

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fifth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



Gazettes & Debates Section
Parliament Library Building
Room No. FB-025
Block 'G'
Acc. No.....30.....
Dated. Sept-2014.....

(Vol. X contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 80.00

EDITORIAL BOARD

P.D.T. Achary
Secretary General
Lok Sabha

Brahm Dutt
Joint Secretary

Kamla Sharma
Director

Piyush C. Dutta
Additional Director

G.S. Chauhan
Joint Director

Sanjay Srivastva
Editor

© 2010 LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

None of the material may be copied, reproduced, distributed, republished, downloaded, displayed, posted or transmitted in any form or by any means, including but not limited to, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior permission of Lok Sabha Secretariat. However, the material can be displayed, copied, distributed and downloaded for personal, non-commercial use only, provided the material is not modified and all copyright and other proprietary notices contained in the material are retained.

Original English proceedings included in English Version will be treated as authoritative and not the English translation of the speeches made in Hindi and other languages included in it. For complete authoritative version please see Original Version of Lok Sabha Debates.

CONTENTS

[Fifteenth Series, Vol. X, Fifth Session, 2010/1932 (Saka)]

No. 6, Monday, August 2, 2010/Sravana 11, 1932 (Saka)

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
*Starred Question Nos. 101 to 105	1—29
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
Starred Question Nos. 106 to 120	34—163
Unstarred Question Nos. 1151 to 1380	163—641
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	641—645
STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS	
211th Report	646
STATEMENT BY MINISTER	
Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 89th Report of the Standing Committee on Commerce on 'Development of Leather Industry', pertaining to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry	
Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia	646
ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES	646—647
(i) National Shipping Board	646—647
(ii) National Welfare Board for Seafarers	647
ENEMY PROPERTY (AMENDMENT AND VALIDATION) BILL, 2010	648
STATEMENT RE: ENEMY PROPERTY (AMENDMENT AND VALIDATION) ORDINANCE, 2010	
Shri Ajay Maken	648
SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS	648
(i) Re: Situation in Jammu and Kashmir	648—653
(ii) Re: Alleged custodial Death of a Dalit Youth at Sakaldiha Police Station in Chandauli district of Uttar Pradesh	653—656
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377	670
(i) Need to purchase the agricultural produce of farmers through National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) particularly in Andhra Pradesh	
Shri Ponnam Prabhakar	671

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

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
(ii) Need to provide adequate funds for setting up 'Model Schools' in Uttar Pradesh Shri Jagdambika Pal	671—672
(iii) Need to write off the outstanding dues against Khadi & Village Industries Commission Shri K.P. Dhanapalan	672
(iv) Need to construct a bridge over the creek between Bhadeli and Bhagal in Valsad Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana Shri Kishanbhai V. Patel	672—673
(v) Need to facilitate the process of getting Kisan Credit Cards to the farmers of Barmer and Jaisalmer regions in Rajasthan so as to enable them to get loans from Banks Shri Harish Choudhary	673
(vi) Need to take measures to improve the socio-economic conditions of SCs & STs in the country Shri L. Rajagopal	673—674
(vii) Need to check the spread of mysterious viral disease in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra Shri Haribhau Jawale	674—675
(viii) Need to grant early clearance/N.O.C. from M/o Environment & Forests for the development works being carried out in Himachal Pradesh, J&K and Uttarakhand Dr. Rajan Sushant	675
(ix) Need to conduct an inquiry into the construction of road on Gwalior-Etawah section on National Highway No. 92 Shri Ashok Argal	675—676
(x) Need to accord sanction for ethanol to the Sugar Mills of Bihar particularly Warsliganj, Sugar Mill in Nawada Dr. Bhola Singh	676
(xi) Need for stoppage of Rajdhani Express and other passenger trains at Mirzapur Railway Station in Uttar Pradesh and also start a new Inter-city train between Mirzapur and Lucknow Shri Bal Kumar Patel	676
(xii) Need for central assistance to drought affected areas of Bihar particularly to Nalanda Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	676—677
(xiii) Need to declare Minimum Support Price for Jute at Rs. 2500 per quintal and increase the number of Jute procurement centers in West Bengal Shri Prabodh Panda	677
(xiv) Need to implement Minority Welfare Programmes including the proposal put forward by Rangnath Misra Commission Shri Mohammed E.T. Basheer	677—678

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
(xv) Need to release due share of water to Rajasthan from Punjab	
Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena	678—679
STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF SECURITIES AND INSURANCE LAWS (AMENDMENT AND VALIDATION) ORDINANCE, 2010	
AND	
SECURITIES AND INSURANCE LAWS (AMENDMENT AND VALIDATION) BILL, 2010	679
Motion to Consider	679
Shri Prabodh Panda	680
Shri Pranab Mukherjee	680—684
Shri Nishikant Dubey	684—687
Shri Manish Tiwari	687—692
Shri Shailendra Kumar	693—694
Sk. Saidul Haque	694—696
Shri B. Mahtab	696—701
Shri Chandrakant Khaire	701—702
Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh	702—703
Shri S. Semmalai	703—704
Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar	704—705
Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh	705—707
Clauses 2 to 7 and 1	717
Motion to pass	717
STATE BANK OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010	717
Motion to Consider	717
Shri Pranab Mukherjee	717—719
Shri Nishikant Dubey	719—723
Shri Bhakta Charan Das	723—725
Shri Shailendra Kumar	725—727
Shri Gorakhnath Pandey	727—728
Shri Mangani Lal Mandal	728—730
Shri A. Sampath	730—731
Shri B. Mahtab	731—734
Shri Anandrao Adsul	734—735

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
Shri S. Semmalai	735—736
Shri Prabodh Panda	736—737
Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh	737—740
Shri S.S. Ramasubbu	740—742
Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar	742—743
Clauses 2 to 33 and 1	750
Motion to pass	750
 ANNEXURE I	
Member-wise Index to Starred Questions	751—752
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	752—760
 ANNEXURE II	
Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions	761—762
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	761—762

OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA

THE SPEAKER

Shrimati Meira Kumar

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER

Shri Karia Munda

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

Shri Basu Deb Acharia

Shri P.C. Chacko

Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan

Shri Inder Singh Namdhari

Shri Francisco Cosme Sardinha

Shri Arjun Charan Sethi

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh

Dr. M. Thambidurai

Shri Beni Prasad Verma

Dr. Girija Vyas

SECRETARY GENERAL

Shri P.D.T. Achary

✓

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, August 2, 2010/Sravana 11, 1932 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: It is my pleasure to inform the House that ruling party as well as opposition party have reached consensus that a discussion will be held in the House tomorrow on the adverse effect of inflation on common men and today. House will run smoothly without any interruption.

11.1/2 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 101, Shri M. Raja Mohan Reddy.

[*English*]

NGOs in Rural Development Programmes

*101. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to State:

(a) whether Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) are engaged in the rural development programmes/schemes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the role assigned to such NGOs;

(c) whether the progress of works by these NGOs is being monitored; and

(d) if so, the details and the follow-up action thereon?

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) are engaged in the rural development programmes/schemes in the country. The engagement of the NGOs is done according to the provisions of the programmes/schemes guidelines. Details are annexed as Annexure.

(c) and (d) Yes, Progress of works by these NGOs is being monitored and follow-up action taken by the State Government Agencies. In respect of NGOs supported by CAPART, a three stage monitoring/evaluation process for the sanctioned projects is followed comprising of a pre-funding appraisal, mid-term evaluation and final evaluation at the end of the project.

Annexure

1. Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

For implementation of SGSY scheme, the role of NGOs/VOs are as under:

- (i) NGOs/Voluntary Agencies/Community based organizations/banks can be taken as facilitators for motivation, formation of groups, training and capacity building etc.
- (ii) Upto Rs. 10,000 per group may be spent on formation and development of Self Help Groups through NGOs/Voluntary Agencies etc.
- (iii) Infrastructure facilities available with NGOs/Voluntary Agencies may be used for imparting skill development training to Swarozgaris.

For implementation of Special Projects under Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) in the field, services of Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are also utilized by Implementing Agencies like District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) and other Government/semi-Government agencies which function as co-ordinating monitoring and fund routing agencies of the project.

2. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

MGNREGA is being implemented by the State Governments with principal role being given to Panchayati

Raj Institutions (PRIs). The other Implementing Agencies can be NGOs, Public Sector Undertakings etc. Under Section 2 (g) of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, "Implementing Agency" includes any department of the Central Government or a State Government, a Zila Parishad, Panchayat at intermediate level, Gram Panchayat or any local authority or Government undertaking or non-governmental organisation authorised by the Central Government or the State Government to undertake the implementation of any work taken up under a Scheme.

3. Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

Though Central Government does not directly engage NGOs, under Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) there is provision for engagement of NGOs. NGOs can be engaged by State Level Nodal Agencies (SLNA) as Project Implementing Agency (PIA) and as resource agencies for capacity building.

4. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)

The Government of India provides financial and technical support to the States under NRDWP and TSC. The State Governments have the powers to plan, approve and implement schemes under the programmes. In this process of planning, implementing and monitoring the programmes, NGOs can be engaged to play a role in information dissemination, institution building, training and monitoring. NGOs may be engaged by the State Governments and assigned roles in these areas. The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Rural Development does not engage NGO's directly or maintain details of work done by such NGOs.

5. Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART)

CAPART provides financial support to NGOs working in rural areas. Its objective is to encourage, promote and assist voluntary action in the implementation of projects for the enhancement of rural prosperity.

[English]

SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: The Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology

(CAPART) is an autonomous body registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 which acts under the Ministry of Rural Development. It looks after the developmental activities in rural areas. CAPART is encouraging around 12,000 organizations throughout the length and breadth of the country to improve the conditions of rural areas. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how effective is the monitoring system. Is there any loophole or is there any improvement still to be done to cut the pilferage activities in these organizations?

[Translation]

SHRI PRADEEP JAIN: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, it is true that we are reviewing the activities of CAPART because such a big N.G.O. is involved in it and we are receiving complaints about it since long time. Therefore, sub groups have been formed to smoothen its functioning and 'IRMA' has been assigned this work which will give us suggestions on the basis of report of sub-groups so that we can take adequate steps to improve it.

[English]

SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Is there any proposal with the Government to encourage the reputed unrecognized NGOs working well for the development of the rural areas? I would also like to know whether there is any proposal to encourage NGOs supported by the BPL family women to deal with the problems of rural women.

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): We are waiting for the recommendation of the IRM. The moment we get the recommendation, we will address this issue also.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Hon'ble Speaker, there are plenty of NGOs. But the steps taken for ensuring their accountability are insufficient. So I would like to ask the Hon'ble Minister what is the reason behind this?

A news was published in newspapers that all the projects of rural development should be given to

corporates or NGOs and this came from a prominent person in the Government although it was not his original thinking. Whether the news is true and whether the opinion which I have about NGOs is correct that mostly people involved in NGOs are corrupt, they are looting in its name and neither we have any means to ensure the accountability nor we have any organization to check this. So, I would like to ask the Hon'ble Minister, whether Government will take immediate and effective steps in this regard?

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Hon'ble Speaker, Hon'ble member has discussed about N.G.O. in general. I would like to tell that to review the NGOs working in our Ministry, we are reviewing the entire functioning of CAPART and are trying to ensure accountability of NGOs and are making efforts that as soon as 'IRMA' submits its report, we will make some rules and regulations regarding accountability of NGOs of our Ministry.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Hon'ble Speaker, I am thankful to you for the opportunity you have given me to speak. As Hon'ble Minister was giving reply and Hon'ble member Sharad Yadav Ji said that today approx 890 NGOs are functioning across the country. Now I would like to tell that in Uttar Pradesh 73 NGOs have been declared defaulter and investigation in this regard is going on. All Hon'ble members, whether they are from ruling party or from opposition party, are concerned about NGOs working in rural development programmes to whom grant of lakhs-crores of rupees are given so that they develop rural areas. But when we go to our constituency, we find that no development work has been done and no development work is taking place anywhere through NGO or CAPART. Through you I want that monitoring and investigation of all NGOs should be done to an intelligence agency. Today crores of rupees of Government are being wasted on it, So therefore I want that investigation should be conducted and corrupt persons be punished and put behind bars besides making arrangement for recovery. Whether Minister will make such an arrangement?

DR. C.P. JOSHI: I also share the concern of Hon'ble member. If you bring any specific instance then surely I will take action in this regard.

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 102 Shri Ramsinh Rathwa.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Since morning I have given you in writing. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Rewati Ramen Ji, your party members have just spoken. We will give you the opportunity to speak.

[English]

Export and Import of Agricultural Products

*102. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum and value of export of agricultural products as against the targets fixed during the last three years, item-wise;

(b) whether the targets fixed have not been achieved during the above period;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there has been increase in the import of agricultural products during the said period;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether any evaluation has been done to know the impact of these imports on the domestic market and if so, the corrective action being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA) (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The Government does not fix any target for quantity or value of agricultural exports. The quantum and value of export of following major agricultural products during the last 3 years, item-wise, are as given below:-

(Quantity in Lakh Tonnes; Value in Rs. crore)

ITEM	2007-08 (April-March)		2008-09 (April-March)		2009-10 (April-March)	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Foodgrains	96.97	14757.18	64.88	15086.44	50.59	14258.55
Basmati Rice	11.83	4344.58	15.56	9477.03	20.16	10838.86
Non - Basmati Rice	52.86	7410.03	9.32	1687.37	1.39	414.76
Wheat	0.002	0.24	0.0.1	1.46	0	0
Other Cereals	32.28	3002.33	39.99	3920.58	29.94	3004.93
Pulses	1.64	526.41	1.36	540.22	1.00	407.36
Meat, Poultry & Dairy	NA	5139.24	NA	6915.03	NA	7200.57
Meat & Meat Prep	NA	3749.47	NA	5371.42	NA	6285.44
Poultry Prod	NA	429.53	NA	413.53	NA	365.84
Dairy Prod.	NA	960.24	NA	1130.0.8	NA	549.29
Fruits & Vegetables	NA	2924.47	NA	4399.38	NA	5173.30
Fresh Fruits	NA	1446.58	NA	1945.24	NA	2268.95
Fresh vegetebtes	NA	1477.89	NA	2454.14	NA	290.4.35
Processed Foods	NA	2737.97	NA	3887.81	NA	4044.98
Proc. Fruits & Juices	NA	773.40.	NA	10.99.15	NA	1155.95
Processed Vegetables	NA	602.18	NA	711.22	NA	752.18
Misc. Processed Items	NA	1362.39	NA	20.77.44	NA	2136.85
Nuts and Seeds	7.19	4995.99	6.35	5698.47	6.84	5746.14
Cashew Kernel	1.11	2209.60.	1.26	2900.97	1.22	2801.98
Groundnut	2.69	1054.0.8	2.98	1239.0.1	3.40.	1424.55
Sesame seeds	3.17	1642.28	1.97	1494.26	2.16	1495.38
Niger Seeds	0.22	90.03	0.14	64.23	0.06	24.23
Tobacco	1.73	1931.88	2.08	3461.05	2.31	4345.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tobacco Unmanufactured	1.73	1432.79	2.08	2766.27	2.31	3621.23
Tobacco Manufactured	NA	499.09	NA	694.78	NA	724.17
Sugar & Mollasses	55.81	5662.78	35.04	4531.44	0.75	130.00
Suger	46.84	5412.16	33.32	4448.74	0.44	110.23
Mollasses	8.97	250.62	1.72	82.70	0.31	19.77
Spices	6.15	4314.86	6.74	6338.42	6.80	6161.02
Oil Meals	69.08	8140.55	67.43	10269.24	46.89	7849.57
Guargum Meal	2.11	1125.74	2.58	1338.98	2.16	1132.87
Floriculture Prod.	NA	340.30	NA	368.81	NA	293.98
Fruit & Veg. Seeds	0.10	141.96	0.08	119.99	0.09	145.25
Spirit & Beverages	NA	346.29	NA	554.48	NA	605.44
Total Agri Product	—	53085.62	—	63509.76	—	57494.43

Source: DGCI&S; NA - Not Available

(d) and (e) The imports of agricultural products during the said period have increased on account of substantial

increase in import of essential commodities. The import figures of some of major agricultural products are as under:-

(Quantity in Lakhs Tonnes; Value in Rs. Crore)

ITEM	2007-08 (April-March)		2008-09 (April-March)		2009-10 (April-March)	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Foodgrains	18.47	2839.10	0.51	215.63	2.34	497.61
Rice	0	0.42	0	0	0	0
Wheat	17.93	2657.51	0	0	1.60	230.82
Other cereals	0.10	19.34	0.21	45.46	0.34	76.42
Cereal preparations	0.44	161.83	0.30	170.17	0.40	190.37
Nuts & Seeds	5.92	3722.45	6.14	5174.90	6.91	6104.31
Raw Cashew nuts	5.92	1714.75	6.14	2672.43	6.91	3050.09
Fruits & nuts ex. Cashew	NA	1858.38	NA	2372.89	NA	2870.86
Oilseeds	NA	149.32	NA	129.58	NA	183.36
Pulses	28.35	5374.94	24.74	6246.40	34.48	9673.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Milk and cream	0.02	28.96	0.03	38.21	0.08	77.55
Spices	1.45	973.64	1.23	1076.07	1.50	1419.36
Sugar	0.01	5.87	3.86	583.16	24.24	5961.24
Veg. Oils fixed (edible)	49.03	10303.09	67.19	15837.46	79.68	26483.52
Veg. and animal fats	0.01	12.48	0.09	12.20	0.01	23.31
Total Agri Import	103.26	23260.53	103.71	29184.03	149.26	50239.90

Source- DGCI&S; NA - Not Available

(f) A large scale increase in import of vegetable oils, pulses and sugar has happened in the year 2009-10 in order to ensure adequate availability of essential commodities and to keep domestic prices in check.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Madam Speaker, I am very thankful to you for the opportunity you have given me to ask question. Through you, I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister about the production of oil seed and cotton in Gujarat and its export and import, and the quantity of oil seeds produced in Gujarat in the last two years and the quantity exported by STC out of it alongwith data thereof. Regarding the issue of cotton, Government has stopped its export. We do not know why export of cotton has been stopped. I think Hon'ble Minister will clarify.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Madam, while giving reply to the question of Hon'ble Member, I have clarified this. His question was whether Government fix any target for agriculture production and its export. It was clarified that Government do not fix any target. As far as question regarding production of oil meals is concerned my department do not have any information about it. After getting information later I can tell him. The information regarding export of oil meals has been given by me in reply to the question. Last year also, export of oil seeds from India was worth Rs. 7,849 crore rupees. There is no restriction on it. If any one has given this information to the Hon'ble Member, then it is not correct.

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Madam, Hon'ble Minister is hesitating in sharing the information regarding cotton. While reiterating the same question I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister why first tax was imposed on cotton and then it was banned for export. I think it is wrong and it is very shocking for farmers.

My second question is that recently in may states including Maharashtra, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, wheat which was lying outside the godowns has got rotten due to heavy rains. This wheat was to be exported which is now being sold at throwaway prices to liquor companies. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether investigation of this scam will be conducted through a high—level committee?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Madam Speaker, as far as the Hon'ble Member has mentioned regarding export, the list of cotton and agriculture produce which I have given to him is promoted by APPEDA—Agricultural Promotional Product Export Development Authority. Cotton is not included in it. If you want to ask the right question about cotton, then Minister of Textiles can give you the correct information about it to the House. I would like to know what was the need that keeping in view this a Group of Minister decided that minimum requirement should be kept for the industries of the country till the new crop arrives. In this, a consensus among various Ministries is arrived at and no restrictions imposed. When new cotton crop will come from 1st September, then there will be no hurdle of any type in it subsequently.

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Madam, Hon'ble Minister has not replied my question which was regarding wheat. Minister has not given reply regarding wheat which is getting rotten in godowns.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Madam Speaker, Hon'ble Minister of Food and Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture can given reply to this question.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Bhausahab Rajaram Wakchaure—not present.

[*English*]

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Madam Speaker, I intend to raise a serious issue relating to import of pulses. Repeatedly it has been said by economists that when economic growth takes place prices are bound to rise and to contain domestic prices of essential commodities it is necessary to import goods from outside. What the reply has been given by the hon. Minister is that in 2007-08, 28 lakh MTs of pulses were imported but in 2008-09 it came down to 24 lakh MTs and this year, in 2009-10, it has increased to 34.48 lakh MTs. The price, of course, has varied, but my question here, keeping the demand in view, does the Ministry take cognizance of the fact that we have to import more pulses because despite import of 10 lakh MTs more than last year the prices have not come down? The Ministry of Commerce has a greater role to play in making pulses available. It should not be left to the market forces. I would like the hon. Minister to react to this.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to inform the hon. Member that the availability of pulses and other essential food commodities is regularly monitored and the PSUs are mandated to import in time so that the domestic availability is assured. India has a shortage of pulses. Though the subject of production of pulses and edible oils is a matter of the Agriculture Ministry for that matter, yet we remain a large importer of pulses from various countries and even this year we have taken timely steps to ensure that adequate stocks are imported by the State undertakings so that there is no shortage in the country. But as the information given by me clearly indicates, the need of pulses for imports has gone up from 28 lakh tonnes, close to 3 million MTs to 3.5 million MTs and therefore when it comes to prices we have ensured that it can be imported under OGL. Besides the PSUs, any trader can import at zero Duty. There is no duty on the import of pulses.

Similarly, I would like to add here also about edible oils. We have a huge shortage of edible oils, close to 8 million tonnes. Therefore, edible oils are also allowed to be imported at zero Duty for crude and at 7.5 per cent for refined edible oil.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO: Madam Speaker, the main reason behind the target and efforts to increase export of agricultural produce is to earn maximum foreign currency and to accelerate the pace of

the progress and development of our country. During last 15 years export of agricultural produce like grapes, pomegranate, onion etc. has augmented. The major reason behind it is diligence of Indian farmers. In the present year, grapes growers and grapes exporters of Nasik district of Maharashtra are facing crisis. 3,750 containers of grapes were sent to European countries. European countries, particularly Germany denied to take the material alleging traces of a drug named 'Livosisil' found in these grapes. Due to this all farmers are in crisis. Ten lakh families are suffering and there is huge loss due to this. It is responsibility of EPPEDA, which is a Central Government organisation, to inform how to use this drug, but it was not informed on time, so EPPEDA is responsible for this. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please ask the question.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO: I am coming to the same. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be quick.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO: Livosisil drug, on which objection was raised, is a product of Germany. I want to draw the attention of the House towards the crisis being faced by farmers and exporters. ...(*Interruptions*) I myself am a farmer and have observed that farmers take care of grapes while cultivating it in the manner as parents take care of their child. Farmers have to face natural calamities as well as man made crisis. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please quickly ask the question.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO: I would like to know whether Government will compensate for the loss and will give replies to the farmers? ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon'ble Minister, you must have understood the question of Hon'ble member.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Madam Speaker, Hon'ble member has mentioned the problem being faced by grapes producers in export of grapes in European union. It is true that export of grapes of European Union from India takes place in the month of January and April. This year we got the information that European Union seized 3,725 containers of Indian grapes in Holland, Germany and in some other countries because quantity of Chloro Macvit Growth promoting Hormone was found higher than permissible viz. 0.05 mg per k.g.; though grape growers and concerned department was aware of it. The matter was investigated. We intervened in it. Indian Ambassador to European Commission, Belgium and officers discussed the matter with European Commission. Experts from India went there, grapes were checked and Government of India raised a point that quantity of Chloro Macvit determined by European Commission is less than the quantity determined by European Food Security Agency. Few countries accepted our this logic. England and Ireland are among those countries. Those containers were accepted. Germany and Holland did not accept those containers. This issue was again raised between Government of India and European Commission.

[English]

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Hon. Minister informed that the Government allowed import of pulses and other food articles from foreign countries at zero import duty. In the domestic markets, once the prices rise - whether it is the price of wheat or any other food article - the hoarders and traders are reluctant to reduce their prices.

The State Governments' cooperation is inevitable to reduce or to bring down the prices. I would like to know whether the Central Government has asked the State Governments to take steps to reduce the prices. I would also like to know whether the State Governments are taking any steps to reduce the prices and whether they are taking action against the hoarders and traders. What steps have they taken?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I would like to convey to the hon. Member that it is true that price rise is a major issue, which has been decided to be discussed in the House tomorrow. It has been reviewed at the highest level of the Government. The Prime Minister along with the Finance Minister and the Agriculture Minister had a meeting with the State Chief Ministers. Both the Central Government and the State Governments are concerned. The State Governments too have a responsibility.

Though the question is not directly related to my Ministry, I would like to inform here that we have seen speculative price build up through hoarding, particularly when there is reported shortfall. For example, last year we had drought in some parts of the country and there were heavy rains in some other parts of the country, including Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh which led to a speculative rise in the prices of onions, though adequate availability in the country was assured. So, this is a national effort which has to be ensured by the Government and administration in every State of the country.

[Translation]

Inter-State Water Transport

*103. SHRI HUKAMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) ensures seamless inter-state water transport in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether private sector participation has been envisaged in the development of inland transport/waterways;

(d) if so, the details thereof including private sector companies assisted, financially in this regard during the last three years; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to develop inter-state water transport in the country and units engaged therein?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):

(a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Union Government through Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) develops inland water transport infrastructure namely navigation channels, navigation aids and terminals on waterways declared as National Waterways (NWs) by Acts of Parliament. With this infrastructure in place, a National Waterway provides seamless inter-state water transport if it passes through

more than one State. So far, five waterways have been declared as National Waterway.

There is also a route connecting West Bengal and Assam through Bangladesh under Indo-Bangladesh Protocol on Inland Water Transit and Trade for transportation of goods.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. Three Joint Venture Companies were incorporated by IWAI in 2008-209 for construction of inland vessels and operation thereof on NW-1 and 2. A MoU with NTPC Ltd. has been signed for transportation of 2-3 million tonnes of imported Coal from Haldia to NTPC Power Plant at Farakka and Kahalgaon through IWT mode. Action has also been initiated for setting up a Coal handling terminal at Joghopa on NW-2 in PPP mode.

Under Inland Vessels Building Subsidy Scheme which was in operation upto 31.3.2007, 30% subsidy was given for the construction of inland vessels for plying in national waterways.

(e) Development of National Waterways - 4 and 5 will provide interstate connectivity between Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry and between West Bengal and Orissa respectively. The National Waterway - 5 will also connect National Waterway - 1. The development of these National Waterways will be undertaken by IWAI with private participation wherever feasible.

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Madam Speaker, I am thankful to you and I would like to know from Government that the information which was supposed to be given in part 'd' of the question is not given. But the Government has said that Government has stopped the subsidy of 30 percent being given to people working in Inter-state-transport project till 31.3.2007. This scheme was started and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee's Government had given a lot of importance to it and a huge amount was being spent on it. What is the reason behind stopping subsidy? Many indigeneous companies are engaged in it, particularly all the coastal states starting from Kerala are likely to be benefitted due to expansion of this waterways from Brahmaputra of Assam in Ganga river of Bihar. But due to discontinuation of subsidy indigeneous companies have incurred heavy loss. Foreign companies are earning profit. Whether Government would like to restore the subsidy again? What are the reasons for stopping the subsidy by the Government?

[English]

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to inform the hon. Member that private sector participation has been envisaged in the IWT sector and the Government has taken a lot of important steps.

Regarding the subsidy about which the hon. Member has asked a question, I would like to tell that the Vessel Building Subsidy Scheme was in operation from April, 2002 to 31st March, 2007. Extension of this Scheme has been sought from the Planning Commission and the Ministry is taking great care so that this will help the IWT sector.

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Madam Speaker, Hon'ble Minister has mentioned about five waterways in his reply. One is from Haldia to Farakka via Patna, Varanasi, Allahabad, on which work has been started and a jetty was constructed in Patna and transportation work has been started. We would like to have the detail of the scheme proposed by Government regarding starting waterways of river Ganga from Kahalgaon to Varanasi, Allahabadi via Patna and from Farakka to Assam in Brahmaputra river; the reasons for shelving the programme in the midways. What are the details of the scheme proposed by the Government to start this scheme at war-footing. The total number of people applied in the sector which was given to private companies and the basis on which work was given to private companies and indigeneous companies were left out?

[English]

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Madam, I would like to tell the hon. Member that the development works are being carried out on the NWs-1,2 and 3. The NW-1 does provide seamless connectivity through inland water transport to Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal. Further NW-2 is also connected with Haldia and Kolkata Ports through waterways of Bangladesh for which the Inland Water Transmit and Trade protocol exists between India and Bangladesh.

On the question which the hon. Member has asked today, I would like to tell the hon. Member that this project will continue and the Ministry is taking all efforts to do it.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: The National Transport Committee, in its report submitted in 1980, recommended the formation of an authority for development and regulation of inland waterways. I would like to know what efforts are being taken to increase the total nodal mix of inland water transport in the country.

[Translation]

Madam Speaker, I want to know through you that whether the Government has proposed to run stream on river Ganga from Haridwar to Ganga Sagar?

[English]

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Madam I would like to tell the hon. Member, through you, that five waterways have been declared as National Waterways. Efforts are on to make these waterways fully operational in terms of requisite infrastructure subject to availability of funds. Fixed scheduled sailing and demonstration voyages for cargo transportation are being carried out by the IWAI on NW-1 and 2 Inland water transport sector having remained underdeveloped for some time, the private sector does not show much interest. Now, we are on the PPP mode and soon the PPP mode will take place in a greater way in IWAI. On the suggestion which the hon. Member has given, we will take it and we will try to implement it.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: The inland waterways offer an eco-friendly and cost effective alternative to road and rail transport. What are the steps being taken by the Government to increase the cargo transportation in the National Waterways?

Secondly, I would also like to particularly know the steps taken to commission the project of National Waterways No. 4 from Kakinada to Marakkanum. It will be more helpful to Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry States. Therefore, I would like to ask from the hon. Minister as to what steps the hon. Minister has taken to commission this project.

SHRI G. K. VASAN: Madam several steps have been taken by the Government to increase cargo transportation through the national waterways. These include - provision of assured fairway with two meter depth, navigations aids for round the clock operation etc. I would also like to tell the hon. Member that floating or permanent terminal facilities at various locations have been situated. Close interaction with prospective shippers and operators are taking place from the Ministry side. I would also like to

tell the hon. Member that facilities for mechanized handling of cargo by the way of crane mooted hand tools are also taking place.

Regarding the NW-4 which the hon. Member has mentioned, after declaration of the waterway as NW 4 in November, 2008, the detailed project report has been prepared and we are waiting for the budgetary allocation from the Twelfth Plan on this. But still we are trying to find out the potential of the movement so that the PPP projects can start on the NW-4.

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Madam, our inland waterways have a great potential to attract tourists both from within our country and abroad. I do not want to elaborate this subject. I would like to ask very precisely from the hon. Minister, through you, Madam Speaker, as to with a view to tapping this potential whether any cruise shipping vessels ply on our National Waterways or not.

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Madam, through NW 1, 2 & 3, a lot of cruise shipping is taking place. Especially in Varanasi and Kerala, these are very popular. We are also trying to add more in the interest of the tourists regarding IWAI.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Madam Speaker, the importance of interstate water transportation has increased and I think the House has also agreed with this because the traffic density of road is increasing day by day. The commuters who travel by road, face lot of problems. I want to know about specific project that a work of constructing a navigation channel was started in the year 2000 from Allahabad to Kolkata. At that time the work was started because I was the Minister of both the departments Road transport and shipping transport. I did the inauguration of this work. So, I know it very well that work had been started. But I want to know from Hon'ble Minister the reasons for discounting that work.

[English]

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Madam, through you, I would like to tell the hon. Member that on the direction of the Ministry of Shipping, the IWAI started fortnightly fixed schedule sailing between Kolkata and Patna through the vessels of CIWTC. Due to various reasons, however, the CIWTC could not continue to service it after three years. Now, the IWAI uses its own cargo vessels in transporting various materials on NW 1 as well as NW 2 from time to time depending on the availability of cargo. In addition, the IWAI vessels have been regularly transporting stone

chips between Sahibganj and Patna for the last 3-4 years....(*Interruptions*)

DR. RATNA DE: Madam, considering the problems faced by the North-Eastern Region in terms of connectivity, the inland waterways can play a crucial role in providing the much-needed connectivity with the rest of the country. Would the hon. Minister state the steps taken by the Government to tap the potential of this sector to provide connectivity to the North-Eastern Region?

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Regarding the North-Eastern States, I would like to tell the hon. Member through you, Madam, that the river Brahmaputra, which has been declared as the National Waterway-12, has been a traditional IWT route connecting the North-Eastern Region with Kolkata and Haldia ports through the waterways of Bangladesh. Under the bilateral protocol between the two countries, India and Bangladesh vessels ply on the designated routes in both the countries for transit of cargo. I would also like to tell the hon. Member that the Kaladan Multimodal Transit-Transport Project, which the MEA signed with the Myanmar Government, will also be completed in 2013 which will save a lot of time for the North-East in the IW sector.

[*Translation*]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Madam Speaker, Hon'ble Rajnath Singh asked a question. I want to draw your kind attention that he asked such a specific question that the waterway started three years ago from Allahabad to Varanasi via Patna to Farakka-Hugli, what happened to that? Jetty have been constructed everywhere. Sir, as you are aware that multifold increase in traffic on roads has been resulting in road accidents every other day. The rate of accident is second highest in India after China. So, if waterways will be developed then there will be two benefits. One, the income of ministry will be increased and second, the total cargo will go by waterways instead of roadways. I want to know from Hon'ble Minister that by what time this project from Allahabad to Farakka via Varanasi-Patna will be started and by when the work of dredging and excavation will be done?

[*English*]

SHRI G.K. VASAN: The hon. Member mentioned about an important route. I would like to tell the hon. Member that necessary steps will be taken from the Ministry regarding this route and it will be commissioned as early as possible....(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

Sub-Schemes under MGNREGA

+
*104. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE:
KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATARAJAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances have come to the notice of the Union Government where some States have given local names to the sub-schemes/projects/works/schemes under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) utilising funds developed under the programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether MGNREG Act, mandates floating of sub-schemes;

(d) if not, the justification of such schemes;

(e) whether instances of irregularities have been reported in the operation of such sub-schemes in the States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (f) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Instances have been brought to the notice of the Ministry where local names have been given to the sub-schemes undertaken by some State Governments in convergence with Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. Details of such sub-schemes are given in the Annexure.

(c) and (d) Section 4(1) of Mahatma Gandhi NREG Act empowers the State Governments to formulate a scheme for giving effect to the provisions of the Act. Sub-Section (3) of Section 4, however, provides that such schemes should provide for the minimum feature of the Act as specified in Schedule-I of the Act. Regarding the title of such schemes, Schedule-I of the Act has been amended by inserting a new para before para 1. The amendment made is as under:

'1. The scheme notified under Section 4 by all the States shall be called 'the Mahatma Gandhi

National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme' and all documents pertaining to the said Scheme shall have a mention of 'the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (42 of 2005)'.

- 1A. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme shall hereinafter be referred to as 'Mahatma Gandhi NREGS' and any reference in the Scheme to the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 shall be referred to as 'Mahatma Gandhi NREGA'.

Ministry of Rural Development has issued joint convergence guidelines for convergence of rural development programmes of Ministries of Environment and Forests, Agriculture; Water resources; Department of Land Resources and SGSY & PMGSY programmes of Department of Rural Development with Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. The sub-schemes formulated by the State Governments are the result of convergence of the Rural Development schemes of these Ministries/Departments with Mahatma Gandhi NREGA.

(e) Yes, Madam. Instances of irregularities in the operation of such sub-schemes have been reported to the Ministry.

(f) Ministry has issued instructions dated 10.6.2010 to all States to ensure that under no circumstances State specific/local names be given to the projects/works/schemes undertaken under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. The only caption to be given to works/documents/process under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA will be Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. All such schemes which have been formulated/taken up in this mode utilizing the funds provided under the Act may be discontinued or funded with the money of the State Government alone. Vide instructions dated 14.07.2010 States have again been instructed that projects under MGNREGA where other Schemes have been converged will bear the name MGNREGA and this cannot be substituted by any other name.

Annexure

Sl.No.	State	Name of the Sub-Scheme
1	2	3
1	Madhya Pradesh	Kapil Dhara Nandan Phalo-Udhyan Upyojana

1	2	3
		Bhoomi-Shilp Upyojana Shail-Parn Upyojana Vanya Upyojana Resham Upyojana Mukhya Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana or Barahmasi Sadak Yojana
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Udhayanikaran Sinchai Samarati Bhoomi Sudhar Jal Grahan Kshetra Prabandhan Pariyojana Jal Sanchayan aur Jal Sanvardhan Grameen Aajeevika ka Sudridkaran Peyjal vyavastha Vanikaran Resham Pariyojana Matsaya Palan Pariyojana Jeewan Jyoti Pariyojana-Jetropha Jeewan Shakti-Aushdhi
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Minor irrigation Project Indira Kranthi Patham
4.	Gujarat	Swarnim Society
5.	Rajasthan	Keshavbadi Yojana

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to ask the Hon'ble Minister that Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee

Scheme is being implemented all over the country but some of the State Government are running the scheme in arbitrary manner. I would like to place an example of Madhya Pradesh. The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, in order to earn profit has started schemes like. Mukhya Mantri Sarak Yojana scheme all weather road connectivity scheme, Rural connectivity scheme. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Madam Speaker, please ask the Hon'ble member not to call someone name in this manner. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright, please take you seat.

