to be passed and to come before the House with a comprehensive Bill, we have come to the House with whatever was ready, and we are getting those provisions accepted by the Parliament and introducing them as part of the Bill.

Sir, these are the points which are really not relevant to the amendment which is suggested. But because they are very good points which have been raised by the hon. Members, I have tried to respond to them.  
...(*Interruptions*)

Sir, I would not like to take any question on this because this is not relevant. The only point which is relevant is this - should some provisions of this law be notified at one time and some other provision should be notified at another time. This is the only thing. ...  
(*Interruptions*) I would not take any question. I will discuss with you later on.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.38 hrs.

**MOTION RE: TWENTIETH REPORT OF  
COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'  
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we will take up Private Members' Business — Item No. 28. Shri Jai Prakash.

*[Translation]*

SHRI JAI PRAKASH (Hissar): I beg to move:

"That this house do agree with the twentieth report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on 17th May 2006."

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twentieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 17th May, 2006."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.40 hrs.

**RESOLUTION RE: STEPS FOR BALANCED  
AND EQUITABLE DEVELOPMENT OF ALL  
PARTS OF THE COUNTRY—*contd.***

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will now take up item no. 29, former discussion on the Resolution.

Prof. Ramadass may continue his speech.

PROF. M. RAMADASS (Pondicherry): Sir, I rise to support the Private Member's Resolution moved by Shri Sarbananda Sonowal on the growing incidence of regional imbalances in the country. I fully agree with the Resolution

which has got three components. The first component is—there is increasing incidence of regional disparities in economic development in the country and these regional disparities are not desirable for the growth of a harmonious, federal development of the country and, therefore, the Government had to initiate important and significant measures to mitigate the regional disparities.

Sir, as you know, the regional disparities in the country existed even at the time of Independence and when we started the planning process in 1951. The planners in the country thought that a harmonious growth of the country required a balanced development of all the regions. Therefore, the First Five Year Plan itself aimed at reduction of regional disparities and regional imbalances in the country. In every Five Year Plan, from the Second Five- Year Plan to the Tenth Five Year Plan, including the three Annual Plans, we have laid greater emphasis on the package of measures which should be given to various States which remained backward and we tried to bring them on an even keel of development.

Unfortunately, after 58 years of planning in this country, even today we are discussing about this problem which is now assuming a menacing proportion in the country, so much so that there is a greater demand for the creation of smaller States because the existing bigger size of the States is assumed to be a hindrance for harmonious development of the States. The States are also clamouring for more and more of autonomy of resources and autonomy of decision-making so that they can have regional planning and regional development. Therefore, the very question of federal structure of the country is at stake and there are many demands which are asking for more powers for development. Therefore, this question has to be discussed and deliberated at length.

Today the situation is that we have 28 States and seven Union Territories in the country and within these 35 regional identities we find wide-ranging disparities. We have inter-State disparities. Among the States you have large amount of disparities in the development level. Within a State if you take, you have intra-State disparities, what we call as the inter-district disparities and there are total disparities as well as sectoral disparities in the country. Therefore, what is reality today has to be accepted and we have a large number of disparities on the basis of which we classify the States in the country into two groups - namely forward States and backward States.



On the one hand, we have States like Punjab, Maharashtra, Haryana, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh which have made considerably higher progress, whereas there are other States on the other hand which we popularly describe as BIMARU States which include Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Orissa. Between these two categories of States, we find large number of inequalities both in terms of economic indicators, in terms of financial indicators and in terms of social indicators.

Just to emphasise the point that there are inequalities, I would only take one or two indicators to show how there is a greater amount of inequalities among them. If you take the economic factor, we normally take the celebrated measure of the *per capita* income among the various States. When you look at the *per capita* income, we notice that for the nation as a whole, the *per capita* income is Rs. 16,707 per annum, whereas the *per capita* income of Bihar is just only Rs. 5,208. The *per capita* income of Punjab is Rs. 25,048. So, in terms of *per capita* income, we find an inter-State difference.

When you take the degree of the people below poverty line, the poverty line and the *per capita* income go in the opposite direction - higher the *per capita* income, lesser the poverty and lower the *per capita* income, the higher is the incidence of poverty. When we look at the poverty ratio, we find that at the all-India level the ratio of poverty is 26.1 whereas in Bihar it is 42.6, in Madhya Pradesh it is 37.43, in Rajasthan it is 15.28 and in Goa, the lowest poverty ratio is at 4.4. Therefore, in terms of the living conditions of the people also, there is vast amount of disparities between the States.

When you take the growth rates of the *per capita* income, we notice that the advanced States have grown at the rate of about 6 to 7 per cent over the last five years. The backward States have grown at the rate of only 2.5 to 3 per cent growth rate. Because of this increasing inequalities in the growth rate, the development in the backward States is receding to the background. When you take the degree of urbanisation, for the nation as a whole it is 27.8. It is just only 10.5 for Bihar and it is the highest at 43.9 for Tamil Nadu. If you take the investment potential, the investment categories of various States, we find that Gujarat is able to, on an average, give an investment of Rs. 11,818 crore whereas in Madhya Pradesh it is just only Rs. 225 crore per year. Therefore, the investment capability, the investment

absorption are also different in States. Therefore, we find that these indicators show it.

Not only that, but in terms of infrastructure also, if you see the situation, there also we find large amount of disparities. For example, the *per capita* power consumption is 338 at the all-India level; it is just only 108 for Assam and 145 for Bihar. When you take the registered vehicles for 100 persons, we find that it is 44 per hundred; but it is only 16.4 for Bihar and 19.9 for Assam. The road length per 100 kilometres also is 90.17 at the all-India level; it is just only 72.7 for Uttar Pradesh. When you take the financial assistance given by the various institutions, also we find that of the total proposals of 100, the forward States have claimed 69.2 per cent, while the backward States, altogether taken together, got only 24.8. Among the States, we find that Bihar has attracted only 1.2 per cent of the total investment proposals which have alone gone to Bihar, whereas it has gone to the extent of 18.7 in Gujarat.

Therefore, looked at from all the angles, if you look at the transport facilities, irrigation facilities, banking facilities, communication facilities, education facilities, health facilities etc., in terms of all indicators we find that among these six States there are inter-State disparities. When you take these States within them, you find mounting amount of inequalities among the various districts and within the districts you have the *taluka-wise* disparities. Therefore, these disparities cause lot of heart-burning among the various States. They say that 'why should we remain backward; why should we remain under-developed?' There are large number of problems confirming this and, therefore, it is not in the interest of a harmonious, federal growth of the country that we allow this situation to continue. Therefore, the Central Government, as well as the State Governments, must think of imaginative ways and measures of removing these regional imbalances or disparities so that every State is able to feel happy that they are also growing along with others.

In this context, I would like to indicate, on a peripheral basis, some of the measures that may be initiated by the Government of India to remove the regional imbalances. I would feel that the problems at the regional level must be studied at length. Therefore, the Planning Commission must launch region-wise studies of economic development, social development and cultural development of various States and based on these studies, understand the local

[Prof. M. Ramadass]

problems and understand the resource-specific situation and also try to formulate region-based planning so that you will be able to promote or accelerate the tempo of development in these States.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time for discussion on this resolution is over. Seven hon. Members are still to speak on this issue. If the House agrees the time for this discussion may be extended further.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes. Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: OK.

[English]

The time is extended by one hour.

Prof. Ramadass, you may kindly continue and conclude also because you have already taken ten minutes.

PROF. M. RAMADASS : Sir, I will take only five minutes. This is a very important subject. ...*(Interruptions)* I am supporting this Resolution. In fact, every one of us will have to support it. The House should be unanimous in supporting the Resolution in the interest of the federal structure of this country. To take all the States together, this kind of a Resolution is necessary, and the Government should act with a resolve so that it is able to reduce these spatial inequalities, as they call it.

The first measure that I suggest is that the Planning Commission should launch region-specific studies and it should be able to associate the research institutes, which are working in various States, to understand the phenomenon of backwardness in that area and try to sort out the issues there.

There has been a lot of talk about decentralisation of power and there should also be decentralisation of planning at the local level. This is important because you will have to formulate plans, monitor plans and implement plans. For that purpose, we should have decentralisation of planning also. One of the reasons why these disparities have come in is that our national planning, which started in 1951, did not take into account the local requirements. The planning system in this country adopted what is called a homogeneous approach. It thought that what is applicable to Tamil Nadu will be applicable to Punjab

also and what is applicable to Bihar would be applicable to Assam also. It is because of this homogenous approach that we were not able to understand the real issues and Central planning has totally failed to address the local issues. Therefore, now, we will have to think more in terms of decentralisation.

Now, we are in an era of liberalisation and this liberalisation is not meant only for the private sector. The Government should also practise this liberalisation in the planning process by giving decentralisation of power as well as resources to the States. Some of the States are not able to promote economic growth because they have to undertake a large number of activities, but their resources are inelastic. Their revenue resources and non-revenue resources are too inelastic, but they have to do a large number of functions. So, keeping in view the inequality between the functions and the powers, the Central Government should decentralise both, the functions as well as resources, to the States.

The Government should increasingly utilise the local bodies, the panchayats and Nagar Palikas in the formulation as well as in the implementation of the plan. Sir, as you know, the Constitution provides 29 functions to local bodies, but to perform these 29 functions, corresponding resources are not given. These 29 functions are not properly listed also. We have a Union List of functions; we have a State List of functions; and we have a Concurrent List. But unfortunately, we do not have a local bodies' list which would enlist all these functions. If these functions are brought under the constitutional purview and if it is included as the local bodies' list, then the local bodies will have the *locus standi* to implement programmes at the local level. Therefore, I would suggest that the Government of India should bring about a constitutional amendment to bring 29 functions in the local list and inform the State Governments that it is incumbent on them to distribute the resources, to allocate the resources to them to enable them to discharge these 29 functions. Therefore, the 73rd and 74th amendments of the Constitution will have to have a re-look, and we will have to revisit them to find that out.

We should also involve people in the development of rural areas. I wish to bring to the notice of the Government that there is an experiment called Kunrakudi Experiment in Tamil Nadu. A village which was steeped in poverty, steeped in unemployment, steeped in all kinds of socio-economic evils was translated into a village of prosperity

in no more time than one year. It was because of the dedicated effort of Kunrakudi Adigalar there - who mobilised the people, who used the local talent, who used the local resources, who used the facilities available in the neighbouring banks and universities - that he was able to convert it into a place of prosperity. This experiment is by now known as Kunrakudi Experiment. It should be replicated in other parts of the country also so that the local problems can be easily solved and a parity can be established.

The Central Government today provides funds for State Plans. It provides funds under the Finance Commission's recommendations. It provides fund as block grants, *ad hoc* grants and also grants for Centrally-sponsored schemes. I would request that backwardness of a State must be taken as the greatest indicator at the time of allocation of resources. More weightage must be given to the backwardness of an area, and resources allocated accordingly.

Today, the Government has a Backward Districts Development Fund, and it must be prudently utilised so that the Government is able to bring about a large amount of development. Some of the States that remain backward do not have the project preparation facility, but the Planning Commission has now instituted this facility. Therefore, these backward States must be requested to prepare their projects by using the facility available with the Planning Commission.

The Central Government should prepare Special Area Development programmes, and implement them. The Government should also be able to give a large number of concessions to the backward States in terms of Income Tax concessions, Central Investment Subsidy Scheme, Transport Subsidy Scheme, etc. The major financial institutions should also be able to give concessional finance for these things.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Ramadass, you have already taken 15 minutes on this issue. Please conclude your speech.

PROF. M. RAMADASS : Sir, I am concluding in a couple of minutes. Therefore, in conclusion, I must say that the Central Government must realise the gravity of the situation. It should realise that growing regional

imbalances increase frustration among the people in different States. Fissiparous tendencies are developing in the country because of growing resentment among the people for various reasons whether it is the failure on the part of the State Government or the Central Government.

The people have a frustration that they are not able to develop as they have to suffer the miseries of poverty, unemployment, etc. Therefore, it is the duty of the UPA Government — headed by an economist like Dr. Manmohan Singh — to come out with imaginative measures to address this issue of regional imbalance. Once regional balance comes, then individual balances would automatically come, and disparities in the economy would disappear. Our goal of a socialist pattern of society would also be easily achieved, and heartiest happiness of the greatest numbers could be ensured.

