

श्री सभापति: आपका प्रश्न क्या है?

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि गरीबों के लिए अलग रूल है और सरमाएदारों के लिए अलग रूल है? गरीब किसान ने 6 एकड़ जमीन के ऊपर लोन लिया और उसकी जमीन auction की जा रही है, यह कहां का रूल है? I am asking the hon. Minister whether he will take it up seriously.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, यह हाउस का collective question है कि छोटे lenders को बहुत परेशानी हो रही है। वे बिल्कुल सही बोल रहे हैं कि उनकी जमीन auction होती है और लोग गिरफ्तार भी हो रहे हैं। It is a very serious matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us hear the reply.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I don't know why hon. Member Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad got very angry.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Not angry, but concerned about the poor people.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The RBI and the RBI circulars is the same RBI and the same circulars, over the last many years. Nothing changed in the watershed year of 2004. Sir, if I may say that in a lighter vein. We have an RBI which is a regulator, and we have to respect the regulator's capacity and regulator's judgment in these matters. I do not know of any circular of the RBI, any instruction of RBI which directs banks to be less compassionate or less concerned about the plight of the poor. In fact, the RBI circulars clearly lay out that we must be respectful to the borrower, and the poorer the borrower, we must be sympathetic to his plight. Yes, there could be an odd case here or there. There could even be a handful of cases where branch managers have acted in excess. Those are cases of aberration. The persons concerned must be punished. But, by and large, I think banks are kind to poor borrowers, but if you want me to impress upon them, they should be kinder, they should be more compassionate, certainly, I will do so when I meet them next.

Coverage of cities under JNNURM

***184. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities in the State of Karnataka which have been covered under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) whether Government proposes to include some more cities of the State under UIG;

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

(d) the results achieved in the cities which have already been covered under UIG in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Two (2) cities namely Bangaluru and Mysore are covered under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) in the State of Karnataka.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The Mission has completed its normal tenure on March, 2012. Extension of two years has been given for completion of ongoing projects and reforms only till March, 2014.

(d) So far, 23 projects on various admissible components out of a total of 47 projects approved under UIG Sub-Mission of JnNURM in the State of Karnataka have been reported physically completed and the residents are benefited to access basic level of urban services.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, in Karnataka, out of 46 projects sanctioned, only 16 have been completed. Would the hon. Minister kindly comment on her expectation of timelines for completion of these 30 pending projects? And, would she further tell us as to what percentage of CDP of Bangalore would these projects represent? And, how much further has Bangalore to go before JNNURM's vision of modern city is realized?

SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Sir, the reply is very clear. The JNNURM was launched in December, 2005. It has to be finished by 2012. It is a seven-year project which has been extended by another two years. So, obviously, the earmark is 2014. The Report of Karnataka simply said that under UIG component of JNNURM, out of 47 projects, 23 have been completed. And, under the UIDSSMT, out of 38 projects, 9 have been completed.

With regard to State-level reforms, I would submit that it has reached 93 per cent and the UIG overall reforms completion is 71 per cent. Money that has been

released is Rs. 995.13 crores for the UIG. And, two cities have been completed one is Bangalore and the other one is Mysore.

Hon. Member has asked details about Bangalore. With regard to the specific project asked by hon. Minister, I would submit that the progress is very slow. The progress of drainage and sewerage line is very slow. It is slow because the State has to acquire land and the progress of land acquisition is also very slow. That is why the entire project is running slow.

Secondly, complaints are coming from the storm-affected areas saying that they have not got compensation from the State Government. So, obviously, these are the reasons why the projects have been delayed. The work is going on and by 2014, probably, the work would be finished.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I respectfully point out that what I asked was What is the Ministry's assessment of when these projects would be completed? And, I did not get reply to that.

I also asked what percentage of the CDP to these projects represents. It is a very important part, because you are building the overall CDP. So, kindly tell the House what percentage of the CDP to these projects represents. Is it 20 per cent or 30 per cent or 40 per cent or 50 per cent? It is a reasonable question. Anyway, you can reply to that separately.

Let me put my second supplementary.

Sir, the CAG Report has highlighted some irregularities with regard to allocation of houses under JNNURM. Would the Government kindly comment of what their response would be in the next version of JNNURM to fix this kind of irregularities?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, JNNURM-I was the first effort in trying to supplement efforts of the States in urban local bodies. There was a learning curve for the States and even for the Central Government. Now, with JNNURM-I being over, we have learnt a lot. The States have learnt a lot, because they have to create capacity in the States to implement these projects. There has to be capacity building to frame proper projects. There has to be capacity building to execute these projects. This, I believe, has happened to some extent. Still, there is a lot of capacity building to be done. So, we are discussing with various stakeholders, NGOs, etc., for JNNURM-II. In fact, I compliment the hon. Member for his own contribution in this.

So, Sir, JNNURM-II is in its final stages of completion. One of the most important things to be learnt from this is that we are going to ask every State to set up a dedicated municipal service, because there is no dedicated municipal service; today some officer is here and tomorrow some officer will be there.

Hon. Member has asked about Bangalore and Mysore. In these cities, they have the skills. But, in smaller municipalities, there is a huge capacity deficit. So, JNNURM-II will take into consideration all the difficulties that we faced and all the drawbacks that we have learnt under JNNURM-I.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Praveen Rashtrapal. But there is hardly any time. Do you wish to put the question?

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: I will put the question, Sir. He can answer subsequently.

While spending money received from the Central Government, in particular on the JNNURM, it is observed that certain schemes are selected by State Governments, but are sent to the Centre because the funds are coming from the Central Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Leveraging Panchayats for efficiency

*185. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government contemplates to examine the possibility of leveraging Panchayats to work more efficiently in the delivery of public goods; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):
(a) and (b) While 'Panchayats' is a State subject and efficient functioning of the Panchayati Raj system is primarily the responsibility of the States, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj supports the strengthening of Panchayats through its various schemes. Under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) untied funds are given for meeting critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements in identified backward districts of the country. BRGF also aims to strengthen