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE: Similar beneficiary schemes such as Kapildhara, Nadan Phalodyan, Nirmal Vatika. Meenakshi and group oriented like Sahartradhara, Nirmal Neer etc. are also being run. Through you, I would like to tell the hon'ble minister that the funds released to the State Governments in the name of Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee scheme, should also have the name of the *i.e.* Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

SHRI PRADEEP JAIN: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to tell the hon'ble member that under MGNREGA Act every State under section (4), sub-section (1), has right to formulate such schemes that fulfill all the essential requirements laid down in the introduction to the Act. We have to give employment of 10 days to untrained, unskilled workers but states have been asked by the Ministry of Rural Development through a number of letters, and there is also a provision in the Act, and under that provision Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is to the face of the scheme. Therefore, State Government can run any scheme in its name. For this purpose, the Ministry has issued a letter on June 10, directing to ensure that no project, work and scheme, started under MGNREGA be named state-specific or locally. The works, documents and procedures shall be named as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act only. If some schemes have been formulated and lunched under the Act, using the funds made available the State Governments should discontinue them immediately. Another letter was issued on 14th July which says that if any scheme is run under this scheme with name of title changed then the responsibility of expenditure will be of the State Governments and not of the Union Government.

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE: Madam Speaker, through you I request the Hon'ble Minister, that as the

Hon'ble Minister has just replied that change of name is not permitted by the Centre under these schemes, then it should be followed strictly and immediately an order should be issued that the State Government should use the name of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee only.

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright.

KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATARAJAN: Madam Speaker, hon'ble minister in his reply to this question has said that on 10th June and subsequently on 14th July, twice separate directions have been issued to the State Governments by the Union Government but despite all that such sub-schemes are still going on continuously in Madhya Pradesh and other States. Though, a federal system has the flexibility that the State Governments can formulate sub-schemes as they wish but in case of big schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, where unanimity is required at a large scale, it creates confusion. I would like to know from the hon'ble minister what action is being taken by the State Government on your directions. Whether compliance report in respect of the directions issued on 10th June and 14th July have been made available by the State Governments to the Union Government?

SHRI PRADEEP JAIN: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to inform the hon'ble member that the letters have been issued by the Ministry and their answer are awaited. As there should be no confusion, therefore, we run the world's largest scheme, which provides employment to the people, provides unemployment compensation, we implement it all over the country as per the federal system but the state also have their own responsibility. The Act has all the provisions that if the State Government do not perform its duties properly, then Union Government under section 27 has been entrusted with a lot of rights using which we can hold the allocation of funds.

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Madam Speaker, I would like to give a brief description of our hilly areas before I ask the hon'ble minister. In hilly areas, lot of damage is caused to the crops of small farmers by wild animals. There is forest all around in the area. There are lot of monkeys and other wild animals who cause heavy losses to the crops. We cannot kill these wild animals and monkeys. In hilly areas, when people go out of their villages for job and as a result, monkey and other wild animals destroy their crops.

I would like to ask from the minister whether there is any scheme under MGNREGA which besides providing employment to local people provide arrangement for guarding of their crops. Besides, I would also like to ask whether any provisions will be made to appoint fire watches through MGNREGA to prevent wild fire during the summer season. So that employment is provided and also be saved.

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): Madam, only the works prescribed in schedule-1 of the Act can be included in the scheme. There is no proposal regarding the suggestions of the hon'ble member.

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Madam Speaker, through you, I want to bring some matters to the notice of the hon. Minister that we have experienced with regard the MGNREGA. The problems are related to two aspects. One is that the wage received outside, that is in the sowing period and in the harvesting period, is much higher than the NREGA rate. So it is very difficult to draw the rural workers to the NREGA schemes. Another problem is that only one person of a family is entitled to do the job.

So, I would like to know whether the Minister is going to have a re-look or re-visit particularly in these two respects. One is about the wage, which has to be enhanced to Rs. 200, and the other is that not only one member in a family but all the members in a family who are willing to participate in MGNREGA should be given a chance to work.

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam, as per the information that we are having, only 69 lakh households have completed 100 days' work out of 5.2 crore people who are working in MGNREGA. Now, people are not getting work even for 100 days. At this juncture, we do not have any thinking to allow people to work for more than 100 days.

So far as the Act is concerned, it says very categorically that we are having this for enhancement of livelihood security for household. So, it is only a supplementary source of income that we are giving them.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, I wish to inform the hon'ble minister that the State

Government which have associated their local schemes with MGNREGA, have made MGNREGA more effective. As MGNREGA works are related with mud only they have not weakened it. Those State Governments give employment to people by making them work with mud and also create some local assets. Therefore, instead, there states should be rewarded for innovations and should not be considered for discontinuation of funds. You are discontinuing their funds. Where State Governments have not run such schemes, there are patholes their only which convert into myraid during the rainy season. But those State Governments which are associating local schemes with MGNREGA, they are giving employment to the people and thus are doing development works also. They are using MGNREGA for public welfare. Therefore, they should be rewarded.

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam Speaker, what the leader of opposition has said, I would like to say that it is essential to understand that works have been identified under schedule 1 of the provisions of the Act. No one has the right to violate the provisions of the Act, neither any Government, nor anybody else. The Act should be complied with. We expect from the leader of opposition that at least it is the responsibility of their Government also that they comply with the Act, no one has the right to violate the Act. When the Act is violated, then FIR is registered, and it is their job.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 105 — Shri P. Karunakaran.

Special Package to Beedi Industry

*105. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the beedi industry is reeling under acute financial crunch and is on the verge of being declared sick thereby adversely affecting the workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide special packages for beedi/sick beedi industries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government for addressing the problems of beedi workers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Available data does not indicate acute financial crunch.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

(e) It has been the endeavor of the Government to provide social security to the beedi workers during the past few decades. This is undertaken through various welfare schemes in the fields of health, education, housing, recreation, social security and vocational training.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Madam Speaker, there were about 50 lakh beedi workers in the country. Now, the number of beedi workers has declined drastically. Beedi industries in various States face very severe problems — either financial or marketing. It is due to some restrictions imposed on these industries either in the form of court verdict or administrative set up. The majority of the workers employed in this sector are women and they are getting very low wages. In the recent years, a large number of workers have been thrown out of employment and they are not getting any new employment. Various Trade Unions and also some State Government representatives met the Labour Minister and also the Prime Minister and requested to have a rehabilitation scheme. These workers are denied of employment not because of their own reasons; they are ready to work but they are not getting employment. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has any thinking to have a rehabilitation scheme for these poor beedi workers.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam Speaker, as per the statistics that we have, I think, employment has not declined. For the information of the hon. Member I would like to submit that in 2007, the number of estimated beedi workers was 55 lakh and the number of identified beedi workers was 44,49,352; in 2008, the number of estimated beedi workers was 55,38,308 and the number of identified beedi workers was 47,40,344; and in 2009, the number of estimated beedi workers was 55,38,308 and the number of identified beedi workers was 49,82,970.

So, the figure itself shows that there is no decrease in employment. That is one thing.

Another thing is that a large number of labourers are working in the beedi industry. As per the Act, wherever they are working, the figure itself shows that there is no decrease in employment. The figure of cess collected by these Government also shows that there is no decrease in employment of beedi workers. We can say today that since last three to four years, these figures are more or less constant. But if there is any such deficiency, the Government will examine that matter.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Madam, I am sorry to say that the figures given by the hon. Minister are not fully correct to the actual situation prevailing, at least, in Kerala. The wages of the beedi workers are very low. The number of days of employment that they are getting is also very low. So, how can we say that there is no deterioration as far as the conditions of the beedi workers are concerned?

In this connection, the Government of Kerala has taken up a pension scheme for the beedi workers especially who retire at the age of 50, of Rs. 500. In this regard, the Government of Kerala has submitted a representation to the Central Government. I think, if this pension scheme is implemented, it would benefit not only the beedi workers of the State of Kerala but also the beedi workers at the national level. The State Government has submitted that this pension scheme may be implemented in the ratio of 80:20 as regards financial share of the Centre and the State.

I know that the hon. Minister also comes from a State where a large number of beedi workers are there. He knows much about them. I do not know but the statistics which he has given is not fully correct.

So, I would like to know whether the Central Government would take some more interests and initiatives with regard to improving the actual position of these beedi workers; and also giving some rehabilitation in the sense, that they get jobs.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your Supplementary.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: So, there are many other issues as to why this industry is going sick. So, it is the responsibility of the Central Government as well as the State Governments to give some assistance to these beedi workers. I would like to know whether the Government would take such steps.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, it is true that the hon. Chief Minister of Kerala has written us a letter. He has given a package of Rs. 108 crore for the pension scheme to be implemented in the ratio of 80:20. As per their scheme 30,000 beedi workers are aged; and Rs.3,000 per month should be given who attain the age of 50.

Madam, this proposal is very difficult to implement. We have to examine this issue as a whole throughout the country. We have to think about the beedi workers of not only Kerala but also about the beedi workers of West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, etc. We have to consider all the States...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Madam, Beedi workers are suffering in the whole country.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: I am speaking as per the figures I have. These figures show that number of labourers is not declining, it has remained unchanged. Last year it declined so wherever Beedi labourers are shifting, we are trying to employ them in small jobs like tailoring, electrician etc. We can not adopt the proposal of the Chief Minister of Kerala at this time, but can adopt a scheme which was announced by Finance Minister in this budget under which Rs. 1000 crore has been kept in Central Matching contribution, and Rs. 1000 is to be given to each individual. If they use self reliance insurance in it they can get Rs. 1000 from the Central Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GANESH SINGH: What can be done with one thousand rupees in the age of inflation? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Be seated.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: This is contribution to pension.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please address the chair.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: So, I want that Chief Minister of Kerala should adopt the scheme of Central Government, so that Beedi workers can get some sort of relief.

[English]

DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR: Thank you Hon. Madam, through you I want to draw the attention of our

hon. Minister to the fact that a large number of people living in West Bengal are beedi workers, nearly 40 lakhs. At the outset, I wish to congratulate the Central Government and the Ministry for taking these steps which they have to rehabilitate the beedi workers who are no longer able to continue their work.

I wish to draw his attention and ask him this question. Is he aware that in the State of West Bengal, a large amount of sanctioned money, which has been sent through the Central Government, has been siphoned off by the local Government in West Bengal? This was found out by a very high-powered committee from the Centre. They visited the State of West Bengal last month and found that there is a particular stain on the hands and fingers of the beedi workers. They have found that the fund has been siphoned off and the ID cards, which are meant for beedi workers, have been given to the people who are not involved in beedi works, deleted by this stain not present on ID Card holders fingers.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question. We have very little time.

DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR: So, is he aware that this money has been siphoned off? What is the Central Government doing to take care of this particular problem? Also, the beedi workers in West Bengal are not getting any health care facilities through the Government of West Bengal.

[Translation]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Our labour welfare officers for identifying Beedi workers identify them through dispensary. Executive officers, B.D.O. Panchayat officers take them to dispensary and identify whether he/she is a Beedi worker or not. After identifying them as beedi workers, they are given identification. I have not got any complaint till date in this regard that there is any bogus identification. I will take action if they provide me any specific instance in writing.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Madam Speaker, Hon'ble Minister said in his reply that available data do not show financial crisis and he has tried to prove his point by way of this data. I want to say that I disagree with the information given here. I hail from Madhya Pradesh. He has provided data of approximately 55 lakhs.

MADAM SPEAKER: If you ask quickly to Minister then he will be able to answer, there is not much time left.

SHRI VIRENDER KUMAR: He has given the data of approximately 55 lakhs and this number is not correct. Its survey has not been carried out properly. Nowadays, beedi industry is dying out and cigarette industry is flourishing. In beedi industry, most of the workers are from scheduled castes. In Sagar, Madhya Pradesh, beedi workers used to make ten trucks of beedi, but nowadays it has reduced to two trucks only. Reason behind this reduction is hike in excise duty on it and that is why beedi industry is unable to compete the cigarette industry. So I want to know from the Minister through you whether there is any proposal to protect the interests of beedi workers by the Central Government by reducing the excise duty. Apart from it, he talked about social security, under which Rs. 40 thousand are provided under beedi worker housing scheme. This amount used to be provided a long time ago. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Give time to the Minister to answer.

SHRI VIRENDER KUMAR: Amount of Rs. 40 thousand is too less to contract their accommodation and hence whether the Government is taking steps to increase this amount?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: We have data of production of beedies in factories, cess is collected factory-wise. But you are right that there is no account of those who manufacture beedi within five lakhs, since they are manufacturing at home and cess is also avoided in this way. So, the problem you raised about housing. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VIRENDER KUMAR: You may speak on reduction of excise duty. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: He is asking about reduction of excise duty. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let him answer. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Welfare scheme of beedi workers depends on cess, whether it is housing, health and ...(*Interruptions*) scholarship and housing, the amount collected as cess is paid for all these things. If we exempt cess, welfare scheme can not be operated.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

Performance of SEZs

*106. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHTO:
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is satisfied with the performance of Special Economic Zone (SEZs), in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the sanctioned, operational and notified SEZs in the country, sector-wise and State-wise;

(d) the number of proposals pending with the Government for approval and notification alongwith the reasons therefor in this regard; and

(e) the number of items/commodities exported from these SEZs during the last three years alongwith the value of export, item-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Exports from SEZ have grown from Rs. 8,449.04 crore in the financial year 2000-01 to Rs. 2,20,711 crore in the financial year 2009-10 registering a growth of about 2512%. Similarly, investment of Rs. 1,66,526.43 crore has been made in Special Economic Zones and direct employment has been generated for 5,50,323 persons.

(c) In addition to seven Central Government Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 12 State/Private Sector SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZ Act, 2005, formal approval has been accorded to 576 proposals out of which 358 SEZs have been notified. Exports have started from 114 SEZs. Tables containing state-wise and sector-wise distribution of SEZs are placed at Statement-I and Statement-II respectively. Further details about these SEZs including location etc. are available on the website www.sezindia.nic.in.

(d) Proposals complete in all respects accompanied by State Government recommendations had already been placed before the Board of Approval in its meeting held

on 13th July, 2010 and decisions have been taken by the Board in all the cases. Similarly, notification of a SEZ is processed immediately on receipt of inspection report from the concerned Development Commissioner and other relevant documents e.g. legal possession and vacancy

status of the land, non-encumbrance certificate etc. No proposal complete in all respects is pending for notification.

(e) The sector-wise break-up of value of physical exports for the last three financial years is as under:-

(Value in Rs. crore)

Sl.No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1.	Biotech	159.45	832.65	456.48
2.	Computer/Electronic software	3985.26	16228.24	45784.26
3.	Electronics hardware	11121.33	13035.87	17417.39
4.	Electronics	518.71	338.16	930.62
5.	Engineering	1651.68	3089.34	4183.90
6.	Gems and Jewellery	23006.07	33435.55	43828.97
7.	Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals	1423.05	6386.21	73971.99
8.	Handicrafts	30.33	38.13	49.77
9.	Plastic and rubber	657.66	343.07	688.24
10.	Leather, footwear and sports goods	237.02	280.89	449.64
11.	Food and Agro Industry	645.58	301.34	368.94
12.	Non-conventional Energy	126.01	230.52	1398.09
13.	Textiles and garments	1316.61	2951.53	3313.24
14.	Trading and services	20866.97	18803.97	24884.22
15.	Misc.	891.96	3393.55	2985.64
	Total	66637.68	99689.02	220711.39

Statement I

State-wise Distribution of approved and notified Special Economic Zones

State	Formal Approvals	Notified SEZs	Operational SEZs
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	106	73	22
Chandigarh	2	2	1

1	2	3	4
Chhattisgarh	2	0	0
Delhi	3	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	2	0
Goa	7	3	0
Gujarat	47	30	11
Haryana	45	32	3
Jharkhand	1	1	0
Karnataka	51	31	18
Kerala	28	16	7
Madhya Pradesh	14	6	1
Maharashtra	108	61	15
Nagaland	2	1	0
Orissa	10	5	1
Puducherry	1	0	0
Punjab	8	2	0
Rajasthan	8	7	3
Tamil Nadu	70	57	21
Uttar Pradesh	34	17	6
Uttarakhand	3	2	0
West Bengal	22	10	5
Grand Total	576	358	114

Statement II*Sector-wise Distribution of approved and notified Special Economic Zones*

State	Formal Approvals	Notified SEZs	Operational SEZs
1	2	3	4
Agro	5	4	0
Airport based multiproduct	3	0	0

1	2	3	4
Auto and related	3	1	1
Aviation/Aerospace	1	2	0
Beach & mineral/metals	2	2	0
Bio-tech	34	17	2
Building product/material	1	1	0
Electronic prod/ind	3	3	0
Engineering	22	16	6
Footwear/Leather	7	5	2
Food Processing	5	4	1
FTWZ	10	4	0
Gems and Jewellery	12	5	4
Handicrafts	4	2	2
IT/ITES/Electronic Hardware/ Semi-conductor	349	221	69
Metal/Stain. Steel/Alum/Foundary	10	5	1
Metallurgical Engineering	1	0	0
Multi-Product	22	15	14
Multi-Services/Services	17	8	0
Non-Conventional Energy	5	4	1
Petrochemicals & Petro.	4	2	0
Pharma/chemicals	23	20	5
Port-based multi-product	7	2	1
Power/alternate energy/solar	4	1	0
Textiles/Apparel/Wool	19	12	5
Writing and printing paper mills	2	1	0
Granite processing Industries and other allied machinery/manufacturing	1	1	0
Grand Total	576	358	114

Quality of Telecom Services

*107. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether problems are being faced by the subscribers due to fault in the services provided by the various telecom companies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of complaints received in this regard, company-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to improve the capacity of mobile towers for improving the quality of telecom services in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to issue instructions to these telecom companies to resolve the network problems of the subscriber; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (f) TRAI Monitors the performance of service providers against the benchmark for various quality of service parameter laid down by TRAI from time to time, through quarterly Performance Monitoring Reports (PMRs)/ Point of Interconnection (PoI) Congestion reports as per mandate given under section 11 (1) (b) (v) of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) Act 1997 (as amended). In this regard, TRAI has prescribed benchmarks for Fault related parameters for Basic services such as Fault incidences per 100 subscribers/ month (benchmark 5). From the Performance Monitoring Reports (PMR) being filed by the service providers, it is seen that most of the service providers are meeting benchmark prescribed by TRAI. TRAI has also defined network related parameters like Call drop (Benchmark <2%), Good voice quality (Benchmark > 95%), BTS down time (Benchmark <2%) etc. for Mobile Services. The Performance Monitoring Reports for period 1.1.2010 to 31.3.2010 indicate that most of the service providers are meeting the benchmark. Quarterly Performance Monitoring by TRAI is a continuous process and is closely overseen by Department of

Telecom. The provisions of the licence agreements can also be invoked for levying penalty etc., if required.

The Telecom Service Providers have laid down procedure for complaint redressal as prescribed by TRAI. However, details of the company-wise number of complaints received are being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

For improving the coverage of network and quality of service, the cellular mobile service providers constantly upgrade their network by enhancing network infrastructure including mobile towers/Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs). The Government has also permitted sharing of infrastructure so as to effectively utilize resources for provision of better Quality of Service. Wherever deficiencies in meeting the quality of service benchmarks are noticed, the matter is taken up by TRAI with the service providers for remedial action. Recently TRAI has addressed to all Chairmen/CEOs of service providers to effect significant improvements in the redressal of customer complaints.

Survey of Differently Abled Persons

*108. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to ascertain the number of differently abled persons in the country;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government, if any, to enhance the physical, social and psychological rehabilitation of the differently abled persons?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) and (b) Data on persons with disabilities are available from two sources:- (i) Census, 2001, and (ii) National Sample Survey, 58th Round, conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) in 2002. Total number of persons with disabilities in the Country as per these two sources is 2.19 Crore and 1.84 Crore respectively.

As regards State-wise data, State-wise population of persons with disabilities as per Census, 2001, is given in Statement-I. However, NSSO, 2002, gives only State-wise number of persons with disabilities per lakh population. This information is given in Statement-II

(c) Steps being taken by the Central Government for the physical, social and psychological rehabilitation of persons with disabilities are as under:-

- (i) The Ministry provides grants-in-aid to State Governments/UTs, Universities, Non-Governmental Organizations etc. for creation of barrier free environment, providing assistive devices, special education, vocational training, pre-school and early intervention programmes, etc. under various schemes.
- (ii) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan aims at universal inclusive education upto class VIII of children with disabilities. A new scheme of Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary State (IEDSS) has been introduced in 2009-10 for students with disabilities studying in Class IX-XII with the aim to enable them to pursue secondary schooling in an inclusive environment.
- (iii) The Ministry supports seven autonomous National Institutes which provide rehabilitation services, carry out research & development work, and undertake manpower development in regard to various types of disabilities.
- (iv) National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC) provides concessional credit for income generating activities for self-employment.
- (v) 20 Vocational Rehabilitation Centres (VRCs) have been established in 19 States by the Ministry of Labour and Employment to provide vocational training to persons with disabilities.
- (vi) The Ministry has established six Composite Regional Centres (CRCs) at Srinagar, Sundernagar, Bhopal, Lucknow, Guwhati and Patna for providing rehabilitation services to persons with various types of disabilities. It is proposed to establish two more CRCs this year.

(vii) In addition to 199 approved District Disability Rehabilitation Centres, the Ministry proposes to establish 50 new District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) this year.

(viii) An Indian Sign Language Research and Training Centre is also proposed to be established this year.

Statement I

State-wise data of disabled population, as per Census 2001

Sl.No.	State/UT	Disabled population
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7,057
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13,64,981
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	33,315
4.	Assam	5,30,300
5.	Bihar	18,87,611
6.	Chandigarh	15,538
7.	Chhattisgarh	4,19,887
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4,048
9.	Daman and Diu	3,171
10.	Delhi	2,35,886
11.	Goa	15,749
12.	Gujarat	10,45,465
13.	Haryana	4,55,040
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,55,950
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,02,670
16.	Jharkhand	4,48,377
17.	Karnataka	9,40,643
18.	Lakshadweep	1,678

1	2	3
19.	Kerala	8,60,794
20.	Madhya Pradesh	14,08,528
21.	Maharashtra	15,69,582
22.	Manipur	28,376
23.	Meghalaya	28,803
24.	Mizoram	16,011
25.	Nagaland	26,499
26.	Orissa	10,21,335
27.	Puducherry	25,857
28.	Punjab	4,24,523
29.	Rajasthan	14,11,979
30.	Sikkim	20,367
31.	Tamil Nadu	16,42,497
32.	Tripura	58,940
33.	Uttar Pradesh	34,53,369
34.	Uttarakhand	1,94,769
35.	West Bengal	18,47,174
Total		2,19,06,769

Statement II

State-wise Number of Persons with Disability per lakh Population as per National Sample Survey, 58th Round conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) in 2002

Name of the State/UT	Persons with Disabilities Per Lakh Population
1	2
Jammu and Kashmir	1562
Himachal Pradesh	2571

1	2
Punjab	1987
Chandigarh	590
Uttarakhand	1791
Haryana	1762
Delhi	559
Rajasthan	1468
Uttar Pradesh	1887
Bihar	1652
Sikkim	1602
Arunachal Pradesh	1444
Nagaland	851
Manipur	972
Mizoram	762
Tripura	765
Meghalaya	1546
Assam	993
West Bengal	1754
Jharkhand	1236
Orissa	2459
Chhattisgarh	1810
Madhya Pradesh	1680
Gujarat	1761
Daman and Diu	1096
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	838
Maharashtra	1827
Andhra Pradesh	1765

1	2
Karnataka	1558
Goa	1599
Lakshadweep	2487
Kerala	2235
Tamil Nadu	1934
Puducherry	2184
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1483
All-India	1755

USO Fund

*109. SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *ALIAS* LALAN
SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) to promote the setting up of telephone network in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the amount deposited under the USO Fund during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and company-wise;

(c) whether the said Fund has not been adequately disbursed for the development of rural telecom services in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the utilized and unutilized funds during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government has constituted USOF to provide access to Telecommunications services to the people in rural and remote areas.

(b) The Universal Service Obligation Fund was created with effect from 01.04.2002 by an amendment to the Indian Telegraph Act 1885 in December 2003 to provide access to telecommunications facilities to people in rural and remote areas at reasonable and affordable prices. The rules for administration of the fund known as The Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules 2004 were notified on 26th March 2004. These rules govern the scope of activities of USOF. The resources for USO Fund are generated through Universal Service Levy (USL) which is at present 5% of the Adjusted Gross Revenue of all Telecom Service Providers except pure value added service providers. As per provisions of Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act 2003, the collections under USL are first credited to the Consolidated Fund of India and allocations of Funds to USOF are made through Parliamentary approvals. In 2006 the USOF Rules were amended to enlarge the scope of activities that can be carried out under the USO Fund to include provision of Mobile Infrastructure and Services, Broadband Services, General Infrastructure such as OFC for rural and remote areas and Pilot projects for induction of new technological developments in the rural telecom sector.

State-wise and company-wise details of amount of Universal Service Obligation (USO) Fund deposited during the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement-I.

(c) and (d) During the financial years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10, final allotment of funds of Rs. 1290 Crore, Rs. 1600 Crore and Rs. 2400 Crore respectively was made to USO Fund (USOF) and the entire allotment of Funds was optimally utilized for development of Rural Telecom services in the country in the respective years. During current financial year 2010-11, allotment of Funds of Rs. 2400 Crore has been made to USOF and till June 2010, Rs. 887.03 Crore have been utilized for development of Rural Telecom services. A statement-II showing Service area-wise disbursement of USO Funds during the last three years and current financial year (up to June 2010) is given in the Annexure.

On account of the enabling amendment to the USOF Rules a number of new activities are being taken up under USO Fund to provide mobile services and broadband services etc. to the people in rural and remote areas.

Statement I*Details of USO collection for the years 2007-08 to 2009-10 and 1st Qr. of 2010-2011*

(Rupees in Crores)

Name of Licensee	Service Area	Service	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Qr.-1)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Aircel Ltd.	Chen	CMTS	22.56	22.52	19.03	5.43	69.54
	T.N.	CMTS	39.62	61.11	80.85	19.39	200.97
Total Aircel Ltd.			62.18	83.63	99.88	24.82	270.51
Bharti Airtel Ltd.	Chen	UASL	32.38	1.68		-	34.06
	Del	UASL	110.36	115.36	141.36	26.24	393.32
	Kol	UASL	26.74	32.42	38.56	7.40	105.12
	Mum	UASL	53.98	57.88	62.35	13.30	187.51
	A.P.	UASL	61.82	121.26	178.83	40.66	402.57
	Guj	UASL	25.30	42.42	46.33	11.95	83.58
	H.P.	UASL	11.27	13.22	16.41	3.02	43.92
	Har	UASL	8.36	15.96	15.21	3.17	42.70
	Kar	UASL	96.64	158.53	189.00	42.40	486.57
	Ker	UASL	23.62	30.56	39.23	7.44	100.85
	M.P.	UASL	30.05	51.14	56.78	15.75	153.72
	Mah	UASL	53.63	65.21	72.56	15.84	207.24
	N.E.	UASL	8.13	11.83	15.87	3.74	39.57
	Pun	UASL	37.63	61.64	72.68	15.52	187.47
	Raj	UASL	47.21	93.25	90.39	24.32	255.17
	T.N.	UASL	88.67	119.29	142.02	34.26	384.24
	UP(W)	UASL	23.00	26.74	30.20	8.54	88.48
	Bih	UASL	30.23	47.87	96.32	23.12	197.54
	J & K	UASL	18.80	25.46	28.56	13.14	85.96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Orissa	UASL	16.72	25.33	36.70	9.88	88.63
	UP(E)	UASL	49.66	72.36	78.25	22.23	222.50
	W.B.	UASL	19.50	30.05	35.03	10.13	94.71
	Assam	UASL	13.42	18.28	23.39	6.30	61.39
	All India	VSAT	0.92	1.35	1.40	0.32	3.99
	All India	ILD	29.71	42.70	25.27	11.90	109.58
	All India	NLD	89.45	175.20	225.17	58.52	548.34
Total Bharti Airtel Ltd.			1,007.21	1,414.57	1,757.87	429.09	4,608.73
Vodafone Essar Ltd.	Mum	UASL	91.61	90.67	81.85	22.64	286.77
	Chen	UASL	18.59	21.84	20.75	4.61	65.79
	Del	UASL	74.42	70.88	64.01	18.37	227.68
	Kol	UASL	33.60	32.58	33.53	7.93	107.64
	A.P.	UASL	42.95	44.54	42.50	10.12	140.11
	Guj	UASL	71.38	76.25	44.24	26.65	218.52
	Har	UASL	13.87	19.01	19.19	6.21	58.28
	Kar	UASL	57.07	43.70	40.99	9.83	151.59
	Ker	UASL	21.91	45.44	37.85	10.17	115.37
	Mah	UASL	42.26	62.05	58.31	17.64	180.26
	Pun	UASL	30.41	23.15	25.18	6.28	85.02
	Raj	UASL	35.29	41.63	45.04	15.42	137.38
	T.N.	UASL	34.27	61.08	58.39	15.27	169.01
	UP(E)	UASL	40.71	59.54	79.21	30.81	210.27
	UP(W)	UASL	33.19	40.87	41.35	5.25	120.66
	W.B.	UASL	27.77	41.16	46.64	14.24	129.81
	All India	NLD	11.43	44.44	80.62	23.56	160.05
	All India	ILD	1.98	8.41	15.98	4.29	30.66
Total Vodafone Essar Ltd.			682.72	827.24	835.63	249.29	2,594.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Idea Cellular Ltd.	Del	CMTS	28.81	30.71	28.09	6.37	93.98
	A.P.	CMTS	38.73	73.85	77.07	15.59	205.24
	Guj	CMTS	28.52	46.66	52.10	0.07	127.35
	H.P.	CMTS	1.38	1.15	1.26	0.26	4.05
	Har	CMTS	12.54	17.45	19.05	5.69	54.73
	Ker	CMTS	28.48	53.50	56.36	17.28	155.62
	M.P.	CMTS	28.19	47.83	57.16	16.30	149.48
	Mah	CMTS	60.01	101.26	119.77	8.65	289.70
	Raj	CMTS	12.18	9.46	11.19	3.17	36.00
	UP (E)	CMTS	17.68	14.93	21.76	6.75	61.12
	UP (W)	CMTS	25.35	48.79	58.42	15.23	147.79
	Mumbai	0	-	2.48	9.11	3.01	14.60
	All India	NLD	6.09	14.60	35.87	0.22	56.78
Total Idea Cellular Ltd.			287.96	462.67	547.21	98.59	1,396.43
Reliance Telecom Ltd.	Kol	CMTS	2.05	2.23	6.87	2.28	13.43
	Assam	CMTS	9.76	13.90	15.08	2.93	41.67
	Bih	CMTS	13.80	16.98	19.85	3.73	54.36
	H.P.	CMTS	2.98	4.61	4.72	1.82	14.13
	M.P.	CMTS	16.02	13.83	21.74	6.24	57.83
	N.E.	CMTS	4.64	4.01	2.40	0.62	11.67
	Orissa	CMTS	6.11	9.71	14.50	1.69	32.01
	W.B.	CMTS	9.50	5.62	8.88	0.52	24.52
Total Reliance Telecom Ltd.		64.87	70.89	94.04	19.83	249.63	
Reliance Communications Ltd.	A.P.	UASL	40.09	41.56	28.99	8.01	118.65
	A&N	UASL		-		-	-
	Bih	UASL	18.09	20.86	17.50	3.13	59.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Chen	UASL	4.95	-	-	-	4.95
	Del	UASL	47.52	36.64	42.36	9.88	136.40
	Guj	UASL	27.18	23.99	17.73	3.47	72.37
	Har	UASL	9.25	7.28	5.97	1.21	23.71
	H.P.	UASL	2.77	2.37	1.67	0.86	7.67
	J & K	UASL	1.48	0.15	0.85	0.16	2.64
	Kar.	UASL	31.12	29.75	23.85	6.12	90.84
	Ker	UASL	22.26	18.80	21.26	2.22	64.54
	Kol	UASL	23.17	18.01	8.80	2.10	52.08
	M.P.	UASL	21.77	22.73	17.50	4.72	66.72
	Mah	UASL	35.26	31.29	22.68	7.30	96.53
	Mum	UASL	52.80	47.40	49.52	8.86	158.58
	Orissa	UASL	6.81	5.56	3.69	0.84	16.90
	Pun	UASL	11.37	8.06	6.12	0.84	26.39
	Raj	UASL	17.70	16.14	19.23	2.85	55.92
	T.N.	UASL	36.53	33.18	27.29	5.99	102.99
	UP(E)	UASL	25.64	31.59	39.23	6.28	102.74
	UP(W)	UASL	19.33	21.15	15.42	4.37	60.27
	W.B.	UASL	9.40	9.35	10.25	1.37	30.37
	All India	NLD	56.92	82.57	122.07	6.23	267.79
	All India	ILD	36.05	38.28	25.14	0.72	100.19
Total Reliance Communications Ltd.			557.45	546.71	527.12	87.53	1,718.81
Tata Teleservices Ltd.	A.P.	UASL	41.51	39.66	54.86	13.69	149.72
	Bih	UASL	8.95	13.01	15.97	4.69	42.62
	Chen	UASL	7.32	3.69	1.54	2.00	14.55
	Del	UASL	39.78	47.09	54.29	11.44	152.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Guj	UASL	16.37	15.02	20.98	4.01	56.38
	Har	UASL	7.59	9.46	12.08	2.99	32.12
	H.P.	UASL	1.36	1.40	1.55	0.59	4.90
	Kar.	UASL	22.36	24.47	33.71	10.19	90.73
	Ker	UASL	7.22	8.24	10.45	2.68	28.59
	Kol	UASL	10.62	12.16	5.77	3.42	31.97
	M.P.	UASL	6.79	7.41	12.27	3.54	30.01
	Orissa	UASL	3.19	4.08	8.27	2.17	17.71
	Pun	UASL	9.86	10.59	12.83	3.23	36.51
	Raj	UASL	11.38	13.49	12.76	2.49	40.12
	T.N.	UASL	12.53	12.56	23.53	6.19	54.81
	UP (E)	UASL	7.90	10.33	10.98	3.08	32.29
	UP (W)	UASL	10.19	14.01	20.82	1.50	46.52
	W.B.	UASL	4.75	6.03	7.52	1.62	19.92
	Mah	UASL	36.52	32.33	36.08	24.77	129.70
	Mum	UASL	46.37	44.19	47.15	39.93	177.64
	All India	NLD	0.67	12.76	22.42	6.36	42.21
Total Tata Teleservices Ltd.			313.23	341.98	425.83	150.58	1,231.62
Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	Assam	UASL	16.64	15.46	17.71	4.95	54.76
	Bihar	UASL	2.10	4.95	8.85	3.08	18.98
	H.P.	UASL	0.21	0.30	1.03	0.29	1.83
	J & K	UASL	3.12	5.43	10.41	3.84	22.80
	NE (I)	UASL	13.13	9.95	10.04	3.44	36.56
	Orissa	UASL	3.93	3.91	5.84	2.01	15.69
	W.B.	UASL	2.65	3.90	6.33	2.20	15.08
	Kerala	UASL	-	0.02	1.42	0.86	2.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Kolkata	UASL	-	0.87	2.94	1.16	4.97
	All India	NLD	0.11	1.81	6.84	0.02	8.78
	All India	ILD	-	1.14	3.22	0.26	4.62
Total Dishnet Wireless Ltd.			41.88	47.74	74.63	22.11	186.36
BPL Mobile Comm. Ltd.	Mum	CMTS	25.97	24.55	23.85	6.30	80.67
Total BPL Mobile Comm. Ltd.			25.97	24.55	23.85	6.30	80.67
Shyam Telelink Ltd.	Raj	UASL	24.12	5.36	5.14	1.10	35.72
Total Shyam Telelink Ltd.			24.12	5.36	5.14	1.10	35.72
HFCL Infotel Ltd.	Pun	UASL	8.40	7.18	5.14	1.31	22.03
Total HFCL Ltd.			8.40	7.18	5.14	1.31	22.03
Spice Comm. Ltd.	Kar	CMTS	21.03	24.84	25.45	4.96	76.28
	Pun	CMTS	26.32	32.32	32.69	8.27	99.60
	All India	ILD	-	-	0.69	-	0.69
	All India	NLD	0.02	0.73	1.16	-	1.91
Total Spice Comm. Ltd.			47.37	57.89	59.99	13.23	178.48
Commercial VSAT							
Tata Services Ltd.	All India	VSAT	0.34	0.72	0.39	0.26	1.71
TVC Ltd.	All India	VSAT	0.71	1.08	1.44	0.68	3.91
Comsat Max	All India	VSAT	1.08	1.74	1.15	0.28	4.25
Essel Shyam Comm. Ltd.	All India	VSAT	0.76	0.50	0.50	0.13	1.89
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fert	All India	VSAT	0.19			-	0.19
HCL Comnet Systems	All India	VSAT	0.87	0.42	0.57	0.09	1.95
ITI Limited	All India	VSAT	0.15	0.01	-	-	0.16
Infinium (INDIA))	All India	VSAT	-	0.08	0.19	-	0.27
Hughes Escorts Comm. Ltd.	All India	VSAT	1.82	1.85	3.88	0.76	8.31
Bharti Televentures Ltd.						0.54	0.54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Infotel Satcom Pvt Ltd. A						0.15	0.15
Tata Net Services Ltd.						0.40	0.40
Total Commercial VSAT			5.92	6.40	8.12	3.29	23.73
ILD							
VSNL	All India	ILD	281.55	31.03	36.25	0.21	349.04
Verizone Communications Ltd.	All India	ILD	-	-	12.97	4.28	17.25
Cable and Wireless Ltd.	All India	ILD	-	4.27	8.11	1.96	14.34
Equant Network Service Ltd.	All India	ILD	-	3.14	8.62	1.83	13.59
Sify Communications Ltd.	All India	ILD	0.37	0.85	0.83	0.08	2.13
AT&T Global Network Svcs (I) Pvt. Ltd.	All India	ILD	13.33	18.63	21.16	5.07	58.19
BT&T Global Communications (I) Pvt. Ltd.	All India	ILD	5.29	14.02	20.24	6.31	45.86
P3 Technology Pvt. Ltd.	All India	ILD	-	-	0.02	-	0.02
Total ILD			300.53	71.94	108.20	19.74	500.42
IP-II							
Hughes Escorts Comm. Ltd.	All India	IP-II	0.81		0.17	0.06	1.04
Tata Power Company Ltd.	All India	IP-II	-		0.39	-	0.39
Tata Power Broadband Co. Ltd.	All India	IP-II	0.94			-	0.94
Power Grid Corpn of India Ltd.	All India	IP-II	2.67			-	2.67
Gas Authority of India Ltd.	All India	IP-II	1.18		0.73	-	1.91
Rail Tel Corporation	All India	IP-II	1.19			-	1.19
Total IP-II			6.79	-	1.29	0.06	8.14
NLD							
VSNL	All India	NLD	24.07	39.06	38.04	5.37	106.54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MTNL	All India	NLD	0.07	0.07		-	0.14
Power Grid Corpn. of India	All India	NLD	6.25	7.36	8.01	2.19	23.81
HCL Infnit Ltd.	All India	NLD	-	-	3.15	-	3.15
BT Global Comm. Pvt. Ltd.	All India	NLD	-	-	0.18	-	0.18
Tulip IT Services Ltd.	All India	NLD	4.55	1.18	2.61	7.86	16.20
Rail Tel Corpn. of India	All India	NLD	-	4.71	12.75	0.87	18.33
Sify Communications Ltd.	All India	NLD	5.74	7.05	6.69	1.57	21.05
AT & T Global Network Svcs (I) Pvt. Ltd.	All India	NLD	0.00	-	0.25	0.07	0.32
Verizone Communications Ltd.	All India	NLD	-	-	1.88	-	1.88
Cable and Wireless Ltd.	All India	NLD	-	0.45	-	-	0.45
Citicaom Network Ltd.	All India	NLD		0.11	0.40	0.11	0.62
Total NLD			40.69	59.99	73.96	18.04	192.68
MTNL	Del & Mumbai		207.30	213.09	150.72	33.95	605.06
Total MTNL			207.30	213.09	150.72	33.95	605.06
BSNL	All India		1,709.63	1,491.88	1,332.11	216.93	4,750.55
Total BSNL			1,709.63	1,491.88	1,332.11	216.93	4,750.55
PMRTS		PMRTS	1.40	7.45	0.96	0.03	9.84
ISP		ISP	9.77	15.27	18.70	7.15	50.89
Grand Total			5,405.38	5,756.43	6,150.39	1,402.97	18,715.18

**The above figures are based on MIS reports. Revenue is not booked Company Wise in the Accounts of the Department.

Statement II*State-wise Subsidy Disbursement as on 30.06.2010*

(Fig. in Crore)

Name of State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto June, 2010)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.06	0.09	0.21	
Andhra Pradesh	71.78	85.04	70.05	10.19
Assam	39.22	6.81	10.13	3.87
Bihar	41.12	57.79	41.61	0.14
Chhattisgarh	17.38	9.98	27.85	4.37
DoT HQ		750.00	1377.61	780.00
Gujarat	65.03	43.34	55.50	6.47
Haryana	28.99	19.68	25.22	0.02
Himachal Pradesh	27.98	20.70	10.23	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	14.81	7.81	7.81	1.84
Jharkhand	9.59	1.03	4.88	0.00
Karnataka	105.76	78.94	58.18	3.62
Kerala	47.87	14.30	15.71	0.94
Maharashtra	226.01	86.06	181.81	16.56
Madhya Pradesh	149.76	89.69	103.05	9.38
NE-I	6.13	3.58	6.20	2.79
NE-II	6.37	7.76	9.44	3.03
Orissa	50.81	37.45	52.22	7.61
Punjab	43.40	34.99	35.37	12.08
Rajasthan	130.57	58.81	102.05	12.69
Tamil Nadu	45.73	34.69	26.21	3.29
Uttar Pradesh (East)	57.77	81.89	109.67	6.90
Uttar Pradesh (West)	47.39	35.61	29.74	0.83
Uttarakhand	39.58	21.75	19.58	
West Bengal	16.88	12.25	19.67	0.42
Grand Total	1290.00	1600.00	2400.00	887.03

*[English]***National Employment Policy**

*110. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has finalised the National Employment/Labour Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether factors such as job security, better remuneration, new opportunity for investment and employment retention etc. form some of the major components of the said policy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (d) The draft National Employment Policy is under preparation with the objective to accelerate employment growth, particularly in the organized sector and improve the quality of jobs in terms of productivity, average earnings and social security of workers, specially in the unorganized sector. Under the Policy, macro economic policy issues, sectoral policy issues, labour market policies, micro and small enterprises' issues, skill development issues, issues relating to women and other vulnerable workers are being considered.