\*SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA (Jagatsinghpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the resolution moved by Mr. Sarbananda Sonowal regarding regional imbalance. Today, the biggest challenge before the nation is inequality relating to development. The way the Central Government should act to bring in parity is not seen. There is a step-motherly attitude towards some States as far as providing opportunity to utilize natural resources is concerned. This is why all the States have not progressed in the same manner. Sir, I belong to a State that is full of abundant forests, beautiful temples and rich mineral resources. I am very proud of the fact that Orissa has contributed substantially to the process of industrialisation in India. Whether it is iron ore, coal or any other mineral, Orissa has been generous in contributing to the nation. However, unfortunately, the Central Government has not done anything substantial to strengthen the position of Orissa or to make it a front-ranking State.

Ours is a federal State where resources should be equitably distributed between constituent States. If that is not done, it will naturally lead to regional imbalance and disparity between States. India can be compared to a beautiful garden full of flowers of many hues. If some part of this garden is not well-maintained and trees are allowed to die, it will spoil the beauty of the whole garden. Similarly, if there is no uniformity in development, India as a nation will suffer.

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\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Oriya.

[Shri Brahmananda Panda]

Sir, Orissa is a land of natural resources, famous for her art, craft, sculpture and historic monuments. She has a rich legacy of knowledge, tradition, culture and human resources. She spreads the message of love, harmony, goodwill and fraternity. Orissa is the land of Lord Jagannatha, who is famous for his universal appeal - who even had accepted the offerings of a devotee named 'Dasia', an untouchable and who struck chord with a Muslim poet 'Salabega'. Salabega's religious songs are very popular in Orissa. Thus, Orissa is the land of universal brotherhood, humanism and peace. In this context, it is very unfortunate to see that such a State is reeling under dire poverty remaining under-developed. After 58 years of Independence, Orissa's position remains abysmally low because of Centre's negligence.

16.00 hrs.

Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, a significant number of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes reside in Orissa. More than 47% of our population are from these categories. They live in abject poverty and badly require Central financial assistance. We have the land and we are bestowed with mineral resources. But, the credit goes to the Central Government. The Central Government takes away our coal, iron ore and manganese. We get pittance in the name of royalty. We don't need such royalties. We would much rather prefer the overall development of our State. Orissa contributes substantially to the national economy by providing precious minerals. In return, we want a little recognition - a helping hand from the Centre. But the Central Government continues to neglect us deliberately. It is really very unfortunate.

Sir, I would recount here about an observation made by Vishwakavi Sri Rabindra Nath Tagore. While visiting the famous Sun temple at Konark, he was spell-bound with the sculpture and described Oriyas as a race that writes poetry on stone. The greatness of Orissa is indeed unique.

Our leader and former Chief Minister of Orissa late Shri Biju Patnaik truly symbolised the Oriya pride. In a daring feat he had rescued the premier of Indonesia and created history. His able son and the present Chief Minister of Orissa is equally committed to the cause of Orissa. He has ushered in an era of industrial revolution. Under his leadership, the State can progress a lot but only because of Central negligence the pace of progress has slowed down.

Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I want to draw your attention that a long-pending legitimate claim of Orissa is to have a Bhubaneswar Centre of AIIMS. No work has started as of now. Similar is the case of National Science Centre which has been shifted out of Orissa. Hon'ble Prime Minister has assured us to take action and we are awaiting justice. Orissa should have been rightfully given the status as "Special Category State". But that has not happened so far because of Centre's apathy. If the UPA Government is truly committed to the cause of a prosperous India, it should give due weightage to the aspirations of Oriya people. Whether it is AIIMS or NSC, the demands of Orissa should be fulfilled on an urgent basis.

Orissa is home to the famous Chilka lake. Pandit Gopabandhu Das had written a poem by just looking at its beauty from a moving train - urging the train to stop and appreciate. Sir, Orissa's beauty and splendour is unparalleled and central assistance should be provided urgently so that it can reach its rightful place. Sir, I support the resolution and sincerely thank you for allowing me to speak.

PROF. CHANDER KUMAR (Kangra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me time to speak on this very important Resolution which has been moved by Shri Sarbananda Sonowal on "Steps for Balanced and Equitable Development of all Parts of the Country."

16.05 hrs.

[DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA *in the Chair*]

Sir, it is a fact that some States in the country are ahead of others in economic development as well as other aspects and some other States are very backward. We have gone through the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Planning Commission and also the reports on Budget allocation by the Ministry of Finance. We have seen that some of the States are not able to fully utilise the funds that are allocated to them for development works. This is one of the reasons that some States in India are still backward and have not been able to achieve the economic indicators.

I will give a few examples with regard to Himachal Pradesh. Several parts of the State of Himachal Pradesh cannot boast of very favourable geographical conditions. Yet, we have been able to achieve a very good economic

growth in the State. We have a Tribal Component Plan for the tribal areas. We have single-line administration in those Tribal Component Plans. A particular official who is sitting over there is reviewing the whole of the Department. Finances allocated by the Planning Commission for that particular area reviewed quarterly and the shortcomings are brought to the notice of the Government. We take steps to mitigate the problems of people in those areas, whether they pertain to water, irrigation or anything else.

In some areas, the time available to undertake development work is very limited. In the snowbound areas the working season is very short. So, the Planning Commission should release funds according to the seasonal conditions of the State so that we can utilise those funds in the right earnest manner. Special Component Plans in the entire State have been formulated.

There must be Special Component Plans for economically backward areas and Panchayats. Similarly, in areas which have a majority of tribal and Scheduled Caste population, we must have separate Scheduled Caste Component Plan and also a Special Tribal Component Plan. The funds allocated must be spent in a time-bound manner. During the Mid-Term Appraisal, I have seen that some States were economically backward because they have not been able to utilise the funds allotted to them in backward villages of those States while they have been utilised in the rest of the State.

Sufficient funds have been allocated under the Bharat Nirman component. Bharat Nirman funds have been allocated for education sector under Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan, Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme, Health-for-All Scheme, etc. However, they have not identified such areas where NC villages and PC villages are there. So, in this Special Component Plan the State Government should be directed that they should take up those areas first where economic indicators are not qualifying. The State should be asked to utilise the funds in backward areas, in tribal hamlets so that the people there can have basic amenities that are required in those villages.

Same in the case of housing also. I have visited some of the States of the country, namely, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh where I have seen in some of the areas which are near the cities, basic amenities are not available;

water is not available; electricity is not available. But when we go to Himachal Pradesh, we can see electricity right from Lahul-Spiti, Kinnaur up to the remotest areas of the State. We can see drinking water in those remote areas. We can see connectivity of roads in the remote areas. We should review all the programmes from time to time. Whatever funds have been allocated by the Planning Commission, the same should go for the developmental purposes. But funds which are allocated are diverted for the non-plan expenditure to meet the requirements like paying salary and wages and all that. Growth in a particular State would come only when we provide basic facilities in those areas. In the Backward Areas plan, some of the Tribal Areas plan, some of the Scheduled Castes Component plans, we must have a single-line administration so that we can mobilize the resources in the right earnest manner. Allocation does not mean showing an outcome. Allocated funds should go to the poorest of the poor and for their welfare, for their economic development and social development. We should go through and screen all these things.

When we have mid-review discussion with the Planning Commission, we come across some BIMARU States but those States have not utilised the allocated funds to the extent of 30 per cent or 40 per cent or even 60 per cent. Ours is only a small State but we are in the midst of Tenth Plan. We have utilised the maximum funds in those areas so that we can provide basic necessities of life to the downtrodden. Density of road is very less. There is scarcity of water; there is scarcity of schools; and there is scarcity of basic health facilities.

Allocations meant for different areas should go to that particular area. There should be a proper mechanism to monitor all aspects. Both at the Centre and in the States, there should be a Monitoring Cell. Whatever allocations have been made to the Scheduled Castes Component, Backward Classes Component and some of the Tribal Areas Components, they should be properly monitored. There should be a periodical review. Feedback should go to the Government of India. Allocation of funds should be based on the utilisation so that the regional imbalance is removed and we can bring equal growth in the entire State in the right earnest manner.

Once again I thank you, Sir, for giving me the time and opportunity to speak.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): Sir, I would like to thank hon. Member Shri Sarbananda Sonowal for drawing the attention of the Government towards the issue of balanced and equilateral development of all parts of the country through a Private member's Bill. Certainly the Bill is a welcome step in the present day context. The country became independent 59 years back but one can see that even today States in the country are extremely backward where there is poverty and illiteracy, a large number of people are illiterate, there is a huge scarcity of water, electricity and insufficiency of roads, there is a problem of irrigation and people are suffering from a number of problems. Today several States of the country are facing a lot of problems which has resulted in a feeling of discontentment among people. Those backward States have been exploited since independence, have not got even their right, let alone the talk of paying special attention to them. Bihar is one of those States from where I have been elected. It is the most backward and poor State of the country. It received no attention, even at the time of preparation of first five year plan after independence. The situation of Bihar got worse after its bifurcation. Before bifurcation of Bihar, whatever there was could have helped in improving its economy but after its bifurcation there is no industry, no minerals, no electricity and no proper arrangement in Bihar. All the things have gone to Jharkhand. At the time of bifurcation of Bihar the Union Government had announced to give a special package to Bihar in order to develop the State and make it self-reliant. We have not yet received that package. I do not want to repeat and ask the reasons for which previous Governments did not give that package. I don't want to uselessly repeat whatever prejudice there was. The rest of the Bihar after bifurcation is devoid of industry, irrigation and roads. The condition of the roads there is very poor, whether it is highways or national highways. Management of schools, whether it is primary or high schools, is very poor. There are very few hospitals. Even the districts do not have good hospitals and even in Patna there is no good hospital. What is the reason for all this which has created a feeling of dissatisfaction in whole of Bihar.

I would like to tell the data regarding literacy rate. The literacy rate there is very low even after so many years of independence. The literacy rate in Bihar is only 47% while in India the average literacy rate is 64.68

percent. All efforts are being made for the same. Whether it is fixed by State Government or by Union Government but a target for the same has been fixed that all the people have to be made literate. Only 47% population is taught to be literate even after so many years of independence. The main reason for backwardness and poverty is that we are not literate on large scale. Take for example the State of Kerala, 90% people are literate there, though it is a very small State. All the people are prosperous there and the main reason behind this is that people there are literate. The imbalanced steps being taken by the Union Government, on a large scale are also an example in itself while the annual investment being made in Bihar is Rs. Two thousand crores, it is Rs. 11 thousand crores in Gujarat. I have got data regarding other States also but I do not want to take much time. If this feeling of imbalance persists then how will we be able to develop poor and backward regions? It is only for the head of the family to see who is weak and who is prosperous in the family. Special attention is given to the weaker person in family. You will be surprised to know that such a condition has developed that in Bihar there is poverty and people do not even have clothes to wear and per capita income in the State is Rs. 5208 where as the per capita income in other States is several times more than that. The death rate there is at an equal level, sixty out of 1000 children die there. It is highest in Bihar. The condition there is of poverty and miserability. The people are facing a lot of problems for everything. Today the extremism is spreading in the State and the Naxalism is taking to roots. The main reason is that we have allowed the poor people to remain alienated from getting into the proper mainstream of development. The economy of the State is not in such condition so that they strengthen themselves and help the common people and make proper arrangements for electricity, water, roads and irrigation. It is not possible for the remaining part of Bihar; there are floods every year which result in damages of thousands and crores of rupees. Bihar is not able to overcome the menace of the floods. It is a matter of international level. Floods originate from Nepal and if it is possible to have a treaty between India and Nepal and a dam is constructed there, then I think electricity will also be produced and common man will also be relieved of the problem of damages of thousands and crores of rupees every year and Bihar may be bailed out of its plight and poverty. But it is not happening like that.

This situation has been continuing since independence. People go there and rule but no effective step is taken. I, through you, request the hon. Prime Minister and U.P.A. Government and draw their attention to the fact that there is regional disparity in the State, a special package should be given for it. Upliftment work of all the sick States of the country, like Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh or any other State whose economy is in doldrums should be done. Why are the government not trying to uplift these? Why they are not being given attention. Their loans should be waived off and they should be provided sufficient quantum of electricity. Electricity, roads, water and healthcare, are minimum basic needs till you don't provide this extremism will keep on rising.

The State of Jharkhand has, however, become very prosperous but even after that extremism is on the rise there. The state of affairs is very depressing in Bihar and the Government should bail the State out of it.