*[Translation]***ASIDE Scheme**

*111. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the strategy formulated by the Government to develop basic infrastructure under the Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE) scheme;

(b) whether the pace of progress of the phases sanctioned under the ASIDE scheme is somewhat slow;

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

(d) whether the Government has taken any steps to overcome the said reasons and hastened up the pace of progress; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (e) Under the "Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities" (ASIDE) scheme, a mechanism exists for involvement of State Governments and UT Administrations to augment their efforts in export promotion by providing financial assistance to create infrastructure critical for growth of exports. Linkage to exports is emphasized while deciding infrastructure projects.

ASIDE funds are provided in following two components:

(i) State Component (80% of the funds) - Earmarked for allocation to States and UTs.

Funds are allocated to States and UTs in two or more tranches. Inter-state allocation is decided on the basis of Export performance (calculated as share of the State in total exports) and growth rate of exports over the previous year.

A State Level Export Promotion Committee (SLEPC) headed by State Chief Secretary scrutinizes and approves specific projects and monitors implementation of the scheme. The committee consists of Secretaries of concerned Departments, a representative of Department of Commerce (DoC), Joint Director General of Foreign Trade posted in that State/region and Development Commissioner of the SEZ(s) in the State.

(ii) Central Component (Balance 20%)

At the Central Level, an Empowered Committee (EC) is constituted under chairmanship of Commerce Secretary with representatives of other Departments. The EC approves and monitors projects under Central Component. It also periodically reviews progress and takes steps to ensure achievement of objectives of scheme.

Under central component inter-state projects, projects for central SEZs and for North- Eastern Region (also for Export Development Fund for NER) etc. are sanctioned.

Performance of Scheme:

Overall pace of progress of scheme has been satisfactory. Under ASIDE Rs. 3,188.74 Cr. were released

from 2002-03 to 2008-09. In addition, Rs. 570 Cr. was released during 2009-10. As on 31.3.2010 an expenditure of Rs. 3,374.83 Cr. has been reported. (A part of expenditure is from 2009-10 releases)

However, performance of following States/UTs has not been found to be satisfactory in terms of utilization of funds already released:

- (i) Arunachal Pradesh (ii) Bihar (iii) Chandigarh (iv) Dadra and Nagar Haveli (v) Delhi (vi) Lakshadweep (vii) Puducherry and (viii) Uttrakhand.

Steps taken by Government to improve performance further:

- (i) A Web-Enabled Monitoring System (WEMS) is hosted on DoC website which is updated by States Quarterly.
- (ii) Allocation, Sanction and Release orders are issued through e-mail.
- (iii) Each Joint Secretary in DoC is allocated a few States/UTs as a nodal officer to monitor implementation.
- (iv) Physical verification of projects is done by field formation of DoC (Development Commissioners - DCs - of Special Economic Zones - SEZs - and concerned Joint Director General of Foreign Trade - JDGFT-).
- (v) From time to time, State-wise performance review is carried out in DoC.
- (vi) A detailed report consisting of project-wise analysis has been sent to each State covering performance of ASIDE project sanctioned from 2002-03 to 2009-10.
- (vii) Attention of State Government has been drawn to need of improving performance under ASIDE through close monitoring at State Level.

Pending Patent Applications

*112. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of applications seeking patent are lying pending for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the drugs which have been granted patent during the last five years; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to dispose of the pending applications at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As on 30th June, 2010, 78,972 patent applications in respect of which request for examination has been filed under section 11 B of the Patents Act, 1970, are pending with the Indian Patent Office. The details are as follows:

Sl.No.	Field	Number of Requests for Examination
1	2	3
1.	Agriculture Engineering	117
2.	Agrochemicals	449
3.	Bio-chemistry	1850
4.	Bio-medical Engineering	1936
5.	Biotechnology	3057
6.	Chemical	11633
7.	Civil	868
8.	Communication	6507
9.	Computer Science	5039
10.	Electrical	4740
11.	Electronics	8192
12.	Food	577
13.	General Engineering	2935
14.	Mechanical Engineering	14134
15.	Metallurgy	1125
16.	Microbiology	584
17.	Pharmaceuticals	6322

1	2	3
18.	Physics	3257
19.	Polymer technology	2081
20.	Textile	1022
21.	Traditional Knowledge	31
22.	Others	2516
Total		78972

From 2005-06 to 2009-10, 3488 product patents have been granted for drugs and pharmaceuticals by the Indian Patent Office. The details of these patents are available on the website of the Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM), namely, <http://www.ipindia.nic.in>.

(c) The pendency of requests for examination is mainly due to the considerable increase in the number of patent applications filed with the Patent Office after 2003-04. In order to dispose of the pending requests for examination, the Government has created 200 new posts of Examiners of Patents and Designs in the Patent Office, under the 11th Five Year Plan scheme for Modernization and Strengthening of Intellectual Property Offices, recruitment for which has been initiated along with recruitment of 57 other vacant posts.

Further, a part of the 'prior art search' work, which is an essential part of the examination of patent applications, has been outsourced to the Unit for Research & Development of Information Products (URDIP), Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), so as to enable the Patent Office to speed up examination of patent applications.

Contract Labourers/Workers

*113. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of mines/industries both in the public as well as private sectors are engaging the services of labourers/ workers on contractual basis;

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

(c) the number of persons/mines/industries found guilty in violation of labour laws and the action taken against them during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Any establishment relating to mines/industries, whether in Public Sector or Private Sector, can engage contract labour in a job unless the specific job in a specified establishment is prohibited under provisions of Section 10 of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970.

The number of contract labour and the period of their employment depend on the quantum & schedule of work/project and as such no centralized data on the number of contract labour is maintained. The number of contract labourers covered by licenses in the central sphere during the last three years is as under:-

Year	No. of contract labourers
2006-07	1001947
2007-08	1313742
2008-09	1377610*

*(State-wise break-up is at Statement-I).

(c) The figures relating to action taken for violation of various labour laws are at Statement-II.

Statement I

A statement showing number of contract labour engaged falling under the Central Sphere

Sl. No.	Name of the Region's	Name of the Contract Labour covered by such licences. Year—2008-2009
1	2	3
1.	Ahmadabad (Gujarat)	1,60,646
2.	Ajmer (Rajasthan)	46,284
3.	Asansol (Part of West Bengal)	9,434

1	2	3
4.	Bhubaneswar (Orissa)	54,001
5.	Bangalore (Karnataka)	50,139
6.	Chandigarh (Punjab, Harayana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K and UT of Chandigarh)	62,319
7.	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	2,07,790
8.	Cochin (Kerala)	27,957
9.	Dehradun (Uttarakhand)	16,818
10.	Dhanbad (Jharkhand)	30,257
11.	Guwahati (NE States)	16,047
12.	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	3,06,154

1	2	3
13.	Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)	22,950
14.	Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)	20,377
15.	Kolkata (Part of West Bengal)	35,245
16.	Mumbai (Part of Maharashtra and Goa)	59,434
17.	Nagpur (Part of Maharashtra)	28,024
18.	New Delhi (NCT of Delhi)	65,788
19.	Patna (Bihar)	1,03,957
20.	Raipur (Chhattisgarh)	42,339
Total		13,77,610

Statement II

Details of inspection conducted and prosecutions launched under various labour laws are as under

Sl.No.	Activity	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Prov)
1.	No. of Inspections	31265	44713	40725	35824
2.	No. of Irregularities	366326	358116	347875	320128
3.	No of Prosecutions	13049	10647	12565	11968
4.	No. of convictions	4446	6409	7289	7540

Corruption in MGNREGS

*114. SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the number of complaints of corruption in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the nature and the types of complaints

received during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the number of persons/officials found guilty of corruption/irregularities and the action taken against them; and

(d) the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to further check corruption in MGNREGS?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) Mahatma Gandhi NREGA has been implemented

in the country in a phased manner. 200 districts were covered in the first phase, additional 130 districts were brought under the Act during 2007-08 and the Act was extended to all remaining rural areas from 1.4.2008. As the volume, scale and intensity of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA has increased many fold since its inception, number of cases of corruption reported to the Ministry has increased. A total of 1396 complaints have so far been reported to the Ministry under the Act.

(c) Details of action taken report in complaints of serious nature is given in Statement.

(d) With a view to check corruption in the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, the following corrective measures have been taken:

- (i) Permissible administrative expenditure limit has been enhanced from 4% to 6% for deployment of dedicated staff for NREGA, strengthening of management and administrative support structures for social audit, grievance redressal and ICT infrastructure.
- (ii) Payment through accounts of NREGA workers to infuse transparency in wage disbursement. To cover gaps in financial services and outreach and also to ensure greater transparency in wage disbursement, Rural ATM, hand held devices, smart cards, biometrics have been initiated.
- (iii) ICT based MIS to make data available to public scrutiny, inclusive of Job cards, Employment demanded and allocated, Days worked, Muster

rolls, shelf of works, Funds available/spent and fund to various implementing agencies, Social Audit findings, registering grievances and generating alerts for corrective action.

- (iv) Instructions have been issued on 7.9.2009 directing all States to appoint ombudsman at district level for grievance redressal.
- (v) Independent appraisal by professional institutions including IITs and IIMs and Agricultural Universities
- (vi) Independent Monitoring by NLM and Eminent Citizens.
- (vii) Visit by Central Council members.
- (viii) Periodic reviews with State Governments.
- (ix) Instructions have been issued to all States that release of second tranche of funds under the Act would be linked with disposal of complaints within the given timeframe.
- (x) The Ministry has set up six Working Groups on different aspects impacting the implementation of the Act. These Working Groups cover (a) Planning and Execution, (b) Wages, (c) Transparency and Accountability, (d) Capacity Building, (e) Specific needs of specific category of workers and (f) Works to be taken up on individual land. All the Working Groups have submitted their draft reports.

Statement

State-wise details of action taken on serious complaints under MGNREGA

Sl.No.	Name of the Complainant	Complaint	Status
1	2	3	4

ANDHRA PRADESH

1.	Dr. Midiyam Babu Rao, Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha)	Irregularities in the implementation of NREGS in 5 Mandals of East Godavari District.	The matter was investigated by Shri G.N. Sharma deputed by the Ministry. In his report it is mentioned that in the Social Audit carried out in Rampachodavaram Mandal it was found that Field Supervisors and Mates were creating problems and were
----	--	---	---

1

2

3

4

dominating Village Organisations (VOs), which have been permitted to make wage payments to the workers by the State Government. While overall these VOs are doing well, however, they need proper training, capacity building and strengthening so that the field Assistant and Mate do not dominate them. At Maredumilly Mandal one incident of misuse of funds was reported. It is learnt that in these cases, Field Assistant, Computer Assistant and Mate have been changed/removed from Service/recovery of amount made from them. These measures are not punishment as these staff are on contract. Hence, the State Government has been asked on 02.06.08 to take strict action like filing FIR, so that a strong message goes to others.

CHHATTISGARH

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1. Two DO letters dated 07.02.08 from Shri Devwrat Singh, Member of Parliament addressed to Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development | Large scale irregularities like works being taken up through contractors, use of machines, fudging of muster rolls, misuse of job cards by middlemen, non priority works taken up, no social audit at GP level, etc. in the implementation of NREGS in District Kabirdham (Kwardha), Chhattisgarh. | Report of NLM received Copy was sent to the State Government for necessary action/comments. The State Government has reported that based on the report submitted by a three member Enquiry Committee constituted at the State level, the Executive Engineer and Sub Divisional Officer, Rural Engineering Services were placed under suspension. As per the report on action taken by the CEO, Zila Panchayat, Kabirdham on the suggestions given in the NLM report forwarded by the State Government, show cause notices have been issued to the concerned Government officials and Sarpanch/Secretaries of Gram Panchayats of Samriya & Guda, |
| 2. District Congress Committee, Kanker | Purchase of pesticides and fertilizers from NGERA fund, distribution of fake job cards and musters rolls | An enquiry team was constituted. As purchase is prohibited under NREGA, immediately as disciplinary action, Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat Mr. K.P. Dewangan was suspended and district collector has been removed. Disciplinary proceedings will be taken up against all these officials. |

1	2	3	4
3.	Prof. Jean Dreze, Member, Central Employment Guarantee Council and Ms. Reetika Khera, Centre for Development Economics	Alleging two cases of corruption, malpractices and irregularities under NREGA in Udaipur Block of Surguja District of Chhattisgarh	In Lakshmanagarh (Udaipur Block, Surguja): (1) Proceedings initiated for disqualification of Shri Harihar Prasad, Sarpanch under the Chhattisgarh Panchayat Raj Act. (2) Shri Shivdas Tiwari GP Secretary suspended (3) Shri Durgaprasad Painakara, Tech. Assistant issued show cause notice. In Kharsura (Udaipur Block, Surguja): (1) Proceedings initiated for disqualification of Smt. Shantibai, Sarpanch under the Chhattisgarh Panchayat Raj Act. (2) Shri Girija Prasad, GP Secretary suspended (3) Shri Rustom Kumar, GR Sahayak expelled from service. #

HARYANA

1.	Shri Lal Chand & other villagers, Gram Panchayat Rambas Block Kanina, District Mahendergarh	Misuse of funds Failure to pay wages on time under NREGA	The SG reported that charges have been proved and village Sarpanch has been suspended.
2.	Jasbir Singh and Others, Gram panchayat Gazipur, Block Sahzadpur	Forgery of muster roll by including the name of dead, disable persons, Government servants and close relatives.	As per the reply received from the State Government, the complaint was forwarded to the DC-Cum-DPC, Ambala to verify the veracity of the above complaint. The Additional District Programme Coordinator, NREGS, Ambala has informed that the SDO(c), Naraingarh was deputed as an enquiry officer and on the basis of facts emerged in the enquiry report conducted by the said officer, Sarpanch Gazipur (Shahazpur) had been placed under suspension on 13.05.2009.

JHARKHAND

1.	Shri Jean Dreze, Member, Central Employment Guarantee Council	Fake muster roll reported in Khendrakurd and Sanghatava Baghout Gram Panchayats of Chattarpur Block of Palamau district, Jharkhand	As per reports sent by the District Administration, in Khendrakurd G.P. the work of excavation of tank was being executed by Daltanganj Northern Forest Division, Chhatarpur, in which project, after preliminary enquiry, Shri Jai Kumar Mishra, Forest Guard, Shri Baidyanath Ram, Vanapal have been found to be <i>prime facie</i>
----	---	--	---

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---

guilty of having prepared forged muster roll and the District Commissioner, Palamau has issued directions to the BDO, Chhatarpur to register FIR against the above delinquent officials. Shri Vinay Kumar, Ranger, was also found to be *prima facie* negligent in performance of administrative duties as he did not conduct monitoring and supervision of the project properly and made payment of advance without any verification. Accordingly, Deputy Commissioner has recommended for his suspension to Divisional Forest Officer of Medininagar.

Similarly in fake muster roll case of excavation of tank in Sanghatava Baghout Gram Panchayat, irregularities were found to have been committed by Shri Jeevbodhan Prajapati, Panchayat Sevak, who has been placed under suspension and by Shri Rajest Ram, Rozgar Sevak, the implementation of whose work contract has been kept under abeyance.

- | | | | |
|----|--|--|--|
| 2. | Newspaper item in 'The Indian Express' dated 03.07.2008 | Attempted self-immolation by Shri Tapra Soren, an adivasi farmer from Jharkhand allegedly for non-payment of wages under NREGA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Block Development Officer, Manmohan Prasad, has been suspended. • Panchayat Sewak, Braj Kishore Mahto, has been suspended. • Gram Rozgar Sewak, Kamna Kumari, has been dismissed. • an FIR has been lodged in the case and the entire episode is under police investigation. • An amount of Rs. 1 Lakh has been given to the wife of deceased. |
| 3. | Report of survey initiated by G.B. Pant Social Science Institute (Allahabad) in Chhattarpur Block (Palamau District) Jharkhand (May 22/08) | Fake Muster Roll in Khendra Khurd (Palamau) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FIR registered against van-pal and one Rakshak. • Departmental proceeding also to be initiated against vanpal, one Rakshak and forest ranger. |
| 4. | The Tribune May 18/08 | Lalit Mehta a 36-year-old member of Right to work campaigns in Jharkhand was brutally murdered. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FIR no. 71/08 of vishrampur PS registered in the murder case and police investigation in progress. |
-

1	2	3	4
5.	Article in the Telegraph 20 October, 2008	Dreze ire on corrupt workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has reported by the State Government that FIR has been lodged against Sri Umesh Singh, Panchayat Sevak, Nawa Kishore Singh, Middleman, Gopal Choudhary, Chairman Central Co-operative bank Karron. • Department proceeding has been initiated against Sri Goverdhan Bhokta, Panchayat Sevak of Tekra Panchayat, Sheonarayan Das, P.S. Mahuatar, Prahalad Rai, P.S. Badhiya, Jainandan Tiwari, P.S. Ganjewari. • FIR has also been lodged against the postmaster and other thirty four persons found guilty. • Fine of Rs. 1000.00 has been collected from B.D.O. Karron
6	Sh. Jean Dreze, Member, CEGC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short report on the public hearing held in Chhattarpur, Palamau Distt. on 26th May, 2008 By G.B. Pant Social Science Institute of Allahabad • A summery of complaints sent at that time to the NREGA Commissioner, Mr. Amitabh Kaushal. • Irregularities in implementation of NREGA in Masmohna Gram Panchayat of Koderma district. • Objections to the Joint DC & SP report of Palamau. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Department proceeding has been initiated against Ranger Shri Vinay Kumar Singh. 2. FIR lodged against Forest Guard Shri Jai Kumar. 3. Forest Guard Shri Jai Kumar has been placed under suspension. 4. FIR lodged against Forester Shri Baidnath Ram. 5. Forester Shri Baidhnath Ram. Has been placed under suspension. 6. Gram Rozgar Sevak Shri Rajesh Ram Dismissed from service. 7. Panchayat sevak Shri Jivodhan parajapati has been suspended and department proceeding has been initiated against him. 8. Panchayat Sevak Uday Nath Ram transferred to another Panchayat. 9. Mate Hari Lal Singh relieved from work.
7.	Sh. Somra Soren & other villagers and Sh A. Bhattacharya, Executive Director, SUHRIT	Embezzlement of funds corruption & improper implementation of NREGA	It is reported that one middleman Sri Ravikant Rai of village Chandan Pahari and a Panchayat Sewak Sri Naresh Mondal were found guilty for wrong entry in Job Cards. On recommendation of the investigating officers D.C., Dumka has informed that FIR has been lodged in the

1	2	3	4
			Local P.S. against the middleman, and the Panchayat Sewak has been suspended and departmental proceeding has been initiated against him.
8.	Shri Jean Dreze, Member CEGC, forwarded letter of Shri Ramdeni Singh, Bhagwan Singh & Jitni Devi of Khendra Kala village, Chhatarpur block, district Palamau	Alleging life threatening calls to them, by suspended Ranger of Chhatarpur Shri Vinay Kumar Mishra and his mediator Vinod Kumar, pressuring them to change their statement given to District Administration enquiry committee for using fake muster roll.	It is reported that on enquiry the matter is was found to be true and FIR has been filed in this regard in Chhatarpur P.S. and case no. is 215/8 dated: 9.12.08
9.	Article in The Telegraph September 11, 2008	Dreze cut up over Government lip service to job scheme	It is reported that FIR against two persons namely Sri Basudev Mahto and Babulal Yadav has been lodged in Markacho P.S. These two persons have been found working as 'Middleman' in the construction of pond in Masmohna village.
10.	Shri Manoj Prajapati, vill. Barwadih, district Latehar	Asking for Rs. 5000/- for NREGA work, Tola - Ahirpurva.	The State Government has reported that Assistant Engineer, Shri Narendra Kumar and B.D.O. Shri Amit Prakash have been held responsible. Asst. Engg. Sri Narendra Kumar has been suspended and for suspending BDO Shri Amit Prakash, Department of Personnel and Administration Reform and Rajbhasa, Jharkhand have been requested.
11.	Ms. Mabel Rebello, Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha) forwarding letter of Shri K.N. Tripathi, Member National Rural Employment Guarantee Council, Jharkhand	Large scale irregularities in the implementation of NREGA in Gumla district of Jharkhand, particularly grant of funds of Rs. 5 crores to a private limited company <i>viz.</i> Brahamanand Farmers and Research Centre, Jamshedpur for growing Safed Musli.	A certified case has been filed for recovery of Rs. 4,05,43,075.00 and FIR has been lodged against company. Charge sheet has been prepared against Sri Denial Ekka, Distt.-Horticulture-cum-Distt. Agriculture Officer, Gumla.
12.	Ms. Mabel Rebello, Member of Parliament, (Rajya Sabha)	Sanctioning of the work of digging wells to contractors in the Dumri and Chainpur Block of Gumla district.	It is reported by the State that FIR has been lodged against middle man, Panchayat Sevaks have been put under suspension and charge sheet has been prepared against J.E.

1	2	3	4
13.	Letter dated 11.04.08 from Shri Ramchandra Keshri, Ex-Minister, 4, Tall Teerth Mansion, Near Overbridge, Ranchi	Misappropriation of funds in the implementation of NREGA in Garhwa district, Jharkhand	NLM report sent to the State Government on 18.7.08, on NLM report State Government has taken following action (It is reported by the state that chargesheet has been prepared by DC-cum-DPC, Garhwa against Dr. Anwar Hussain the then BDO, Nagar Untari and sent to Personnel & Administrative Reforms Department for further action.)
14.	Prof. Jean Dreze, Member, Central Employment Guarantee Council and Ms. Reetika Khera, Centre for Development Economics	(1) Bara (Chhatarpur Block, Palamu): Gross fudging of MRs to siphon off NREGA funds. The name of the same worker appears twice on the same day at one worksite. No further investigation required as fraud is evident from records alone.	There was no siphoning off NREGA funds because the amount had been paid to the workers as per their actual number of working days though irregularities were detected in muster roll. The District Administration has taken immediate action against Rojgar Sathi and Gram Rojgar Sewak for irregularities detected in the MRs. FIR has been lodged against Rojgar Sathi (Mate) Shri Sunil Prajapati & Shri Ram Janam Ram and the contract of Shri Chandan Kumar,GRS has been cancelled.
		(2) Bhandra (Khunti Block, Khunti): Fudging of MRs to siphon NREGA funds to the tune of 85% of wages. Here again, the fraud is evident from the records alone.	Report awaited from the State Government.
		(3) Birhu (Khunti Block, Khunti): Fudging of MRs admitted by abhikarta (Buka Munda) of the "Labhuk Samiti" on video. No further enquiries requires because the abhikarta admits to the fraud; the SDM's report on this is with the Deputy Commissioner. The deputy Commissioner has already agreed to take action, but this has not happened so far.	(i) FIR lodged against Sri Buka Munda, Smt. Sumitra Sanga and Shri Dondo Pahan all Abhikartas of scheme (Construction of Pond at Siladon and Plantation at Samra Sthal in the village Sildon under Birhu Gram Panchayat) (ii) Labhuk Samities dissolved. (iii) GRS of Birhu panchayat dismissed (iv) Panchayat Sewak of Birhu Panchayat suspended. (v) Recommended to the State Government for suspension of J.E. Sh. Dharmdeo Prasad Singh in charge of Birhu Panchayat.
		(4) Birhu (Khunti Block.	

1	2	3	4
		Khunti): Fudging of MRs admitted by abhikarta of the "Labhuk Samiti" on video. Same abhikarta as previous case; no further investigations are required.	Made arrangements for easy payments through Banks/Post Offices by depositing Rs. 10 Lakh in Head Post Office, Khunti as advance so that they can clear the advices/invoices of wage payment as soon as they are received.
15. Prof. Jean Dreze, Member, Central Employment Guarantee Council and Ms. Reetika Khera, Centre for Development Economics		Delayed payment of wages in Khunti district of Jharkhand	As per the report of D.C. Khunti, a compensation @ Rs. 2000/- each was awarded to 174 persons vide Assistant Labour Commissioner's Order dated 06.06.2009. Penalty @ Rs. 1000/- imposed under Section 25 of NREG Act on BDO, Panchayat Sewak, Rojgar Sewak and JE in all cases of delayed payment of wages. Penalty of Rs. 1000/- also imposed on Panchayat Sewak and Rojgar Sewak of Bhandra GP.
16. News item published in 'Dainik Jagaran' dated 18.06.09		Embezzlement of Rs. 8.16 crore under NREGS in Chatra District of Jharkhand. The news item further highlights corruption in Gumla, Chaibasa, Palamu and Godda Districts of Jharkhand	As per report called from State Government Water Resource Department has been directed, vide letter no. 6918 dated 19.09.09 to suspend Shri Gumani Ravidas, the then Executive Engineer, Rural Development Specila Division-cum-District Engineer, Zila Parishad Chatra and to initiate departmental proceedings against him with the approval of Honorable Governer. Drinking water and sanitation dept. has been directed vide letter no.6917 dated 19.09.09 to suspend Shri Raj Kishore Kumar, Assistant Engineer, Sub division Simariya, Chatra and to initiate departmental proceeding against him. Shri Upendra Singh, Junior Engg., RD special division, Chatra has been suspended vide O/o no.184, memo no. 6916 dated 19.09.2009 and departmental proceedings has been initiated against him.

KARNATAKA

1. Shri M.A.A. Fatmi, Minister of State for Human Resource Development, Government of India	Forwarded Letter of Sh. B.R. Patil, Ex- Dy. Chairman Karnataka Vidhan Sabha, Karnataka regarding non-payment of wages to labourers under NREGA in Aland Taluka, Gulbarga District.	The State Government has reported that under NREGA, a few gram Panchayat in Alanda Taluk have executed the works by using the works by using machineries in contravention to the guidelines for which complaints revised in his office were thoroughly investigations in about 12 Gram
---	--	--

1

2

3

4

Panchyants, by Zilla Panchayat Gulbarga. After verifying the irregularities committed as in the investigation report, one assistant Engineer, one gram Panchayat Secretary and one second division clerk in Taluk Panchyant were suspended on the above matter.

Besides this, all the labourers who worked under NREGS in Aland Taluk have been paid wages, as per the report of Chief Executive Officer Zilla Panchayat Gulbarga.

MADHYA PRADESH

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| 1. Letter dated 21.8.07 of Shri Brijraj Singh Chauhan, President, District Congress Committee, Sheopur, Madhya Pradesh | Issuance of job cards to ineligible persons, non-allotment of work, use of machines, use of material more than the limit laid down under NREGA & corruption in the implementation of NREGA in Sheopur district | The enquiry was done by Shri H.N. Vishvakarma, State Quality Monitor, & in his report allegation of misuse of NREGA funds was found correct. District Administration has filed FIR in police against Sarpanch, Gram Panchayat & concern Sub-Engineers |
| 2. Letter dated 18.11.07 of Shri Phaggan Singh Kulaste, MP, Lok Sabha addressed to Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development | Corruption and irregularities in the implementation of NREGS in Dhansaor/Dhanaora District, Madhya Pradesh | Report of NLM received copy sent to the State Government on 01.04.2008 for necessary action/comments. Report of the State Government is awaited. A gist of NLM findings is as under:-
Most of the complaints are true as it was found that:-
(a) Records of the GPs are incomplete and far from satisfactory
(b) Some job cards were without photos
(c) The MRs and job cards entries were not matching
(d) Purchase procedure not correctly followed
(e) In GP Sangai, MRs were unsigned though the payments as intimated have been made
(f) In some cases, payments were made without taking any receipts. The vouchers were undated and unsigned by the Sarpanch/Secretary.
(g) CEO, Chapra, Sarpanch and Secretary of GP Lomina and Secretary of GP Dhansore have been suspended. |

1	2	3	4
			<p>The State Government has reported that following action has been taken against the guilty:-</p> <p>It is reported that recovery of Rs. 728453/- has been fixed. Out of this Rs. 2,35,721/- has been recovered as the difference in price of cement pole decided by District Level Enquiry Officer Rs. 90/- against actual paid Rs. 112/. Sarpanch G.P. Sunwara has been terminated as per section 40 of Panchayati Raj Act. Panchayat Secretary has been suspended. Action initiated for termination of Sarpanch and Panchayat Secretary of Gram Panchayat Sukwaha.</p>
3.	<p>Letter dated 08.02.08 from Shri Madan Mandhanya, President, District Congress Committee, Dhar, Madhya Pradesh forwarded by Prime Minister's Office Secretary (RD) has desired to get the complaint enquired into by a NLM</p>	<p>Irregularities in Dhar District, Madhya Pradesh.</p>	<p>NLM report sent to the State Government on 11.6.2008, on NLM report State Government has taken following action:-</p> <p>(Show cause notice has been issued to site in-charge Samay Pal for manipulation in muster roll. Payment officer has been charged of Rs. 48766/- and show cause notice has also been issued to Executive Engineer, SO, and related Sub Engineer, PWD, Dhar.)</p>
4.	<p>Two letters dated 24.01.2008 and 28.01.2008 from Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia, Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha)</p>	<p>Issue of job cards to ineligible persons, job cards being misused by Sarpanchs & Panchayat Secretaries by keeping them in their custody, payment of wages at rates lower than due, use of machines & false entries in Daily Attendance Register under NREGA in Madhya Pradesh, especially in Shivpuri District of the State.</p>	<p>Report of NLM received, the gist of which is as under:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The name of Mrs. Ravi of Sirsod Panchayat, Block Shivpuri, was entered in Muster roll and she was paid Rs. 430/- for seven days while she was admitted in Hospital. • In Barai Panchayat of Bhadrawas Block, many Government servants, dead and outsiders, were paid wages by making false job cards. • In G.P. Sirsod of Karera Block, many influential and rich persons have got job cards made and fictitious names were filled in Muster Rolls to fraudulently draw money. <p>Copy sent to the State Government for necessary action/comments on 10.06.2008.</p>

1

2

3

4

			<p>The State Government has reported that following action has been taken against the guilty officials:-</p> <p>(1) Shri Ashok Bai Dhakad, Sarpanch & Shri Pavan Sharma, Secretary, Sirsod GP disqualified for 6 years from holding the post. CEO, Janpad Panchayat, Shivpuri issued show cause notice.</p> <p>(2) FIRs ordered against Sarpanch and Secretary, Barai GP, Janpad Panchayat Badarbas</p> <p>(3) Shri Karan Singh Parihar, Sarpanch, Janpad Panchayat Karera disqualified for 6 years from holding the post. CEO, Janpad Panchayat, karera issued show cause notice.</p>
5.	Shri Rajnarayan, District Umaria, Janpad Panchayat Manpur	Corruption and embezzlement of NREGA funds.	It is reported that Sh. Radhey Lal Kunwar, Gram Sahayak & Srinarayan Tripathi, Secretary, GP Manpur have been suspended and Sarpanch Manpur Smt. Baijati Bai has been terminated from her post of Sarpanch.
6.	5644/08 Shri Ram Dyal Ahirwar, MLA, MP Vidhan Sabha, Madhya Pradesh	Irregularities under NREGA and complaint against Shri Manoj Khare	NLM report sent to the State Government on 4.12.2008, on NLM report State Government has taken following action:- (It is reported that Panchayat Secretary has been terminated. FIR registered against Panchayat Secretary & Sub Engineer.)
7.	Shri Manish Goyal, Member, Hindi Advisory Committee, Ministry of Tourism	Regarding corruption in the implementation of NREGA in village Talwara Bujurg and Lonsara, District Barwani of Madhya Pradesh	The State Government has reported that, a State Level Quality Monitor has enquired in to this matter and found that the allegations are partly true. The State Government has given instructions to the District collector to take necessary action against the culprits
8.	Madhu Bansal, President Zila Mahila Congress Committee, Neemuch District, MP	Failure to provide work to NREGA workers, misappropriation of funds	The State Government has reported that the allegation is found to be partly true. CEO and Addl. Program Coordinator Neemuch has been suspended and departmental enquiry has been set up. The action is being taken to recover the amount from CEO GP Neemuch, Javra & Manasa.

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---

9. 503/VIP/M(RD)/09 Letter of the Prime Minister office forwarding a letter dated 27.08.2009 of Shri Suresh Pachouri, President, Madhya Pradesh Congress Committee

Irregularities in the implementation of NREGA telecast by IBN 7 News channel based on CEFS Report.

State Government has taken following actions:

Action Taken Report on the Reporting of News Channel—IBN-7

Tikamgarh

- As per report received from Government of Madhya Pradesh, the action is being taken to recover Rs. 3 lac and lodging FIR.
- Action is being taken against Shri Sanjay Agnihotri, Dy. Engineer (contract).
- DC Tikamgarh has been instructed to send the case of disciplinary action against Assistant Engineer then and Programme Officer Janpad Panchayat Tikamgarh to Commissioner Sagar division.
- It has been reported that fraud vouchers of Rs. 126200/- was found with Sarpanch and after recovery the same amount has been deposited in NREGS account.
- On the complaint of Arjun Lodhi, out of Rs. 70250/- Rs. 11000/- is found to be paid and it is instructed to the CEO Janpad Panchayat Baldevgarh to lodge FIR against Sarpanch of Bhelasi and recover the money found to be irregular in context to payment against transportation by Tractor.
- Show cause notice has been issued to the Village Secretary Bhelasi u/s 69(1) of Madhya Pradesh Panchayat & Gram Swaraj Act 1993.
- Due to taking no action against the complaints, the action has been taken against 72 Sarpanchs/Secretaries. In which FIR has been lodge against 5 Sarpachs and 4 Panchayat Secretaries.
- It has been instructed to District to show adequate transparency in allotment of fund to Gram Panchayats.

Dhar

- Show cause notice has been issued against Sh. Gobind Upadhyay, Dy.
-

1

2

3

4

Engineer for taking disciplinary action and letter has been issued to SHO, Dhar for lodging FIR.

- Sarpanch and Secretary has been found to be responsible for irregularities, u/s 92 of Panchayati Raj Act the matter is under process in court of SO (Revenue) to recover the misappropriated amount.
- Secretarial right of Nalachcha's Secretary has been suspended. Under Panchayati Raj & Gram Swaraj Act 1993, the matter is under process in court of SO (Revenue). The SO (Revenue) has been instructed by the collector to lodge FIR and all necessary documents has been provided to the Police Station Nalachcha.
- The amount of Rs. 2814/- is being recovered from in-charge Dy. Engineer and show cause notice has been issued to him. The job card of Shri Murlidhar has been ceased.
- Notification for notifying Secretary to Shri Surendra has been discontinued.
- u/s 40 & 92 of MP Panchayati Raj & Gram Swaraj Act 1993, the matter is under process in court of SO(Revenue) to retrieve the amount of Rs. 460217/- from Sarpanch and Secretary.
- Show cause notice has been issued to Panchayat Secretary, in-charge Dy. Engineer and Mate for carelessness.

Jabua

- In enquiry payment of 15 days is found to be irregular. Order has been issued to recover the amount of Rs. 1005/- from responsible Dy. Engineer (Department of Water Resources) and to stop one pay increment thereof.
- Warning has been issued to responsible Sarpanch of GP Rodadha and Two Panchayat Secretaries then.

Chhatarpur

- A letter has been issued to Police Station Bhagava by JP- Badamalhara for lodging FIR against Shri Ram Singh GP- Sarpanch, Bachharawani.

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---

- The suggestion of NLM has been issued to District Collector to overcome the deficiencies.

Action Taken Report on the study report of CEFS

Tikamgarh

- Matter is under consideration in court of SO (Revenue) to expel the Sarpanch u/s 40 of MP Panchayati Raj & Gram Swarj Act 1993.
- Wage payment of 11 job card holders was pending, which has been paid.
- Show cause notice to Panchayat Secretary and notice for removal of his secretarial power has been issued u/s 69-1 of MP Panchayati Raj & Gram Swarj Act 1993. The matter is under consideration in court of SO (Revenue) to expel the Sarpanch of Ladbari u/s 40 of MP Panchayati Raj & Gram Swarj Act 1993.
- Panchayat Secretary has been expelled for other irregularities.
- The matter is under consideration in court of SO (Revenue) to expel the Sarpanch u/s 40 of MP Panchayati Raj & Gram Swarj Act 1993. Panchayat Secretary has been suspended.
- Panchayat Secretary and Sarpanch (Sh. Asha Ram Chadar) of Majhana have been expelled.

Jabua

- Financial powers of Panchayat Secretary have been withdrawn being responsible for late payment of wages and non-measurement of work. Show cause notice has been issued to Dy. Engineer.
 - Dy. Engineer has been suspended.
 - Financial powers of Panchayat Secretary has been withdrawn and show cause notice has been issued to Dy. Engineer.
 - Financial powers of Panchayat Secretary has been withdrawn and show cause notice has been issued to Dy. Engineer.
-

1

2

3

4

- Show cause notice has been issued to Dy. Engineer.
- Financial powers of Panchayat Secretary has been withdrawn and show cause notice has been issued to Dy. Engineer.

Dhar

- Matter is under consideration in court of SO (Revenue) against Sarpanch and Secretary u/s 40 & 48 of MP Panchayati Raj & Gram Swarj Act 1993. Show cause notice has been issued to Dy. Engineer.
- Matter is under consideration in court of SO (Revenue) against Sarpanch and Secretary under MP Panchayati Raj & Gram Swarj Act 1993.
- The recovery of Rs. 113259/- from Sarpanch is under process.
- Show cause notice has been issued to two Dy. Engineers of (RES) and notice has been issued to expel the Dy. Engineer working under contract service.
- SO (Revenue) has been instructed to file case against Sarpanch under MP Panchayati Raj & Gram Swarj Act 1993 and matter is under process.
- District has been instructed to put the information on website.

Chhatarpur

- Notice has been issued to Gram Sarpanch/Secretary and matter is under process.
- Matter is under consideration in court of SO (Revenue) Naugaon against then Sarpanch Smt. Kamla Bai, sitting Sarpanch Sh. Ghansyam Kaushik and then Secretary Shri Prakash Chandra Kaushik u/s 92 of MP Panchayati Raj & Gram Swarj Act 1993. The FIR has been lodged against them in PS Garimalhara.
- FIR has been lodged against then Secretary Sh. Gajraj Singh Ahirwar and Sarpanch Smt. Sanehlata Vishavkarma in Police Station Gadimalhara to recover an amount of Rs. 1901842/- and matter is

1	2	3	4
			<p>under consideration in court of SO (Revenue) Naugaon u/s 92 of MP Panchayati Raj & Gram Swarj Act 1993. Secretarial power of Secretary has been withdrawn and the matter is under process to dismiss the Sarpanch.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FIR has been lodged against Secretary/ Sarpanch and Mate of village Madari in Police Station Gadimalhara. • Matter is under consideration in court of SO (Revenue) against Sarpanch. <p>FIR has been lodged against Sarpanch Sh. Ram singh.</p> <p>Shivpuri</p> <p>No financial irregularities has been observed in the enquiry</p>
10.	1352/VIP/MRD/10 dated: 8.2.10 Shri Arun Yadav, MoS Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises, forwarding a letter of Capt. Jaipal Singh, Mahamantri & in-charge, VMC, Madhya Pradesh Congress Committee	Alleging employment having been provided to the dead person under NREGS in Gram Panchayat Punasa, district Khandwa of Madhya Pradesh.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State has reported that u/s 40 of MP Panchayati Raj & Gram Swaraj Act 1993, the matter is under process in court of SO (Revenue) Khandwa against Smt. Durga Ramesh chander Ajmera, Sarpanch GP-Punasa. • Show cause notice has been issued to A.P. Pandey, Dy. Engineer. • Shri Amar singh Morya, Gram Sahayak has been suspended.
11.	Smt. Gangotri Devi and others, Gram Panchayat Chatuwa, Block Dindori, District Dindori	Issuance of fake job cards, fake entries in muster roll, duplication in well construction work under NREGA at Gram Panchayat Chatuwa, Block Dindori, District Dindori	FIR registered against Sarpanch Chhatuva and Secretary Shri Sushil Kumar Chandel. Rights of Secretary taken away.
12.	Shri Narayan Verma, Gram Panchayat Patlawad, Block Dhamnod, Tehsil Dharamपुरi, District Dhar	Embezzlement and corruption under NREGA at Gram Panchayat Patlawad, Block Dhamnod, Tehsil Dharamपुरi, District Dhar	State Government has reported that recovery proceedings of Rs. 19,23,783 from Shri Ashok Verma, Secretary, GP initiated.
13.	Shri Deepak Kumar Mishra, Advocate District and Session Court, Shahdol	Allegations of irregularities and corruption against 77 Sarpanchs and Secretaries of Gram Panchayats in Sohagpur Block of Shahdol district, Madhya Pradesh in the implementation of NREGA	Order given to suspend and transfer guilty officer and initiation of administrative proceedings.

1

2

3

4

RAJASTHAN

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Society for Rural, Urban and Tribal Initiative (SRUTI), New Delhi
(Asif Iqbal, Senior Programme Executive, SRUTI) | Inaction against persons responsible for corruption in implementation of NREGA that was found during the social audit on 08.02.08 in Jhalawar District, Rajasthan. Complainant is requested to ensure the security of the people engaged in social audit and not to take appropriate action against erring persons. | The State Government has reported that, District Collector Jhalawar informed that this matter was inquired through five investigation team. Rs. 2,28,328 has been recovered from the guilty person and junior engineer has been suspended. Proposal has been sent to the Commissioner Panchayat Raj Department Jaipur under section 38 of Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act 1994 to take action against Sarpanch of the concerned Panchayat. |
| 2. Villagers, Gram Panchayat Katkar, PS Hindone, District Karouli | Misappropriation of funds by using fake muster rolls by Sarpanch & Secretary. | The State Government has been reported that FIR 38/09 has been registered against Sarpanch and Sachiv on 24.01.2009 investigation is in progress. Recommended for suspension of Sarpanch and Sachiv, Commissioner and Secretary Panchayati Raj Department Rajasthan has been requested to look in to the matter. |
| 3. Villagers, Gram Panchayat Katkar, PS Hindone, District Karouli | Misappropriation of funds by using fake muster rolls by Sarpanch & Secretary. | The State Government has been reported that FIR 38/09 has been registered against Sarpanch and Sachiv on 24.01.2009 investigation is in progress. Recommended for suspension of Sarpanch and Sachiv, Commissioner and secretary Panchayati Raj Department Rajasthan has been requested to look in to the matter. |

UTTAR PRADESH

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Noticed by CEGC member Prof. Jean Dreze and Ms. Ritika Khera during their visit to the village Bhikampur, Sonabhadra | Irregularities in the implementation of NREGA | In this case, a F.I.R was lodged in Police Station Punnuganj, district Sonbhadra against the responsible official Shri Baliram, Assistant Development Officer, Agricultured. District Magistrate has also intimated that the Hon'ble High Court at Allahabad had also summoned the Investigation Officer and the Officer who has lodged the F.I.R. and the above directions of Hon'ble Court have been complied with. Besides above action under Indian Panel Code, on the |
|---|---|--|

1	2	3	4
			recommendations of the District Magistrate, Sonabhadra the above official has been placed under suspension by the competent Authority and a disciplinary proceeding has been initiated against him. The Block Development Officer of Chatra block who is also the Programme Officer under NREGA has been awarded a mid term adverse entry by the District Magistrate.
2.	Shri Mahipal Singh & others, Vikas Khand & Tehsil Hassanganj, District Unnao	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Misuse of NREGA funds • Underpayment of wage • No work for job card holder • Use of sub-standard material. 	The State Government has reported that the complaint found to be corrected. DC has been instructed to take disciplinary action against Gram Secretary and suspend him.
3.	Shri G.C. Dinkar, MLA, Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha	Disobey the rules of guidelines under NREG Scheme (Construction of Panjharia Pond), Banda.	The State Government has reported that in enquiry misuse of Rs. 4,13,900.00/- has been come to know. Joint Development Commissioner, Banda is being instructed to collect back the money from defaulters.
4.	Shri Rahaj Bahadur & others, Gram Panchayat Pyarepur, District Jaunpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manipulation in Job cards & payment of wages 	The State Government has reported that the complaint found to be corrected. DC has been instructed to take disciplinary action against Panchayat Secretary and suspend him.
5.	7421/08 Shri Eknath M. Gaikwad (MP) Lok Sabha, forwarding a letter of Shri S.B. Tiwari, Gram Bhojpur, district Pratapgarh, Uttar Pradesh	Complaining of fake muster rolls, manipulation of in payment of wages and corruption under NREGA	The state has reported that some irregularities has been found in muster rolls, Panchayati Secretary Shri Mahrani Deen and Gram Sevak Shri Ram Dyal Kori have found to be responsible. DC has been instructed to take action against defaulters.
6.	Shri Shiv Shankar, vill. Ailkar, tehsil Robertsganj, district Sonabhadra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuance of false job cards • Issuance of job cards to ineligible persons • Fake entry in job card • Using of fake master roll under NREGA in vill. Ailkar, block Chatara 	It is reported that allegations have been found correct. Action has been taken and instruction has been issued to register FIR against the Pradhan and village development officer.
7.	'Dainik Jagran' May 19/08	Gram Pradhan beats a female worker in Jhansi on demand of work.	It is reported that an FIR is lodged against the culprits in the matter and charge sheet has been filed by police against the accused.

1	2	3	4
8.	Shri M.R. Sharma, Journalist HT, district Sitapur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manipulation in job cards • Under payment of wage • Late payment of wage • Fake muster roll • Not respecting the gender quota • Use of machinery instead of labour under NREGA 	It is reported that allegation is found to be true. FIR has been lodged against Gram Pradhan, Gram Panchayat Officer and Panchayat Mitra, Shri Udayvir Singh Chauhan has been suspended for manipulation in job cards.
9.	Shri Sandeep Pandey, R/o A-893, Indira Nagar, Lucknow	Demanding enquiry against Shri Ghanshyam, the husband of Gram Pradhan of G.P. Aira Kake Mau, Block Bharawan, District Hardoi for alleged violence against NREGA workers who demanded payment of wages. Misappropriation of NREGA funds.	It is reported by the State Government that the matter was enquired by the B.D.O., and has reported that wages of 19 workers have been credited in their account and in remaining 3 cases 2 does not have job card and they have not worked on NREGS sites. The third person is dead long back. So from NREGS point of view the problem has been resolved. Further it is also reported that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Case has been registered against Shri Ghan Sham Singh. 2. For irregularities in transferring of funds Shri Munni Lal Gupta, Gram Panchayat Officer has been suspended and disciplinary action is taken against him. 3. An inquiry has been set up against Smt. Urmila Devi, Gram Pradhan Aira Kakemau
10.	Shri Sanjay Dixit, Member, Central Employment Guarantee Council (CEGC) addressed to Union Minister, Rural Development.	Alleged murder of a NREGA worker Shri Putilal in Gram Panchayat Narayanpur Jaisingh, Block Paraspur, Gond District for making complaint against delayed payment of wages. Irregularities and violation of NREGA guidelines in Mehoba District of Uttar Pradesh.	Requested State Government for investigation on 06.10.2009 and reminders send on 23.10.2009. and 05.11.2009 Reply is awaited
11.	Shri Sanjay, Gram Badara Ragoli, Block-Jatpur, District Mohaba.	Use of J.C.B machine in road work, without providing employment to workers and illegal gratification	As per report called from State Government complaint has been found true and remedial action is being taken. FIR has been lodged on 27.07.09 against JE and concerned RD officials and guilty persons are fined.
12.	Shri Vijay Jung Bahadur Singh, Gram and Post Daulatpur, Block Mainpuri	Use of machinery in NREGA works, involvement of contractor in NREGA works, Payment of	As per report called from State Government an enquiry was conducted in to this matter by CDO Mainpuri. According to the report

1	2	3	4
		wages to the non-existent workers.	of the CDO the allegations made into the complaint has been found true and remedial action is being taken. Fine of Rs. 10,150 has been charged from the guilty person.
13.	DO.No.453 (15)/MOS (RD-PJ)/2009 Shri Jitin Prasada, Minister of State for Petroleum & Natural Gas, Government of India, Enclosing a cutting of Amar Ujala dated 03.07.2009	No work is provided and fake withdrawal of money from the accounts of labourers in village Midnia, Sitapur District	As per report called from State Government FIR has been lodged on 25.06.2009 in Police Station Laharpur under section 374, 406 IPC and process of investigation is under process. Payment of wages through banks has been made by Gram Panchayat Adhikari and Pradhan
14.	Shri Rajbahadur Singh Yadav, Member, Rajya Karyakarini Samajwadi Party, Civil lines, Allahabad Road, Karvi, Chitrakut	Fraud of NREGA fund by Shri Chandravan Singh Patel, Gram Vikash Adhikari.	As per report called from State Government Chief Development Officer Chitrakoot has been directed to suspend Sh. Pawan Kumar Singh, Technical Assistant and detailed enquiry immediately.
15.	Shri Sanjay Dixit, Member, Central Employment Guarantee Council	Regarding investigation in MGNREGA	The state has reported that project Director of Gonda has been suspended. Accountants and Asstt. An accountant has been suspended. Disciplinary action is being taken against Chief Development officer. In Mahoba, Chief Development officer, Project Director and BDOs have been suspended. In Sultanpur action is being taken against DM and CDO. Project Director has been suspended.

ODISHA

1.	Shri Harihar Swain, Member of Parliament (LS)	Irregularities and corruption under NREGA in Aska Block, Ganjam District, Orissa	It is reported that some irregularities in the measurement were noticed during the enquiry. The concerned Junior Engineer of Aska Block has been placed under suspension. F.I.R. has been booked against the responsible persons to take legal action.
2.	The report on implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in Orissa prepared and released by an NGO namely Centre for Environment and Food Security (CEFS), New Delhi on the basis of a survey	Major findings of the survey as indicated in the report relate to false entries in the job cards issued to the households and non-payment/less payment of wages to the job seekers. CEFS in its report had	Even before the said report was formally released by the Centre for Environment and Food Security (CEFS), the Ministry of Rural Development, based on a news report, had asked the State Government of Orissa to investigate the case and submit a detailed report on the issues raised in the said

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---

conducted in Bolangir, Naupada, Kalahandi, Koraput, Nabarangpur and Rayagada districts of Orissa

concluded that funds under NREGA have been misappropriated by the officials responsible for implementation of the scheme in Orissa.

report. The State Government intimated that the report of CEFC had been forwarded to the concerned District Magistrates and Collectors to conduct field enquiry and submit report.

Subsequent to the availability of the detailed report in this matter, the State Government was requested to get the full-fledged case by case investigation done. Accordingly, the State Government constituted a Fact Finding Committee to finally examine the report and to inter-act with the CEFS, before finalization of the State Level Report as desired by this Ministry. The State Government had also requested the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad to conduct independent external evaluation of NREGA in Orissa. On the request of the Ministry, the Principal Director of Audit, Economic & Service Ministries, New Delhi confirmed to include the issues in the CEFS report for investigation as part of the performance audit of NREGA in Orissa. Government of Orissa has reported to the Ministry of Rural Development that the allegation of misappropriation of about Rs. Five hundred crores of Government funds by the State government officials is false. There was no *malafide* in the omissions and commissions committed at field level while executing schemes under NREGA. The problems basically arose because the Block and Gram Panchayat staff did not have training about the intricate system of record maintenance which resulted in poor maintenance of records in the initial year of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. It has also been reported by the Government of Orissa that the investigators of the petitioner Centre for Environment & Food Security(CEFS) did not inspect the job cards and they based their survey on the online entries which were not validated till then.

For lapses on the part its officials, the State Government has taken punitive action by

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---

suspending Sarpanches of Gram Panchayats of Kudasinga (District Bolangir), Kanika (District Sundergarh), Ekma (Distt. Bargarh), Basaloi (District Deogarh) and Nagaon (District Angul). Disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against 5 BDO level officers, 1 Assistant Project Director, DRDA, 2 Assistant Engineers, 5 Junior Engineers, 1 Village Level Worker and 1 Auditor.

WEST BENGAL

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Article in Statesman August 4, 2008 | NREGS Scam come under Scanner | On the basis of the enquiry in respect of the complaint Programme Officer and Block Development Officer, Manickchak has lodged a complaint at Manickchak Police Station vide G.D. No. 1474 against paymaster Humayun Kabir. ATR is awaited. |
| 2. Shri Debashish Mahanta and Smt. Sunanda Saha, Gram Panchayat Member, Pathar Mora Booth & Post Office Nutan Balan Rampur, Gram Panchayat Kochdih, Block Sonamukhi, District Bankura | Fraud of Rs. 67,239/- and fake muster rolls by Pradhan and Nirman Sahayak in the construction of kachha Jore Bundh by earth at Tantir Bandh, Baltalardanga, Bara sanko, Ghat Muan, Moutala in Gram Panchayat Kochindi under NREGA | On the basis of the enquiry the Programme Officer, Snamukhi has lodged FIR against delinquent persons. ATR is awaited. |
| 3. Shri Debashish Mahanta and Sunanda Saha, Gram Panchayat Kochdih, Bankura | Corruptions in the work of construction of kachha jore Bundh by earth | Allegation was largely been substantiated in the enquiry. FIR has been lodged against delinquent persons, Smt. Mala Mondal, Prodhan, Kochidi Gram Panchayat, Shri Dilip Kr Mukherjee, supervisor of the said scheme, Rajib Kr. Bid Nirman Sahayak, Kochidi Gram Panchayat at Sonamukhi Police Station vide FIR No. 49/09 dated 24.08.2009. ATR is awaited |

GUJARAT

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| 1. New clip dated 26.5.10 | Gujarat Government uses NREGS funds to pay own workers | Enquiry has been conducted by the team of officers of Ministry. The state has admitted the allegations. |
|---------------------------|--|---|
-

*[English]***Welfare Schemes for SC Community**

*115. SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the welfare schemes launched for the Scheduled Caste (SC) community by the Ministry;

(b) the estimated number of beneficiaries, the funds earmarked and utilized under these schemes during the last three years, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether any assessment has been made in regard to the impact of these schemes on the SC community; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) and (b) Major schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for the development of Scheduled Castes are as follows:

Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

1. Post-Matric Scholarship (PMS) Scheme for SC Students
2. Pre-Matric Scholarship for Children of those engaged in "unclean" occupation (SC as well as non-SC)
3. Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana for construction of Hostels for SC boys and girls
4. Scheme of Upgradation of Merit of SC Students through extra coaching
5. Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan mainly to provide subsidy to Scheduled Castes beneficiaries below the poverty line for income generating activities.
6. Scheme for Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955, and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.
7. Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana: A Pilot scheme for integrated development of 1000 SC majority villages.

Year-wise and State-wise details of central assistance released to States/UTs and number of beneficiaries, during the last three years under the above schemes are at Statements-I to VII.

1. Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for pursuing M.Phil & Ph.D. courses.
2. "Top Class" Education Scheme for SC students studying in identified premier institutions of professional education.
3. National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for SC etc students for higher studies abroad
4. Coaching & Allied Scheme for SC and OBC students to provide coaching for examinations conducted by Union Public Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission etc. and finishing courses/job oriented courses.
5. Equity support to National Scheduled Caste Finance & Development Corporation which gives concessional loans to SC beneficiaries.
6. Equity support to National Safai Karmacharis Finance & Development Corporation which gives concessional loans to Safai Karmacharis.
7. Assistance to State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations.
8. Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers.
9. Grant in aid to Voluntary organisation working in the fields of educational and socio- economic development of SCs.
10. Dr. Ambedkar Foundation

Year-wise details of central assistance released and number of beneficiaries under above schemes, during the last three years are at Statement-VIII.

(c) and (d) Evaluation studies are got conducted from time to time of major schemes of the Ministry. Evaluation reports in respect of following schemes pertaining to SCs have been received during the XI five year plan:

- (i) Post-Matric Scholarship (PMS) Scheme for SC Students
- (ii) Pre-Matric Scholarship for Children of those engaged in "unclean" occupations

- (iii) Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan.
- (iv) Scheme for Implementation of the PCR Act, 1955, and POA Act, 1989.

These evaluation studies, while reinforcing the necessity to continue these schemes have made various

recommendations *e.g.* to (i) simplify procedures, (ii) increase rates of scholarships, (iii) disbursement of scholarships through the bank accounts, (iv) need to set up adequate mechanism to enhance the conviction rate in respect of cases registered under PCR and POA Acts, and (v) involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) in the implementation of SCA to SCSP.

Statement I

Post Matric Scholarship for SC Students

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Central Assistance Released	No. of beneficiaries	Central Assistance Released	No. of beneficiaries	Central Assistance Released	Provisional No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24048.4	382059	23978.11	661913	21182.31	709725
2.	Assam	469.82	16718	0.00	16800	1014.99	17118
3.	Bihar	0.00	50046	2692.70	53330	1000.00	70130
4.	Chhattisgarh	482.85	54927	100.00	53686	0.00	64425
5.	Goa	0.00	138	0.00	127	0.00	140
6.	Gujarat	240.36	84379	1556.29	75449	2741.34	82859
7.	Haryana	494.93	24512	369.52	26620	6962.57	41199
8.	Himachal Pradesh	78.84	7501	0.00	9305	0.00	10500
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	4670	378.47	10956	150.00	12605
10.	Jharkhand	35.32	15296	0.00	16862	514.74	18568
11.	Karnataka	7020.59	312556	3267.91	226970	11819.35	355549
12.	Kerala	4072.44	105728	8132.43	106836	3200.00	120062
13.	Madhya Pradesh	695.983	127225	1699.21	133610	3653.86	141367
14.	Maharashtra	15953.63	320048	1000.00	377729	13400.00	509131
15.	Manipur	139.95	2292	163.76	3276	185.70	3767
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	193	0.00	0	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Orissa	0.00	56333	500.00	63091	0.00	69401
18.	Punjab	539.8	51499	200.00	60420	0.00	77930
19.	Rajasthan	3204.42	221108	10340.11	195260	5397.72	214786
20.	Sikkim	0.00	218	3.44	265	1.00	301
21.	Tamil Nadu	6978.05	431272	500.00	425074	5369.97	459080
22.	Tripura	180.56	11765	410.98	21371	410.16	21887
23.	Uttar Pradesh	22313.71	628884	4916.98	680625	19967.13	713160
24.	Uttarakhand	0.00	38450	1089.36	38028	789.70	42051
25.	West Bengal	358.25	203512	3250.23	353516	3835.67	303100
26.	Daman and Diu	0.33	113	0.00	116	0.00	139
27.	Delhi	0.00	487	0.00	0	0.00	0
28.	Puducherry	200	6882	0.00	6976	0.00	0
Total		87508.23	3158811	64549.49	3618211	101596.21	4058980

In certain cases central assistance has not been released during a year due to reasons like (i) incomplete proposal, (ii) Utilisation certificate not received or, (iii) expenditure lying within the committed liability of the State etc. However, number of beneficiaries are not zero,

because the Scheme is funded by State Governments themselves to the extent of their committed liability, and they are expected to pay scholarship to eligible students, in anticipation of central assistance which may sometimes get delayed due to above reasons.

Statement II

Pre Matric Scholarship to the Children of those Engaged in "Unclean" Occupations

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Central Assistance Released	No. of beneficiaries	Central Assistance Released	No. of beneficareis	Central Assistance Released	Provisional No. of beneficareis
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.0	34588	0.00	28636	2171.5	31636
2.	Assam	2.9	5992	92.38	7883	52.17	5405

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Bihar	0.0	8834	0.00	4742	0	33742
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.0	21095	110.79	18509	192.08	21490
5.	Goa	0.0	0	0.00	154	0.89	334
6.	Gujarat	262.7	304604	2820.60	297034	3639.90	325078
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.0	2867	0.00	904	0	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.0	5906	15.05	1784	24.59	3232
9.	Kerala	0.0	1755	0.00	1485	6.11	1085
10.	Karnataka	0.0	0	0.00	1270	0.00	6686
11.	Madhya Pradesh	0.0	37633	296.41	33742	232.59	33742
12.	Maharashtra	0.0	114996	691.12	69033	0	77453
13.	Orissa	0.0	1739	35.72	2076	0	1422
14.	Puducherry	0.0	2280	2.24	1650	7.71	1600
15.	Punjab	0.0	8812	0.00	8339	0	8339
16.	Rajasthan	0.0	56042	1042.42	68910	598.95	76385
17.	Tamil Nadu	41.4	59904	678.08	62323	971.88	67296
18.	Tripura	0.0	4815	86.02	4754	47.83	5055
19.	Uttar Pradesh	0.0	56994	0.00	0	0	0
20.	Uttarakhand	2.9	2141	14.72	1689	1.55	1832
21.	West Bengal	0.0	4132	41.73	4630	26.27	4280
Total		309.9	735129	5927.28	619547	7974.02	706092

In certain cases central assistance has not been released during a year due to reasons like (i) incomplete proposal, (ii) Utilisation certificate not received or, (iii) expenditure lying within the committed liability of the State etc. However, number of beneficiaries are not zero,

because the Scheme is funded by State Governments themselves to the extent of their committed liability, and they are expected to pay scholarship to eligible students, in anticipation of central assistance which may sometimes get delayed due to above reasons.

Statement III*Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Boys hostel						Girls hostel					
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Central Assistance Released	No. of beneficiaries	Central Assistance Released	No. of beneficiaries	Central Assistance Released	No. of beneficiaries	Central Assistance Released	No. of beneficiaries	Central Assistance Released	No. of beneficiaries	Central Assistance Released	No. of beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	437.5	700	0	0
2.	Assam	32.545	81	46.2	88	0	0	67.5	100	2.62	arrear	0	0
3.	Bihar	0	0	340	400	0	0	0	0	335	200	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	212.115	600	72.645	300	33.75	150	470.87	1220	107.43	150	0	0
5.	Gujarat	248.48	360	0	0	0	0	217.44	100	—	—	0	0
6.	Haryana	3.85	35	0	0	2.98	arrear	0	0	187.575	168	187.57	arrear
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	29.5	100	0	0	0	0	131.5	100	0	0	0	0
8.	Jharkhand	211.08	500	83.16	200	0	0	40.33	50	139.148	200	0	0
9.	Karnataka	362.5	550	167.5	200	0	0	237.5	350	177.5	200	202.4	96
10.	Kerala	0	0	110.337	150	54.75	60	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	173.82	300	211.54	350	180.7	250	347.64	300	355.14	300	250	200
12.	Meghalaya	57.44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Orissa	91.557	100	755.929	1100	0	1419.6	11538	1914.89	1200	0	0	0
14.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	113.25	50	0	0	0
15.	Rajasthan	986.8	1175	0	0	191	275	21.475	25	339.75	150	1706.75	975
16.	Tamil Nadu	516.338	3191	297.326	arrear	0	0	0	0	256.25	250	0	0
17.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27.52	20	0	0
18.	Uttar Pradesh	751.965	616	447.25	300	157.05	arrear	0	0	697.2	400	0	0
19.	Uttarakhand	0	0	41.385	50	0	0	0	0	101.25	50	89.29	50
20.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	94.12	100	670.5	900	0	0
21.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
Total		3677.99	7608	2573.27	3138	620.23	735	3050	13883	5862.52	4938	2536.01	1421

Statement IV*Upgradation of Merit of SC Students*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Central Assistance Released	No. of beneficiaries	Central Assistance Released	Beneficiaries	Central Assistance Released	No. of beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44.4	296	44.4	296	0	0
2.	Assam	3.45	23	0	0	0	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	7.8	70	0	0	0	0
4.	Gujarat	7.09	70	2.998	70	0.6	arrear
5.	Haryana	9.93	73	4.8	32	0	0
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	20	3	20	0	0
7.	Jharkhand	11.4	76	7	70	0	0
8.	Karnataka	0	0	28.2	188	28.2	188
9.	Kerala	4.95	33	0	0	0	0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	153.76	1176
11.	Rajasthan	8.43	81	9.76	88	8.44	88
12.	Sikkim	2.998	20	3	20	3	20
13.	Tripura	3	20	0	0	6	40
14.	Uttar Pradesh	10	363	37.96	arrear	0	0
15.	Uttarakhand	3	20	2.55	17	0	0
16.	West Bengal	0	0	31.406	496	0	0
	Total	119.448	1165	175.074	1297	200	1512

Statement V*Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Central Assistance Released	No. of beneficiaries	Central Assistance Released	No. of beneficareis	Central Assistance Released	No. of beneficareis
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4476.42	196735.00	5167.85	217205	3668.49	N.R.
2.	Assam	972.7	9557.00	1089.04	3219	249.22	N.R.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Bihar	1268.76	N.R.	4009.15	N.R.	1916.86	N.R.
4.	Chhattisgarh	294.30	N.R.	547.21	N.R.	666.69	N.R.
5.	Gujarat	1111.40	N.R.	959.52	N.R.	932.86	N.R.
6.	Haryana	1443.53	16643	1213.48	12926	1350.53	8397
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1035.64	20936.00	517.08	24943	498.20	20280
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	161.61	N.R.	230.48	N.R.	173.22	N.R.
9.	Jharkhand**	0.00	N.R.	574.94	N.R.	0.00	N.R.
10.	Karnataka	2723.09	15913	3605.30	18374	2464.41	N.R.
11.	Kerala	312.72	N.R.	813.12	N.R.	763.24	N.R.
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3822.66	12500.00	4806.42	N.R.	3653.47	N.R.
13.	Maharashtra	3398.55	19053	4222.80	N.R.	2880.66	N.R.
14.	Orissa	2453.49	14528.00	2832.14	20283	2209.99	11633
15.	Punjab	375.85	12006.00	1004.07	6996	1075.88	N.R.
16.	Rajasthan	3988.14	22532	3331.86	37341	3460.63	N.R.
17.	Sikkim	52.40	92.00	40.06	20	22.60	N.R.
18.	Tamil Nadu	4897.99	49985	6002.81	43845	4605.30	20945
19.	Tripura	424.90	N.R.	311.42	2592	355.58	N.R.
20.	Uttar Pradesh	11023.37	119499	14351.57	65140	10426.82	60244
21.	Uttarakhand	594.24	1503.00	0	3142	0.00	2009
22.	West Bengal	5158.23	N.R.	4503.80	N.R.	4502.75	N.R.
23.	Chandigarh	25.00	N.R.	25.00	N.R.	18.75	N.R.
24.	Puducherry	125.00	608.00	0.00	278	0.00	451
Total		50139.99	512090.00	60159.12	456304	45896.15	123959

NR- Not reported

** Rs. 1606.00 lakhs has been reported to be transferred from Government of Bihar to Government of Jharkhand.

Statement VI

Scheme of Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Central Assistance Released 2007-08	No. of Beneficiaries	Central Assistance Released 2008-09	No. of Beneficiaries	Central Assistance Released 2009-10	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	310.49	2684	787.56	3596	878.79	1641 (Anticipated)
2.	Assam	9.5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Bihar	26.63	222	27.28	71	55	N.A.
4.	Chhattisgarh	53.27	597	40.748	801	40.64	1025 (Anticipated)
5.	Goa	4.45	8	1	6	1.5	9
6.	Gujarat	120.65	1519	217.46	1825	186.08	1258
7.	Haryana	97.83	199	59.93	189	19.59	241
8.	Himachal Pradesh	132.56	300	10.45	246	54.8	272 (Anticipated)
9.	Jharkhand	Nil	88	Nil	25	39.54	N.A.
10.	Karnataka	664.37	1757	670.38	2026	967.18	2022
11.	Kerala	98.9	912	135.15	1080	361.81	1031 (Anticipated)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	856.1	4084	574.75	4252	1107.11	5569
13.	Maharashtra	397.31	2167	274.98	2390	1197.43	4264 (Anticipated)
14.	Orissa	49.74	298	60	427	69.58	636

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Punjab	60	Nil	50	250	76.35	280 (Anticipated)
16.	Rajasthan	279.34	1631	157.89	1506	175.66	1568
17.	Sikkim	1.9	20	5.95	60	8.18	60
18.	Tamil Nadu	35	1190	235.14	1301	612.15	1268
19.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	0.5	2	0.6	1
20.	Uttar Pradesh	553.93	10486	931.29	11370	904.36	11862
21.	Uttarakhand	4.53	106	5.77	N.A.	Nil	N.A.
22.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	96.05	N.A.	2.65	N.A.	59.23	N.A.
23.	Puducherry	40.79	130	50	N.A.	50	N.A.
24.	Daman and Diu	3.89	N.A.	4.57	N.A.	Nil	N.A.
25.	Chandigarh	Nil	6	3	10	Nil	N.A.
26.	Delhi	9.21	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	Nil	N.A.
Total		3906.30	28404	4306.45	31433	6865.58	33007

Beneficiaries relate to two components, namely-

- (i) Payments of relief to atrocity victims, and
- (ii) Incentive for inter-caste marriages

N.A. :- Not available.

Statement VII

Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the State	2007-08 Central Assistance Released	2008-09 Central Assistance Released	2009-10 Central Assistance Released
Bihar	Nil	Nil	130.00
Rajasthan	Nil	Nil	140.00
Tamil Nadu	Nil	Nil	130.00

The Pilot Scheme of Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) has been implemented only from the month of March 2010

Statement VIII*Financial and Physical achievements under Central Sector Schemes for SCs.*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
		Budgetary Allocation	Expenditure Beneficiaries	No. of Allocation	Budgetary Beneficiaries	Expenditure Beneficiaries	No. of Allocation	Budgetary	Expenditure	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship	88.00	78.35	1333	75.00	87.94	1333	80.00	105.00	Selection being finalized by UGC
2.	Top Class Education	16.00	2.17	195	20.00	5.00	378*	20.00	8.26	541
3.	National Overseas Scholarship	4.00	2.75	28	5.00	4.99	29	5.00	3.10	Selection under process
4.	Coaching and Allied Scheme	7.00	3.92	4860	8.00	3.99	3403	8.00	2.79	3013
5.	NSFDC	40.00	43.00	44274	45.00	45.00	37041	45.00	45.00	58600
6.	NSKFDC	30.00	20.65	14785	30.00	30.00	41187	30.00	30.00	17892
7.	SCDC	20.00	20.00	659324	20.00	19.00	459997	20.00	15.00	653000
8.	SRMS	50.00	25.00	3056	100.00	100.00	33890	100.00	50.00	41666
9.	GIA to NGOs	36.00	30.96	44159	36.00	21.50	29974	35.00	11.23	18055
10.	Dr. Ambedkar Foundation	1.00	1.00	568	1.00	1.00	73	1.00	1.00	449

Medical Colleges Set up by ESIC

*116. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has set up medical university/colleges, nursing colleges etc. to cater to the needs of its subscribers and to meet the shortages of specialists staff in ESI hospitals/dispensaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the locations identified for the purpose, State-wise;

(c) the present status of such projects; and

(d) the funds allocated for the purpose alongwith the

time by which such university/colleges are likely to be made operational?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The ESI Corporation has decided to setup Medical Colleges, Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences & Research (PGIMSR), Dental Colleges, etc. under the Medical Education Projects. The details are given in the Statement-I.