The Government should provide funds under Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojna and a number of other good schemes; they have, because huge funds are lying at their disposal.

I do not want to complain against any State but the Former Prime Minister Shri Indra Kumar Gujaral of our party had written off all out tending loans towards Punjab. He did a commendable job but why injustice is being meted out to us? Do justice to us also and pay attention to Bihar. Loans outstanding against the State should be waived and provide special package to it. Workers from Bihar work throughout the country at a large scale and they are spread all over the country. We have fertile land but only the agricultural land has remained. Why not set up agro-industries there? If the economy of Bihar is shaped up, it will be helpful to the entire country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are a very senior colleague. You know very well and whole of the country knows that farmers of Bihar can feed whole of the country by growing food grains on their fields with hard work but no attention is being paid to them. Through you, I would like to submit that the State of Bihar may be provided a special package, loans outstanding against it should be waived off and a solution to the problem of floods should be found by entering into a treaty with the Kingdom of Nepal so as to make Bihar self-reliant. Bihar has not been getting justice since the time of independence. The hon'ble Prime Minister of the U.P.A. Government has made a

commitment to provide assistance to the Backward States. Therefore, the Government should provide assistance. Why the Government is silent? The U.P.A. Government gave an assurance that they would not discriminate in the matters of development. It was their commitment. The N.D.A. is in power there. Bihar will emerge as a developed State if you cooperate and if Bihar makes progress, we shall be benefited. We want that the regional imbalance prevalent in the sick and backward States should be removed. Please bring all the backward State including Bihar on equal footing. Provide them a special package so that they can become self reliant and growing tendencies of extremism, violence and resentment can be contained. I again would like to draw attention of the hon'ble Minister to see that the Government takes steps in keeping with the feelings we have expressed and other hon'ble Members will express in the House and try to fulfil the same through this Bill.

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH (Rajgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I support the resolution moved in the House by Shri Sonwal ji and express my thanks to him. Shri Ramkripal Yadav has delivered a speech just before me. I would say that he is from such States that have got hefty package and they continue to be in a pitiable condition even after the package. The States of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh have not got any package and you can imagine very well what will happen to our States. The main reason for this is that this Government does not have any vision at all how to remove regional imbalances among the States. I think that presently no other matter is that much serious as the regional imbalance. It is impossible to remove poverty of 26-30% of the population which is living below the poverty line unless and until the question of disparity among States is addressed. Strong Central Government is essential to remove disparity among States and there is provision for it in the constitution itself. People of the entire country particularly of the backward regions look to the Central Government as to how strong it is to give them their rights and financial assistance. But, unfortunately it is not happening. Not to speak of the backward States even the developed States are plagued with problems because a strong Central Government is not in place today. Take the instance of Andhra Pradesh. Now-a-days Andhra Pradesh is considered a developed State. Huge foreign direct investments are coming into that State. A meeting of Asian Development Bank has taken place there. What is happening in the Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh? Extreme poverty prevails there

[Shri Lakshman Singh]

and the people of Telangana have been demanding a separate State. Why is it so? A situation of regional imbalance also surfaced even within a developed State and it is a serious thing.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would not like to go into the details and just give some figures in respect of the G.D.P. of States. In the decade of 1990, the G.D.P. in respect of Karnataka, Gujarat, Tamilnadu, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan was 6.4, 6.2, 5.8, 2.3, 2.6 and 5.3% respectively. Today, a challenge is staring in our face as to how this disparity can be removed. With your permission I would like to quote from the speech delivered by the Hon'ble Prime Minister in Hyderabad. Dr. Manmohan Singh ji has been made the Prime Minister because he is a good financial administrator and is well conversant with the financial management. The Prime Minister had stated on January 7, 2006 in his speech on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee Function of the Centre for Economic And Social Studies held in Hyderabad.

[English]

"Ladies and gentlemen, I do not have to tell you that money does not grow on trees. We cannot spend our way to prosperity. Development is not a dinner party."

[Translation]

You have said rightly that money does not grow on trees. The country adopted the policy of open economy while you were the Finance Minister during nineties. That open economy policy was adopted with the purpose of making our backward country and its States economically advanced. We got money from share market as well as from foreign investment. That money was needed for those States, which actually needed it. But, it could not happen and what happened afterwards, is known to all. In that decade itself the biggest security scam took place. The money to the tune of 3500 crore rupees was shared by the share brokers, politicians, high-ranking officers of the government and banks—both domestic and foreign ones. That money was diverted from share market. Not one knows the destination of that money. Harshad Mehta has also died and 3500 crore rupees of the country have also vanished. That money was diverted from the security of the banks. It was bank's money. That amount was sufficient to solve the acute power problem of various

backward States. It could have been used as guarantee to private sector to install private power generation plants. Many such scams have taken place and we cannot develop our backward region unless we try to check these malpractices. The country could have benefited a lot, had that money been used in industries in backward States or in development schemes. I would like the Government to pay attention to these issues.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Lakshman Singh ji, the hon. Minister is scheduled to give a statement at half past four. You may continue your speech after that statement is given.

16.31 hrs.

### STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS—*contd.*

- (v) **Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 7th, 8th and 9th Reports of the Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare on Demands for Grants (2005-06) pertaining to Department of Health, Family Welfare and AYUSH respectively**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): In pursuance of Direction 73 A of the Directions by the hon. Speaker (Fifth Edition), I wish to inform the House the status of implementation, indicated in the statement being laid on the Table of the House, of various recommendations contained in the 7th, 8th and 9th Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare on the Demands for Grants for the year (2005-06) in respect of Department of Health, Department of Family Welfare and Department of AYUSH respectively.

16.33 hrs.

### RESOLUTION RE: STEPS FOR BALANCED AND EQUITABLE DEVELOPMENT OF ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY-*contd.*

[Translation]

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH (Rajgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have formulated a scheme to provide money upto three lac rupees at 7 percent interest to the farmers

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. LT—4360-C/2006.



in order to assist them so that the farmers from backward States get benefited and the States can progress.

Sir, because of the problem of loans, many farmers have committed suicide. We have discussed this issue many times but even then there is no improvement in the condition of the States. There is a place called Mal Singh Walla in your State which is also the native place of the Prime Minister. At that place, the entire area of 1800 acres is to be sold. Advertisements like that have been published. One can only blame the financial management if such incidents take place. The backward States cannot progress without proper financial management. These backward States are wholly dependent on the grant of the Central Government. Presently, Chhattisgarh has no alternate source of income except the grant given by the Central Government. Due to the formation of a separate State of Jharkhand, Bihar has no choice other than the help given by Central Government to make progress. As per the recently released report of UNDP, per capita income of Punjab and Bihar was 3.3 in the 80s but it is 3.78 in the 90s. If we pay attention to literacy data, we can see that while its percentage is 90 in Kerala, it is below forty in Rajasthan and Bihar. These States are not getting adequate Central grant.

If we pay attention to power generation, we can see that while the installed capacity of hydal power projects has increased, the power generation has declined. That decline has taken place in backward States. One needs to know its reasons. The main reason of the backwardness of these backward States is that they are getting power only for two to three hours. Unless that particular problem is solved, these States cannot progress.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the gas pipeline passes through backward States like Madhya Pradesh. That pipeline was laid many years ago during the regime of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi and the Members of treasury benches have got votes from that area. An appeal is made in the name of him everywhere. It was stated that gas based plants would be installed. This pipe line goes to Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and even Jagdispur in Uttar Pradesh. If you install gas based plants it will remove backwardness of backward States. These States are faced with the problem of unemployment. It will be solved to some extent.

The Government under the stewardship of Hon'ble Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee launched an innovative scheme aiming at removing backwardness of backward States by providing benefits to all States through interlinking rivers of the country. There is inundation in the half part of the country and drought in the remaining half. This scheme will put a check on floods, playing havoc in the various parts of the country. When UPA Government came into power, some objection related to environment were raised therein. We humbly approve of it but there might not be environmental problems in every scheme. What is wrong with implementing those schemes which do not have environmental problems? For example, there is no environmental problem related to Parvati-Kali Sindh Yojana. When is the Government going to implement this scheme? This problem should be solved by convening the meeting of Chief Ministers of both States. Money should be given to them to complete this work. Until or Unless the percentage of irrigation is increased to give them practical shape, their production will not grow up. If the Government does not make efforts to set up industries in the backward States how will they develop. Money for share market should not be siphoned off in the scam and it should not be diverted to the only developed States, but best use it should be made in those States which are backward instead. Only then we can talk of removal of their backwardness.

I would like to request the Minister, through you, to consider my suggestions.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the resolution presented by Shri Sarbananda Sonowal related to making balanced and equitable development of all parts of the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to put my points by strongly supporting this resolution. The real picture of India come into sight in the villages even after 59 years of independence. There is a provision in our Constitution that health, education and employment will be provided to all. If we think about this, we will come to know as to how much progress our country has made and the real picture of it will come into sight in the rural areas.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, various Hon'ble Members have expressed their views on it. It is a fact that there is a portrait of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya in the Central hall of Parliament. It was of the view of him that fooding and

[Shri Shailendra Kumar]

clothing should be provided at the cheaper rate and medicine and education should be dispensed and imparted free of cost. We will have to think as to what we have provided to a common man. Have we been able to provide him fooding, clothing, health and education? This is a moot point to think. All these points are discussed here from time to time. I would like to draw your attention especially to Uttar Pradesh which is the heart land of India. It pains much when this heart land of India is ignored greatly. I would like to say the Hon'ble Ministers of the Government that there is no possibility of development of entire India until Uttar Pradesh is developed.

Sir, today we are discussing imbalanced development of various parts of the country. All the Members from treasury benches and opposition are discussing this across the party line. Brother Shri Ram Kripal ji has just mentioned that political imbalance is the main cause for imbalanced development of states. Political changes in states from time to time have resulted in imbalanced development. There is no equal development. Somewhere there has been a flood of development but somewhere there has been development but a little bit. Somewhere package is given but somewhere it is not fair. I have figures with me but they may take a lot of time. So I do not want to go into them. Teams of the Planning Commission visit that states to see as to how much development has taken place from the money doled out by them to the states and to assess resources available with them sources for repayment of loan and ongoing recovery. There are a few points which are taken into consideration by the Planning Commission from time to time. Some States have been placed in top-order and appreciated and applauded by the Planning Commission, but leaders sitting in the Centre get annoyed to see that officers of the Centre are applauding State for its developmental activities. They are called and rebuked as to why so much money was given and why they have been stamped for appreciation. It is really saddening. We have been demanding that a package of rupees 18370 crore may be given to Uttar Pradesh. If this amount is provided then vision of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia will be realized. Even then the Government of Uttar Pradesh has done a lot and it is making efforts to lower the rates of food and cloths. Education has been made free for boys-girls upto intermediate and graduation. The increase that has been made in the fees of University and Degree

colleges has been waived. Earlier Rs. eight were charged as registration fees in hospitals which has been brought down to Rs. one. Earlier rupees 50 were charged for a single bed in hospitals, now there is no need to pay anything for a bed. Since our government has its moorings in socialist ideology, the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav has made significant contribution in this regard.

Today we are facing terrible heat and drought conditions. Everyday Uttar Pradesh is buying electricity worth rupees 25 crore and is demanding even more. But the Union Government is refusing to provide electricity. They are doing so because some other party is in power there. I will pray to god that the same party should form government at the Centre and States, then perhaps regional disparity might end. But we can only hope for such a political scenario, hence this imbalance will exist. We need to remove this imbalance.

We demanded a special power package for Uttar Pradesh. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he would provide special power package, when we are ready to pay additional money? But they are refusing because another party is in power there. They have an apprehension that if our government will work better then what will be left for their government to do? Our government has announced to pay a compensation of Rs. 1 lakh to any farmer who dies in a natural calamity and it is doing so. Our Government provides rupees 20 thousand as Kanya Vidya Dan to girls who had done their intermediate and were unable to study further. It is upto their parents to use that money for their education or marry them, our government has done this work. Our government is going to give unemployment allowance to nine & half lakh unemployed persons.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing regional imbalance here. I would like to say that this issue requires serious consideration. Shri Ram Kripal ji spoke about Bihar a short while ago. I would like to compare Bihar with other states. Shri Lakshman Singh ji spoke about Rajasthan and other hon. Members spoke about their states too. I would like to say that we should work for India's progress and it should get reflected that India a nation has developed. Fair treatment should be given to every State irrespective of the political scenario and leanings. We should think of the development of entire nation, only then we can move ahead of other nations. We should think on these lines. If political imbalance will

continue to be there then it's but natural that there will be regional imbalance and no one can remove it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, be it the power sector or any other sector, a good number of schemes are being implemented in Uttar Pradesh today. Some time back I went to meet the Minister of Social Welfare, Government of Uttar Pradesh and he stated that they have been continuously demanding allowances for poor, pension for handicapped persons and widows and scholarships from the Union government but to no avail. He gave me all details, I do not want to read it all out, but I will definitely say that the projects that have been sent by the Government of Uttar Pradesh and which are pending with the Union Government should be considered. We have been demanding for special package for a year but I know that the government will not give it because legislative assembly elections are round the Corner. The Government is aware, that if the package is given, other party will form its government and get all the credit for it. If this kind of political ill will continues to prevail then there will always be regional imbalance on the name of development.