(c) The present status of the projects is as under:

(i) ESI-PGIMSR at Rajaji Nagar, Bangalore has been permitted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare/Medical Council of India to admit students in 5 specialities (2 students each for MD/MS courses) for the session 2010-11 and the academic session has already started.

Further application has also been submitted to Ministry of Health & Family Welfare/Medical Council of India for increase in seats in Post Graduate Courses and for seats in additional specialities from the Academic Session 2011-12.

- (ii) ESIC Dental College Rohini, Delhi-85 has been issued the Letter of Permission (LOP) by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare/Dental Council of India to admit 50 BDS students on annual basis from the Academic Session 2010-11. The Guru Gobind Singh Indra Prastha University (GGSIPU), Delhi has been requested for the admission of the students.
- (iii) The ESI Corporation has submitted applications for issue of Letter of Permission (LOP) by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare/Medical

Council of India for the academic session 2011-12 for the grant of permission to start courses in different specialities in 6 ESI PGIMSRs. Details of the six ESI- PGIMSRs are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

- (iv) Rest of the Medical Colleges and Dental Colleges are proposed to be established from the academic year 2012-13 onwards.

(d) An amount of Rs 10,000 crores has been earmarked by ESI Corporation over a period of five years for these Medical Education Projects.

These Medical Education Projects are in various stages of implementation. These are long term projects likely to take 3 to 5 years for completion. Budget allocation for these projects for 2010-11 is Rs. 765.27 crores.

Statement I

List of Proposed ESI Medical Institutions in the Country

Sl.No.	States	Institutions	Attached ESI Hospital
1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	PGIMSR	Medical College
2.	—	—	—
3.	Gujarat	—	Medical College
4.	—	PGIMSR	—
5.	Karnataka	PGIMSR	Medical College
6.	—	PGIMSR	—
7.	Kerala	—	Medical College
9.	Madhya Pradesh	—	Medical College
10.	Maharashtra	PGIMSR	Medical College
11.	—	PGIMSR	—
13.	—	—	—
14.	New Delhi	PGIMSR	Medical College
15.	—	—	—
16.	Tamil Nadu	PGIMSR	Medical College
17.	—	PGIMSR	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	—	—	Medical College	—	Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu
19.	West Bengal	PGIMSR	Medical College	Dental College	Joka, Kolkata
20.	—	—	Medical College	—	Baltikuri, Kolkata
21.	—	PGIMSR	—	—	Manicktala, Kolkata
22.	Punjab	—	—	Dental College	Bharat Nagar, Ludhiana
23.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	Dental College	Pandu Nagar, Kanpur
24.	Haryana	—	Medical College	—	ESI Hospital, NH—3, Faridabad
25.	Bihar	—	Medical College	—	Patna
26.	Himachal Pradesh	—	Medical College	—	Mandi
27.	Rajasthan	—	Medical College	—	Alwar
28.	Orissa	—	Medical College	—	Bhubneshwar
29.	Karnataka	—	Medical College	—	Gulbarga
30.	Uttarakhand	—	Medical College	—	Haradwar
Total		17 States	12(PGIMSR), 18(Medical Colleges), 9(ESIC Dental Colleges)		

Note: PGIMSR = Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences and Research for M.D./M.S./Diploma Courses.

Statement II

[Translation]

Details of the Six ESI-Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences and Research

Employees' State Insurance Corporation has submitted applications to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare/ Medical Council of India for Letter of Permission in respect of following 6 ESI-PGIMSRs to start Post Graduate Degree and Diploma (MD/MS etc) course from academic session 2011-12.

- ESI-PGIMSR - BASAIDARAPUR, NEW DELHI
- ESI-PGIMSR - K.K. NAGAR, CHENNAI
- ESI PGIMSR - MGM PAREL, MUMBAI
- ESI-PGIMSR - ANDHERI (E), MUMBAI
- ESI-PGIMSR - JOKA, KOLKATA
- ESI-PGIMSR - MANICKTALA, KOLKATA

Gramin Dak Sevaks

*117. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware about the pathetic condition of the Gramin Dak Sevaks working under the Department of Posts;

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

(c) the reforms likely to be undertaken for improving their working condition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) The working conditions

of Gramin Dak Sevaks cannot be termed as 'Pathetic'. From time to time, the Government has been reviewing the working conditions and also increasing their allowances commensurate with their workload.

The last such revision was in October, 2009. Department of Posts had set up a Committee to examine

the wage structure and other service conditions of Gramin Dak Sevaks. The Committee submitted its Report to the Government on 29th October, 2008. The salient features of the Recommendations given by the Committee, accepted and implemented by the Department with effect from 01st Jan 2006 (given in the Statement) comprehensively benefit the Gramin Dak Sevak workforce.

Statement

Subject: Salient features of Department's Office Memorandum on increase in wages etc. of Gramin Dak Sevaks

1. Time Related Continuity Allowance (TRCA) of Gramin Dak Sevaks [Implemented w.e.f. 01.01.2006]

Sl.No.	Category of Gramin Dak Sevaks	Existing Time Related Continuity Allowance	Revised Time Related Continuity Allowance w.e.f. 01.01.2006	Work load in hours
1.	GDS Sub Postmaster	Rs. 2125-50-3125	Rs. 4575-85-7125	4-5 hours
2.	GDS Branch Postmaster	Rs. 1280-35-1980	Rs. 2745-50-4245	Up to 3 hours work
		New TRCA slab	Rs. 3200-60-5000	More than 3 hours up to 3 hours 30 minutes
		Rs. 1600-40-2400	Rs. 3660-70-5760	Up to 4 hours.
		New TRCA slab	Rs. 4115-75-6365	More than 4 hours up to 4 hour 30 minutes
		New TRCA slab	Rs. 4575-85-7125	More than 4 hours 30 minutes up to 5 hours
3.	GDS Mail deliverer/ Stamp vendor	New TRCA slab	Rs. 2665-50-4165	For work up to 3 hours for new entrants
		Rs. 1375-25-2125	Rs. 3330-60-5130	For Work load Up to 3 hours 45 minutes
		Rs. 1740-30-2640	Rs. 4220-75-6470	More than 3 hours 45 minutes up to 5 hours
4.	GDS Mail Carrier/ Packer/Mailman	New TRCA slab	Rs. 2295-45-3695	For work up to 3 hours for new entrants
		Rs. 1220-20-1600	Rs. 2870-50-4370	More than 3 hrs up to 3 hours 45 minutes
		Rs. 1545-25-2020	Rs. 3635-65-5585	More than 3 hours 45 minutes up to 5 hours.

2. Other Allowances (implemented w.e.f. 9.10.2009)

Nature of Allowance	Existing allowance	Revised allowances
Office Maintenance Allowance (OMA)	Rs. 50 per month for GDS Sub Postmaster/Branch Postmaster	Rs. 100 per month for GDS Sub Postmaster/Branch Postmaster.
Fixed Stationery Charge	Rs. 10 for GDS Sub Postmaster/ Branch Postmaster and Rs. 5 for other categories of GDS	Rs. 25 p.m. for GDS Sub Postmaster /Branch Postmaster and Rs. 10 for other categories of GDS like GDS Mail Deliverer/ Stamp vendor and Mail Carrier doing delivery work.
Boat Allowance	Rs. 10 per month	Actual charges paid to the Boatman subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 per month for Conveyance of Mail.
Cash Conveyance Allowance	Rs. 10 per occasion plus Bus fares for conveyance of cash from Branch office to Account office.	Rs. 50 per month.
Cycle Maintenance Allowance (C.M.A)	Rs. 30 per month provided the Gramin Dak Sevak travels a distance of 10 kms per day.	Rs. 60 per month for GDS Mail Deliverer/Mail Carrier who use their own cycle for discharge of Duty. Present Minimum Distance Condition of 10 kms for grant of cycle maintenance allowance stands withdrawn.
Combined Duty Allowance (CDA) for Branch Postmasters.	Rs. 100 per month for performing delivery or conveyance or both.	1. GDS Branch Postmasters performing delivery or conveyance duties or both will be paid Rs. 500 P.M. for each item of work separately. 2. If the Branch Postmaster is performing delivery at the BO village only, it will be restricted to Rs. 250 P.M 3. BPM exchanging Mails at Bus stand or at Railway Stations will be compensated at the rate of Rs. 250 P.M.
Allowances for combination of duties for Mail Delivery/Mail Conveyance.	Rs. 75 per month for GDS Mail Deliverer/Mail Carrier for performing additional duty.	GDS MD/MC attached with the additional duty of another post, revised rate of allowance will be at the rate of Rs. 25 per day subject to a Maximum of Rs. 625 P.M.
Compensation to Mail Carriers who are detained for exchange of mails.	Rs. 3/- per hour subject to a Maximum of Rs. 6 per day.	Rs. 6/- per hour subject to a Maximum of Rs. 12 per day subject to same conditions.

3. Service discharge benefits [effective from 9.10.2009]

Nature of benefit	Present benefit paid	Revised benefits.
Ex-gratia Gratuity	Granted at the rate of half month's Basic Time Relate Continuity Allowance drawn immediately before discharge of service for each completed year of service subject to a maximum of Rs. 18,000 or 16.5 months Basic Time Relate Continuity Allowance last drawn whichever is less. Minimum service prescribed is 15 years.	Continuance of the existing formula for grant of Ex-gratia Gratuity subject to a Maximum of Rs. 60,000. Minimum eligibility period is 10 years.
Severance Amount	A lump sum severance amount of Rs. 30,000/- is paid on discharge provided a Gramin Dak Sevak has completed 20 years of continuous service. In case of a Gramin Dak Sevak completing 15 years of service but less than 20 years of continuous service the severance amount paid is Rs. 20,000.	Severance Amount shall be paid at the rate of Rs. 1500 for every completed year of service subject to a Maximum of Rs. 60000 with reduction in Minimum eligibility period to 10 years.

4. Maternity Grant [effective from 09.10.2009]

Women GDS are provided Maternity Grant equivalent to three months TRCA with DA for the birth of two children out of the welfare fund of the Department.

5. Payment of Arrears

Arrears of TRCA w.e.f. 1.1.2006 to 31-10-2009 have been ordered to be paid in cash in two installments of 40% and 60% spread over the financial year 2009-10 and 2010-11 after adjusting the payments made toward the basic monthly TRCA + DA drawn from time to time. The 2nd instalment of 60% arrears has also been released to the Gramin Dak Sevaks on 11-06-2010.

6. Extra Departmental Group Insurance Scheme

Present monthly subscription is enhanced to Rs. 50 per month effective from May 2010 and consequently the Insurance coverage available to Gramin Dak Sevaks on death while in service is increased from Rs. 10000 to Rs. 50000 effective from 01.05.2010.

7. Service Discharge Benefit Scheme

The Government has approved to provide social security to Gramin Dak Sevaks through annuity under Service Discharge Benefit Scheme.

[English]

Social Security to Domestic Workers

*118. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the scheme(s) under which social security to domestic workers is being provided in the country;

(b) the funds allocated, sanctioned and released under the said schemes to the States alongwith the funds utilised by them during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and scheme-wise; and

(c) the number of domestic workers benefited therefrom during the said period, State, year, scheme and gender-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) The Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 for the social security and welfare of unorganised workers which includes domestic workers. The National Social Security Board constituted under the Act had constituted a Sub-Committee of the Board to explore the extension of Social Security Schemes for unorganized workers. The said Sub-Committee recommended domestic workers as one of the categories to be considered for social security. Accordingly, the Government set-up a Task Force to evolve a policy frame work for domestic workers in the context of regulatory mechanism and providing social security. The Task Force had examined various issues such as extending coverage of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), health and maternity benefits, life and disability benefit, old age pension, etc., to domestic workers. In their first report,

the Task Force on Domestic Workers has, *inter-alia*, made following recommendations:

- (i) Extension of the welfare schemes to the domestic workers including Health and Maternity benefit, Death and Disability benefit and old age benefits.
- (ii) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) should be the first welfare scheme to be extended to the domestic workers. The smart cards used under RSBY can later be used to load other welfare schemes rolled out for domestic workers.
- (iii) Domestic workers should be identified and registered by the State Labour Department.
- (iv) The domestic work should be included in the Central List of scheduled employment vide a notification under the Minimum wages Act, 1948 for fixation and enforcement of minimum wages in respect of domestic workers. The State Governments which have not fixed minimum wages for domestic work should fix minimum rates of wages for domestic workers.
- (v) Mandatory registration of all placement agencies and individuals providing placement, sourcing and recruitment service relating to domestic work under Shops and Establishment Act.
- (vi) Formulation of National Policy for the Domestic Workers.
- (vii) Scaling up of the skill and re-skill training programme initiated by International Labour Organisation.

The proposal to extend RSBY to domestic workers is under consideration of the Government.

Shortage of Officers in Armed Forces

*119. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present shortage of manpower, including Personnel Below Officers Rank (PBOR), in the armed forces and the Coast Guard Organisation as on date, rank-wise and service-wise;

(b) the reasons for the shortage and the steps taken including the proposals, if any, to induct NCC cadets to fill up the vacancies; and

(c) the measures adopted/proposed to be adopted by the Government to encourage the youngsters to join the armed forces?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) to (c) There has been a shortage of officers in the Armed Forces. The shortage of officers is around 11,500 in the Army, 1507 in the Navy and 1237 in the Air Force. There is no significant shortage of Personnel Below Officer Rank (PBOR) in the Armed Forces.

The shortage in the Armed Forces is partly attributable to accretions from time to time, tough selection procedures, difficult service conditions coupled with perceived high degree of risk involved in service career.

In Coast Guard there is a shortage of 679 officers and 2518 PBOR which is attributable to recent accretions and lead time required for recruitment and training.

The Government has earmarked vacancies in officer cadres of the Armed Forces for induction of National Cadet Corps (NCC) cadets who volunteer and meet the requisite standards through NCC (Special) Entry Scheme. In Coast Guard, preference is given to NCC certificate holders.

A number of steps have been taken to attract the talented youth to join the Armed Forces. All officers including those in Short Service Commission (SSC) are now eligible to hold substantive rank of Captain, Major and Lieutenant Colonel after 2, 6 and 13 years of reckonable service respectively. The tenure of SSC officers has been increased from 10 years to 14 years. A total number of 750 posts of Lt. Colonel have been upgraded to Colonel towards implementation of AV Singh Committee Report (Phase-I). Further, 1896 additional posts in the ranks of Colonel, Brigadier, Major General and Lieutenant General and their equivalents in the other two Services have been upgraded towards implementation of AV Singh Committee Report (Phase-II). The implementation of recommendations of the VI Central Pay Commission with substantial improvement in the pay structure of officers of Armed Forces is expected to make the Services more attractive.

The Armed Forces have undertaken sustained image projection and publicity campaign to create awareness among the youth on the advantages of taking up a challenging and satisfying career. Awareness campaigns, participation in career fairs and exhibitions, advertisements in print and electronic media, motivational lectures in schools, colleges are also some of the other measures in this direction.

[Translation]

Development of Major Ports

*120. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the details about the National Maritime Development Programme (NMDP) being implemented by the Government for the expansion/development/modernisation of major ports;

(b) the details of such projects that have been awarded or proposed to be awarded under Public-Private Partnership mode, port-wise;

(c) the funds allocated and released for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the quantum of funds required for implementation of the said projects, port-wise;

(d) the works undertaken at various major ports under NMDP, major port-wise so far;

(e) whether the progress of such projects is moving at a slow pace; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the steps taken by the Government for the speedy completion of such awarded projects and the execution of the remaining projects, port-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):
(a) A National Maritime Development Programme has been conceived by the Ministry of Shipping by identifying specific schemes and other major works relating to construction of berths, mechanisation, upgradation of equipments, deepening of channels and projects related to Port connectivity etc with a view to modernize Port infrastructure in India and to benchmark the performance

of Ports to international standards. A total of 276 Projects have been identified envisaging a total investment of Rs. 55,803.73 crores.

(b) The details of projects awarded and proposed to be awarded under Public Private Partnership Mode are at Statement-I (A), (B) and (C)

(c) The year-wise funds are not allocated under National Maritime Development Programme. The details of Investments made for the Projects completed and work in progress Major Port-wise indicating cost of Projects is at Annexure-II.

(d) The works undertaken at various major Ports under NMDP Major Port-wise is given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Port	No. of Projects	Estimated cost (Rs. in Crores)
1.	Kolkata Port Trust	6	181.90
2.	Haldia	2	330.00
3.	Paradip	8	1571.72
4.	Visakhapatnam	9	296.65
5.	Ennore	4	1001.15
6.	Chennai	4	943.00
7.	Tuticorin	7	663.00
8.	Cochin	6	735.25
9.	New Mangalore	5	626.03
10.	Mormugao	4	128.00
11.	Mumbai	3	1843.52
12.	JNPT	11	936.00
13.	Kandla	7	727.06
Grand Total		76	16600.28

(e) and (f) Some of the Projects under NMDP have not kept pace with the targets due to various factors e.g. delay in award of contracts, delay in execution of works, re-tendering in some cases etc.

Statement I(A)*National Maritime Development Projects under PPP Projects in Progress as in 30.06.2010*

Sl. No.	Total Number of the project	Name of the Project	Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)	Capacity Addition (In MT)	Funding Arrangement (Rs. in crores)				
					Budgetary support	Internal Resources	Private	Other	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Kolkata	1	Development of Cruise Tourism/setting up of New Passenger Terminal Development of River Park (Aquatic) in the River Hooghly	20.00	-	-	2.00	18.00	-
		2	Development of Ship Breaking Facilities	10.00	-	-	1.00	9.00	-
		3	Setting up of IWT terminals, development of Mechanized loading/unloading facilities at the IWT Wharves	100.00	-	-	40.00	60.00	-
Total		3		130.00	0.00	0.00	43.00	87.00	0.00
2.	Haldia	1	Equipping of the Berths 2 & 8 at HDC for Enhancement of operational productivity under the erstwhile scheme "Acquisition of 2 nos. Mobile Harbour Cranes"	300.00	8.00	-	-	300.00	-
Total		1		300.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00
3.	Paradip	1	Construction of Draught Iron Ore Berths on BOT basis.	591.35	10.00	-	-	591.35	-
Total		1		591.35	10.00	0.00	0.00	591.35	0.00
4.	Visakhapatnam		Nil						
5.	Ennore	1	Development of Deep Coal Terminal to handle coal for users other than TNEB	399.13	8.00	-	-	399.13	-
		2	Development of an Iron ore Terminal.	480.00	12.00	-	-	480.00	-
Total		2		873.13	20.00	0.00	0.00	879.13	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Chennai		Nil						
7.	Tuticorin	1	Fourlaningof NH7A between TPT and Palayamkottai.	25.00	-	-	25.00	NHAI	-
	Total	1		25.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Cochin	1	International Container Transshipment Terminal (ICTT)	2118.00	12.50	-	-	2118.00	-
		2	Port based Special Economic Zone	850.00	-	-	100.00	750.00	-
		3	LNG Re-gasification Terminal	3200.00	2.50	-	-	32.00	-
	Total	3		6168.00	15.00	0.00	100.00	6068.00	0.00
9.	New Mangalore	1	Development of Mashling Yard	40.00	-	-	10.00	30.00	-
		2	Development of Coal Handling Facilities for Captive user	230.00	3.00	-	-	230.00	-
		3	Setting up of Mechanized Iron Ore handling facilities (at Berths no. 14)-BOT	296.03	2.00	-	-	296.03	-
	Total	3		5660.03	5.00	0.00	10.00	566.03	0.00
10.	Mormugao		Nil						
11.	Mumbai	1	Construction of two off-shore container Terminal Development of two container berths of total quay length of 700 mtrs and related upgrading for handling vessels of 6000 TEUs capacity. Capacity (0.8 MTEUs)	1460.52	9.60	-	444.86	1015.66	-
	Total	1		1460.52	9.60	0.00	444.86	1015.66	0.00
12.	J.N.P.T.		Nil						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Kandla	1	Construction of 15th to 18th Cargo Berths on BOT Basis including mechanization (Renamed as Construction of 13th to 16th Cargo berth on BOT basis including Mechanization)	443.00	8.00	-	-	443.00	-
	Total	1		443.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	443.00	0.00
	Grand Total	16		10563.03	75.65	0.00	622.86	9940.17	0.00

Statement I(B)

National Maritime Development Projects under PPP Projects approved but yet to be started as 30.06.2010

Sl. No.	Total Number of the project	Name of the Project	Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)	Capacity Addition (In MT)	Funding Arrangement (Rs. in crores)				
					Budgetary support	Internal Resources	Private	Other	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Kolkata	Nil							
2.	Haldia	Nil							
3.	Paradip	Nil							
4.	Visakhapatnam	1	Second Stage-Deepening of Inner Harbour entrance Channel and turning circle from 11.0 m to 12.5 m.	70.00	1.20	-	-	70.00	-
		2	Mechanized cargo handling facilities at GCB at Outer Harbour	444.10	10.18	-	-	444.10	-
		3	Allotment Development of WQ-6 berth in the Inner Harbour for Alumina exports	114.38	2.10	-	-	114.38	-
	Total	3		628.48	13.48	0.00	0.00	628.48	0.00
5.	Ennsore	1	Development of a container terminal (1000m length) (capacity 1.5 METUPA)	1407.00	18.00	-	-	1407.00	-
	Total	1		1407.00	18.00	0.00	0.00	1407.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Chennai		Nil						
7.	Tuticorin	1	Conversion of Berth 8 as Container Terminal (BOT)	150.0	4.80	-	-	150.00	-
	Total	1		150.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	150.00	0.00
8.	Cochin		Nil						
9.	New Manglore		Nil						
10.	Mormugao		Nil						
11.	Mumbai		Nil						
12.	J.N.P.T		Nil						
	Grand Total	5		2185.48	36.28	0.00	0.00	2185.48	0.00

Statement I(C)*National Maritime Development Projects under PPP Completed Projects as on 30.06.2010*

Sl. No.	Total Number of the project	Name of the Project	Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)	Capacity Addition (In MT)	Funding Arrangement (Rs. in crores)				
					Budgetary support	Internal Resources	Private	Other	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Kolkata		Nil						
2.	Haldia	1	Multipurpose berth (No. 13) inside the impounded dock	39.56	1.00	-	-	39.56	-
	Total	1		39.56	1.00	0.00	0.00	39.56	0.00
3.	Paradip		Nil						
4.	Visakhapatnam		Nil						
5.	Ennore	1	Development of a Maritime terminal to handle LPG, POL, chemical and other Liquids. (Capacity 3 MTPA)	200.00	3.00	-	-	200.00	-
	Total	1		200.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	0.00
6.	Chennai	1	Second Container terminal	492.00	0.08	-	-	492.00	-
	Total	1		492.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	492.00	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Tuticorin		Nil						
8.	Cochin	1	Crude Oil handling for Kochi Refineries Ltd.	743.60	7.50	-	-	743.60	-
	Total	1		743.60	7.50	0.00	0.00	743.60	0.00
9.	New Manglore		Nil						
10.	Mormugao	1	Transhippers for iron ore export	140.00	9.00	-	-	140.00	-
	Total	1		140.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	140.00	0.00
11.	Mumbai		Nil						
12.	J.N.P.T.	1	Redevelopment of Bulk Terminal into container Terminal	1078.60	15.60	-	-	1078.60	-
	Total	1		1078.60	15.60	0.00	0.00	1078.60	0.00
13.	Kandla	1	Construction of 12th cargo Berth including Back-up area & setting up of state-of-art-Container Terminal through BOT at 11th & 12th Cargo Beth with backup area of 40 hec.	446.77	7.20	-	116.00	330.77	-
14.		2	Setting up of marine terminal by M/s VOTL at Vadinar for M/s Essar Oil Ltd.	750.00	12.00	-	-	750.00	-
	Total	2		1196.77	19.20	0.00	116.00	1080.77	0.00
	Grand Total	7		3890.53	55.38	0.00	116.00	3774.53	0.00

Statement II

*Investments (costs) of the completed and in progress projects under NMDP
(Till last 2 years)*

(Rs. in crore)

Port	Projects Completed		Projects in Progress	
	As on 31.03.2009	As on 31.03.2010	As on 31.03.2009	As on 31.03.2010
1	2	3	4	5
Kolkata	14.50	32.21	55.51	181.90
Haldia	185.86	185.86	30.00	330.00

1	2	3	4	5
Paradip	113.08	554.27	1405.15	1571.72
Visakhapatnam	164.45	175.93	130.26	296.65
Ennore	290.00	290.00	696.00	1001.15
Chennai	-	490.00	1438.00	943.00
Tuticorin	104.25	104.25	623.00	663.00
Cochin	767.58	767.58	7682.00	7352.25*
New Mangalore	45.40	95.40	380.00	626.03
Mormugao	33.20	33.20	15.00	15.00
Mumbai	24.98	167.63	1752.08	1858.92
JNPT	1164.30	1164.30	799.00	936.00
Kandla	1408.55	1654.65	284.06	727.06
Total	4316.15	5717.28	15290.06	16502.68

(*) Project cost of a project has been reduced by Rs. 660 Crores (originally Rs. 1510.00 reduced to Rs. 850.00 crores).

[English]

Rural Livelihood

Subsidy to Tea Industry

1151. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tea Board has requested the Government to clear the backlog of subsidies to the Tea Industry for producing orthodox tea which has good demand in the international market; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government of India is providing the assistance through its approved Plan Schemes for Orthodox Tea Production within the allocation provided under the schemes. Incentive for producing orthodox tea is one of the components of the Quality Upgradation and Product Diversification Scheme approved for implementation by the Tea Board during the 11th Five Year Plan.

1152. SHRI M. SRINIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aiming to make a significant difference to rural livelihood with new concepts of micro finance relating to rural development;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the view of the State Governments, public and experts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development has been implementing the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) since 1999, which was a major self employment programme aimed at reducing poverty among the rural BPL. The basic strategy adopted under SGSY was of organizing the rural BPL into Self Help Groups through social mobilisation, encouraging intra group thrift and credit, providing them with training and capacity building and then linking them with Banks for making available

credit for undertaking income generating activities. The credit from banks was subsidized through provision of back ended subsidy to the beneficiaries. SGSY has now been restructured and renamed as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM). Under NRLM, focus will be laid on making available credit to rural poor at easy rates for a variety of purposes including debt swapping, consumption needs and for livelihoods activities. Accordingly, an enhanced package of economic assistance has been approved under NRLM. The rate of Revolving Fund per SHG has been enhanced to Rs. 15,000/- from Rs. 10,000/- per SHG under SGSY. Similarly, the rate of capital subsidy has been raised to Rs. 20,000/- per swarozgari for SC/STs and Rs. 15,000/- per swarozgaris for general categories, subject to a maximum subsidy of Rs. 2.50 lakh per SHG as against Rs. 1.25 lakh maximum subsidy per SHG under SGSY. In addition, interest subsidy will be provided to ensure that the rural poor can avail credit from banks at 7% rate of interest. All this will enable the rural poor to access higher amounts of credit at reasonable rates. All financial support will be routed through the institutions of the poor *i.e.* through the SHGs and their federations.

(c) The restructuring of SGSY as NRLM has been done in consultation with State Governments, experts and all other stakeholders including financial institutions and the intended beneficiaries.

Cashew Industry in Kollam

1153. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kollam is known for its traditional drum roasting process and unique flavour in the cashew industry and maximum cashew exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the percentage of cashew export from this cluster;

(c) whether the Growth Pole Programme has been envisaged to develop cashew, coir and fisheries for the region; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the initiatives being taken by the Government to implement the project in time bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The drum roasting process is believed to yield tasty and crispy kernels and there are certain overseas buyers who prefer such kernels. The process comprises of a perforated and inclined rotating metal drum through which the raw cashew nuts slowly roll from one end to the other. The outer shell of the nuts contains oil which is inflammable and catches fire. As the ignited nuts fall out of the drum, it is quenched with water before being sent to the shelling section. 38% of India's cashew exports are estimated to be drum roasted cashew from Kollam and adjoining districts.

(c) and (d) National Commission on Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector (NCEUS) proposed setting up six pilot Growth Poles Project in the country. As per the report, the Kollam Growth Pole project envisages developmental initiatives for Cashew, Coir, Fisheries, Tourism, Handicrafts, etc. The six pilot project including Kollam Growth Pole received 'in-principle' approval of the Planning Commission in January, 2009.

National Trust Act

1154. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has sent a proposal to the Union Government seeking financial assistance to launch scheme-Development of Care Givers to mentally retarded and other multiple disabled persons under National Trust Act in the State;

(b) if so, the whether the Union Government has considered the request of the State Government;

(c) if so, the time by which the amount is likely to be released for the said project; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) The National Trust is an autonomous body of the Government, set up under the "National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act." Its schemes including scheme relating to development of Care Givers are administered by the National Trust.

*[Translation]***Hospitality Education in ITIs**

1155. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether various States including Himachal Pradesh have sought assistance from Government for starting the Hospitality Education course in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) established in the states;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has cleared all such proposals;

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

(e) the time by which such pending proposals are likely to be cleared by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) Government has given assistance for upgrading the State Government ITIs through following schemes:

- (i) Upgradation of 100 ITIs into Centres of Excellence (CoE) through domestic funding.
- (ii) Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP) through World Bank Assistance.
- (iii) Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through Public Private Partnership.

Upgradation is being done in various trades/occupations, however for Hospitality Sector the State Government of Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have sought assistance and the state of Himachal Pradesh has not sought such assistance. All proposals have been cleared and details of the ITIs who received assistance are given in the Statement.

(e) All proposals have been cleared and there is no pendency.

Statement

State-wise details of ITIs assisted for starting hospitality education in the ITIs established in the states, by the Union Government under following schemes

(i) Upgradation of 100 ITIs into CoE through domestic funding:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the ITI
1.	Goa	ITI, Panaji

(ii) Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP) through World Bank Assistance:

1.	Bihar	ITI, Gaya
2.	Goa	ITI, Canacona
3.	Kerala	ITI, Pallickathodu, Kottayam ITI, Kalpetta
4.	Maharashtra	ITI, Oras ITI, Lonavala ITI, Mahabaleshwar
5.	Tamil Nadu	ITI, Guindy
6.	West Bengal	ITI, Tung

(iii) Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through Public Private Partnership:

1.	Assam	ITI (W), Tinsukia ITI (W), Guwahati ITI, Bongaigaon
2.	Chhattisgarh	ITI, Jagdalpur ITI (W), Raipur ITI, Konibilaspur ITI (W), Narayanpur
3.	Gujarat	ITI, Chandkheda
4.	Karnataka	ITI (W), Channarayapattana
5.	Maharashtra	ITI, Boriwali ITI, Karjat
6.	Rajasthan	ITI, Pokaran
7.	Uttarakhand	ITI, Mussoorie
8.	West Bengal	ITI, Balurghat

HRD Units in MTNL

1156. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people working in Human Resource Development (HRD) unit of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study has been held to ascertain the work being done by this Unit in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) 28 people are working in the Human Resource Development & Administration of Corporate Office (excluding Group. C & D Staff) of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL). The details are as under:

Sl.No.	Designation	Working Strength
1.	Director	1
2.	GM	1
3.	JT.GM	2
4.	DGM	1
5.	Sr. Manager	3
6.	Manager	8
7.	Asstt. Manager	10
8.	PRO/LO	2
Total		28

(c) and (d) The following works are being done by HR Unit:-

- Periodic review of HR matters with both units namely Delhi & Mumbai.

- Timely transfer and posting of staff and to ensure that appropriate HR resource is available for the required function.

- Assesses the skill requirement for the projected business and pro-actively take action to train the staff/Executives to enhance their competence to man such functions.

- Skill up-gradation and in-service courses conducted for staff at both Delhi & Mumbai.

- Conducts performance evaluation for differentiation and rewarding the Executives.

- Conflict & IR Management-Monitoring and operation of staff welfare streams such as medical, library etc. and co-ordination with different government agencies.

- Re-framing business processes as per the changing environment and advancement in technology.

- HR Unit is also involved in business development and marketing initiatives.

(e) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Functioning of Telephone Exchanges

1157. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telephone Exchanges are not functioning properly in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any complaint in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) No, Madam. Telephone exchanges of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) are functioning properly in the country. Further, exchange faults, as and when occur, are attended promptly.

- (b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.
- (c) No complaints have been received in this regard.
- (d) and (e) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Payment of Wages to Contract Labourers/Workers

1158. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of minimum wages paid by the various Government departments/private organizations to the contractors for engaging contract labourers/workers, category-wise;

(b) whether the contract labourers/workers engaged in these departments/organizations are being paid different wages by the contractors for the same work;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether any survey/inquiry has been conducted by the Government to identify the contractors who are violating the labour laws during each of the last three years and the current year;

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

(f) the legal action taken by the Government against the contractors found guilty during the said period, department-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (f) Notifications have been issued to ensure that contract workers who are working under the scheduled

employments get minimum wages. The details of Notification No., Scheduled employment, category of workers, and basic rate of wages last fixed or revised are at Statement.

There have been instances where contract labour/workers engaged in the department/organization were paid different wages. However, though no survey has been conducted for violation of such provision or provisions of various labour laws, regular inspections are conducted by the inspectors of Central Industrial Relations Machinery of this Ministry to identify the contractors who are violating the labour laws in the Central sphere.

Details of Inspection conducted and prosecution launched during the last three years under Contract Labour Act is given below:-

Sl. No.	Particulars	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Prov.)
1.	No. of Inspections conducted	6843	6925	3014
2..	No. of Prosecution Launched	3675	3573	3596

Details of Inspection conducted and prosecution launched during the last three years under Minimum Wages Act is given below:-

Sl. No.	Particulars	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Prov.)
1.	No. of Inspections conducted	14039	15671	12612
2.	No. of Prosecution Launched	5716	4631	4820

Statement

Scheduled employment, category of workers and basic rate of wages last fixed or revised under Central Sphere

Notification	Name of Scheduled Employment	Category of workers	Rates of Wages		
			A (in Rs.)	B (in Rs.)	C (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
S.O. No. 1520(E) 20.10.2005	Agriculture	Unskilled	114	104	102
		Semi-skilled	125	116	107
		Skilled	137	125	115
		Highly skilled	153	141	125

1	2	3	4	5	6
S.O. No. 1994(E) 7.8.2008	Employment of sweeping and cleaning excluding activities prohibited under Manual Scavengers Act		180	150	120
S.O. No. 2233(E) 18.9.2008	Watch & Ward	Without Arms	180	150	120
		with Arms	200	170	140
S.O. No. 1284(E) 20.5.2009	Loading and Unloading in goods shed/parcel Office Rlys. etc.	180	150	120	
S.O. No. 1285(E) 20.5.2009	Construction and maintenance of roads & buildings etc.	Unskilled	180	150	120
		Semi-skilled	200	170	140
		Skilled	220	200	170
		Highly skilled	240	220	200
S.O. No. 1286(E) 20.5.2009	Mines		Above Ground	Below Ground	
		Unskilled	120		
		Semi-skilled	150	180	
		Skilled	180	210	
		Highly skilled	210	240	

[English]

Compensation to Land Owners

1159. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided employment to all the families of land owners whose lands were acquired for MiG Aircraft Project of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited in Nasik;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor indicating the number of families who have not yet been given any job?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) Yes,

Madam. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) has provided employment to 998 eligible applicants whose families were affected by the acquisition for MiG aircraft project in Nasik.

(c) Does not arise.

Drought Prone Areas Programme

1160. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds provided to the Haryana during the last three years under the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) for the development of drought prone districts of Haryana remained very Scant;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to sanction and release sufficient funds for this purpose to Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) to (c) Haryana is not covered under Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP). As such no funds have been provided to Haryana under DPAP. However funds released to Haryana during last three years under Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) is as under:

Programme	Fund released (Rupees crore)			
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Total
DDP	28.74	10.26	27.22	66.22
IWDP	4.45	4.28	3.84	12.57

Anomalies in Panchayati Raj System

1161. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the constitution to remove the anomalies in the Panchayati Raj system and to strengthen the rights of the officials of Panchayati Raj; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) No decision has been taken by the Government in this regard.

India and the WTO

1162. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has chalked out a strategy to protect their interests in the negotiation process of WTO;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the agricultural subsidy issues; and

(c) the likely benefits to be accrued to the country in the WTO regime?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M.

SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The principal aim of India's negotiating strategy in the World Trade Organization (WTO) negotiations is to protect the interests of farmers particularly with impact of tariff reductions or bindings.

In all areas of the negotiations, India has been actively and closely working with other WTO Members in order to ensure that the interests of developing countries are protected.

To this end, in the agriculture negotiations, India is seeking effective cuts in the trade-distorting subsidies provided to the agriculture sector by developed countries and to bring about effective disciplines on such support, while at the same time seeking flexibilities for developing countries such as provisions for lower tariff cuts, longer implementation periods, self-designation of Special Products (SPs) that could take lower tariff cuts and the Special Safeguard Mechanism (SSM) to safeguard the interests of farmers in the event of surges in import volumes or a fall in price.

Under the non-agricultural market access negotiations (NAMA), India has been negotiating for flexibilities that are both appropriate and adequate to protect the sensitive industrial tariff lines from the purview of the tariff reductions or bindings.

(c) India is one of the founding Members of the WTO, which was established in 1995. The WTO represents a multilateral, rules-based trading system. Such a system is in the best interests of developing countries. The Doha Round of negotiations is a development round and provides a historic opportunity to correct trade distortions, particularly agricultural protectionism that is rampant in developed countries. It is also an opportunity to gain market access for India's exports, while simultaneously safeguarding the interests of our farmers and sensitive industrial sectors.

Introduction of 3G Services

1163. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there will be a shift in the competitive landscape in the telecom sector with the introduction of 3G services in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. There will be a change in the competitive landscape in the telecom sector with the introduction of 3G services, since 3G services provide converged data, internet and multimedia services supported by a high data rate, including voice services provided by 2G services.

[*Translation*]

Wireless Telephone Connections

1164. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of wireless telephone connections in the country, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the share in terms of percentage in total such telephone connections in the country; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve the quality of telephone services in the country including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) The total number of wireless telephone connections in the country, as on 30.06.2010, are 635.50 million. The telecom license area-wise wireless telephone connections including Andhra Pradesh and their share in terms of percentage in total wireless telephone connections in the country are given in the Statement.

(c) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has been monitoring the performance of Cellular Mobile Service against the benchmarks given for the various parameters laid in Quality of Service Regulations through quarterly Performance Monitoring Reports. In addition, Point of Interconnection (POI) congestion is being monitored on monthly basis. TRAI has been following up with the Service Providers for addressing deficiencies in meeting the Quality of Service benchmarks. A customer satisfaction survey is also conducted through an independent agency and results were widely published for Public/Stakeholders knowledge.

Cellular Mobile Telephone Service being provided by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) is working satisfactorily in its licensed service area in the country including Andhra Pradesh and is, in general, meeting the Quality of Service (QoS) parameters prescribed by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).

Statement

License area-wise wireless telephone connections and their percentage share in total wireless connections in the country (as on 30.06.2010)

Sl.No.	Name of the license area	Number of wireless telephone connections	Percentage share in the total wireless telephone connections in the country
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49,207,355	7.74%
2.	Assam	9,617,904	1.51%
3.	Bihar	40,790,927	6.42%
4.	Gujarat	35,069,383	5.52%
5.	Haryana	15,456,702	2.43%

1	2	3	4
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5,452,964	0.86%
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	5,663,082	0.89%
8.	Karnataka	40,592,989	6.39%
9.	Kerala	25,628,302	4.03%
10.	Madhya Pradesh	34,802,015	5.48%
11.	Maharashtra (excl. Mumbai)	46,817,428	7.37%
12.	North East	5,763,848	0.91%
13.	Orissa	16,944,510	2.67%
14.	Punjab	21,811,420	3.43%
15.	Rajasthan	35,629,213	5.61%
16.	Tamil Nadu (excl. Chennai)	46,179,712	7.27%
17.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	49,351,324	7.77%
18.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	33,502,225	5.27%
19.	West Bengal (excl. Kolkata)	27,807,496	4.38%
20.	Kolkata	17,468,128	2.75%
21.	Chennai	11,790,747	1.86%
22.	Delhi	31,047,168	4.89%
23.	Mumbai	29,110,241	4.58%
	Total	635,505,083	100.00%

Note:

- The figures of West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (West) licence areas also include telephones of Andaman & Nicobar and Sikkim, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand respectively as the private telecom service providers provide data license area wise only.
- Idea Telecommunications have included GSM phones for Chennai in Tamil Nadu license area.

*[English]***Development of Infrastructure at Air Force Station**

1165. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to undertake an ambitious project for development of infrastructure at Air Force Station and Air Base at Jamnagar and Bhuj;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is likely to take steps for expansion of the runway length at Bhuj; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) to (d) Development of airfields including at Jamnagar and Bhuj are undertaken based on the operational

requirement of the Indian Air Force. This is an on going process.

Trade through Attari-Wagah Border

1166. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether trade is being operated through Attari-Wagah border;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of countries with which trade is operated through border;

(c) the amount of trade with each country during the last three years; and

(d) the potential of trade in ensuing year alongwith the names of commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The countries with which trade is allowed through Attari-Wagah are Pakistan and Afghanistan. For trade by road, Pakistan has allowed Wagah border only for importing certain essential commodities from India. There is not much bi-lateral trade with Afghanistan through this land route, due to trade transit issues.

(c) The volume of India's trade with Pakistan and Afghanistan is as follows:

India-Pakistan bilateral trade in US\$ million

Year	Exports to Pakistan	Imports from Pakistan	Total Trade
2007-08	1951	288	2239
2008-09	1440	370	1810
2009-10(P)	1572	275	1847

India-Pakistan bilateral trade in US\$ million

Year	Exports to Afghanistan	Imports from Afghanistan	Total Trade
2007-08	249	110	359
2008-09	394	126	520
2009-10(P)	464	125	589

Source: DGCI&S Kolkata through NIC DOC

(d) There is potential to increase Bi-lateral trade with both Pakistan and Afghanistan. India's thrust areas of export could be petroleum products, basic chemicals, raw cotton/textiles, engineering goods and pharmaceuticals. Import potential from Pakistan exists in Textiles, Cement, Agricultural products and from Afghanistan in agriculture produce and minerals.

[Translation]

Registration of Unorganised Workers

1167. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO': Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is carrying out registration of labourers engaged in unorganised sector under the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of persons registered under the Act so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As per available information, the States have not yet started registration of workers under the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. The issue has been taken up with the State Governments through letters and was re-iterated during the State Labour Ministers' Conference. However, the BPL families in the unorganized sector are being registered under RSBY through issuing smart cards. Till date 1 crore 74 lacs cards has been issued and the State-wise details is given in the Statement below.

Statement

State-wise number of smart card issued

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of BPL Families Covered
1	2	3
1.	Assam	1,44,590
2.	Bihar	33,67,843
3.	Chandigarh	5,407
4.	Chhattisgarh	10,25,861

1	2	3
5.	Delhi	2,18,055
6.	Goa	3,505
7.	Gujarat	7,27,381
8.	Haryana	6,91,197
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2,36,947
10.	Jharkhand	6,18,405
11.	Karnataka	1,04,414
12.	Kerala	12,60,847
13.	Maharashtra	15,56,256
14.	Meghalaya	41,135
15.	Nagaland	39,301
16.	Orissa	4,18,929
17.	Punjab	1,63,345
18.	Tamil Nadu	1,49,520
19.	Tripura	2,58,402
20.	Uttar Pradesh	49,26,567
21.	Uttarakhand	1,42,177
22.	West Bengal	13,67,183
Total		1,74,67,267

[English]

Augmentation of Infrastructure Facilities

1168. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the infrastructure development investment for Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the present installed capacity of BSNL for Mobile and Landline connections in the country; and

(c) the reasons for not initiating timely the augmentation of infrastructure facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Madam, investment made by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) for infrastructure development during the last three years and current year is as under:-

Sl.No.	Year	Investment made (In Rs. Crores)
1.	2007-08	Rs. 7239.00
2.	2008-09	Rs. 10876.00
3.	2009-10	Rs. 10763.00*
4.	2010-11	Rs. 2277.00**

* Figure is provisional since the accounts are under the process of finalization.

** Figure based on funds authorized upto 30.7.2010.

(b) The detail of installed capacity is as under:-

Sl.No.	Item	Capacity (as on 30.6.2010) (In lakh lines)
1.	Land Line	454.88
2.	WLL	88.33
3.	Mobile	613.10

(c) Action for augmentation of infrastructure facilities is taken in time for expansion etc. as per requirement, considering the geographical and techno-commercial viability.

Shipbuilding Yards

1169. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of shipbuilding yards/factories working at present in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is giving licence for the shipbuilding yards/factories in the private sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the revenue earned by the Government from such shipbuilding yards/factories working under public

and private sector during each of the last three years and the current year, shipbuilding yard/factory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):
(a) to (d) Information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Industrially Backward Regions

1170. SHRIMATI KAISER JAHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified the industrially backward States/districts in the country including Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) whether the Government has drawn any Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the development of such backward regions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government for the development of such areas under new liberalisation policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) No recent study has been conducted to identify industrially backward districts/States in the country.

(c) and (d) The Union Government is implementing packages of industrial incentives for the States of the North East (including Sikkim under the North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy 2007(NEIIPP 2007) as well as the State of Jammu and Kashmir), comprising the following:

- (i) Central Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme
- (ii) Central Interest Subsidy
- (iii) Central Comprehensive Insurance Subsidy
- (iv) 100% Central Excise Duty Exemption
- (v) 100% Income Tax Exemption

For the states of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, the following incentives available:

- (i) Central Capital Investment Subsidy
- (ii) 100% Central Excise Duty Exemption (lapsed on 31.3.2010).
- (iii) 100% Income Tax Exemption

Besides the above, the Transport Subsidy Scheme is also available to industrial units in the above States as well as in Andaman and Nicobar Island Lakshadweep and Darjeeling district of West Bengal.

[Translation]

Payment of Nomination Premium

1171. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the companies running container freight station at Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) in Mumbai pay nomination premium to the shipping companies;

(b) if so, whether this money is being charged from the importers and is legal;

(c) if so, the time by which this business is being practised; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to stop such practice in future?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):
(a) to (d) Nomination of a particular Container Freight Station (CFS) by a Shipping line is entirely between the Shipping line and CFS operator where Port/Ministry has no role to play.

[English]

Outsourcing of Defence Training

1172. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Army proposes to outsource the training of officers to private firms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposal takes into account the necessary security concerns in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) There is no proposal to outsource institutionalized military facts of training of officers to private firms. However, certain Information Technology (IT) related training Courses are being outsourced. The details are attached at Statement. The syllabus of Courses is technical in nature. There are no security concerns.

Statement*Details of Out-sourced IT Courses*

Sl.No.	Courses	Duration	Eligibility
1	2	3	4
M/S TECH MAHINDRA LTD.			
1.	Certificate Course in Computer Operations (CCCO)	72 hrs/ 2 weeks	All ranks
2.	Diploma in Information Technology (DIT)	180 hrs/ 5 weeks	All ranks
3.	Diploma in IT Project Management (DPM)	144 hrs/ 4 weeks	Officers
4.	Certificate Course in PC/HW CC in PC/HW	120 hrs/ 5 weeks	All ranks
5.	Certificate Course in Networking HW	120 hrs/ 5 weeks	All ranks
6.	Diploma in Data Communication and Networking and System Administration (DDCN)	144 hrs/ 4 weeks	All ranks
7.	Diploma in Data Communication and Security (DDCS)	160 hrs/ 4.5 weeks	Officers
8.	Diploma in database Technologies (DDT) .& DBA	120 hrs/ 5 weeks	
9.	Diploma in Geoinformatics (DGI)	216 hrs/ 6 weeks	Officers
10.	Diploma in Web Technology (DWT)	216 hrs/ 6 weeks	Officers
11.	Info Security Course	108 hrs/ 3 weeks	All ranks
12.	Adv Info Security Course	108 hrs/ 3 weeks	All ranks
Advanced IT Courses: CMC LTD.			
1.	Automated Data Processing (Fundamental)	300 hrs/ 8 weeks	Personnel Below Officers Ranks (PBOR)

1	2	3	4
2.	Automated Data Professing (System Analysis and Programmer)	265 hrs/ 7 weeks	Officers
3.	Diploma in Networking Administration and Cyber Security for PBOR (DNACS) (PBOR)	225 hrs/ 6 weeks	PBOR
4.	Diploma in Networking Administration and Cyber Security for Officers (DNACS) (Officers) C-DAC Pune.	225 hrs/ 6 weeks	Officers
1.	Diploma in Advance Computing (DAC)	900 hrs/ 24 weeks	Officers

[*Translation*]

Implementation of RSBY

1173. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any review/assessment regarding successful implementation of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY);

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

(c) whether the Government has received complaints regarding irregularities in the implementation of the RSBY in certain States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):

(a) and (b) Evaluation/assessment of successful implementation of the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) has been conducted by some independent agencies in a few States.

The broad findings of such evaluation/assessment reports are as follows:

The Kerala Report brings out that 64.8% rated the treatment in hospitals as "excellent" and 25.9% rated it as good. 95.4% of respondents were happy with the dealings of the hospitals staff.

In Delhi only 3% of the patients were dissatisfied. Whereas 17.7% of the patients reported highest level of satisfaction, 2/3rd of the patients rated their satisfaction level as average and good. As compared to the survey during the previous year, satisfactory rating increased from 75% to more than 80%.

The Haryana study indicates that "the scheme has been well designed and suited to address the needs and requirements of its target population.

The evaluation report in a district of Uttar Pradesh indicates that more than 71% of the users reported to have been satisfied with the hospital services. About 68% of the users reported decline in health care expenditure post RSBY joining.

(c) and (d) The Government have been receiving complaints of irregularities in a number of hospitals in some States and their alleged involvement in fraudulent claims under RSBY. In view of its serious implication on the Scheme, a Central team consisting of senior officers of the Ministry and Technical experts visited these States to look into these complaints and overall performance of RSBY. The Team observed that some of the hospitals are engaging in malpractices. Consequently, erring hospitals have been de-empanelled/suspended for RSBY purposes.

Advice and Cooperation to Sarpanchs/Pradhans

1174. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sarpanchs/Pradhans are given advice and cooperation at village level from Panchayat Sachiv, Block Development Officer (BDO) and Junior Engineers for removing the hurdles in implementation of schemes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to further strengthen this cooperation of aid and advice?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) As per Article 243G of the Constitution, States are to endow Panchayats with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government and to implement schemes for economic development and social justice, including these in relation to the matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule.

Ministry of Panchayati Raj has issued detailed guidelines regarding manpower for the Panchayati Raj Institutions (available on website: www.panchayat.nic.in). States, however, vary in the extent to which they have devolved powers, including functionaries to Panchayats.

[English]

Guidelines for Import of Telecom Equipment

1175. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring a detailed guideline for monitoring telecom equipment into the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the telecom companies have approached the Government relating to difficulties they are facing in importing telecom equipment in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Amendments in the United Access Services (UAS)/ Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS)/Basic Services Licence Agreements and template of agreement between telecom service provider and vendor of equipment/software/services has been issued on 28.07.2010 in

consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs, to address the security concerns in procurement of equipment from foreign vendors.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Telecom companies have been raising issues, *inter alia*, related to delays in procurement of equipment from foreign vendors the security clearance procedures. With above steps, the issues have been resolved.

[Translation]

Expenditure on Procurement of Weapons

1176. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on procurement of weapons from foreign countries during the current financial year;

(b) the investment made by the Government for the indigenous development and manufacture of weapons in various Ordnance Factories, Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) and the Public Sector Undertakings; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the role of middlemen in arms deals?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) A sum of Rs. 5525.36 crore has been spent upto June 2010 on capital procurement of various kinds of defence equipment for armed forces including weapons in the current financial year 010-2011. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 210.17 crore has been spent on procurement from foreign vendors.

Book value of total net worth of the Government investment as on 31st March 2009 in Defence Public Sector Undertakings and Ordnance Factories is Rs. 11,685.77 crore. A sum of Rs. 3802.26 crore was spent by Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) against "Plant and Machinery" (Capital) as per the final Controller General of Defence Accounts (CGDA) compilation issued for 2009-2010.

Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) 2008 (Amendment 2009) provides for direct dealing with Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEM) or Authorized Vendors or Government sponsored Export Agencies (applicable in case of countries where domestic laws do not permit direct export by OEMs). Further, the procedures *inter-alia* incorporate provisions for penalties being imposed if any

seller engages any individual or firm, whether Indian or foreign whatsoever, to intercede, facilitate or in any way recommend to the Government of India or any of its functionaries, whether officially or unofficially, to the award of the contract to the Seller. In addition, Defence Procurement Procedure provides for signing of an Integrity Pact between the Government Department and the bidders for all procurement schemes over Rs. 100 crores. These provisions have been incorporated in the DPP to check role of middlemen in defence procurement cases.

[English]

Functioning of Major Ports

1177. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to set up Regulatory Authority to regulate the functioning of Major Ports along the coastline of the Country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such Authority is likely to be set up;

(c) whether this authority is likely to replace Major Port Trusts in the Country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the main mandate of this Authority; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to monitor the performance standards of the ports authorities and the private operators alongwith the checking of smuggling activities at ports?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):
(a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

(e) Performance standards like pre-berth detention, berth-day output, etc., of Major Ports are monitored by the Ministry for which Indian Ports Association is compiling the data. Checking of smuggling activities is done by the Customs authorities.

Procedural Hazards in Export of Seafood

1178. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether procedural hazards make the whole process of seafood exports to various countries a time consuming and costly affair;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to correct the situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) No Madam; the Government has been taking action from time to time to meet the procedural requirements of various countries in order to facilitate uninterrupted export of seafood from India. There are no procedural hazards that make the whole process of seafood exports to various countries a time consuming and costly affair.

Encroachment on Defence Lands

1179. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Defence lands have been illegally grabbed by land mafia in Pune;

(b) if so, the details thereof including estimated value thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to investigate into the issue and recover the lands from them;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) No defence lands have been grabbed by land mafia in Pune. However, a case of Survey No. 233A, VIP road, Lohegaon, has been referred by Principal Director, Defence Estates, Southern Command, Pune to CBI for investigation.

Gram Sabha Year

1180. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/States have declared Year 2010 as Year of Gram Sabha; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the powers and privileges being given to the Gram Sabha?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) Two circulars had been issued on 2nd October, 2009 to the States/UTs covered under Part IX of the Constitution to observe 2009-10 as the Year of Gram Sabha for effective functioning of the Gram Sabhas. The State Governments were advised, inter alia, to ensure that at least four meetings of Gram Sabha are held with a notice of at least 7 days to ensure adequate participation in the meeting. It was also indicated that Government officials must be present at the meeting of the Gram Sabha. States were also urged to prepare and implement action plans and also to adopt the provisions of the draft Model Panchayat and Gram Swaraj Act circulated by this Ministry for strengthening of Gram Sabha.

As per provision of Article 243A of the Constitution a Gram Sabha may exercise such powers and perform such functions at the village level as the Legislature of a State may, by law, provide.

Collaboration with Germany in Aeronautical Engineering

1181. SHRI K.R.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to collaborate with Germany in aeronautical engineering;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the terms and conditions of Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) signed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) There is no such proposal under consideration in Ministry of Defence, nor have any MoUs been signed in this regard.

Purchase of Items for High Altitude Deployment

1182. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of items being purchased for the troops deployed in high altitude regions;

(b) the details of orders placed during the last three years alongwith the total value of contracts, item-wise and Firm-wise; and

(c) the details of specifications formulated by the inspection agency for the said items and the reasons for not formulating a generalized specification, if any?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Troops deployed in high altitude areas are provided with clothing and equipment as per authorization and user requirement. For very high altitude areas, including Siachen Glacier, troops are provided with Special Clothing and Mountaineering Equipment which comprise of 55 items. Of these, 36 items are procured indigenously and balance 19 items are procured ex-import. Further, for other high altitude areas, Extreme Cold Climate Clothing & Equipment (ECC&E) is authorized which comprise of 30 items, all of which are procured indigenously. Specifications for them are formulated by Director General of Quality Assurance (DGQA) in consultation with users. Formulation and upgradation of specifications is a continuous process. Empowered Committees under the chairmanship of Master General of Ordnance (MGO) of Army Headquarters have been constituted for procurement of ECC&E and Special Clothing and Mountaineering Equipment. Based on authorization, procurement by the Empowered Committees is done on a regular basis. Adequate funds are made available for this purpose.

[Translation]

Posts on Compassionate Ground

1183. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of posts on compassionate ground are lying vacant in the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) No, Madam.

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

*[English]***Export of Engineering Products**

1184. SHRI L. RAJA GOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding export of engineering products to various countries during the last three years, year-wise and product-wise;

(b) whether exporters of engineering products are facing problems in view of less demand;

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

(d) whether this sector is demanding fiscal incentives to tide over the crisis; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) A Statement is annexed.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The Global Economic crisis had considerable impact on Indian engineering exports as the two major markets for Indian engineering goods, USA and EU were severely affected by the financial crisis.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The engineering sector has been requesting for fiscal incentives to tide over the crisis. The main request have been to enhance the Duty Entitlement Passbook (DEPB) rates and increase in value caps, increase the Drawback Duty rates, reintroduction of Section 80 HHC of the Income Tax, increase the rates of Focus Markets and Focus Product Schemes, among others.

The Ministry has taken a number of steps to mitigate the problems of the engineering sector like holding on to the DEPB and drawback rates despite the fall in customs duty, increasing the rates on Focus Product scheme from 1.25% to 2% and on Focus Market Scheme (FMS) from 2.5% to 3%, widening the basket of countries in the FMS, introducing a new scheme called the Market Linke-d Focus Product Scheme, in addition to introduction of a zero duty Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme.

Statement*Export Performance (Engineering Goods)*

Commodities	Values in Rs. Cr.		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
ALUMINIUM	1885.5802	2335.08	2643.73
FERRO ALLOYS	4484.95	6878.15	4142.87
IRONDTL BAR/ROD ETC	5204.47	5006.50	3477.68
MACHINE TOOLS	1350.27	1718.33	1324.54
MACHINERY AND INSTRUMENTS	36750.33	50341.86	45325.81
METAL PRODUCTS	28389.05	34720.75	26302.41
MICA	87.55	436.97	519.49
NON-FERROUS METALS	12277.46	9258.30	10318.06
PRMRY AND SEMI-FNSHD IRON AND STL	16723.63	21774.09	13640.72
RESIDUAL ENGINEERING ITEMS	371.46	666.95	651.00
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENTS	28282.06	51297.79	47193.05
Grand Total	135806.82	184434.77	155539.36

Export of Engineering products to major countries

(Rs. in crores)

Commodities	Year	USA	Singapore	UAE	UK	China	Germany	Italy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Aluminium	2007-08	45.55	839.71	68.74	6.74	25.11	4.73	23.50
	2008-09	19.22	1413.77	21.83	5.86	57.48	3.78	0.72
	2009-10	8.24	486.88	67.16	0.05	569.99	4.85	1.26
Ferro Alloys	2007-08	219.96	12.65	40.14	16.13	597.22	23.20	665.88
	2008-09	267.17	14.07	88.98	43.15	1115.57	4.87	720.11
	2009-10	16.53	13.78	15.05	11.60	1310.50	5.04	301.63
Iron & Steel Bar/ Rod etc. & Bar Alloy Machine Tools	2007-08	770.67	49.63	205.30	107.09	38.84	720.79	287.64
	2008-09	719.52	35.75	338.01	93.05	20.81	579.21	293.24
	2009-10	452.48	30.01	145.19	62.25	18.33	389.25	222.57
Machinery & Instruments	2007-08	232.19	43.16	83.90	54.16	21.43	127.44	47.58
	2008-09	386.28	84.85	110.29	55.21	32.45	154.37	62.04
	2009-10	278.52	57.46	54.37	67.07	46.89	130.61	56.32
Metal Products	2007-08	5668.21	1018.28	2639.24	2289.42	1048.38	2019.65	1012.22
	2008-09	7713.12	2107.93	3466.79	2844.34	1188.07	2620.02	1254.80
	2009-10	6122.06	2340.71	3028.24	2104.34	1613.42	2210.95	1055.90
Mica	2007-08	6802.17	503.52	2157.68	1657.03	96.79	1254.27	651.09
	2008-09	8340.15	622.65	3552.41	1622.11	175.10	1627.06	724.90
	2009-10	4558.26	439.42	2553.82	1268.93	178.50	1312.05	529.04
Non-Ferrous Metals	2007-08	10.08	0.42	0.72	0.21	35.29	2.37	0.25
	2008-09	8.45	0.51	0.62	0.80	66.86	3.11	0.27
	2009-10	5.80	0.22	0.61	0.67	71.42	1.49	0.02
Non-Ferrous Metals	2007-08	69.17	600.12	1513.39	101.97	1644.44	120.32	172.47
	2008-09	72.40	478.95	1612.61	118.02	633.96	80.82	139.83
	2009-10	42.78	537.67	1082.15	29.09	2754.09	64.08	67.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Primary & Semi finished Iron & Steel	2007-08	915.82	49.75	1469.77	398.41	263.66	116.97	873.72
	2008-09	1986.32	178.16	2389.26	688.03	578.63	70.53	979.46
	2009-10	701.83	97.78	1007.99	139.39	122.67	48.63	720.65
Residual Engineering Items	2007-08	55.35	5.78	32.58	46.50	4.81	14.53	8.48
	2008-09	107.78	13.42	57.10	56.52	17.96	47.18	18.60
	2009-10	117.46	7.26	42.88	40.09	17.70	68.65	19.85
Transport Equipments	2007-08	2755.20	2897.95	2269.26	817.10	185.78	840.30	1392.04
	2008-09	3634.01	6653.47	2239.48	2929.99	215.62	3068.25	1675.70
	2009-10	3553.56	6348.26	1547.98	3585.66	177.02	2370.87	2534.75

Opening of ECHS Clinics

1185. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to open more Ex-servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS) clinics in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has noticed the shortage of qualified staff in various ECHS clinics;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to resolve it;

(e) whether there is any proposal to empanel more private hospitals in ECHS scheme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (d) Opening of 199 additional polyclinics across the country has been sanctioned by the Government, which are in the process of being setup. List of 199 additional Polyclinics is given in the Statement. Each Polyclinic is staffed as per authorised scales.

(e) and (f) Empanelment of private hospitals in ECHS is a continuous process. As and when such applications are received in the Ministry duly completed, same is considered for empanelment by the Empowered Committee in the Ministry which meets at regular intervals. So far 1355 Civil hospitals/Diagnostic Centres have been approved for empanelment.

Statement

List of 199 Additional Polyclinics Planned to be Established

Sl. No.	Proposed Polyclinics	State	Distt.	Type Proposed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Baramulla	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramulla	D Military
2.	Doda	Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	D Non Military
3.	Poonch	Jammu and Kashmir	Poonch	E Military

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Baribrahmna	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	C Non Military
5.	Kargil	Jammu and Kashmir	Kargil	E Military
6.	Nagrota (Gujroo)	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	D Non Military
7.	Rampur	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	E Military
8.	Nahan	Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur	D Military
9.	Shahpur	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	C Non Military
10.	Palampur	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	D Military
11.	Kullu	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	D Non Military
12.	Dera Goppipur	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	D Non Military
13.	Joginder Nagar	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	D Non Military
14.	Chamba	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	E Military
15.	Ghumarwin	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	D Non Military
16.	Sarakaghat	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	D Non Military
17.	Barsar	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	D Non Military
18.	Mohali	Punjab	Mohali	C Non Military
19.	Ajnala	Punjab	Amritsar	D Non Military
20.	Tarantaran-Patti	Punjab	Amritsar	D Non Military
21.	Beas	Punjab	Amritsar	D Non Military
22.	Nawansahar	Punjab	Nawansahar	D Non Military
23.	Suranassi	Punjab	Jalandhar	D Non Military
24.	Uchi Bassi	Punjab	Hoshiarpur	C Non Military
25.	Abohar	Punjab	Ferozpur	E Military
26.	Jagraon	Punjab	Ludhiana	D Non Military
27.	Batala	Punjab	Gurdaspur	D Non Military
28.	Srigovindpur	Punjab	Gurdaspur	D Non Military
29.	Sultanpur Lodhi	Punjab	Kapurthala	D Non Military

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Phagwara	Punjab	Kapurthala	D Non Military
31.	Samana	Punjab	Patiala	D Non Military
32.	Barnala	Punjab	Sangrur	D Non Military
33.	Nabha	Punjab	Patiala	D Military
34.	Doraha	Punjab	Ludhiana	D Non Military
35.	Samarala	Punjab	Ludhiana	D Non Military
36.	Mahalpur	Punjab	Hoshiarpur	D Non Military
37.	Talwara	Punjab	Hoshiarpur	D Non Military
38.	Gohana	Haryana	Sonipat	D Non Military
39.	Meham	Haryana	Rohtak	D Non Military
40.	Sampla	Haryana	Rohtak	D Non Military
41.	Loharu	Haryana	Bhiwani	D Non Military
42.	Kosli	Haryana	Jhajjar	D Non Military
43.	Bahadurgarh	Haryana	Jhajjar	D Non Military
44.	Gurgaon (Sohana Road)	Haryana	Gurgaon	B Non Military
45.	Nuh	Haryana	Gurgaon	D Non Military
46.	Charki Dadri	Haryana	Bhiwani	D Non Military
47.	Mahendragarh	Haryana	Mahendragarh	D Non Military
48.	Narwana	Haryana	Jind	D Non Military
49.	Palwal	Haryana	Faridabad	D Non Military
50.	Hansi	Haryana	Hissar	D Non Military
51.	Dharuhera	Haryana	Rewari	D Non Military
52.	Narayangarh	Haryana	Ambala	D Non Military
53.	Kharkhauda	Haryana	Sonipat	D Non Military
54.	Shakurbasti	Delhi	West Delhi	B Non Military
55.	Timarpur	Delhi	North Delhi	C Non Military

1	2	3	4	5
56.	Khanpur	Delhi	South Delhi	D Non Military
57.	East Delhi (Preet Vihar)	Delhi	East Delhi	B Non Military
58.	Nim Ka Thana	Rajasthan	Sikar	D Non Military
59.	Shergarh	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	D Non Military
60.	Dausa	Rajasthan	Dausa	D Non Military
61.	Sanganer	Rajasthan	Jaipur	D Non Military
62.	Bhuwana	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	D Non Military
63.	Bhilwara	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	D Non Military
64.	Suratgarh	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	D Non Military
65.	Dungarpur	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	D Non Military
66.	Rajsamand	Rajasthan	Rajsamand	D Non Military
67.	Rajgarh	Rajasthan	Churu	D Non Military
68.	Chirawa	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	D Non Military
69.	Behror	Rajasthan	Alwar	D Non Military
70.	Bagpat	Uttar Pradesh	Bagpat	D Non Military
71.	Gonda	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	D Non Military
72.	Basti	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	D Non Military
73.	Jaunpur	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	D Non Military
74.	Greater Noida	Uttar Pradesh	GB Nagar	A Non Military
75.	Lakhimpur	Uttar Pradesh	Lakhimpur	D Non Military
76.	Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	D Non Military
77.	Bijnore	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnore	D Non Military
78.	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	D Non Military
79.	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	D Non Military
80.	Banda	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	D Non Military
81.	Mirzapur-Roberts Ganj	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	D Non Military

1	2	3	4	5
82.	Barabanki	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	D Non Military
83.	Unnao	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	D Non Military
84.	Hathras	Uttar Pradesh	Hathras	D Non Military
85.	Joshimath	Uttarakhand	Chamoli	E Military
86.	Dehradun (On Haridwar Road)	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	C Non Military
87.	Vikas Nagar	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	D Non Military
88.	Tehri	Uttarakhand	Tehri	D Non Military
89.	Rudraprayag	Uttarakhand	Rudraprayag	D Nap Military
90.	Ranikhet	Uttarakhand	Almora	E Military
91.	Bageshwar	Uttarakhand	Bageshwar	B Non Military
92.	Banbasa	Uttarakhand	Champawat	D Nap Military
93.	Rudrapur	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	D Non Military
94.	Dharchula	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	E Military
95.	Landsdown	Uttarakhand	Paurigarhwal	E Military
96.	Uttarkashi	Uttarakhand	Uttarkashi	D Non Military
97.	Ramnagar	Uttarakhand	Nainital	D Non Military
98.	Bhagalpur	Bihar	Bhagalpur	D Non Military
99.	Katihar	Bihar	Katihar	D Non Military
100.	Motihari	Bihar	Motihari	D Non Military
101.	Siwan	Bihar	Siwan	D Non Military
102.	Samastipur	Bihar	Samastipur	D Non Military
103.	Madhubani	Bihar	Madhubani	D Non Military
104.	Buxar	Bihar	Buxar	Q Non Military
105.	Vaishali	Bihar	Vaishali	D Non Military
106.	Sasaram	Bihar	Rohtas	D Non Military
107.	Khagaria	Bihar	Khagaria	D Non Military

1	2	3	4	5
108.	Munger	Bihar	Munger	D Non Military
109.	Sitamarhi	Bihar	Sitamarhi	D Non Military
110.	Deoghar	Jharkhand	Deoghar	D Non Military
111.	Gumla	Jharkhand	Gumla	D Non Military
112.	Chaibasa	Jharkhand	Paschimsinghbhum	D Non Military
113.	Dalatganj	Jharkhand	Palamu	D Non Military
114.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	D Non Military
115.	Satna	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	D Non Military
116.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	D Non Military
117.	Amla	Madhya Pradesh	East Nimar	E Military
118.	Pachmarhi	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	E Military
119.	Jagdalpur	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	D Non Military
120.	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	D Non Military
121.	Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	D Non Military
122.	Bahrampur	West Bengal	Murshidabad	D Non Military
123.	Baruipur	West Bengal	South 24 Pargana	D Non Military
124.	Bankura	West Bengal	Bankura	D Non Military
125.	Howrah	West Bengal	Howrah	D Non Military
126.	Raiganj	West Bengal	Utter Dinajpur	D Non Military
127.	Cooch Behar	West Bengal	Coochbehar	D Non Military
128.	Kalimpong	West Bengal	Darjeeling	E Military
129.	Binaguri	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	E Military
130.	Lanka	Assam	Nagaon	D Non Military
131.	Bongaigaon	Assam	Bongaigaon	D Non Military
132.	Tinsukia	Assam	Tinsukia	D Non Military
133.	Tezpur	Assam	Sonitpur	D Non Military

1	2	3	4	5
134.	Misamari	Assam	Darrang	E Military
135.	Dibrugarh	Assam	Dibrugarh	D Non Military
136.	Goalpara	Assam	Goalpara	D Non Military
137.	Dhubri	Assam	Dhubri	D Non Military
138.	Lakhimpur	Assam	Lakhimpur	D Non Military
139.	Chura Chandpur	NE (Manipur)	Churachandpur	D Non Military
140.	Mokokchung	NE (Nagaland)	Mokokchung	D Non Military
141.	Lunglei	NE (Mizoram)	Lunglei	D Non Military
142.	Tezu	NE (A.P.)	Lohit	E Military
143.	Along	NE (A.P.)	West Siang	E Military
144.	Puri	Orissa	Puri	D Non Military
145.	Sambalpur	Orissa	Sambalpur	D Non Military
146.	Koraput	Orissa	Koraput	D Non Military
147.	Angul	Orissa	Angul	D Non Military
148.	Bawanipatna	Orissa	Kalahandi	D Non Military
149.	Dhenkanal	Orissa	Dhenkanal	C Non Military
150.	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	D Non Military
151.	Anantapur	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	D Non Military
152.	Karnool	Andhra Pradesh	Karnool	D Non Military
153.	Cuddapah	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	D Non Military
154.	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	D Non Military
155.	Karimnagar	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	D Non Military
156.	Eluru	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	D Non Military
157.	Secunderabad	Andhra Pradesh	Rangareddy	D Non Military
158.	Khammam	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	D Non Military
159.	Mehbubnagar	Andhra Pradesh	Mehbubnagar	D Non Military

1	2	3	4	5
160.	Erode	Tamil Nadu	Erode	D Non Military
161.	Sivagangai	Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	D Non Military
162.	Kumbhkonum	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvallur	D NonMilitary
163.	Chennai (Island Ground)	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	D Non Military
164.	Ramanathapuram	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	D Non Military
165.	Tambram	Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram	D Non Military
166.	Mavelikara	Kerala	Alleppey	D Non Military
167.	Kanhangad	Kerala	Kasargod	D Non Military
168.	Kalpetta	Kerala	Wayanad	D Non Military
169.	Thodupuzha	Kerala	Idukki	D Non Military
170.	Trivendrum (Med College)	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	D Non Military
171.	Changanacherry	Kerala	Kottayam	D Non Military
172.	Moovattupuzha	Kerala	Ernakulam	D Non Military
173.	Iritti	Kerala	Kannur	D Non Military
174.	Kunnamkulam	Kerala	Trichur	D Non Military
175.	Kottarakara	Kerala	Kollam	D Non Military
176.	Ranni	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	D Non Military
177.	Kilimanur	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	D Non Military
178.	Kolar	Karnataka	Kolar	D Non Military
179.	Tumkur	Karnataka	Tumkur	D Non Military
180.	Hassan	Karnataka	Hassan	D Non Military
181.	Shimoga	Karnataka	Shimoga	D Non Military
182.	MEG & Centre, Bangalore	Karnataka	Bangalore	D Non Military
183.	Gulbarga	Karnataka	Gulbarga	D Non Military
184.	Bidar	Karnataka	Bidar	E Military
185.	Virarajendrapet	Karnataka	Kodagu	D Non Military

1	2	3	4	5
186.	Beed	Maharashtra	Beed	D Non Military
187.	Nanded	Maharashtra	Nanded	D Non Military
188.	Karad	Maharashtra	Satara	D Non Military
189.	Wardha	Maharashtra	Wardha	D Non Military
190.	Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra	Mumbai	C Non Military
191.	South Pune	Maharashtra	Pune	D Non Military
192.	Pune-Khadki	Maharashtra	Pune	D Non Military
193.	Yavatmal	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	D Non Military
194.	Dhule	Maharashtra	Dhule	D Military
195.	Vasco-Da-Gama	Goa	VascoDaGama	D Military
196.	Gandhi Dham	Gujarat	Gandhidham	D Non Military
197.	Surat	Gujarat	Surat	D Non Military
198.	Rajkot	Gujarat	Rajkot	D Non Military
199.	Puducherry	Puducherry	Puducherry	D Non Military

Telecom, Post and Telegraph Services

1186. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been poor quality of Telecom, Post and Telegraph services in the country particularly in hilly, tribal and rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the said services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) In respect of Telecom services, TRAI has been monitoring the performance of service providers against the benchmark for various quality of service parameter laid down by TRAI from time to time, through quarterly Performance Monitoring

Reports (PMRs)/Point of Interconnection (PoI) Congestion reports. TRAI has prescribed benchmarks for Fault related parameters for Basic services such as Fault incidences per 100 subscribers/month (Benchmark 5). TRAI has defined network related parameters like Call drop (Benchmark <2%), Good voice quality (Benchmark >95%), BTS down time (Benchmark <2%) etc. for Cellular Mobile Services. The Performance Monitoring Reports for period 1.1.2010 to 31.3.2010 indicate that most of the service providers are meeting the benchmark. BSNL (Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.) also meets the QoS parameters in all the service areas in the country including hilly, tribal and rural areas with existing constraints of availability of electricity and restricted movement of maintenance personnel and other geographical constraints.