With these words, I thank you and conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ten Members are yet to speak on it and time allotted to this discussion is about to end. Hence, if House agrees then the time can be increased by one hour.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Mr. Chairman, Sir, please increase the time.

SHRI MITRASEN YADAV (Faizabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to Sh. Sarbananda Sonowal and I also thanks you for permitting me to speak on this resolution. It is a very timely resolution which aims at uniform development of the country and doing away with imbalances prevalent in society. This is possible only through the seat of political power. Hence, the Union Government should come up with schemes or constitute a commission to remove the imbalance, which exists due to presence of natural resources in some part of the country and their absence from other areas.

Our country is divided into various states and every state has different kinds of natural resources, and sources of production. Hence, it is natural that there will not be

balanced development. But, the people who are at the helm of affairs should look for ways to end disparity and bring in equality by making use of every resource and source of production of their command.

Sir, we should endeavour to remove disparity among states, which is reflected in the percentage of education,, transportation, industrialization, irrigation and all the sources of production and development to bring in equality among all states.

Sir, the Hon. Minister had been the Minister of Labour. He is well aware of the disparities existing in our nation so much, so that labourers of various states who work to earn their bread do not get similar minimum wages. Every State has different Minimum Wages. It clearly indicates the huge gulf between the rich and the poor State in our country. This leads to the difference in the standard of living and eating habits of the people of various States.

Sir, the Congress government, which has ruled the country for so many years never gave a thought to regional imbalance in the country. They never thought about making policies to remove the disparities prevalent among states and to pave way for uniform development in all parts of the country. This imbalance in various states of the country is causing several other problems. Owing to this many states have reached the verge of disintegration. Today many regional parties are coming up due to political reasons and regional disparities and the credit goes to Congress party. If Congress party which has ruled the nation for so many years had followed a definite policy during its tenure and fulfilled the basic needs of the public like food, clothing, housing, education and medical care then these problems would have been solved and terrorism and naxalism rearing its ugly head in different parts of the country would not have crept in.

Today, due to regional disparities the country is on the verge of collapse.

Uttaranchal and Jharkhand were carved out of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar respectively. Now, there is a demand for creation of Poorvanchal and Telengana in Andhra Pradesh. If this trend continues, no one knows where it will end.

Sir, we should look into the reasons causing disparities. In my view, the party which has ruled the country for the longest period is fully responsible for the existing disparities. The main reason for the disparities

[Shri Mitrasen Yadav]

that hamper development in the country is that no national level policies were framed to remove the imbalance. In today's list of business there is also a proposal regarding devising ways for the utilization of water resources. Irrigation projects started at the time of independence, are not yet over. It is clear that attention has not been paid to complete the projects quickly which were earmarked for the country's development and it has led to regional imbalances.

Sir, we are responsible for not removing regional disparity, due to which we are facing lots of problems today. We ourselves are responsible for this problem. We cannot blame anyone for this. We cannot hold any other country responsible for this. We failed to evolve a policy to strengthen the country's unity to work for uniform growth, to meet the basic needs of the citizens which would have done away with economic, social and political disparities. We could have removed regional disparities through a planned manner but we failed.

Sir, we cannot blame any other country for our regional disparities. We are all responsible for this. Even now we can overcome this problem if we give it a serious thought and work in a planned way. It is rightly being said that there are some political reasons behind this problem. It is not confined to some parties or personalities. The Minister are concerned about their own constituencies only and think of using all the funds for the development of their area in as short a time as possible ignoring the rest of the country. This is the tendency of the leaders of all the parties. It is the tendency to think about the development of one's own constituency only after coming to power which paves way for regional disparity. We all should try to avoid this. If we are honest about the resolution introduced to remove the disparity at the national level, we must think of the country and the society as a whole. Only then can we remove regional disparities and prevent the country from disintegration.

Sir, since time is short, my only submission is that we all must rise above vested interests to remove regional disparities and imbalances and work for uniform development of the country. Only then we will be able to prevent the demand for creation of new states, and end terrorism and naxalism. I conclude with this and thank you for giving me a chance to speak.

KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura): Mr. Chairman Sir, I whole-heartedly support the motion moved by Shri Serwanand Sonowal. He has moved a very good motion.

[English]

Government to take urgent steps for the balanced and equitable growth of different parts of the country, particularly the remote areas, in order to strengthen the federal structure of the country.

[Translation]

It has been over 50 years since our independence. 85 per cent of our population lives in villages. It concerns the farmers and those residing in villages. We should not talk of regionalism as was being done here. In spite of casteism, religion and regionalism prevalent in Indian politics, the view among all—whether in politics or not—is that our children, who are the future of the country, should have a bright fortune. Our dream is to see our country as a great nation. It is also our goal to pave the way for development. Whichever party may be holding the reins, this should be the unwavering aim of the government. Balanced development should be the unwavering aim of those either in the opposition or in the power. We should strive for uniform development of all parts of the country, including those situated in the remote areas, be it north, south, east, west or Himalayan regions.

Today, the villages do not have roads. Electric supply is quite erratic due to inadequate generation. Even today, large numbers of villages are yet to be electrified. We all are aware that numerous villages do not have potable water, the women of these areas have to walk several kilometers to fetch drinking water even today.

I was a Member of Parliament earlier also. Earlier also I had put up a proposal for the creation of Rural Development Authorities on the lines of Delhi Development Authority, the Mumbai Development Authority and the Development Authorities which exist in our districts. Adequate funds should be provided for rural projects to ensure their development. Roads, power and drinking water should be provided in the rural areas. Housing societies should also be formed. Like the people in urban areas the people in rural areas should also get housing loan facilities so that they can also construct their homes. Why should the rural population be deprived of these facilities? Time and again I have demanded that good

schools, colleges, IIT, and quality market complexes should be set up in the rural areas.

17.00 hrs.

Arrangement should be made to set up medical colleges, fair price shops, workshops, means of entertainment, Cinema Halls and hospitals. Today we find that people are migrating to towns from villages and to big cities and capital cities from towns as these facilities are not available there. Whether it is Tehsil Headquarter or District Headquarter these facilities are absolutely essential and should be provided so that people do not migrate to Delhi or Commissionerary Headquarters. Besides, cancer hospitals should also be set up there. Today if we look at villages, we find that there is no provision of getting MRI done in district hospitals. Further there are no provision for CAT Scan and blood test. I would like to know as to why we could not provide these facilities at district headquarters during the last 58 years? Today cancer is becoming one such disease which is affecting large number of people. We should make provision for setting up cancer hospital there so that people are able to get treatment at district level itself and do not rush to cities for treatment. If better facilities are provided, it would provide employment to the people of that area. In foreign countries, I have observed that villages are far better than cities. If the present situation continue to prevail in our country, then we may not be able to achieve their standard even during the next 50 years. Therefore, we should provide all facilities there. We should provide better bus services and EMU trains to make necessary arrangement for daily passengers, who commute daily to cities to purchase commodities of daily needs as these facilities are not available there at present.

Today, the condition in our country is such that there is no hospitals for our mothers and sisters. Due to dilapidated condition of roads and lack of facilities, they deliver child in bullock carts and tractor trolleys. It is a matter of shame for all members of this House whether they belong to ruling party or opposition that even after 58 years of independence we could not provide them facility of toilet. Hence there is a need to make arrangement to provide this facility. Whichever Government may be in power, it should provide these facilities. If these facilities are provided it will encourage our businessmen and students to settle there and if we come forward with proper incentives, then it may lead to

industrial development. Since 1984, when I was elected to this House for the first time, it was announced that we will strengthen the industries in rural areas. I remember that when I was the Member of Consultative Committee on Food Processing at that time, licences were being issued to Coca-cola and Pepsi. At that time hon'ble Rajiv Gandhiji had said that if these companies are allowed to operate here, then the Government will make provision under which these companies will provide funds to agricultural farmers and help them in setting up of Small Scale Industries only then these companies would be issued licenses. However, though many factories were set up, no small scale industry was set up in villages and no arrangement was made there to procure their production. Such provisions should be made to provide employment in rural areas.

Today we are facing a serious problem. I have been repeatedly raising this issue in the House. The situation is becoming explosive as we are unable to provide jobs to our educated youth. Today we should keep in mind that if these youth go astray then they will resort to looting and dacoities. Further it will give rise to terrorism and we may not be able to control it. This has happened in many countries. Whenever the youth go astray it results in revolution and create an atmosphere of loot and dacoity. Hence to prevent such things, I request the Government to seriously consider this issue as to how employment can be provided to them. Today the Government have formulated a scheme for providing employment in the villages. However, I would like to know as to what steps the Government are taking to provide employment to the educated youth? Today neither the Union Government nor the State Governments have any scheme for them. I would like to request the hon'ble Minister to consider employment schemes for them. The Government should take the guarantee of providing employment to them as this is their fundamental right.

Alongwith this, I would like to say one more thing. Just now we were discussing about rivers. Today flood causes loss to the tune of billions of rupees. Floods cause loss of life in all villages and rural areas. Their houses collapse and crops are destroyed. We should find out the reasons for it. Silt is accumulating at the river beds. We failed in keeping the rivers clean. Just now we were discussing about the cleaning of river Ganga. The figures which the hon'ble Minister had given

[Kunwar Manvendra Singh]

in this regard are totally wrong. If we visit Banaras, we find that foul smell emanates from river Ganga. I belong to Mathura. If we stand on the bank of Yamunaji, we will find that it has assumed the shape of a dirty drain. The condition is same in Delhi also. The condition of all major rivers is same. If we visit foreign countries, we find that rivers are very clean. On the one hand we are worshipping and giving religious importance to these rivers and on the other hand we are shirking from our responsibility of keeping these rivers clean. Merely quoting figures will not do. We have to make efforts and gather courage. Through our efforts, we have to prove to the people that we will do this work.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please make your points. You have expressed your viewpoint in an effective manner.

KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH: We should construct dams and link rivers. From those dams, we may generate hydro-electricity and increase power generation and the sources of irrigation. Till now, we have been using the same source of irrigation which was being used during the British period. Besides, we are unable to provide new sources of irrigation to our agricultural farmers. It would be a great achievement if we could increase the sources of irrigation and control floods.

With these words, I conclude my speech and hope that whichever Government may be in power, it would create an atmosphere of equality, ensure development of the country, provide all facilities in both rural and urban areas, employment to the youth, treatment to the sick, protection to the women and wipe out terrorism.

*[English]*

\*DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI (Bhubaneswar): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I thank Shri Sarbanand Sonowal for bringing in this resolution about regional imbalance. If your neighbour is not living happily, can you be happy? Similarly, in India, we have so many States - but they are at different levels of development. Some are more prosperous and some are poverty-stricken which is rather unfortunate. Sir, I come from Orissa - a State which had remained untouched by the British till the year 1803. Orissa is a very unique State. No other State of India begins with the alphabet 'O'. 'O' means Omkar -the all-pervading Brahma that reverberates through

the universe. Orissa is home to three magnificent temples - The Sun temple at Konark, the Jagannatha temple at Puri and the Lingaraj temple at Bhubaneswar. These temples are part of world heritage. The Jagannatha temple has a Chakra (wheel) made from Astadhatu (combination of eight metals) and the flag has an imprint of the moon. Who ever looks at the magnificence of the temple and its flag, a spell is cast over him.