In respect of Postal services, it is stated that India has network of 1,55,015 Post Offices (as on 31.3.2009) spread all over the country including hilly, tribal and rural areas. Mail collection, processing, transmission and delivery are the core activity of the Department of Posts

which are performed effective and efficiently. However, complaints on non-delivery/late delivery of mails, loss of articles, non-payment/delay in payment of money order etc. are received and attended to promptly. A well laid out procedure for processing and settlement of public grievances exists in all offices of the Department of Posts.

Regarding Telegraph services, it is stated that these services are available in all parts of the country including hilly, tribal and rural areas and working through state-of-art WTMS (Web based Telegraph Messaging System) satisfactorily. Telegrams can also be booked on phone by dialing 1585 from any BSNL telephone as well as from local/STD/PCOs. Further the telegrams are being delivered through Telegraph Messengers/post in all parts of the country including hilly, tribal and rural areas.

Production and Export of Cashew Nuts

1187. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding quantity and value of cashew nut produced and exported during the last three years;

(b) whether the cashew exports have drastically reduced over the years;

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

(d) whether the Government has taken steps to boost the production and exports of cashew nuts and whether any targets were fixed for the same;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The details of production of raw cashew nuts and export of Cashew kernels from India for the last three years as per Directorate of Cashewnut & Cocoa Development (DCCD), Ministry of Agriculture, and Cashews Export Promotion Council of India (CEPCI), are as under:-

Year	Production in Metric Tons	Value	Exports Metric (in Tons)	Rs. in Crores
2007-08	665000	N.A.	114345	2289.02
2008-09	695000	N.A.	109522	2988.40
2009-10	613000	N.A.	108120	2905.82

NA: Not available

(b) and (c) There has been a marginal decline in exports in the last three years from 1,14,345 MT in 2007-08 to 1,08,120 MT in 2009-10. However, in terms of value, realizations in 2009-10 are higher than the year 2007-08.

(d) to (f) DCCD which is responsible for production issues, has undertaken various projects for re-plantation, area expansion under new cultivation, production improvement, incentives to the farmers etc.

The CEPCI under the Department of Commerce (DoC) are implementing a scheme titled "Modernization and Diversification Scheme" with following four components under the 11th Five Year Plan to boost the exports of this sector:-

(a) Process upgradation/modernization of Cashew Processing Units;

(b) Setting up facilities for Value Addition/Consumer Packing of Cashew Kernels;

(c) Adoption of new Packaging System; and

(d) Implementation of Internationally accepted Quality Certification Systems like ISO/HACCP/Organic.

In addition, there are various other schemes under DoC title Marketing Development Assistance (MDA), Market Access Initiatives (MAI) and Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development of Export (ASIDE) etc. aimed at promoting exports/Infrastructure Development etc.

Post Matric Scholarship to OBCs

1188. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Government has submitted a proposal to the Union Government for seeking financial assistance under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship to Other Backward Class (OBC) students during 2009-10 to release Rs. 6 crore to OBC students;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has considered the proposal of the State Government; and

(c) if so, the time by which the financial assistance, as sought by the Government, is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) Yes Madam, State Government

of Karnataka had sought an amount of Rs. 600.00 lakhs under the Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for OBC students during 2009-10. Central assistance of Rs. 445.57 lakhs was released to the State Government during 2009-10 after adjusting unspent balance of Rs. 154.43 lakhs from the financial year 2008-09.

Skill Development Initiative Scheme

1189. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government has developed a new strategic framework for skill development of early school leavers and existing workers in close consultation with Industry, State Governments and experts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Skill Development Initiative Scheme was operationalised from May 2007;

(d) if so, the details and salient features thereof along-with the target fixed and the success achieved since its inception, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):
(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Directorate General of Employment & Training (DGE& T) under the Ministry of Labour & Employment has operationalised Skill Development Initiative (SDI) Scheme from May 2007 with an objective to provide training and employment to school leavers, existing workers especially in informal sector to improve their employability. Existing skills of the persons can also be tested and certified under the scheme. One million persons would be trained or their existing skills tested and certified, over a period of five years and a million every year thereafter. Training under the scheme is envisaged to be provided by the various Vocational Training providers (VTPs). Testing/assessment of the competencies are being done by the independent assessing bodies empanelled by DGE&T.

(c) Skill Development Initiative has been operationalised from May, 2007.

(d) Salient Features of the scheme are as:

- Demand Driven short term training courses based on Modular Employable Skills (MES) decided in consultation with industry. MES is the minimum skills set which is sufficient for gainful employment.
- Central Government facilitates and promotes training while industry, private sector and State Governments train the persons.
- Optimum utilization of existing infrastructure to make training cost effective.
- Flexible delivery mechanism (part-time, weekends, full time, on site/offsite) to suit needs of the various target groups.
- Different levels of programmes (foundation level as well as skill up gradation) to meet demands of various target groups.
- The services of existing or retired faculty or guest faculty to be utilized.
- Courses are also available for persons having completed 5th Standard.
- Testing and Certification of skills acquired informally.
- Testing of skills of trainees by independent assessing bodies, which are not involved in training delivery, to ensure that it is done impartially.
- The essence of the scheme is in the certification that is nationally and internationally recognized.

The details of the target fixed and the progress year-wise since inception is hereunder as:

Item	Financial Year	Target	Achievement
Number of persons trained/tested	2007-08	10,000	22,528
	2008-09	50,000	1,15,306
	2009-10	1,20,000	5,75,489
	2010-11	3,00,000	1,95,163 (as on 27.7.10)

The number of persons trained/tested State-wise and Year-wise since inception is given in the Statement.

Statement

Skill Development Initiative (SDI) Scheme Status of the scheme as on 27.07.2010 in respect of persons trained/tested

Sl.No.	State/UT	FY-2007-08	FY-2008-09	FY-2009-10	FY-2010-11 (as on 27.7.2010)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	67	265	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	560	37849	112038	48925
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	33	68
4.	Assam	0	491	1009	540
5.	Bihar	0	1100	10839	4511
6.	Chandigarh	0	520	1880	500
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	355	5020	625
8.	Delhi	466	2612	15843	3601
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	161	
10.	Daman and Diu	0	0	148	0
11.	Goa	0	0	871	0
12.	Gujarat	1648	2400	1834	0
13.	Haryana	2384	4200	12032	3500
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	4110	4404	1810
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	0	1783	9185	3631
17.	Kerala	0	2367	13105	12
18.	Karnataka	2451	14933	210860	54715
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0	720	3480	400
21.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
22.	Meghalaya	0	0	217	289
23.	Mizoram	0	0	23	56

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Maharashtra	13275	25004	3641	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	265	0
26.	Orissa	272	1388	3776	22221
27.	Puducherry	0	0	113	37
28.	Punjab	0	40	7200	3000
29.	Rajasthan	0	50	1403	210
30.	Sikkim	0	0	59	56
31.	Tamil Nadu	166	2248	40736	8552
32.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	912	7930	91058	32271
34.	Uttarakhand	0	927	4973	600
35.	West Bengal	394	4212	19163	4973
Total		22528	115306	575489	195163

Provision of Software Codes

1190. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Telecom (DoT) and the Ministry of Home Affairs are working out a plan to incorporate rules for remote access, software codes and other security standards in league with telecom equipment providers and mobile service providers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the new clauses are likely to resolve the issues of security concerns revised by intelligence agencies in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Amendments in the Unified Access Services (UAS)/ Cellular Mobile Telephone Services (CMTS)/Basic

Services License Agreements and template of agreement between telecom service provider and vendor of equipment/software/services has been issued on 28.07.2010 in consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs, to address the security concerns in procurement of equipment from foreign vendors. The Salient Points of Amendments dated 28.07.2010 in the License Agreement are given in Statement-I. The Salient Points of specified template of the agreement between telecom service provider and the vendor of equipment, products and services are given in the Statement-II.

Statement I

The salient points of Amendments dated 28.07.10 in the Unified Access Service License (UASL), Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS) and Basic Service License Agreement on security related concerns for expansion of Telecom Services in various zones of the country:

- (i) The Licensee shall have well outlined organizational policy on security and security management of their networks and shall be

completely and totally responsible for security of their networks.

- (ii) The Licensee shall also engage services of International accredited network audit and certification agencies as specified in consultation with Licensor to perform to include Network Forensics, Network Hardening, Network penetration test, Risk assessment, Actions to fix problems and to prevent such problems from reoccurring; etc. The Third party audit and certification is initially limited to Core Equipments such as Routers, Switches, Firewall, IDS, IPS and VOIP and the software associated with all the Telecom operations and services.
- (iii) The Licensee shall work towards a phased plan to take over the maintenance of the equipment locally *i.e.* the operation and maintenance of Licensees' networks shall be entirely by Indian Engineers; and dependence on Foreign Engineers shall be minimal and/or almost nil within a period of 2 years from the date of this amendment.
- (iv) The Licensees shall endeavour to create a forum, say Telecom Security Council of India (TSCI), on a voluntary basis to increase the security assurance levels and share common issues. The TSCI shall be partly funded by the Industry and the Government.
- (v) The Licensee shall create a Test Lab and a Test Bed in their own premises, monitor all intrusions and frauds, report the same to the Licensor and/or to CERT- IN and have a well articulated policy for disaster recovery. The security is all about Monitor, Diagnose and Repair.
- (vi) The Licensee shall provide location details of mobile customer in the Licensed service. area with a precision of up to minimum 50 meters as a part of CDR. The necessary technical upgrades deployed to meet the requirement of LBS (Location Based Service) within one year.
- (vii) Any Vendor/Supplier of equipment/software/ services to the Licensee shall have a valid legal

agreement specifying the duties and obligation of the Licensee and such Vendor/Supplier in a template as specified by the Licensor and in accordance with the instructions issued by the Licensor from time to time.

- (viii) The conditions in the Template of agreement between Licensee and the equipment manufacturer/ vendor can be invoked to get the "Gold Build" software and recover back quickly if there is any intentional or unintentional disruption in the services.

- (ix) In addition, the Licensee shall comply with the following mandatory requirements:-

(a) The Vendor/Supplier must allow the Telecom Service Provider, Licensor/DoT and/or its designated agencies to inspect the hardware, software, design, development, manufacturing facility and supply chain and subject all software to a security/threat check at the time of procurement of equipment and atleast one more time in the year of procurement and every two years thereafter, at the time of discretion of the telecom service provider. The expenditure for such visits upto 40 man days per visit shall either be borne by the service provider or the vendor.

(b) In the event, any security breach is detected at later stage after deployment/installation of equipment as a result of security audit or in any other manner, the relevant equipment supplied by the vendor shall be taken out of service and penalty of Rs. Fifty crore for each Purchase Order shall be imposed on the Licensee. In addition, a penalty of 100% of contract value shall be levied by the Licensor on the licensee. The Licensee shall deposit the penalty and additional penalty with the Licensor within 30 days of the Notice. The Licensor may also at its discretion blacklist the vendor from making any supply deals with Indian Operators.

(c) The Licensor shall have the power to allow inspection, analysis and use by the competent experts designated by the Government, the hardware and software designs/codes deposited in the ESCROW accounts to prevent/detect any security hazards, malware, traps etc. at any time or for any criminal investigation purpose.

Statement II

The salient points of specified template of the agreement between telecom service provider and the vendor of equipment, products and services:

- (i) The Vendor shall have ISO 27001 certification or have equivalent standards or certification commensurate with ISO 27001 and related aspects.
- (ii) Security Requirements: The vendor shall comply with requirements of security policies including Physical Security, Logical Security, Information Security, Contract Personnel Security and Service continuity assurance etc.
- (iii) Access to TSP (Telecom Service Provider) Systems by Vendor and Access to Vendor Systems by TSP shall be provided as per conditions of Template.
- (iv) Conditions for Equipment Vendors include Conformance to Security Standards and Policies, Submission of Test Reports, Equipments Configuration requirements, report on the susceptibility to the attacks on GSM, CDMA & other technologies networks, Security from Malware, Cryptography Related Security Issues.
- (v) The Vendor shall at TSP's request at Vendor's expense, enter into an escrow deposit arrangement in respect of all Information and documentation in relation to Supplies (including, without limitation, in respect of Hardware, Software, all source code, software, High Level Designs (HLD), Detail Design Documents (DDD), listings and programmer's notes) ("the Escrow Information").
- (vi) The Vendor shall ensure that the Escrow Information will be maintained as sufficient to allow a reasonably skilled programmer or analyst to maintain, modify and correct the Hardware and Software without the help of the Vendor.
- (vii) The Escrow Information fully up-to-date throughout the Term.
- (viii) All the Source codes/software codes, firmware, operating system, hardware details should be in ENGLISH only.
- (ix) Upon the occurrence of event as agreed upon, the escrowed material by Escrow Agency shall be released to the beneficiary.
- (x) In the event, any security breach is detected at later stage after deployment/installation of equipment as a result of security audit or in any other manner, the relevant equipment supplied by the vendor shall be taken out of service and penalty of Rs. Fifty crore for each Purchase Order shall be imposed on the Licensee. In addition, a penalty of 100% of contract value shall be levied by the Licensor on the licensee. The Licensee shall deposit the penalty and additional penalty with the Licensor within 30 days of the Notice. The Licensor may also at its discretion blacklist the vendor from making any supply deals with Indian Operators.
- (xi) The Vendor/Supplier must allow the Telecom Service Provider, Licensor/DoT and/or its designated agencies to inspect the hardware, software, design, development, manufacturing facility and supply chain and subject all software to a security/threat check at the time of procurement of equipment and atleast one more time in the year of procurement and every two years thereafter, at the time of discretion of the telecom service provider. The expenditure for such visits upto 40 man days per visit should either be borne by the service provider or the vendor. All the documents should be in English and handed over to the visiting team at least 4 week ahead of the visit.
- (xii) For Data Protection, the Directive, applicable local legislation, which includes in respect of Personal Data originating in the India, the IT ACT, 2000 and other relevant Laws shall apply.
- (xiii) The Vendor shall, at its own cost, within 14 days of the Commencement Date, ensure that the TSP or the LICENSOR or any other person nominated by the LICENSOR to undergo the Required Training. The instructions of LICENSOR shall be binding in this regard and shall have overriding effect.
- (xiv) The TSP shall also engage services of International accredited network audit and certification agencies as specified in consultation with Licensor to perform to include Network

forensics, Network Hardening, Network penetration test, Risk assessment, Actions to fix problems and to prevent such problems from reoccurring; etc. The Third party audit and certification is initially limited to Core Equipments such as Routers, Switches, Firewall, IDS, IPS and VOIP and the software associated with all the Telecom operations and services.

(xv) If TSP believes that there has been a breach by the Vendor of the provisions of this Agreement, TSP will inform the Vendor Security Contact. The Vendor shall cooperate with TSP fully in any ensuing investigation. The Vendor shall provide list of users who have had access to TSP Systems and TSP Information to TSP and/or any law enforcement agency. TSP shall have unrestricted access to the Vendor Systems and TSP Information in the Vendor's premises which will include the right to make unannounced visits.

(xvi) During investigation, the Vendor shall co-operate with TSP, providing reasonable access, accommodation, facilities and assistance to all Vendor Systems as reasonably necessary to investigate the breach of the provisions of this Agreement including permitting interview of any sales, engineering or other operational personnel of Vendor. TSP shall, or at TSP's request shall instruct the Vendor to, confiscate for evaluation any tangible or intangible asset belonging to the Vendor to aid the investigation.

[Translation]

Modernisation of Post Offices

1191. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Department of Posts is suffering of losses for the last many years;

(b) if so, the total losses suffered by the Department of Posts during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Department of Posts has taken any decision to make the postal services better, to expand computer networking and postal services to provide

pension facilities to the 'Dak Sewak' posted in villages and to provide arrear of allowances to the employees;

(d) if so, whether Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) and Parliamentary Committee has expressed their deep dissatisfaction over the working of Department of Posts;

(e) if so, the number of villages having no post offices in the country; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government for this plight of Department of Posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) The Department of Posts is running in deficit. The deficit of the Department of Post during the last three financial years are as under:

2007-08	Rs. 1511.44 crores
2008-09	Rs. 3593.09 crores
2009-10	Rs. 6634.38 crores

The deficit of the Department for the current year will be ascertained at the close of the financial year.

(c) (i) The Department of Posts has undertaken IT modernization project under XI Five Year Plan for expansion of Computer networking. Till 31.03.2010, 12604 Post Offices have been computerized in the country. The computerization of Post Offices is an ongoing activity.

(ii) In pursuance of recommendations of One-man Committee constituted by the Government, it has been decided to introduce Service Discharge Benefit Scheme on contribution basis under Annuity Scheme.

(iii) Orders for payment of arrears of revision of pay in respect of Departmental officials and Time Related continuity Allowance (TRCA) for Gramin Dak Sevaks have been issued. The arrears have also been paid.

(d) There is no such report either of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India or Parliamentary Committee expressing their deep dissatisfaction over the working of the Department of Posts.

(e) As on 31.03.2009, 138861 villages were having post offices out of the total number of 617145 inhabited villages in the country. However, all inhabited villages have access to Postal facilities.

(f) The Department has initiated introduction of various Premium Products in its Mail Business and Financial Services to increase the revenue and reduce thereby the deficit of the Department. The revenue receipt of the Department during the last three years have been as under:

2007-08	Rs. 5494.90 crores
2008-09	Rs. 5862.33 crores
2009-10	Rs. 6271.82 crores

The services of the Department are being upgraded by computerizing the Post Offices and by providing better facilities to the customers.

[English]

Reply of E-Mails

1192. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the most e-mails received by Government establishments remain unanswered and detected without sending any reply;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to issue instructions to all Ministries and their subordinate offices alongwith the all Government establishments to acknowledge receipt immediately and send final replies to all e-mails invariably;

(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 COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no such information available with Department of Information Technology. The opening and reading of the emails, (thus response thereafter) is driven by the individual to whom the email is addressed.

(c) to (e) The following instructions regarding e-mail are laid down in the Central Secretariat Manual of Office Procedure for compliance by Ministries/Departments of the Government of India:-

— The acknowledgements of e-mail received will, as far as possible, be sent electronically.

Community Information Service Centres

1193. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Community Information Service centres (ARUNODOY) functioning in Assam;

(b) the funds provided to the said Centres; and

(c) the total number of the beneficiaries alongwith the per beneficiary cost that has been worked out from the running of these centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) As reported by the State Government, as on 30 June 2010, a total of 3771 Common services Centers (Arunodoy) have been set up in Assam.

(b) For the Common Services Centre Scheme in Assam, a total of Rs. 116.45 crores has been sanctioned for 4375 Centres.

(c) Assam's entire rural population of 2.3 crores (as per 2001 Census) are the anticipated beneficiaries under the scheme.

Sharing of Employment Related Information

1194. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT will be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to strengthening the network of employment exchanges; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to share the employment related information between Indian industry and unemployed youth of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):

(a) Government of India has taken up upgradation and modernization of employment exchanges as one of the Mission Mode Projects under National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) with the main objective of making the Employment Exchanges more demand-driven, responsive and transparent in providing speedy and easy access to employment service and dissemination of useful information to all types of job-seekers, employers and other stakeholders. Besides, the States/Union Territory Administrations are taking various steps subject to availability of resources to strengthen the Employment Exchanges as these exchanges are functioning under their administrative and financial control. Some of these are organizing Job Melas/Recruitment Fairs/Rozgar Melas/Career Conferences, etc. for enhancing the scope of placement of job-seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges; arranging for training/skill training to the job-seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges, etc.

(b) Under Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959, information is collected from all public sector establishments and private sector (non-agricultural) establishments employing 25 or more workers relating to total number of persons on their pay rolls, number of vacancies occurred, notified to the Employment Exchanges and number of submissions made, etc. The private sector establishments employing 10-24 workers are also covered on voluntary basis. The information is also collected from establishments engaged in trade apprenticeship training.

On the basis of information so collected, Ministry of Labour & Employment brings out reports which are uploaded on the website of the Ministry and provided to all the State Directorates of Employment for sharing the information with job-seekers, employers and other stakeholders.

[Translation]

Production of Spices

1195. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *ALIAS* LALAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding production of spices in the country during the last three years;

(b) the details regarding names of spices whose demand is rising over the years of the purpose of export;

(c) whether any scheme has been formulated to increase the production of these spices for meeting demand of export;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the production of spices is commensurate with the demand for export; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Production of spices in India during 2006-07, 2007-08 & 2008-09 is as given below.

Year	Production (Tons)
2006-07	40,12,770
2007-08	43,61,680
2008-09	42,32,440

(b) Chilli and seed spices like coriander and cumin are the major spices for which the export demand in general is increasing over the years.

(c) and (d) Several Development Programmes on Spices are implemented under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes and State Sector Schemes in the major centres of cultivation. The efforts in this regard have been intensified through the National Horticulture Mission launched by Government of India since 2005-06. The mission programmes are aimed at increasing production, productivity and quality of spices produced in the country to meet the growing demand in the domestic as well as export market. Major among them is the production and distribution of planting materials of high yielding and export oriented varieties of spices. Other programmes include area expansion, integrated pest management, organic farming, transfer of technology programmes, seminars, workshops, training programmes etc.

In addition to the above the Directorate of Arecanut and Spices Development, Calicut is implementing nucleus planting material production programmes of important spices in all the State Agriculture University/Centres. Further the Directorate organizes National level Seminars/Workshops on various aspects of spices development in the different centers for transferring the available technology for their immediate adoption in the field level. Spices Board under the Department of Commerce under the Government of India has been entrusted with the implementation of replantation/rejuvenation programmes in black pepper under NHM. Spices Board is also implementing of replantation/rejuvenation in cardamom in the States of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

(e) and (f) The export of spices constitute only 9-10% of the total production of spices. India is importing around 100000 tons per annum which include spices for stock and sale and for value addition and re-exports.

Constitution of Equal Opportunity Commission

1196. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to constitute Equal Opportunity Commission;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) An Expert Group was constituted on 31.8.2007 to examine and determine the structure and functions of an Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC). The Expert Group has submitted its report and the proposal of setting up of EOC is under consideration of the Government.

Education to Handicapped Children

1197. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASHMUNSI:
SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated for integrated education to disabled children by the Government during each of the last three years and the current year, State/ Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether the allocated funds have been utilized;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefore, State-wise and UT-wise;

(d) whether various proposals have been received from NGOs working for the welfare of disabled people are pending; and

(e) if so, the details of such proposals and reasons therefore, State-wise and UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) The details of funds released under the Scheme of "Inclusive Education for Disabled Children (IEDC)" for the years 2007-08 and 2008-09 and under the scheme of "Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS)" for the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 (till 28.7.2010) and the status of the utilization of funds released are given in the Statement.

(d) and (e) Under the scheme of "Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS)", while the States/ UTs may involve Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) having experience in the field of education of the disabled in the implementation of the scheme, proposals are received from the State Governments and UTs and not from NGOs directly.

Statement*Details of funds released & utilized under IEDC Scheme—State-wise*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2007-08						2008-09					
		State			NGO			State			NGO		
		Amount released	Amount utilized	Remarks	Amount released	Amount utilized	Remarks	Amount released	Amount utilized	Remarks	Amount released	Amount utilized	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100	100		34.85	34.85	100	403.17	281.54	*			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.19	***	**									
3.	Assam				15.42	15.42		71.64	71.64				
4.	Bihar												
5.	Chhattisgarh												
6.	Gujarat	1439.67	1439.67					1700.62	1700.62				
7.	Goa							0.54	***	**			
8.	Haryana	627.49	627.49					472.69	472.69				
9.	Himachal Pradesh												
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.5	***	**									
11.	Jharkhand												
12.	Karnataka	861.72	760.16	*				188.67	188.67				
13.	Kerala	796.33	796.33					1446.12	1446.12				
14.	Madhya Pradesh	816.33	816.33		5.64	5.64		710.74	710.74				
15.	Maharashtra	613.85	613.85		19.82	19.82		169.25	169.25				
16.	Manipur	122.5	122.5					144.43	***	**			
17.	Meghalaya	1.65	***	**									
18.	Mizoram	41.76	41.76					133.44	133.44				
19.	Nagaland												
20.	Orissa	704.6	704.6		77.89	77.89		95	95				
21.	Punjab	4.73	4.73					9.72	***	**			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
32.	Daman and Diu												
33.	Chandigarh												
34.	Delhi	162.57	***	**	4.90	4.90							
35.	Puducherry	46.30	12.88	*									

*** Amount unutilized.

** Utilization Certificate has been not received.

* Utilization Certificate for the balance amount has not been received.

[English]

India-China Trade

1198. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding import-export between India and China during the last three years;

(b) whether the export to China is coming under various restrictions from that country causing trade imbalance between the two countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the measures taken to protect the interest of the Indian industry and correct trade imbalance between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The details regarding import-export between India and China during the last three years is given below:-

(Value in USD million)

Year	Export	Import
2007-08	10871.34	27146.41
2008-09	9353.5	32497.02
2009-10	11616.09	30790.06

(b) and (c) There are various factors which restrict export from India to China. China's macro economic policies, exchange rate policy and other specific non-tariff measures make exports to China uneconomic and cumbersome. During the eighth session of India-China Joint Group on Economic Relations, Trade, Science and Technology (JEG) held on 19th January, 2010, the Commerce & Industry Minister raised the issue of growing trade deficit with his Chinese counterpart. As an outcome of 8th JEG, an MoU on Expansion of trade and Economic Cooperation was signed between India and China. The MoU recognizes that a balanced trade is conducive to long term, sustainable and harmonious development of economic cooperation between India and China. As per the MoU, the Chinese side shall strive to import as much of its requirement of value added goods from India as possible.

[Translation]

Shortage of Water

1199. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the problem of severe scarcity of drinking water is constantly increasing in various parts of the country;

(b) whether the problem of drinking water in Bundelkhand region has assumed dangerous proportions and has led to the death of several people as well as animals and birds;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any effective measures to resolve the said problem;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KM. AGATHA SANGMA): (a) and (b) No Madam. The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Rural Development has not received any such reports.

(c) and (d) Nevertheless, Bharat Nirman — rural drinking water is under implementation since 2005-06 to provide safe drinking water to rural habitations. Under Bharat Nirman, all uncovered, slipped-back and quality-affected habitations are to be covered with provision of safe drinking water. So far, under Bharat Nirman, more than 54,963 uncovered, 4,87,713 slipped back and quality affected habitations have been provided safe and adequate drinking water since 2005-06. To consolidate these achievements, the rural water supply programme has been revamped in 2009-10 and National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) has been launched. Under NRDWP, State Governments have been requested to prepare Annual Action Plan to cover the remaining uncovered and quality-affected habitations on priority and also mark the targeted habitations in the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS). Further, while implementing the programme, habitations wherein the entire population is not getting adequate quantity of safe drinking water as well as SC, ST, and minority dominated habitations are to be given priority. Under the revised guidelines, 20% of the State's allocation under NRDWP is to be exclusively earmarked for taking up work for sustainability of water supply sources and systems in order to ensure that habitations once covered do not slip back. To enhance the capacity of different stakeholders in the rural drinking water sector, funding for Support activities has been increased to 5% of the NRDWP allocation. Since the launch of Bharat Nirman, the allocation of funds for rural drinking water have been increased substantially from Rs. 2,585 crore in the year 2004-05 *i.e.* year preceding the launch of Bharat Nirman to Rs. 8,000 crore in 2009-10, which has been further increased to Rs. 9,000 crore in 2010-11 resulting in a substantial increase in the assistance to States.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Houses Constructed under IAY

1200. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of homeless people in the country;

(b) the target fixed and achievement made alongwith the applications received and sanctioned in regard to the 'Indira Awaas Yojana' during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the financial assistance made to the States during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(d) the target fixed under this scheme for the coming year, State-wise;

(e) the manner in which priority is fixed in selection of beneficiaries for these dwelling units; and

(f) the other measures taken by the Government for the benefit of homeless people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) According to estimates made by the Registrar General of India, based on 2001 Census, total housing shortage in rural areas of the country was 148.33 lakh.

(b) to (d) Under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), funds are allocated to the States & UTs in accordance with predetermined criteria, giving due weightage to housing shortage and poverty ratio. It is an ongoing allocation based scheme. Under the scheme, targets are set on year to year basis depending upon the availability of funds. Applications are not required for allocating the funds and setting the physical targets. A Statement showing the State-wise rural housing shortage based on Census 2001, release of funds by the Ministry of Rural Development, targets set and achievement made during the last three years along with the physical targets for the year 2010-11, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) Tay guideline stipulate that beneficiaries are to be selected from the Permanent IAY Waitlists/BPL lists in order of their ranking as per the BPL Survey, the poorest of the poor being on the top. The priority in the selection of the beneficiaries is given to freed bonded labourers, SC/ST households, families/widows of personnel from

defence services/paramilitary forces killed in action, Non-SC/ST BPL households, Physically and mentally challenged persons, Ex-servicemen and retired members of the paramilitary forces, Displaced persons on account of developmental projects, nomadic/semi-nomadic, and de-notified tribals.

(f) A scheme has been launched in August, 2009 as part of IAY, for providing homestead sites to those rural BPL households whose names are included in the Permanent IAY Waitlists but who have neither land nor a housesite. Rs. 10,000 per homestead site is being

provided under the Scheme and the funding is shared by the Centre and the States in the ratio of 50:50. Under Rajiv Gandhi-Grameen Vidutikaran Yojana (RGGVY). IAY beneficiaries can get a free electricity connection to the house. Under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) Scheme. an IAY beneficiary, who constructs a sanitary latrine in the IAY house, can get an amount of Rs. 2200/- in addition to the unit assistance provided under IAY. An IAY beneficiary can also obtain a loan of up to Rs. 20,000/- under Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme, at 4% interest per annum to top up the unit assistance under IAY.

Statement

State-wise Housing Shortage in Rural Areas, Central Releases, Physical Target and Achievement during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 under Indira Awaas Yojana and Physical Target fixed for the year 2010-11

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	Housing Shortage based on Census 2001	Release of Funds				Physical Target				Physical Achievement				Physical Target for 2010-11
			2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Total	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Total	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1350282	36201.00	82082.90	85629.11	203913.01	192148	192132	371982	756262	194861	266654	434733	896248	257104
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	105728	1874.15	3483.08	3336.76	8693.99	6785	6770	10873	24408	6422	7236	6028	19664	7726
3.	Assam	2241230	32429.53	68352.61	66736.67	167518.81	149593	149699	240446	539738	150776	112706	181162	444644	170649
4.	Bihar	4210293	95693.97	239781.53	200854.99	536330.49	587171	58712	1098001	2232297	430664	464197	653214	1566275	758904
5.	Chhattisgarh	115528	5571.39	15849.04	18279.90	37700.33	29714	29712	57520	116948	30093	30023	58449	118565	39759
6.	Goa	6422	188.12	289.24	487.49	944.85	1183	1183	2291	4657	735	586	1864	3185	1584
7.	Gujarat	674354	17688.82	35837.53	41574.95	85081.30	94234	94226	182429	370889	110908	122412	186760	400080	126090
8.	Haryana	55572	2480.72	5031.21	5244.96	12756.89	13231	13229	25811	52071	13398	13302	24138	50636	17703
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15928	874.96	1805.54	1883.81	4544.31	4242	4242	8212	16696	4029	4501	9295	17825	5793
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	92923	2717.68	7128.93	5725.42	15572.03	13177	13176	25508	51861	15361	13211	16594	47166	17995
11.	Jharkhand	105867	9485.46	29692.35	30160.35	69338.16	50589	50585	97926	199100	45936	56180	87524	189640	67691
12.	Karnataka	438636	13680.51	28209.02	30227.03	72316.56	74029	74023	143311	291383	39990	87051	158417	285458	99055
13.	Kerala	261347	7718.85	15655.73	16261.55	39638.13	41167	41164	79695	162026	37094	53133	51590	141817	55084
14.	Madhya Pradesh	207744	11201.37	23436.38	24086.27	58724.00	59096	59091	114396	232583	60222	74851	96677	231750	79073
15.	Maharashtra	612441	21914.89	47024.34	47443.24	116362.47	115879	115889	224323	458071	126117	116811	207695	452423	155052
16.	Manipur	69062	837.46	1640.08	2065.92	4543.48	5872	5877	9439	21188	3379	514	2367	6280	6707
17.	Meghalaya	148657	590.82	2138.38	3783.31	8512.29	10228	10235	16440	36903	2271	5819	9875	17765	11681

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
18.	Mizoram	30250	451.92	1250.85	1267.79	2970.58	2180	2181	3504	7665	1918	5179	4851	11948	2489
19.	Nagaland	97157	1240.58	3959.18	3996.01	9195.77	6768	6773	10878	24419	7491	24717	11645	43853	7730
20.	Orissa	655817	20280.02	46082.17	48025.72	112387.91	111431	111422	215715	435588	140853	82447	170786	374068	149100
21.	Punjab	75374	3067.91	6204.31	6463.27	15735.49	16362	16361	31674	64397	17992	11700	27108	56800	21893
22.	Rajasthan	258634	8688.57	18111.46	18869.60	45869.63	47354	47350	91670	186374	42517	52654	86992	182163	63362
23.	Sikkim	11944	230.71	578.85	581.69	1371.25	1294	1295	2080	4669	1533	1774	1819	5126	1478
24.	Tamil Nadu	431010	14424.69	29414.38	30547.07	74388.14	76932	76925	148929	302766	103379	94180	169753	367292	102939
25.	Tripura	174835	2745.03	8696.99	6388.57	15810.59	13176	13167	21182	47547	12945	26389	8322	47656	15050
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1324028	46720.92	97568.50	101479.94	245769.36	254750	254729	493158	1002635	264296	267543	483949	1015788	340688
27.	Uttarakhand	53521	2394.68	4856.72	5044.94	12296.34	11611	11610	22476	45897	18786	12696	20373	51835	15856
28.	West Bengal	974479	28044.64	57212.41	60727.47	143984.52	153709	153697	297584	604970	107575	123808	230155	461538	205871
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17890	312.73	92.55	98.04	503.32	1828	1828	2750	6408	297	124	242	683	2446
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1926	36.07	53.29	80.20	171.56	305	305	458	1068	121	41	0	162	407
31.	Daman and Diu	787	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	136	136	205	477	12	0	0	12	182
32.	Lakshadweep	190	29.54	59.88	62.21	151.63	118	118	229	465	97	190	88	375	158
33.	Puducherry	7778	37.50	0.00	239.74	277.24	910	910	1370	3190	101	52	47	200	1218
Total		14825436	388237.01	879571.39	863573.99	2131390.39	2127184	2127165	4052243	113006592	1992349	2134061	3384710	7511120	2808697

Equity in Telecom Sector

1201. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per licensing conditions, a telecom operator cannot own more than 10 per cent equity in two different telecom firms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some telecom companies are violating the rule of licensing conditions;

(d) if so, the names of the telecom companies; and

(e) the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Madam, Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS) and Unified Access

Service Licence condition *inter-alia* provides that:

No single company/legal person, either directly or through its associates, shall have substantial equity holding in more than one LICENSEE Company in the same service area for the Access Services namely; Basic, Cellular and Unified Access Service. 'Substantial equity' herein will mean 'an equity of 10% or more'. A promoter company/Legal person cannot have stakes in more than one LICENSEE Company for the same service area.

Note: Above clause, shall not be applicable to Basic and Cellular Licensees existing as on 11.11.2003, and in case one of them migrates to UASL it shall not be necessary to surrender the other License. Further, Basic and Cellular Licensees existing as on 11.11.2003, shall not be eligible for a new UASL in the same service area either directly or through its associates. Further, any legal entity having substantial equity of existing Basic/Cellular licensees shall not be eligible for new UASL.

(c) and (d) M/s Spice Communications Limited while submitting the half yearly compliance of the FDI guidelines in January 2009, intimated that M/s Idea Cellular Limited holds 41.09% equity stake in M/s Spice Communications Limited. Subsequently, as per the approval of the scheme of amalgamation by the Hon'ble High Courts of Gujarat and Delhi, M/s Spice Communications Limited amalgamated into M/s Idea Cellular Limited. Consequently the amalgamated entity holds two UAS licences in 6 service areas.

(e) The action as per terms and conditions of licence agreements and intra service area merger guidelines is under process.

Hostels in Maoist-affected Areas

1202. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to open hostels for Scheduled Caste (SC) students in the various Maoist-affected districts of Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these would be funded by the Centre; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (d) Under the Scheme of Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna the Central assistance for construction of hostels for SC students is provided on the basis of proposals received from the State Government/UTs, subject to availability of funds.

CEPA with Sri Lanka

1203. SHRI P. LINGAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has entered into a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) with Sri Lanka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment/held discussions before entering into such a treaty with Sri Lanka;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time-frame by which the treaty would come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

Construction Workers Welfare Cess

1204. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether builders and contractors have to pay 1 per cent cess for Labour Welfare Fund under the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount/fund collected by the Government alongwith the amount being utilised for the welfare of construction labourers during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the action taken by the Government against the defaulters, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As per the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996 and Rules made thereunder Cess @ 1% of the cost of construction incurred by the employer is levied for the purposes of Building and Other Construction Workers (RECS) Act, 1996. The proceeds of the cess collected is transferred to the State Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board.

(c) As per the information received from State/UT Government a statement indicating the cumulative amount of cess collection and cess spent for the last three years is enclosed. Information in respect of current year is yet to be received from the State/UT Governments.