Many famous poets like Jayadev, Upendra Bhanja and Kabisurya Baladev Ratha were born here. A State with such a rich heritage, culture and glorious tradition is now reeling under abject poverty. It is the irony of fate that Orissa had once donated one lakh elephants to the king in the pre-historic period. Even the 'Vanaparva' of Mahabharat - mentions about the generosity of Oriya people. Sir, you are a man of letters, you must have read about it. Orissa was famous for its abundant forests and wildlife. The forest cover is now fast depleting. Construction of National Highway and other such activities has resulted in soaring of temperature. Many people are succumbing to sunstroke. Sir, as you know Orissa was severely affected by the super cyclone of 1999. Natural calamities continue to play havoc with Orissa's economy and ecology. Earlier, in Orissa one could clearly distinguish the six seasons and enjoyed their splendors. But now that distinction is blurred. Climatic changes as well as poverty have debilitated Orissa's economy. The term 'Below Poverty Line' applies to the whole of Orissa. In India, Orissa is probably the only 'Below Poverty Line' State.

Sir, let us not forget that Orissa still has a lot of potentials. Orissa is home to the picturesque Chilka lake where the Dolphins play in gusto, the migratory birds of all hues amass to add colour to the landscape. Nature has been generous to Orissa. Whether it is mineral resources, art, music, dance or sculpture, Orissa is far ahead of other States. Orissa's maritime history is quite unique. Her sailors used to flock to Java, Borneo, Sumatra for trade purposes by their indigenous boats.

Sir, such a glorious State should be given every necessary help to progress. One of the fundamental necessity is health. If we compare Orissa with other States, we will find that health care facilities are grossly lacking. For a long time, we had no medical college in the private sector. Now, a college has come up. We should encourage private participation and grant recognition to newly set up institutes like the KIITS and

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\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Oriya.

SUN. The Hon'ble Health Minister has assured me that he will do the needful in this very House. Similarly, in the field of education also Orissa lags far behind. With a population of about four crores, we have very few universities and only one Agricultural University. If the Government has constraints of fund private resources, must be mobilised and private participation should be encouraged. If new universities will be established, it will greatly benefit the people. Central Government should declare the Utkal University of Bhubaneswar as a Central University. Cities of Cuttack, Bhubaneswar and Khurda should be well-connected by a Metro Railway network. Sir, because of paucity of time, I would just mention my demands in brief. Orissa needs a hospital like the AIIMS. Maximum number of patients in the Delhi AIIMS are from Orissa. People are forced to come so far because hospitals in Orissa are not equipped with any modern system. Sir, I will conclude within 2 minutes. Sir, many patients are dying because of the distance factor. Sir, allocation of funds for AIIMS in Orissa should be made with immediate effect.

Sir, another important issue I would like to mention about is the completion of Khurda - Bolagir railway line project. This is a vital link between East and West Orissa. Due to lack of funds, the work is pending. Again the Khurda -Bolagir National Highway work should also be taken up.

Sir, another important place of tourist attraction is the Kantilo Neel Mahadev Temple. After repeated demands funds have not been allocated to develop this place. This temple is believed to be the source of Lord Jagannatha.

Agriculture is the mainstay of maximum people in Orissa. Because of lack of irrigation facilities farmers are suffering a lot. Sir, my request is to complete the irrigation projects as soon as possible. We had leaders like Shri Biju Patnaik, Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab who had dreamt of a self-reliant Orissa. Their dreams can never be fulfilled if Orissa languishes in poverty. Sir, I am a poet of Khurda whose soil is drenched in the blood of revolutionaries. I support Shri Sonowal and thank you.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): We support this.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I strongly support the resolution brought by Shri Sarbananda Sonowal. Our Hon'ble Members have also expressed their support to the feelings expressed in the resolution which says that "this House express its concern over the regional imbalance created in the absence of development in various parts of the country and urge upon the Government to immediately take some steps, particularly for the balanced and equitable development of far-off areas in various parts of the country with a view to strengthen the Union structure of the country."

Hon'ble Gowswami Tulsidas ji had stated some beautiful lines some where that:

Mukhiya Mukh So Chahiye, Khanpan ko Ek,  
Paale Poose Sakal aang, Tulsī Sahit Vivek.

It means that the Mukhiya which is the head of the State or Union Government, should be as a mouth. Similarly, like everybody has just one organ like mouth in one's body for taking food. We take both water and food from the same mouth. With whatever food we eat, its not just our mouth which grows instead the entire body from toe to head undergoes a balanced development. All the major and minor parts as well as limbs of the body are developed-although only the mouth takes the food and drinks. No other part of the body receives food other than this. Mukhiya Mukh So Chahiye, Khan Paan Ko Ek, Paale Poose Sakal aang, which means that all parts of the body are developed, Tulsī Sahit Vivek-which means with intellect. Similarly, it is the responsibility of the Union Government that all the States of the country be it small or big states, hilly states or plain land states or with any other kind of topography, all these states should be equally developed and nurtured. According to 'Sam gacchadhvam Sam Vaddhanam Sam Vo Manasi Jana Taam'- all should walk ahead united and matching steps. One State is largely developed and the other remains extremely backward. People of these backward states go to cities like Mumbai, Kolkata or Delhi in search of employment. This is how villages are uprooted. Therefore, it is the duty of the Union Government that it must work towards development of the nation but that development should be a balanced development.

Sir, I am reminded of another saying of a Sanskrit Scholar:

[Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat]

Appoija Yatra Pujayante Pujyanam Tuvyatikramah  
Treeni Tatravartante Durbhiksham, Mamam aur Bhayam.  
The standards which should be adopted for brining pride  
and for all round development of the nation are being  
contempted and neglected and those standards which  
should not be adopted and which cause down gradation  
of the nation, are being adopted—three kind of things  
exist in this—Durbhiksham, i.e., situation of extreme  
famine or drought arises, Mamam i.e., news of death is  
received from everywhere and Bhayam, there is an  
atmosphere of fear everywhere.

Sir, today, even after 58 years of Independence if  
we consider upon the overall condition of the nation we  
will notice these three things. On the one hand poor is  
becoming more poor and the rich is becoming more  
affluent. Similar is the condition of states. Through you,  
Sir, I would like to urge, upon the Government that the  
prosperous states are becoming more prosperous whereas  
poor states are becoming poor". Just now, Patsani ji was  
mentioning as to how pitiable is the condition of places  
like Kalahandi. It is needless to say that:-

"Maya Se Maya Mile, kar-kar lambe haath. Tulsi Hai  
Garib ki pooche nahi koi baat"

Fortune brings fortune and those who are prosperous  
get more money, they spend money with open hands  
and nobody looks up to the poor and helpless people.  
None asks of their well being. We demand that Rajasthan  
should be given a special package because it is a dessert  
region, there are Aravali hills and there is lack of irrigation  
sources and it is suffering from drought since last six  
years, but we have never received any package so far.  
But those states are given packages where rivers like  
Ganga and Yamuna pass through and crops are blooming.  
Sir, this disparity causes imbalance in the country. It is  
needless to mention that the way demand is being raised  
for a separate Telangana State in Andhra Pradesh, the  
only reason behind that is lack of economic development.  
The reason behind their restlessness is that since 1948  
to till date Telangana has been constantly becoming  
backward. An imbalance has been created over there.  
On one hand other parts of Andhra Pradesh have been  
developed to a large extent and on the other hand  
Telangana has been constantly lagging behind. On one  
hand there is Mumbai in Maharashtra which is economic  
capital of the country and on the other hand are  
Marathwada and Vidarbha where there is always a

situation of drought and famine. An imbalance has been  
created in the field of economic development there. Similar  
is the condition in other states also. Earlier Haryana in  
Punjab also had a similar situation and so was in  
Jharkhand of Bihar and it is similar in Uttaranchal also.  
The condition of our Poorvanchal or northeastern states  
also speaks about this imbalance.

Therefore, through you Sir, I would like to say that  
it is the duty of the Government to provide all kinds of  
resources, employment opportunities to all the states as  
per their need and population. With a profound sorrow I  
would like to say that the number of public undertakings  
established in southern states is far more than in northern  
states and in northern states also there are a total of  
five to seven such public undertakings in Rajasthan.  
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please make your speech brief.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Sir, all parts of the  
country should be developed in a balanced and equitable  
manner because then only our country would move  
towards prosperity and if we do discrimination then it will  
create imbalance, and this would also give birth to  
separatist and terrorist forces and the public would take  
on the road to revolt against this. Economic imbalance is  
the only reason behind promoting Naxalism. To resolve  
this problem and to develop the states and eradicate  
poverty and to check migration from villages to cities it  
is necessary that special attention is paid towards the  
backward states and they be brought equal to the affluent  
states so that there can be a balanced development of  
the entire nation.

Sir, in the end, I would like to say that now it is  
becoming a tendency that any person who becomes a  
minister from a particular area, he pays special attention  
towards his own constituency "Aandha bante rewari, fir-  
fir aapno ko de" this saying is being proved true to its  
words. This is also a reason behind the economic  
imbalance. Although all the people are not the same, all  
the five fingers are not the same but still it is commonly  
seen that any Minister be it from Railways, roads or any  
other resources, gives more importance to the state they  
belong to, which ultimately leads to the neglect of other  
states. With these words I associate myself with the  
resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sunil Kumar Mahato, you are  
given five minutes time to speak. You may present your  
speech taking note of the time.



SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO (Jamshedpur): Sir, I rise to support the resolution moved by Shri Sarvanand Sonowal. I would like to say that we had a long struggle for the creation of Jharkhand State. We associated ourselves in the struggle for the creation of Jharkhand at that point of time when we were supposed to attend schools. Therefore, I would like to take this opportunity to express my views at a time when this august House is discussing this issue. We belong to a regional party, ruled for long time. Bihar was ruled for long time by the national parties like Congress party which ruled for long time. Our ally the Congress party and the Bhartiya Janata Party did not show any sincerity regarding regional development therefore we had to struggle for the creation of a separate Jharkhand State and it came into existence after sacrificing thousands of lives. We were part of Bihar for the last 50 years and we do not deny that we were part of it initially where we have the largest numbers of districts. People were keenly watching over this area but we were always given a step motherly treatment whereas we have vast deposits of mineral wealth. This deposit is enough to fulfill the needs of not only the State itself but of the whole country as well but unfortunately no ruling party in Jharkhand formulated any clear policy for the development of the State. All the schemes formulated for Jharkhand have proven to be an eyewash and now we all can see what are the actual achievement received there.

Jharkhand became a new State. We fought for fifty years under the leadership of Shibu Soren and the State was created after sacrificing thousands of lives. At the time when Jharkhand was created people thought that they would be associated with development now. The Bhartiya Janata party came into power in Jharkhand State. We walked into the Jungles and made people aware there and inspired them to agitate for a separate State. In the beginning there was no extremism there but after the Bhartiya Janata party came into power 18 out of 22 districts were hit by extremism. The reason being that the State government there did nothing for the development, unemployed people could not find employment. Today people there are living in Jungles armed with rifles and guns after getting dissatisfied with the present government and the establishment and this is a very unfortunate situation. All centrally sponsored whether it be the Prime Minister Sadak Yojana or any other schemes are being run on papers, not a single penny is being spent there under these schemes. Even if one rupee is being released from here not even 10

paise is spent there. Development is confined only to the papers. Therefore, it is my request that it is important to think over this resolution seriously that has been introduced. Framing policy alone would not bring development. Working with honesty is the need of the hour. The two big parties, the Congress or the Bhartiya Janata party, are strong there and they will have to think over it seriously whether would prefer to rule there for political gains and motives. If that happens then certainly in coming days we would see how the extremism is gaining ground there and how extremists are dictating their terms.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Member, you were allowed five minutes to speak. Therefore, kindly conclude your speech.

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO: There is a need to develop infrastructure there. It is very necessary to develop power sector and roads. Therefore, the Government should think seriously on all round development of Jharkhand.

We talk about education for all but nothing is being done in this regard in Jharkhand. Today two businesses are growing in the country, one is related to education, big private institutions are going on and the other one is related to health where private nursing homes and hospitals are being set up at different places but poor people cannot afford to go there. Today rich person's, children are studying in private schools whereas poor person's children are studying in government schools. Jharkhand is full of resources. Therefore, it should be used for developing the State. You should give their rights to the people living there. People are being displaced there in the name of development and anti people policies are being adopted. Thousands of crores of rupees have been spent on the Subernrekha project but people-living there are not getting the benefits of it. For this reason people of the State are migrating to other States. I would request that development in technical education and education as a whole should take place there and people should get employment. Further, employment-generating industries should be set up there. People from Bengal and other places get place in the recruitment of posts in railways with the development of Jharkhand the entire country would develop. Jharkhand have massive mineral deposits and these are being exported to Germany, Japan and China. We have raised this issue many times in Parliament. Today there is almost 400 to 450 industries

[Shri Sunil Kumar Mahato]

running there and we have talked to the hon'ble Minister regarding the development of transport but he is not paying attention towards it. There is a need of infrastructure for the development of industrial development. Coal is being sent to other places from there. Jharkhand have the maximum deposits of minerals and it is the second biggest revenue paying State. You should think about the facilities required for our people so that they can move on the path of development. All the Corridors that pass from there should pass through Jamshedpur only then the State could develop. There IIT's and medical institutes should be established. There is no place in Jharkhand where proper treatment could be availed. Except Ranchi there is no government hospital and even there situation is such that common people cannot avail treatment easily. Medical Institutes on the line of All India Medical Institute should be established there so that people could get proper treatment.

Before I conclude, I would like to say that the largest party, the Congress party and the Bhartiya Janata Party should think about Jharkhand and adopt positive approach. Only then we would be able to control the violent activities of the extremists. With these words I conclude speech.

SHRI CHHEWANG THUPSTAN (ladakh): At the outset I would like to thank to my colleague hon. Sarvanand Sonowal ji for bringing this important issue for discussion and I got an opportunity to put my views. Several hon. Members have said that we should not adopt a narrow approach, a regional approach on this subject. I belong to the remotest area of India. I will try to put two-three issues before you.

As far as regional imbalance is concerned, we see it at three levels. First, at national level. Today, even the most prosperous states complain about the inadequate allocation of funds. We also see the imbalance among the states. Besides, we also see this imbalance even within the states. We see regional imbalance at district level and block level. We should have to adopt a broad approach and we should try to remove this imbalance for the proper development of the country. We should keep it in mind.

It has two dimensions, the first is political one and the second is economic. Politically we know that there is a system at State and national level and the government has also paid attention towards it during the 58 years of

independence. Government have tried its best to bring backward states forward through annual plans and Five Years Plans. In spite of all this practice, each state could not reap its benefit.

So far as political system is concerned we shouldn't think that unless we do not give adequate representation to each state in the federal structure or do not devolve power from national level to state level and from state level to panchayat level, we cannot settle this issue.

As far as economic structure is concerned we have provided for the Panchayati Raj system. There are different systems of Panchayat in various states. Should we not bring uniformity in Panchayati Raj System and adopt three tier system of district level, block level and Panchayat level, in the entire country. There is no uniformity in devolution of power in the entire country. At economic level too, should we not empower them? I think the main issue before the house is, that what we should do in this regard. We have to think and decide in this regard.

Instead of my own region I would like to mention about trans Himalayan region. It has many dimensions. You know trans Himalayan region extends in thousands of kilometers-From Laddakh to Arunachal Pradesh. We see regional imbalance in this region as to what political representation given to this region and as to what is criteria of giving political representation. The main criteria of giving political representation is population. Whether we can do justice with this and if we make population the criteria of giving political representation. Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and North East are part of trans Himalayan regions. How will we give adequate representation to these less populated, large backward region. How the voice of these backward areas will be raised in State Assemblies and Parliament. What steps we are going to take in this regard.

Another thing is related to economy. We fix norms here sitting in Delhi. We adopt very same policy for trans, Himalayan region which we adopt for Delhi. How can we take the backward areas forward? And how can we give adequate representation to the backward areas.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI CHHEWANG THUPSTAN: As long as this criteria will continue, criteria for allocation is not changed and the criteria for political representation is do away with criteria of population for political representation not

changed, and backward areas are not given adequate representation, these areas will not get opportunity for progress and to enter the national mainstream. Keeping in view the national approach. I would like to draw attention of House that we are moving towards 11th Five Year Plan and we will definitely succeed if Planning Commission take care of all these things.

[English]

\*SHRI M. SHIVANNA (Chamarajanagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to congratulate the Hon'ble Member for bringing this very important resolution for an interesting discussion in the House. There is vast difference between persons and regions. The regional imbalance is prevailing even now after 58 years of our Independence "*All are equal before law*" said Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar who gave us the Constitution. About one thousand years ago Jagajyothi Basavethware spread the same message of equality. He was a ruler, philosopher and a revolutionary and in fact our Parliamentary system has been carved out of Basaveshwara's "*Anubhava mantapa*". But shockingly, now in the year 2006, we are trying and scratching our heads to locate some areas where there is no regional imbalance. It is very difficult to find such regions.

If we look at our neighbouring country China, we can understand the advantages regional balance. Now, China was no where in the international sports. Now, they are preparing to host the coming Olympic games and it will not be a surprise if they stand first in the medals tally going ahead of USA, Russia and other countries. They are ahead in the field of Information Technology. All these developments are taking place there, because they have maintained regional balance and discipline. But, here in our country, development is not upto the expected level because there is regional imbalance. In some Constituencies even today, the people have to depend upon roots, leaves etc. for their food. Some parts of Orissa and Rajasthan are very backward and the living conditions of the people there is very pathetic. Some constituencies are developed in all respects and there are several medical and engineering colleges. My own constituency is an example of under-development. Where is Chamarajanagara and where are the constituencies like Bangalore, Mysore and Hassan districts. There must be development in all fields in Chamarajanagar constituency as it is happening in other districts, like Bangalore and

Mysore. There is a hospital in Chamarajanagar, but the number of doctors, nurses, ward-boys etc. is quite inadequate. Neither building is good nor there are beds according to the requirements. Irrigation facility in the constituency is also not satisfactory. Agriculture and farmers are also neglected as there is no support price for agricultural produce like milk, potato, tomato etc. I have been demanding for cold-storage facility in my constituency for the last two years. I am yet to hear from the Centre. This is the pathetic condition of some districts which are under-developed. In villages, the situation is worse. There is no toilet facility. All men and women have to use open space as toilet. What a shame! Let us understand the gravity of the situation. We should not allow this regional imbalance to prevail in the country any more. The Union Government has to provide more funds and facilities to these backward districts such that they can also come up like other districts. There should not be any step-motherly attitude when the Centre allocate funds. In fact, the backward districts must get some allocation such that the regional imbalance is wiped out after some time. Sincere efforts have to be made by the Union Government and the States.

One night, during war time Akbar noticed several fire spots where the food was prepared for the army camp of Indian rulers. Food was prepared separately for different groups of people like Hindus, Sikhs, Jains and Muslims etc. But, in the camp of Akbar food was prepared only at one place. Akbar realized that there is no unity in India and that is why he succeeded to conquer a vast area in India.

It is not enough if we simply shout the slogan "*Unity in diversity*". We should practice it sincerely. Then only our country can progress. In fact, Sir, I want to alert the Union Government in this regard. People will not tolerate this kind of regional imbalance to continue for a long time. They will revolt at any time. Therefore, let us awake to the need of the hour. Let the Centre and States come forward to help these backward areas in a big way such that all areas of the country can develop simultaneously as it is said in Sanskrit "*Sarve jano sukhino bhavantu*". Let all people live in happiness. Sir, with these words, I thank you and conclude my speech.

[Translation]

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to begin with Sanskrit:-

[Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya]

Sah gachchcham Sah Vadhvam,  
SamVo Manasi Jantam.  
Samano Mantrah samithi  
Samani Samanam manah sah  
Chittmesham.

It means that we move together, we think together, we move ahead on the path of progress, all move on the path of progress, we move towards our goal, all types of plants are planted, they grow and reach to the top, the rocks of divisiveness come in the way. Misfortunate may come in the path of progress, if there is strength then we will not wait for opportunities. Expectations may rise, but with expectation move forward the goal. If these steps do not keep pace with development then some people, societies and regions are left behind and this called backwardness. Today's main issue of discussion is that we should provide opportunities for development of backward region.

We know that after independence we have done so many things but the life of those people have to be changed who are altogether unemployed and destitute. What change it, if the pain and position of human being is unchanged. While talking about the humanity we have to reach to those people to whom we cannot provide opportunities so far. This is the reason of lack of development. It means that there is lack of education, and it is because we could not make provision of education. Where there is no education, there is no learning, where there is no learning, there is no knowledge, where there is no knowledge, there is no science, where there is no science, there is no progress and the areas are left least develop. After independence of the country it was expected that knowledge and independence would reach to those places. The criteria of development are road, electricity, irrigation and drinking water, health, employment etc. along with road, rail and other means of transport. If we could not make provision of those things it means there is scope for developmental works in these areas and the government is there to do all these things. When there is need there is government to do all these things. People say the government is ineffective if the developmental work of the government do not reach these places. But certainly we feel that this work should be done, the construction of roads should be taken up under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sarak Yojana-Under this scheme villages will be connected. On the one hand there are cities and villages on the other hand, there is poverty in villages and the area connected

with roads are prosperous. The gap is growing, if some one is born in the village, it is curse for him and if some one is born in the city, it is boon for him. This gap should be done away.

In the Preamble to our Constitution we have written that- WE THE PEOPLE OF INDIA:

[English]

"We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a sovereign socialist, secular, democratic, republic and to secure to all its citizens:...."

[Translation]

All this that we have resolved is not happening. Everybody, in this we the people of India should have equal standing and every citizen of this country should be included in this and this is why a number of states have presented their views for all round development of this country. No doubt, for such an overall development-connectivity of roads have been mentioned. How will development take place if there are no roads? During rainy season people are unable to commute to other places to get medical facilities or to get education for their children as the roads are in bad state. In such a condition all the possibilities of development goes haywire which we are expecting to achieve.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Jatiya, please wait for a minute. Hon. Members, the time allotted for discussion on this Resolution is over, and I still have a list of seven more speakers who wish to speak on this Resolution. Therefore, if the House agrees, then the time allotted for discussion on this Resolution may be extended by one more hour.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir. It is acceptable to all of us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will sit till six o' clock only, but the time for discussion on this resolution has

been extended. This resolution pertains to a very important issue therefore, time for this has been extended.

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for extending the time. As I have said, proper mechanism of road is lacking. Roads are being laid in Madhya Pradesh. I visit far-flung areas, where there are no roads and no pathways. We talk about constructing roads with the help of public co-operation but the kind of pace and cooperation required for this, is not available due to lack of coordination between the Government and the people, therefore, we should take measures to remove that. Now if we take it for granted that everything is to be done by the Government only or if we come forward to execute these tasks by offering labour then we find that the Government have withdrawn its hand and the public is left alone. Therefore, there is certainly a lack of cooperation or values to support such works.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, recently I completed a construction work in a village in the rainy season. The road for commuting to and from the village during the rainy season used to pass from 35 kilometers away. With the help of labour from the local people, we completed construction of a bridge on the Shipra River within a period of three days. But now that bridge should be made pucca. If the rains come again then it will wash away. I am worried about this that it should not wash away the bridge I am concerned about it. But who will do the work of making it pucca? Therefore, our approach should be positive in such works.

There is shortage of power throughout the country. In the beginning we had formulated various schemes under the five-year plan and had also set big targets for power generation. I have worked in the power generating sector which is why I know that generation cost of power through water (thermal) is less. But there are many problems in this. Construction work of Narmada river dam in Madhya Pradesh is near completion. There are many problems due to this also. There is a problem of rehabilitation of the people of that area. But the Government extended both the works of rehabilitation of people as well as construction of dam simultaneously and we have also decided the same. Certainly, in future when construction work of the dam would be completed then both the works would be done simultaneously. This should certainly increase power generation—be it thermal, nuclear or power generated from gas. 550-kilometer long gas pipeline has been laid in Madhya Pradesh which can

generate thermal power with the help of gas. But permission is required to be sought for this and this permission is not being granted. This is the reason as to why there is a huge gap between demand and supply of power to be generated in Madhya Pradesh.

If the Government establishes a gas-based powerhouse over there to bridge the gap between the demand and the supply, as has been set up in Ujjain and a survey also was conducted in this area, then it would solve the problem of transmission. Our power generation centre is situated in South and 'my district stands amongst the top lines' in the development that has taken place in Madhya Pradesh.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Jatiya Sahab, you can very well express your caliber through the medium of poetry. You must put your views in the form of poetry.

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: I understand that. But actually to convey all these things like water is needed for irrigation and dams should be constructed for water. Water can be stored by constructing small dams. We are running Jal-Abhishek Yojana in Madhya Pradesh but to execute all the works, we need to give it a form of people's movement and seek support from both administration and the Government. Such infrastructure cannot be raised as long as the Government does not support this and this makes it difficult to execute all the schemes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Government does not support a movement. It supports creative works.

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Therefore, I have to say that we certainly expect Government's positive support to achieve these tasks. Now we are importing foodgrains. Foodgrains are being imported in an agriculture-oriented country and our farmers are not getting the price they deserve. In view of all these things, our farmers and public have to face a lot of problems and on top of that prices are rising continuously giving rise to many other problems.

Therefore, we should do whatever we can in order to achieve our objective. The situation regarding education and health is extremely poor. The Government has been giving health facilities on its part but the demand is so high that we are unable to meet it. Which is why all other developmental works would take place ultimately,

[Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya]

but the Government must consider upon issues like education, health, housing, food cloth and shelter. For the time being we can set aside our big projects but we must certainly make efforts to provide basic facilities needed for survival of human beings. Therefore, I request him to view all the possibilities of development as a horizon and utilize natural sources like water, fire, wind and sky for the development possibilities, only then we would be able to achieve the kind of development we want for this country and would also be able to create the horizon we want to.

"Khshity tak Pratyek desh mein hum uthe Nirman kame,  
Khshity tak Pratyek desh mein hum uthe Nav Pran bhame,  
Nav chah ki vidha mein hum Badhein Aage."

Certainly if we do all efforts to achieve that, then the country will be prosperous sooner or later and if we keep on removing all the obstacles in the way of affluence then certainly our steps will be confident and we will be able to remove the backwardness of our country.

[English]

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Periyakulam): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to speak in this august House.

I am going to speak in Tamil. ... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You had not given notice for translation.

[English]

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID : I will speak in English, Sir.

My constituency, Periyakulam, is a hilly area having a length of about 250 kilometres. While the cities are growing, here people are living in poverty. There are no proper roads and proper medical facilities for them. We are giving more importance for the development of infrastructure in cities, but we should also give importance to the villages.

In sports, the village boys are capable of producing good results for our country. In World Sports, China is No. 1 and America is No. 2. It is because they are giving more importance to sports activities, whereas we are not giving any importance or sports equipment to the village students to develop their skills in various sports.

We are giving importance only to the city boys. More importance should be given to the students in the villages.

Cotton is produced in abundance in my Constituency. However, there is cotton industry there. We have to give importance to cotton industries. Cotton buyers are coming from ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Aaron Rashid, it is six o'clock now. You may please continue your speech next time.

The House shall now take up Special Mentions.

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[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Hon. Chairman, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a very important issue.

[DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA *in the Chair*]

18.00 hrs.

The sudden rise in the rates of cement is affecting construction work and occupations. During the year 2003-05 rates of cement stood at Rs. 125 to Rs. 145 per sack. But by December the rate soared to Rs. 225 per bag. A statement of hon. Minister was published in the newspapers that the rates of cement would not exceed Rs. 200 per sack. But the rate of Rs. 225 per sack has affected construction work. In the same span employment of people has been affected adversely. Approximately 100% increase has seriously affected operational works and construction works. Though it may be kept in mind that excise duties, porcelene, stones and royalty rates have remained unchanged, neither had there been any increases in VAT or rail freight charges nor there has been an increase in the demand for cement to result in price like.

I wish to demand that Union Government immediately abolish the customs duty from cement and restrict the

immoral and corrupt practice of cement industry by setting up cement management authority so that rising prices of cement can be checked. You know that cement is a material that affects not only rural parts of India but also urban regions where construction work is a continuous process. If the prices of cement rise then it's black-marketing starts.

Therefore, I demand the Government to set up a cement management authority to control the rising prices of cement or at least the rates may be fixed so that the construction works are not hindered and employment is also not affected.

[English]

\*SHRI M. APPADURAI (Tenkasi): Sir, Sale of non-iodised common Salt has been banned throughout the country. Salt from sea water is manufactured in several parts of the country, especially in the coastal regions of Gujarat and in Tamil Nadu. Fluoride content which is hazardous causing bone disease is not much in the common Salt obtained from sea water. That hazardous chemical compound is found more in rock salt and iodine content is required more by people living in hilly areas. But without establishing entirely through medical research, Union Government is implementing a blanket ban on common salt. Sale of common salt has also been banned. Apart from its use in the kitchen as a household item, common salt is used in tanning industry, chemical industry and traditional food processing methods. Salt manufacturers found in Tuticorin, Kanyakumari, Ramnathapuram, Nagapattinam, Vedaranyam and Pondicherry will be seriously affected by the move. Several lakhs of labourers in salt quarters, small manufacturers and small traders will be hit hard. During our Independence struggle, the stress on freedom to manufacture salt added vigour to it through Salt Satyagraha. So such a ban on common salt must be reconsidered. The entire salt industry of the country will be affected. It may come to a standstill. Many families will be deprived of their livelihood. The liberty to choose between common salt and iodised salt must be left with the consumers in this free land. It needs to be probed whether multi-national companies are behind this move to ban the use of common salt. Hence, I urge upon the Union Government and the Prime Minister to review this move without any further delay.

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI (Kutch): Sir, I would like to invite the attention of this august House and the Government towards a very shocking news which has appeared in "Sandesh", a Gujarati Daily dated 15th of this month published from Ahmedabad. It is mentioned in this news item that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, our great National leader, has been described as communal in the textbook of Delhi University - "History of Modern India". Its authors are Shri Jahur Siddique and Shri Ayodhya Singh.

To add more insult to this great leader, Sardar Patel, co-author of this book, Shri Ayodhya Singh has mentioned in this book that at the time of riots, prior to our Independence, behaviour of Sardar Patel was not that of a national leader but it was just like a Hindu communal leader and his friends were fanatic Hindus from RSS.

Further, it has been mentioned in the said book that "Sardar Patel was not acting as per the wishes of the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the Ministry of Home Affairs but he was acting as per his own will and instead of controlling the disturbances, Sardar Patel acted to allow to spread the same 'more'.

Derogatory mentions about our beloved leader, Sardar Patel in the said book are very serious and the same have hurt the feelings of crores of citizens.

In the circumstances, I urge upon the Government of India to see that the said remarks be immediately withdrawn from the text book and reference book of Delhi University and the same may completely be banned as early as possible.

Sir, it is a very serious matter. Sardar Patel has united the Princely States after Independence. He has devoted his life for the unity of the country. He was known as Iron Man. His contribution prior to and after our Independence was not less than any other leader. To make our students study this book is a very serious matter. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to see that as to whether it is correct. The newspaper item has hurt our feelings. Hence, I urge the hon. Minister to see that this book may be banned immediately.

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 am bring this

\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

matter to the hon. Minister of HRD.

*[English]*

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO (Jamshedpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in my parliamentary constituency, the people displaced from their land and houses for being under uranium mines of Turamadi had been given jobs and now they are being removed from their jobs without any reason. These displaced people had struck a deal with UCIL. To the effect that they or their relatives will be given permanent jobs as a substitute for their land and houses. Survey officer has submitted a report and on the basis of that report those people whose land and houses had been taken for mines development are now being deprived of their jobs on the pretext that they never had any house or land at that place. Therefore, it is an issue which could result in similar condition as had happened in Kalinga Nagar. There also people had been given jobs in compensation for their lands and houses. Then again survey is being conducted and people are being removed from their jobs on the basis of that survey.

Mr. Speaker, today through you I would like to say in this house that the survey should be discontinued with immediate effect. It has created anger and aggravation among the tribals and labourers there, because they had land and houses also and if their jobs are also lost then certainly they will become angry and come out on roads protesting ....*(Interruptions)* Therefore, I, through you, request the Government to give attention to it.

SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA (Hamirpur, U.P.): Mr. Chairman Sir, presently there is serious shortfall of electricity, I would like to say in support of Shri Revati Ramanji's words that a discretionary quota of electricity should be fixed by the Union Government for states considering the availability of electricity in the country with reference to population, area, demand, revenue and business establishments, present system of electricity distribution is faulty, it should be rectified. Particularly in Northern India due to severe heat of summer there has been 13 to 15% increase in Uttar Pradesh electricity demand. Presently Uttar Pradesh has 151 to 153 million unit daily demand of electricity. Efforts should be made to immediately fulfill it.

Mr. Chairman Sir, Uttar Pradesh may be provided with its share of additional electricity from the new 200 Megawatt electric units of Central Sector started this year.

The standards fixed by the Central agency for measuring the contraventions of Northern grid, put smaller and bigger states on equal terms which is not appropriate. That system may be changed. The electricity allocated in respect of peak hours from discretionary quota for Uttar Pradesh is less in respect of demand as compared to other states. Uttar Pradesh has been given only 191 megawatt electricity for a shortfall of 1667 megawatt while Haryana has been given 236 megawatt electricity for a relative shortfall of 583 megawatt and Delhi has been allocated 200 megawatt additional electricity for a relative shortfall of only 51 megawatts which is inappropriate. Thus it becomes very clear that the electricity problem became serious because previously fixed policies were not taken into consideration and neither the allocated share of the state was increased nor any additional allocation of electricity was made under discretionary quota. The population of Uttar Pradesh is nearly 58 per cent of the six states of the northern region of the country and the power allocation made by the centre during peak hours is only 20 per cent and during off-peak hours it is 33 per cent, which requires immediate amendment. If tax and duty share in various states is to be studied then Uttar Pradesh contributes approximately 70 per cent share but the share of power allocation under the discretionary quota is comparatively too less, which requires immediate amendment in this. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would only like to request you to immediately issue necessary orders to withdraw one lakh rupees nominal penalty imposed upon Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation and to also stop the discrimination being done with Uttar Pradesh and also provide Uttar Pradesh with a Power package without any delay.

SHRI PUNNULAL MOHALE (Bilaspur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards the Aarpha Bhaisa Jhaal Brihad Irrigation Project, in Bilaspur district of Chattisgarh, which is lying pending with the Union Government. The cost of above mentioned project was approximately Rupees 60 crores in the year, 2001. A draft of this project was submitted to the Water Conservation Commission, which is under consideration for its approval. A colony has also been built for this project near Sakri village in Bilaspur district and officials have also been posted there whereas the project there is still lying pending.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the formulation of this project would provide year round facility for the fields of nearly two lakh farmers and would also help in increasing production of



thermal power. Implementation of this scheme will provide dual benefits. Firstly, farmers will get irrigation facility and secondly local people will be provided with electricity. It will improve the financial condition of the people. Therefore, I would like to request the Central Government to approve the Arpabhaisajal Irrigation Project of Bilaspur without any delay.

SHRI KARAN SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Alwar Via Thanagji Sariska road on NH 13 is existing in my parliamentary constituency Alwar for the past hundreds of years. Earlier it was NH 8. The present route from Jaipur to Alwar Via Thanagji Sariska is being changed Via Ghata Bandrole, Narayanpur, Talvriksh and Kushalgarh. Around 107 small and big villages are situated alongwith the present road for long back. This road has been used for the vehicular traffic. Temples of Bandipul Hanumanji, Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharthari Lok Devta, Naldeshwar Mahadevji and other roads are also situated near this road. Religious sentiments of the local people are also associated with it. Now, on the excuse of conservation of Sariska wild life Sanctuary and also that the construction of the road will be harmful for the wild life, the route is being altered from Jaipur to Alwar Via Ghata Bandrole, Narayanpur, Talvriksha and Kushalgarh. Local people have come to know about it through newspapers. The putting of the construction of this road in the name of Forest Conservation will create difficulties for the local rural people of Thanagji and other adjacent areas. They will be deprived of the facilities like education, health, business and courts...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please come on the subject.

DR. KARAN SINGH YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my submission is that the route of National Highway No. 13 is being changed and the reason given is that there will be poaching if the route goes through Sariska and the changing route will stop it. Through you, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon'ble Minister that the poaching cannot be attributed through the wild life sanctuaries. Several National Highways are passing through other wild life centuries of the country but no poaching is reported from there. Therefore, I request the hon'ble Minister of Environment and Forest and the Minister of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways not to change the route of National Highway no. 13 and the present route should remain as it is.

SHRI CHHATTAR SINGH DARBAR (Dhar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to discuss a very important issue and I would like to draw the attention of the Government especially the Finance Minister that a part of Sardar Sarovar Dam has already been constructed and the construction work for rest is going on. However, this dam has affected the people of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. Several people of Madhya Pradesh have become Shelter-less because of water logging in their lands. State Government is providing compensation to the affected people but it is strange that income tax is being recovered from them.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, ironically, these displaced people who have lost their lands and agriculture occupation and have accepted to themselves in the national interest are being given compensation but income tax is being recovered from them under the rules of Government of India and Income Tax Act. It is really shameful and unfortunate that these displaced and rehabilitated people who have sacrificed everything in the national interest to pay income tax in lieu of the compensation they got for their land.

Sir, Madhya Pradesh Government has also requested the Finance Minister of the Central Government not to charge income tax on the compensation given to the people who have been displaced due to the dam. However, Madhya Pradesh Government has not received any satisfactory reply from the Finance Minister in this regard till date. It seems hon'ble Finance Minister has not taken any action in this regard till now.

Sir, through you, I would request the Government and especially the Finance Minister not to impose income tax on the compensation being given for the rehabilitation of the people who have been displaced by the construction of the Sardar Sarovar dam. If necessary, Income Tax Act may be amended for this purpose. A decision should be taken immediately in this regard and the income tax, if any recovered till now should be returned. And in future, income tax should not be recovered from the displaced people. Omkareshwar, Maheshwar and Punassa areas of Madhya Pradesh are also affected with water logging.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava. It is about employment and we are with you.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Sir, we have uttered to provide unemployment allowance and UPA which is "ulat-pulat association" has also mentioned the same. Please do not mind but they are not fulfilling their promise.

Sir, the problem of Unemployment is increasing day by day in the country. However, Central Government is not paying any attention towards it. Posts are lying vacant in various important departments. Only in Rajasthan, 7,91,398 qualified persons are unemployed. In toto, 5.5 crore people remain unemployed through out year in India and the number is increasing by 9% every year. 30% people do suffer from disguised unemployment and they get to work only for 15 days in a month. Unemployment allowance is being provided in America, England and other countries of the world also. Then, why no in India. Jaipur Metal is closed and workers are being retrenched from various companies. Several people have died without any reason. Situation was worsened in other States also. Rajasthan Government is making effort to remove unemployment but no provision has been made to provide employment allowance on the part of the Central Government. With much effort, I have collected district-wise figures of number of unemployed in Rajasthan from various libraries. I will not read them due to paucity of time. However the total is 791398. I request the Central Government to formulate some concrete schemes to remove unemployment and till the unemployment allowance may be given to these unemployed people.

*[English]*

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Berhampore, West Bengal): Sir, in the morning session, wide-range discussion was held on the pollution of river Ganga. In the evening session, I am going to draw the attention of this House on the erosion triggered by river Ganga. Various districts in West Bengal in general and Murshidabad in particular have been regarded as erosion prone districts. Erosion has become a perennial problem of these districts and the geographical expressions of these districts have radically changed over the years due to the fury of erosion. People of these erosion-affected districts have been agitating over the years.

In recent years, the Union Government has undertaken some effective measures to stem the rot caused by erosion because erosion has been causing havoc in these districts. Some effective steps have already

been taken under the aegis of Farakka Barrage Project funded by the Union Government. The other parts of these districts, on the banks of river Bhagirathi, have not been paid due attention and the same phenomenon has been replicating there over the years. You will be astonished to know that a number of religious and historical places have become vulnerable and new areas are coming under threat.

So, I would urge upon the Government to extend the anti-erosion work being undertaken by the Farakka Barrage Project up to Hooghly, through Murshidabad and Nadia Districts. Sir, you are a religious person and you will be aware that the birth place of Sri Chaitanya Dev is also becoming vulnerable.

The existence of the birth place of Sri Chaitanya Dev is now in peril. So, I would request this Government to take some measures as immediately as possible.

*[Translation]*

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to attract the attention of the Government towards a burning issue. As you know that on 1st March, 2006, Forty four lakh employees of the Central Government of the country intended to go on strike. But before that hon'ble Prime Minister announced on 2nd February 2006 that we are agreed in principle that the Sixth Pay Commission be constituted. Three months have been lapsed since then. Forty four lakh employees of Central Government and two crore employees of State Governments are looking forward to as to when their demand would be accepted.

I, therefore, through you, would like to request the Government that despite having given assurance to various trade Unions and Unions of employees of Central Government, Sixth Pay Commission has not yet been constituted as a result there is resentment among lakhs of employees of the country. At present all conditions are there for the consultation of the Sixth Pay Commission. The fixed period of ten years is also over. The prices are sky rocketing.

So the Central Government should ensure the constitution of the Sixth Pay Commission without delay as per the prefixed procedure, assurance and a decision taken by it.

I am thankful to you for giving me time to speak.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: I am also a Central Government employee. I may therefore be associated with this issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are all in the Central Government.

*[English]*

SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR (Ottapalam): The Railway commuters of Kerala are facing tremendous inconvenience and hardship because of the long waiting list. Sometimes the reservation chart shows no room in almost all Kerala bound trains for the next couple of months. Naturally, the passengers suffer helplessly. In this context, the public outcry has been raised time and again.

Please refer to the Railway Budget commitments in this regard which needs to be fulfilled and the promises made to the public have to be kept truthfully. So, I repeat the following demands: (1) Additional A/C 3-tier and sleeper coaches should be attached with all Kerala bound trains from Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Bangalore; (2) H. Nizamuddin-Thiruvananthapuram Rajdhani Express should run daily; and (3) a summer special train may be immediately introduced for journeys from Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Bangalore to Thiruvananthapuram on alternate days.

I hope the Ministry of Railways will take urgent remedial measures to offer relief to the Kerala bound passengers.

SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN (Nagercoil): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the brutal atrocities perpetrated upon the Indian fishing workers engaged in Jubail, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia by the Fishing Post and by the Jubail Port Police and Coast Guards. Out of nearly 15,000 fishermen from Chennai to Quilon hailing from the coastal line of Tamil Nadu and Kerala nearly 4000 people are engaged in fishing at Jubail fishing port alone. They are venturing into the sea in nearly 1000 boats daily, sailing within Saudi limits and outside up to Iran and Iraq hunting for fish.

An undesirable incident took place some time ago in which a group of five persons under the leadership of a Saudi national, was apprehended by the Coastal Guard for drug trafficking. They were put in jail. Following the

incident, the Saudi Police and Jubail Port Guards are hunting the innocent fishermen and torturing them inhumanly. They are beaten up, causing bleeding injuries. They are being put in queue for hours together under scorching sun in the name of security check. Any sense of resentment or inquisition felt by the fishermen is met with severe beating by the police.

I request the Government and the hon. Minister concerned to urgently come forward to seize the situation. I request them to initiate action through diplomatic mechanism with the Saudi Government and restrain the police from perpetrating incarceration over the innocent Indian nationals who have gone there for earning their livelihood while bringing the actual culprits to book and punishing them suitably.

Also I would like to invite the attention of the Government urgently that today I received a phone call from the Damam Jail informing that hundreds of workers of Indian origin were jailed in Damam-91 Jail for more than four months for petty reasons. This also should be attended to by the Government immediately.

*[Translation]*

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Sagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are a number of historical, religious and archaeological sites in Madhya Pradesh which are of tourism importance. The temples of Kanjaria Mahadev and Banke temple of Khajuraho have international importance.

Alongwith these temples, Bharaghat, Panchmarhi, Orchha, Mahakaleshwar temple of Ujjain, Omkareshwar, Maheshwar and Shiva temple of Bhopur, the temple of Sharda Maa at Maihar, the temple of Harsidhi Maa at Raangir near Sagar, the temple of Prannath Dham at Panna and other famous temples of Panna and other important sites of Chitrakoot etc. find place in this long list. Lakhs of tourists not only from all over the country but also from abroad, visit these places in Madhya Pradesh. But effective steps are required to be taken to extend facilities in all these tourist centers of the state. There is a need to extend rail services to these places and increase in the frequency of air flights besides increasing the numbers of cheap and attractive rest houses and hotels. Furthermore, there is also a need to appoint trained and government licenced cardholders guides who could serve with national fervour. The Central

Government with the help of the State Government would not only earn more by extending tourists facilities but domestic and foreign tourists would also be in a better position to know about our culture, religious places and archeological places.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to provide a special package to Madhya Pradesh for the extension of tourists facilities and the Ministry of tourism and Culture should prepare an action plan and cooperate the state to make the tourists places of the States as more beautiful, attractive and worth visiting.

*[English]*

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK (Panaji): Sir, it is very saddening to note that world famous and reputed television channels such as the Central Investigation Agency, popularly known as the CIA, the Cable Network News (CNN) and the British Broadcasting Corporation, the BBC are publishing a distorted version of the Indian map. It shows some part of the State of Jammu and Kashmir as being merged with Pakistan and China. Even an University of repute like the Texas University and a major website like the Yahoo.com is projecting a distorted version of the Indian map and claiming that to be the standard version. Even the United Nations has stated in its website that the border district of the State of Jammu and Kashmir is yet to be decided between India and Pakistan. This is a serious matter and tantamounts to demeaning the status of India at the international level. These maps are factually incorrect and has no legal sanctity and does not conform to the one that has been published by the Government of India.

Sir, I would like to appeal to the Central Government to demand an apology from all these agencies and other websites for having showing such a distorted version of the map of India and causing harm to India's image at the international level and also should ask them to withdraw such distorted version of the India map from the websites at the earliest and in the process explain the stand of the Government and the people of this country at large.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI KARUNA SHUKLA (Janjgir): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to draw attention of the hon. Minister. There is strong resentment among the

traders of several states, particularly Chattisgarh because in the name of survey Income Tax Department demanding ransom from them. Income tax officials forcefully enter the premises of trader with their team and take possession of their counter and use to frighten the traders and their family members. They use to serve them round the clock and they openly demand fifteen to twenty lacs rupees. In this regard I had written to hon. Finance Minister but it is matter of regret that I have not received its reply as yet.

Mr. Chairman Sir, through you I would like to draw attention of hon. minister to this matter. I would like to thank you for giving me time to speak.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA (Jalaun): Mr. Chairman Sir, there is a town called Kouch in my parliamentary constituency Jalaun. A combined hospital (Samyukt Chikitsalaya) has been opened by spending crores of rupees. But it is an irony that there is only one doctor in that hospital and he too commute from Jhansi daily. No lady doctor has been appointed there for several years. If some one dies in accident, post mortem cannot be conducted in Kouch and the dead body has to be transported to district hospital Urai. X-ray machine is lying idle. People have to go to district headquarter for getting X-ray done.

On 17.06.2006, a Bolero of minority brethren turned down and several people injured in it. Two people died while being taken to hospital and condition of four people is very critical. Such things are happening in the absence of doctor there. On 17.06.06 itself two hundred meters away from the combined hospital (Samyukta Chkitsalaya) three children drowned in the canal. They were rescued alive but in absence of doctor they died later on.

I demand from the Union Government to give direction to Government of Uttar Pradesh to appoint doctors in the combined hospital (Samyukta Chikitsalaya) immediately so that the lives of people can be saved who otherwise dies in absence of doctors.

SHRI BHANWAR SINGH DANGAWAS (Nagaur): Mr. Chairman Sir, lakhs of farmer's families live in Rajasthan and their number runs in crores. I would like to draw your attention towards their misery. Most of these farmers cultivate mustards seeds crops. We knew that the minister concerned would play down the issues of the storage of mustard and its minimum support price. All my colleagues

belonging to Rajasthan and I had met the minister and requested him to make some arrangement in this regard. Request was also made to get the godowns vacated and make arrangements for funds. He had assured us to get it done. We had also told him that if storage facility is not available, many godowns are lying vacant in the neighbouring states. The godowns of cooperative societies of the State are storing fertilizers and seeds and they would also be vacant by that time and can be utilized for the purpose.

Every newspaper of the State is publishing the news for last one and a half month that farmers are agitated. Farmers are sitting on dharnas on State and National Highways and in mundis. Goods worth crores of rupees are lying unsold in the mandis. If the Government has not taken any step to improve the situation it would become worse. Tokens are issued at purchase centers

and payments are made after several months. Farmers have to sell their produce at a cheaper rate to repay their loan taken either from the State or businessman. In such a scenario if farmers become more anguished or agitated they would put us in trouble....(*Interruptions*) Kindly make arrangements to procure their produce at the minimum support price.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House now stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Monday, May 22, 2006.

18.38 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, May 22, 2006/Jyaistha 1, 1928 (Saka).*

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