(d) Though the responsibility of collecting cess and its utilization for welfare activities is that of respective State Governments, the Central Government has been impressing upon the State Governments to implement the provisions of the Act effectively through letters, video conferences and workshops.

Statement*State-wise position of Cess Collected and Amount Spent (Rs. In crores)*

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	As on 31.03.2008		As on 31.03.2009		As on 31.03.2010*	
		Amount of Cess Collected	Amount Spent	Amount of Cess Collected	Amount Spent	Amount of Cess Collected	Amount Spent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.57	NIL	157.00	2.85	358.00	9.85
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.06	0.03	1.19	0.45	4.50	1.1
3.	Assam	NIL	NIL	4.60	NIL	16.02	0.01
4.	Bihar	NIL	NIL	17.05	NIL	75.03	0.08
5.	Chhattisgarh	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	3.11	0.05
6.	Goa	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0.57	0
7.	Gujarat	79.91	NIL	115.63	NIL	146.62	0.93
8.	Haryana	24.49	0.02	82.88	0.37	191.1	3.74
9.	Himachal Pradesh	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	24.71	0.2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	NIL	NIL	0.24	NIL	8.2	0.02
12.	Karnataka	21.35	0.02	188.97	0.15	420.06	2.85
13.	Kerala	254.00	227.00	304.40	242.03	377.31	322.16
14.	Madhya Pradesh	174.00	10.72	234.41	16.37	254.29	209.93
15.	Maharashtra	NIL	NIL	1.35	NIL	10.53	0
16.	Manipur	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0	0
18.	Mizoram	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0	0
19.	Nagaland	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0	0
20.	Orissa	NIL	NIL	0.10	NIL	24.86	0
21.	Punjab	NIL	NIL	4.5	NIL	36.14	1.25
22.	Rajasthan	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	1.05	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Sikkim	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	214.48	53.54	263.24	67.40	321.01	125.75
25.	Tripura	1.82	NIL	7.09	0.0022	15.57	0.02
26.	Uttar Pradesh	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0.04	0
27.	Uttarakhand	NIL	NIL	2.00	NIL	2.40	0
28.	West Bengal	25.31	0.02	77.88	0.06	149.75	0.79
29.	Delhi	127.65	NIL	226.05	0.68	389.21	27.76
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	2.37	0
31.	Chandigarh	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0.41	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.01	NIL	0.01	NIL	0.01	0
33.	Daman and Diu	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0.0098	0
34.	Lakshadweep	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0	0
35.	Puducherry	11.59	2.93	14.60	3.29	18.63	4.23
Total		950.24	294.28	1703.19	333.6522	2837.4198	710.72

*Provisional

Desecration of Buddha Statue

1205. SHRI TAKAM SANJOY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Buddha statue, located at Indo-China border in Arunachal Pradesh was desecrated/demolished allegedly by the Chinese forces;

(b) if so, whether the Army, instead of restoring the statue at its original place, has shifted the same to the Army Headquarters of IV Corps;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to install the same at the original place; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) A Buddha statue was installed at

Bum La in October 2007. On 30th October, 2007, a portion of the nose and two fingers of the statue were found slightly damaged, which has since been repaired. The cause of the damage could not be ascertained. The statue which was placed very close to Bum La Pass has been shifted approximately 300 meters towards our side of Line of Actual Control near an Army Post, where it is under constant observation.

[Translation]

Disturbance in Mobile Network

1206. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to disturbance in mobile network of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), the work relating to 3G Spectrum was withheld in the country in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of places;

(c) the total losses suffered as a result thereof; and

(d) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) No, Madam.

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

Drought Affected Areas

1207. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether starvation and poverty prevail in the rural areas due to drought in various States in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to reorient their schemes/programmes for rural development dovetailing the immediate needs of drought affected rural people in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to explore a permanent solution to the drought problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development does not maintain the information on starvation and poverty prevailing in the rural areas due to drought in various States in the country.

(c) to (e) Mahatma Gandhi NREGA provides legal guarantee of 100 days of employment to every registered rural household on demand for doing unskilled manual work. The choice of works suggested in the Mahatma Gandhi NREG Act address causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation, soil erosion, so that the process of employment generation is on a sustainable basis. Moreover, in the backdrop of deficient rain fall in several States, direction have been issued to meet full labour demand. This Ministry issued an advisory on 29th June, 2009, to drought affected States asking that assessment

be made of additional labour under NREGS and shelf of projects be prepared accordingly. Subsequently, on 27th October, 2009 a detailed advisory was issued which clearly laid out 11 action points which the States could incorporate in their NREGA action plan to mitigate the impact of drought.

Under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) funds are allocated to States/UTs on the basis of fixed criteria giving 75% weightage to housing shortage and 25% weightage to poverty ratio. This is an allocation based scheme. Under the scheme, an amount upto 10% of the district's annual allocation under IAY or Rs. 70 lakh (including state share), whichever is higher, can be released for reconstruction of houses damaged due to floods, fire, riot, arson etc. out of natural calamity component of IAY.

Department of Land Resources implements Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) in rainfed/degraded lands in the country on watershed basis. While selecting the watershed for new projects, preference is given to those watershed having high poverty index, high percentage of small and marginal farmers, low moisture index and low productivity of land.

Keeping in view the frequent drought situation, the Planning Commission has approved a Special package for implementing drought mitigation strategies in Bundelkhand region at a cost of Rs. 7266 crores to be implemented over a period of 3 years starting 2009-10.

In addition, the Department of Food and Public Distribution also allocates foodgrain at highly subsidized rates for Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) provides safeguards against starvation during natural calamity and lean season through the Village Grain Bank Scheme, being implemented through the State and UT Governments.

[English]

Amendment of Indian Telegraph Act

1208. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to legalise the phone tapping including of the mobile phones in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the adequate safeguards proposed to uphold the right to privacy of the Citizens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (d) There is a provision in the sub section 2 of Section 5 of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 regarding interception of the messages/ telephones including mobile phones which is reproduced below:

"On the occurrence of any public emergency, or in the interest of the public safety, the Central Government or a State Government or any officer specially authorized in this behalf by the Central Government or a State Government may, if satisfied that it is necessary or expedient so to do in the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States or public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of an offence, for reasons to be recorded in writing, by order, direct that any message or class of messages to or from any person or class of persons, or relating to any particular subject, brought for transmission by or transmitted or received by any telegraph, shall not be transmitted, or shall be intercepted or detained, or shall be disclosed to the Government making the order or an officer thereof mentioned in the order.

Provided that press messages intended to be published in India of correspondents accredited to the Central Government or a State Government shall not be intercepted or detained, unless their transmission has been prohibited under this sub-section."

In case of any amendment in the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, it will be introduced in the Parliament at appropriate time as per Parliamentary procedure.

[Translation]

Small and Marginal Farmers under MGNREGS

1209. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mandate accorded under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) has been expanded to accommodate small and marginal farmers including those belonging to the Schedule Caste/Scheduled Tribe categories; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the quantum of funds earmarked and utilized for the said purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has extended the benefits of works on individual lands as stipulated in para 1 (iv) of Schedule I of NREG Act to small and marginal farmers vide Notification dated 22.7.2009. Para 1 (iv) of Schedule-I of the Act as amended from time to time reads as under:

"Provision of irrigation facility, horticulture plantation and land development facilities to land owned by households belonging to the Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes or below poverty line families or to beneficiaries of land reforms or to the beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojana of Government of India or that of the small farmers or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008."

Under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, funds are released to the States/districts based on the labour demand arising at the field level. There is no project-wise allocation of funds under the Act.

[English]

Outsourcing of works in BSNL

1210. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has any proposal to out source its departmental works of regular nature;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of manpower loss and the expenditure likely to be incurred in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) No, Madam. At present, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has no proposal to outsource departmental works of regular nature in the country.

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

[Translation]

Re-inventing EPF

1211. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees and account holders with the Employees Provident Fund (EPF) till 31-03-2010;

(b) whether the beneficiaries of EPF are facing difficulties in accessing their PF accounts;

(c) if so, whether the Employees Provident Fund Organisation has any proposal to put online accounts of the subscribers;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The membership of the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) as on 31.03.2010 stands at 587.86 lakh* app. (provisional).

(b) The EPF members are informed about their balances at the close of each financial year through account slips issued by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation. In the year 2009-10, 656.02 lakh number of account slips were issued and 471.88 lakh account slips were pending.

(c) The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation has not included the proposal to put the accounts of subscriber on line in its first phase of modernisation programme.

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

(e) The present scope of the project does not include making online the accounts of subscribers in first phase of system modernisation programme.

Construction of Roads Under PMGSY

1212. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ongoing road construction projects under PMGSY alongwith the target set for their completion, State-wise; and

(b) the details of the performance of these projects in various States alongwith the allocation sanctioned and the expenditure incurred thereon during the last three years and current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Statement-I indicating number of ongoing road works under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), State-wise, is attached below. The projects sanctioned under PMGSY are expected to be completed within 9 to 12 months of issue of work order. In respect of Hill States where work may be executed in two stages, the period for completion of work apply separately in respect of each Stage.

(b) The road works sanctioned and completed during last three years and current year, State-wise, alongwith expenditure incurred during the said period is given in Statement-II enclosed.

Statement I

Sl.No.	State	No. of ongoing road works upto June, 2010
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	526
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	223

1	2	3	1	2	3
3.	Assam	2,902	16.	Manipur	296
4.	Bihar	7,061	17.	Meghalaya	61
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,501	18.	Mizoram	81
6.	Goa	18	19.	Nagaland	23
7.	Gujarat	472	20.	Orissa	3,584
8.	Haryana	76	21.	Punjab	88
9.	Himachal Pradesh	711	22.	Rajasthan	590
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,062	23.	Sikkim	210
11.	Jharkhand	1,723	24.	Tamil Nadu	799
12.	Karnataka	472	25.	Tripura	373
13.	Kerala	410	26.	Uttar Pradesh	1,258
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3,516	27.	Uttarakhand	274
15.	Maharashtra	922	28.	West Bengal	711
			Total		29,943

Statement II

S. No.	State	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
		No. of road works sanctioned	No. of roads constructed	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in crore)	No. of road works sanctioned	No. of roads constructed	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in crore)	No. of road works sanctioned	No. of roads constructed	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in crore)	No. of road works sanctioned (upto June, 2010)	No. of roads constructed (upto May, 2010)	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	366	332	381.89	1260	383	494.47	0	807	886.37	0	129	122.11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	33	131.76	104	31	152.01	64	37	247.61	0	13	49.84
3.	Assam	139	129	608.75	2582	293	1007.05	0	387	1412.91	0	70	222.59
4.	Bihar	945	199	580.68	5628	309	1067.54	418	624	1874.51	0	181	290.34
5.	Chhattisgarh	1251	603	932.50	1049	721	863.34	0	1003	805.06	0	172	43.06
6.	Goa	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	386	334	156.99	466	375	255.26	221	451	190.46	0	23	74.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8.	Haryana	108	64	216.51	67	99	313.09	69	71	277.16	0	19	3.93
9.	Himachal Pradesh	165	197	281.98	19	307	240.51	194	224	220.1	0	21	30.70
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	25	52	105.09	440	48	190.71	0	119	359.42	494	35	22.31
11.	Jharkhand	353	63	63.18	669	44	211.47	935	170	457.79	0	110	115.18
12.	Karnataka	313	268	349.12	739	301	550.37	429	444	883.97	0	110	84.10
13.	Kerala	322	53	61.32	200	111	84.41	0	119	113.77	0	24	3.35
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2800	939	1358.73	1935	2068	2198.06	642	2235	2234.83	0	497	299.78
15.	Maharashtra	441	695	637.33	128	818	929.98	792	457	994.6	0	135	192.45
16.	Manipur	0	0	64.28	131	59	37.97	0	68	145.13	0	3	27.43
17.	Meghalaya	0	17	15.59	36	8	12.64	0	25	20.38	0	0	0.33
18.	Mizoram	30	17	59.47	47	11	54.55	0	13	66.86	0	1	13.59
19.	Nagaland	29	13	20.42	11	19	87.31	0	16	71.61	0	4	5.93
20.	Orissa	1689	432	677.41	2076	685	1163.01	0	596	1895.25	0	199	332.72
21.	Punjab	639	64	366.95	0	54	269.02	71	62	322.64	0	18	54.46
22.	Rajasthan	2321	3005	1455.44	337	1694	1695.54	229	382	795.03	0	150	95.25
23.	Sikkim	93	7	88.81	105	22	103.99	54	41	80.17	0	11	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	379	108.65	2409	241	127.87	0	1026	560.2	0	582	97.55
25.	Tripura	332	40	155.60	78	119	315.77	0	170	253.74	0	16	72.49
26.	Uttar Pradesh	817	1649	1201.04	1310	1423	2000.07	38	1697	2914.96	0	412	240.99
27.	Uttarakhand	94	67	99.73	0	25	152.79	133	101	172.57	0	10	33.78
28.	West Bengal	444	227	439.47	590	268	583.18	0	238	575.82	0	46	98.99
Total		14102	9878	10618.69	22416	10536	15161.98	4289	11583	18832.92	494	2991	2627.97

Note: It usually takes about 1 year to 2.5 year to complete the road work from date of sanction. Hence, roads completed in a particular year and roads sanctioned in the same year are different.

*[English]***Setting up of New ITIs/ITCs**

1213. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR
 BWISWMUTHIARY:
 SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:
 SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
 SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
 SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
 SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:
 SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial Training Institute/Centres (ITIs/ITCs) functioning at present in the country both in the Public and Private Sectors, separately, State-wise;

(b) the number of posts laying vacant under various categories in the said ITIs/ITCs, State-wise, category-wise and the steps taken by the Government in the regard;

(c) whether the Government has set up/proposes to set up new ITIs/ITCs including IT based in the country;

(d) if so, the details and locations thereof alongwith the funds allocated and released during each of the last three years and the current year for the purpose, State-wise;

(e) the proposals received from Various State Governments including Orissa and Karnataka in this regard; and

(f) the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be approved by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):
 (a) As on 01.04.2010 there were 8039 ITIs/ITCs functioning in the country out of which 2133 are under Government and 5906 under private sector. The details of Industrial Training Institutes/Centres (ITIs/ITCs) as on 01.04.2010 State-wise is at Statement-I.

(b) The details of the post laying vacant in ITIs state-wise is at Statement-II. States have been advised to fill up all the vacant positions of principal and instructors on priority. Till the vacancies are filled up on regular basis, they have been requested to make interim arrangement of trainers on contract with emoluments comparable to regular faculty.

(c) to (f) Ministry of Labour and Employment has taken up a project titled "Kaushal Vikas Yojana". Under this project, 1500 ITIs and 5000 Skill Development Centres (SDCs) will be setup in Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis throughout the country preferably in unserved blocks. The project is at formative stage and yet to be launched. State Government and UTs have been requested to identify location where such institutes could be set up, so far 24 states and 2 UTs have sent their responses. Various State Governments have provisionally sent their demand which is given in the enclosed Statement-III but these numbers would change when the actual allocations would be made after finalization of the project proposal. As the project is yet to be launched, no funds have been released so far. The question of pendency is not yet applicable.

Statement I**NORTHERN REGION**

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Number of Govt. ITIs	Seating Capacity (Govt.)	Number of Pvt. ITCs	Seating Capacity (Pvt.)	Total ITIs/ITCs	Total Seating Capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Chandigarh	2	968	0	0	2	968
2.	Delhi	16	11132	57	4140	73	15272
3.	Haryana	82	20824	85	9128	167	29952
4.	Himachal Pradesh	70	8260	82	7004	152	15264

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	4087	1	110	38	4197
6.	Punjab	94	19316	153	15008	247	34324
7.	Rajasthan	114	13264	668	76671	782	89935
8.	Uttar Pradesh	300	31500	564	63886	864	95386
9.	Uttarakhand	59	6395	29	2534	88	8929
Sub Total		774	115746	1639	178481	2413	294227

SOUTHERN REGION

10.	Andhra Pradesh	109	22510	506	97644	615	120154
11.	Karnataka	150	25682	1046	78814	1196	104496
12.	Kerala	36	15916	482	52890	518	68806
13.	Lakshdweep	1	96	0	—	1	96
14.	Puducherry	6	1352	9	508	15	1860
15.	Tamil Nadu	60	21832	627	62590	687	84422
Sub-Total		362	87388	2670	292446	3032	379834

EASTERN REGION

16.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	512	0	0	5	512
17.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	273	0	0	1	273
18.	Assam	28	5696	3	80	31	5776
19.	Bihar	34	11433	225	32569	259	44002
20.	Jharkhand	20	4672	95	24232	115	28904
21.	Manipur	7	540	0	0	7	540
22.	Meghalaya	5	622	2	320	7	942
23.	Mizoram	1	294	0	0	1	294
24.	Nagaland	8	944	0	0	8	944
25.	Orissa	26	8464	495	84100	521	92564

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Sikkim	2	516	0	0	2	516
27.	Tripura	8	944	0	0	8	944
28.	West Bengal	51	12700	22	1320	73	14020
Sub-Total		196	47610	842	142621	1038	190231
WESTERN REGION							
29.	Chhattisgarh	87	10224	29	3376	116	13600
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	228	0	0	1	228
31.	Daman and Diu	2	388	0	0	2	388
32.	Goa	10	3264	4	380	14	3644
33.	Gujarat	153	56172	350	20744	503	76916
34.	Madhya Pradesh	160	24862	75	9954	235	34816
35.	Maharashtra	388	86124	297	35620	685	121744
Sub-Total		801	181262	755	70074	1556	251336
Grand Total		2133	432006	5906	683622	8039	1115628

Statement II

Sl.No.	State	Details of the post			
		Designation	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bihar	Principal	52	13	39
		Vice Principal	16	-	16
		Group Instructor	148	11	137
		Vocational Instructor	1002	333	669
		Foreman	58	-	58
2.	West Bengal	Principal	31	27	4
		Vice Principal	58	27	31
		Superintendent	101	89	12

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Vocational Instructor	952	496	456
		Principal	22	20	2
		Vice Principal	67	46	21
3.	Kerala	Group Instructor/ Foreman	120	118	2
		Vocational Instructor	1182	815	367
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Principal	79	60	19
		Training Superintendent/ Foreman	222	186	36
		Vocational Instructor	1383	978	406
5.	Chandigarh (UT)	Principal	2	2	-
		Group Instructor	8	4	4
		Vocational Instructor	76	60	16
6.	Assam	Principal	9	3	6
		Superintendent	20	15	5
		Vocational Instructor	530	430	100
7.	Delhi	Principal	16	12	4
		Vice Principal	20	7	13
		Group Instructor	90	74	16
		Vocational Instructor	722	461	261
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	Principal	128	120	8
		Training Officer/ Group Instructor/ Foreman	317	271	46
		Senior Instructor	739	557	182
		Junior Instructor	1090	670	420
9.	Gujarat	Principal	212	145	67
		Group Instructor/ Foreman	234	76	158
		Vocational Instructor	5074	4333	741

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Uttarakhand	Principal	54	44	10
		Vice Principal	2	1	1
		Foreman	106	4	102
		Vocational Instructor	876	237	639
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Principal	237	94	143
		Foreman	406	394	12
		Vocational Instructor	3498	2072	1426
12.	Rajasthan	Principal	19	17	2
		Vice Principal	141	96	45
		Group Instructor	74	34	39
		Senior Instructor	215	158	57
		Junior Instructor	788	528	260
13.	Orissa	Principal	26	11	15
		Vice Principal	1	—	1
		Group Instructor	46	37	9
		Superintendent	4	1	3
		Vocational Instructor	243	196	47
14.	Tamil Nadu	Principal/Vice Principal	78	43	35
		Training Officer	184	146	38
		Asst. Training Officer	829	792	37
		Jr. Training Officer	820	428	392
15.	Maharashtra	Principal	382	302	80
		Vice Principal	54	19	35
		Group Instructor	389	378	11
		Vocational Instructor	5179	5019	160

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Punjab	Principal	53	24	29
		Vocational Instructor	1577	922	655
17.	Jharkhand	Principal	16	13	3
		Vice Principal	5	—	5
		Chief Instructor	68	6	62
		Asst. Superintendent	16	1	15
		Vocational Instructor	669	157	512
18.	Nagaland	Principal	3	3	0
		Vice Principal	5	5	0
		Vocational Instructor	44	44	0
19.	Tripura	Principal	8	6	2
		Vocational Instructor	114	22	92
20.	Puducherry	Vocational Instructor	98	96	2
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	Vocational Instructor	58	58	0
22.	Meghalaya	Vocational Instructor	77	76	1
23.	Sikkim	Vocational Instructor	31	28	3
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Vocational Instructor	17	15	2
25.	Himachal Pradesh	Principal	20	19	1
		Foreman	80	67	13
		Vocational Instructor	429	321	108
26.	Karnataka	Principal	170	133	37
		Training Officer/ Jr. Training Officer	2312	1200	1112
27.	Goa	Principal	10	8	2
		G.I./Foreman	26	25	1
		Vocational Instructor	172	172	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Jammu and Kashmir	Principal	08	08	0
		Vice Principal	01	0	01
		Group Instructor	49	47	02
		Foreman	07	07	0
		Superintendent	48	25	23
		Vocational Instructor	412	279	133
29.	Haryana	Principal	25	16	09
		Vice Principal	105	66	39
		Group Instructor	177	136	41
		Superintendent	18	09	09
		Vocational Instructor	2140	1755	385
30.	Manipur	Principal	6	1	5
		Vocational Instructor	500	256	244
31.	Mizoram	Principal	1	1	0
		Vice Principal	3	2	1
		Group Instructor	1	0	1
		Vocational Instructor	46	44	2
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	Principal	1	0	1
		Group Instructor	1	1	0
		Vocational Instructor	19	16	3
33.	Lakshadweep	Principal	1	1	0
		Vocational Instructor	5	5	0
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Principal	1	0	1
		Group Instructor	1	1	0
		Vocational Instructor	18	16	2
35.	Daman and Diu	Principal	1	1	0
		Group Instructor	2	0	2
		Vocational Instructor	28	24	4

Statement III

Sl.No.	Name of State	ITIs	SDCs	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	142	250	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	100	
3.	Assam	4	35	
4.	Bihar	105	8471	
5.	Chhattisgarh	70	—	Proposal for SDC yet to receive
6.	Delhi	—	—	Proposals yet to receive
7.	Goa	—	—	Proposals yet to receive
8.	Gujarat	68	225	
9.	Haryana	29	90	
10.	Himachal Pradesh	6	50	
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	50	142	
12.	Jharkhand	—	—	Proposals yet to receive
13.	Karnataka	100	763	
14.	Kerala	18	—	Proposal for SDC yet to receive
15.	Madhya Pradesh	110	313	
16.	Maharashtra	0	203	
17.	Manipur	10	50	
18.	Meghalaya	15	18	
19.	Mizoram	8	10	
20.	Nagaland	6	10	
21.	Orissa	131	1570	
22.	Punjab	74	250	
23.	Rajasthan	54	250	

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Sikkim	2	—	Proposal for SDC yet to receive
25.	Tamil Nadu	37	50	
26.	Tripura	15	40	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	476	820	
28.	Uttarakhand	—	—	Proposals yet to receive
29.	West Bengal	160	700	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	Proposals yet to receive
31.	Chandigarh	—	—	Proposals yet to receive
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	Proposals yet to receive
33.	Daman and Diu	—	—	Proposals yet to receive
34.	Lakshdweep	—	—	Proposals yet to receive
35.	Puducherry	1	2	

Combat Duties for Women

1214. SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the women personnel in Army are proposed to be assigned combat roles;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Statement

There is presently no proposal to assign combat roles to Women Officers in Army.

Subsidy for Toilets

1215. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various subsidies provided by the Government for the construction of toilets in rural areas, both in individual houses and public places, particularly of Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Government proposes to enhance the subsidy given to Maharashtra Government for various development schemes particularly in rural areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA):

(a) The Government under the programme Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) provides an incentive for Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) to rural households Below Poverty Line (BPL) to the tune of Rs. 1500.00 (Rs. 2000.00 in hilly and difficult areas) after construction and use of the toilet by the household in recognition of its achievement. In addition, the State Government also provides at least Rs. 700.00 as incentive.

The Government also provides assistance under TSC for construction of Community Sanitary Complexes (CSC) in the rural areas with unit cost upto Rs. 2 lakh. Sharing pattern amongst Central Government, State Government and the community is in the ratio of 60:30:10. The provisions are applicable to all the States and Union Territories (UTs) including the State of Maharashtra.

(b) to (d) There is no proposal to enhance the incentive under TSC to any State including State of Maharashtra;

Kaveri Engine for LCA

1216. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has developed the indigenous Kaveri Engine for the Light Combat Aircraft (LCA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in the project;

(d) the time by which it is likely to be developed; and

(e) the details of the funds allocated and utilized during the last three years on the said project, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) The project for design and development of Kaveri engine was sanctioned to achieve the interim flight standard for LCA 'Tejas' integration. Though the Kaveri engine was not fully meeting the requirement of LCA 'Tejas', it provided a platform for gas turbine technology development in the country.

(c) This project was the first indigenous aero-engine development project in the country. Besides, some of the reasons for delay in the project are:-

- (i) Ab-initio development of state-of-the-art gas turbine technologies.
- (ii) Technical/technological complexities.
- (iii) Lack of availability of critical equipment & materials and denial of technologies by the technologically advanced countries.

(iv) Lack of availability of test facilities in the country necessitating testing abroad.

(v) Non availability of skilled/technically specialized manpower.

(d) Gas Turbine Research Establishment (GTRE) associated itself with a premier scientific organisation of Russia *i.e.*, Central Institute of Aviation Motors (CIAM) with an objective of fine tuning of Kaveri engine performance. This association brought GTRE per se Kaveri project in higher platform, resulting in successful completion of one major milestone *i.e.* altitude testing, simulating Kaveri engine performance at different altitude and Mach No. Subsequently, one of Kaveri prototype (K9) is being integrated with IL-76 aircraft at Gromov Flight Research Institute (GFRI), Russia for ground and flight tests, of Flying Test Bed (FTB) trials, this will be the second major milestone to be achieved. These two milestones would make 'Kaveri' engine flightworthy.

(e) The details of the funds allocated and utilized are as under:-

Financial Year	Allocation (Rs. in Crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)
2007-2008	157.05	152.51
2008-2009	153.54	153.54
2009-2010	123.20	122.06

Pan India Licence for 3G Services

1217. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether none of the major telecom operators have got a Pan India Licence to operate the 3G services in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government would allow consolidation business in the near future for rolling out 3G services on a Pan India basis; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure that there is no loss to the exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Yes, Madam. None of the

successful bidders have got a pan India licence to operate the 3G services in the country.

(b) and (c) Mergers and Acquisition guidelines, as prescribed and amended by DoT from time to time will apply to Successful Bidders.

Unless otherwise notified by DoT in due course, if two or more licensees holding 3G spectrum blocks in a service area merge, then they shall be allowed to retain only one 3G spectrum block and surrender the remaining 3G spectrum in that service area.

[Translation]

Reservation to Poor Persons in Employment

1218. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide reservation in recruitment in private sectors on economic basis/poor persons of all classes;

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

(c) whether the Government has issued or proposes to issue directives in this regard to private sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) Government does not propose to provide reservation in recruitment in private sector on economic basis/poor persons of all classes. However, in pursuance of the commitment contained in the National Common Minimum Programme to initiate a dialogue with Industry and other associations to fulfill the aspirations of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes youth, a Group of Ministers was formed. The Group met five times and also held consultations with the representatives of Apex Industry Associations. To carry forward the process of dialogue, a Coordination Committee was constituted in October, 2006. The Committee has held discussions with representatives of Apex Industry Chambers/Associations. As decided in the third meeting of the Coordination Committee held on 11.7.2008 a Group of Officers has been constituted in September, 2008 to study the issue of providing fiscal incentives to industries for setting up manufacturing units in backward districts with large SC/ST population.

Corruption Cases in Armed Forces

1219. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some serious cases of corruption at high level in the armed forces have been reported recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the investigation conducted into the matter and the outcome thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check such cases in the armed forces?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Negotiations for India EU FTA

1220. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:
SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:
SHRI SAKTI MOHAN MALIK:
Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the multilateral talks under the WTO are in the public domain while the FTA negotiations are shrouded in secrecy;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the EU wants Indian market to be opened for heavily subsidized EU farm products and wants the patent and copyright regime 'strengthened';

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto; and

(e) the details regarding discussions of negotiations with State Governments and in Parliament before signing the said FTA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d) Negotiations for an India EU Broad-based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) are still ongoing. At this stage, the final positions in all tracks of the negotiations are still to emerge.

(e) Government consults all stakeholders including State Governments, stakeholding Ministries/Departments, Industries, Associations, Export Promotion Councils etc. in order to develop India's negotiation strategy which is an ongoing process till the agreement is concluded.

Problems Faced by Shipping Industry

1221. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:
DR. RATNA DE:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the programme/scheme being implemented by the Government to address the problems faced by the shipping industry during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the proposals of setting up of new shipyards are pending with the Union Government; and

(c) the reasons for their pendency alongwith the time by which such proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):

(a) Government has introduced tonnage tax regime for shipping sector in 2004 by which the regime for taxation Indian shipping companies has been brought in line with international fiscal regime. Further, Indian shipping industry has been provided cargo support through right-of first refusal and policy of FOB imports for Government owned/controlled cargoes. Chartering of vessels for movement of cargo on private account is regulated through the Director General of Shipping taking into consideration the availability of Indian flag vessels.

(b) and (c) The Government while transferring Hindustan Shipyard to Ministry of Defence in December, 2009 decided to set up a shipyard on PPP mode. The Shipping Corporation of India has expressed its interest in participating in this shipbuilding venture and they are in the process of appointing a consultant to undertake a detailed study in this regard.

Further, National Maritime Development Programme of the Ministry also envisaged setting up of two international size shipyards. However, the private investors have already gone ahead with plans to create new international size shipyards. On the West Coast, Pipavav Shipyard has come up with sufficient capacity to build Very large Crude Carrier. The dry dock is nearing completion. On the East Coast, M/s. L&T has announced plan and reportedly acquired more than 10,000 acres of land for a large shipyard near Chennai. The Government's stake in the form of equity or grant or loan has not been sought by any agency. Hence, it has been decided that Government may act as facilitator and for the time being setting up of international size shipyards on West Coast and East Coast are not being pursued.

[Translation]

Global Tobacco Networking Forum-2010

1222. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Civil Society Organisation have expressed deep concern over the involvement of Government in the tobacco trade event, 'Global Tobacco Networking Forum-2010';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Tobacco Board of India has sponsored and organized the Global Tobacco Networking Forum; and

(d) if so, the details and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Some of the voluntary non government organization, namely, Institute of Public health, Banglore, Health Related Information Dissemination amongst Youth (HRIDAY), New Delhi, Kerala Voluntary Health Services, Kottayam, International Network of Women Against Tobacco (INWAT) and Rajasthan cancer foundation have expressed their concern over the sponsoring of Global Tobacco Networking Forum-2010 by the Tobacco Board.

(c) and (d) "Tobacco Reporter" a leading international tobacco magazine has organized this event from 4th - 9th October, 2010 at Bangalore. The Tobacco Board is only co-sponsoring the field trip for the visit of delegates to Mysore and to tobacco fields and auction platforms in Karnataka which is in line with its mandate given under Tobacco Board Act, 1975. The Tobacco Board's mandate, *inter-alia*, includes improving productivity, quality of tobacco and creating brand image internationally for FCV tobacco, along with the maintenance and improvement of existing markets, development of new markets outside India for Indian Virginia tobacco and its products, devising of marketing strategy in consonance with demand for the commodity outside, including group marketing under limited brand names, etc.

[English]

Bidding Process of 3G Spectrum

1223. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:
SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:
SHRIMATI JAYA PRADA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the structure of the bidding process that was followed for the auction of 3G spectrum alongwith the number of 3G slots outlined;

(b) the number of telecom operators participated in each auction, circle-wise;

(c) the total quantum of money that the Government would garner from the 3G spectrum auction and which successful bidder would pay how much over how many years annually details, circle-wise;

(d) the names of the countries where 3G spectrum or even spectrum auctions have been successful and has not resulted in the sector or companies going bankrupt; and

(e) the reasons for the Department of Telecom asking Government to refund the money paid by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)/Mahanagar Telephone Nigam

Limited (MTNL) for 3G spectrum especially when it is not a basic service but a value added service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The structure of bidding process that followed for the auction of 3G spectrum was two stage simultaneous ascending e-auction, run over the Internet. 4 slots each of 5+5 MHz of 3G spectrum in 17 telecom circles and 5 slots in 5 telecom circles have been auctioned to successful bidders including MTNL/BSNL.

(b) The number of telecom operators participated in auction is given in Statement-I. The bidders were given freedom to bid for any circle which falls within the Earnest Money Deposit that they had made.

(c) Total quantum of money that the Government garnered from 3G auction is Rs. 67,718.95 crores. This amount includes the share of MTNL/BSNL. A detailed circle-wise, successful bidders and amount paid is given in Statement-II. In addition, spectrum usage charge at existing slab rates of 2G spectrum as percentage of Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) shall be charged till the validity of license.

(d) Most of countries all over world (e.g. U.K., Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Austria, Switzerland, New Zealand, Canada, Belgium, Australia, Singapore, Greece, Hong Kong Denmark, Slovenia, Taiwan and Israel) have allocated spectrum for 3G services through auction. This Ministry does not have any information regarding 3G spectrum auction resulted in the sector or companies going bankrupt.

(e) This Ministry has requested Ministry of Finance to consider favorably the request of BSNL/MTNL for reimbursement of spectrum charges paid towards 3G spectrum since BSNL is the only service provider giving connectivity to the far flung rural areas. The services rendered by BSNL in the rural areas of the country cannot be replicated. MTNL is providing services in the hyper competitive markets of Delhi and Mumbai. Both the PSUs have borrowed heavily to finance payment of spectrum charges and which are shouldering social and governmental obligations.

Statement I*Name of the Bidders participated in 3G Auction*

Sl.No.	Name of bidder	Earnest money deposit (Rs. crore)
1.	Aircel Limited	505.00
2.	Bharti Airtel Limited	505.00
3.	Etisalat DB Telecom Private limited	427.50
4.	Idea Cellular Limited	505.00
5.	Reliance Communications Limited	505.00
6.	S Tel Private Limited	37.50
7.	Tata Teleservices Limited	505.00
8.	Videocon Telecommunications Limited	20.00
9.	Vodafone Essar Cellular Limited	505.00

Statement II*3G Auction-Final Results*

Service Area	Winning Price (Rs. crore)	Successful Bidder	Fequency
1	2	3	4
Delhi	3.316.93	Vedafone Essar Limited	1969-1964
	3.316.93	Bharti Airtel Limited	1969-1974
	3.316.93	Reliance Telecom Limited	1974-1979
Mumbai	3.247.07	Reliance Telecom Limited	1969.1964
	3.247.07	Vodafone Essar Limited	1969-1974
	3.247.07	Bharti Airtel Limited	1974-1979
Maharashtra	1.257.62	Tata Teleservices Limited	1969-1964
	1.257.62	Idea Celular Limited	1969-1974
	1.257.62	Vodafone Essar Limited	1974.1979

1	2	3	4
Gujarat	1.076.06	Tata Teleservices Limited	1969-1964
	1.076.06	Vodafone Essar Limited	1969-1974
	1.076.06	Idea Cellular Limited	1974-1979
Andhra Pradesh	1.373.14	Bharti Airtel Limited	1969-1964
	1.373.14	Idea Cellular Limited	1959-1974
	1.373.14	Aircel Limited	1974-1979
Tamil Nadu	1.464.94	Bharti Airtel Limited	1999-1984
	1.464.94	Vodafone Essar Limited	1969-1974
	1.373.14	Aircel Limited	1974-1979
Karnataka	1.579.91	Tata Teleservices Limited	1999-1994
	1.579.91	Aircel Limited	1989-1974
	1.579.91	Bharti Airtel Limited	1974-1979
Tamil Nadu	1.464.94	Bharti Airtel Limited	1999-1984
	1.464.94	Vodafone Essar Limited	1969-1974
	1.464.94	Aircel Limited	1974-1979
Kolkata	544.28	Vodafone Essar Limited	1998-1984
	544.26	Aircel Limited	1969-1974
	544.28	Reliance Telecom Limited	1974-1979
Kerala	312.48	Idea Cellular Limited	1999-1984
	312.46	Tata Teleservices Limited	1969-1974
	312.48	Aircel Limited	1974-1979
Punjab	322.01	Idea Cellular Limited	1959-1984
	322.01	Reliance Telecom Limited	1964-1969
	322.01	Tata Teleservices Limited	1969-1974
	322.01	Aircel Limited	1974-1979

1	2	3	4
Haryana	322.0	Idea Cellular Limited	1969-1864
	222.65	Tata Teleservices Limited	1969-1974
	222.66	Vodafone Essar Limited	1974-1979
Uttar Pradesh (E)	364.67	Aircel Limited	1969-1964
	364.67	Idea Cellular Limited	1969-1974
	364.67	Vodafone Essar Limited	1974-1979
Uttar Pradesh (W)	614.04	Bharti Airtel Limited	1989-1974
	614.04	Idea Cellular Limited	1969-1964
	614.04	Tata Teleservices Limited	1974-1879
Rajasthan	321.03	Reliance Telecom Limited	1999-1984
	321.03	Bharti Airtel Limited	1969-1974
	321.03	Tata Teleservices Limited	1974-1979
Madhya Pradesh	258.36	Idea Cellular Limited	1959-1964
	258.36	Reliance Telecom Limited	1969-1974
	258.36	Tata Teleservice Limited	1974-1978
West Bengal	123.63	Bharti Airtel Limited	1959-1964
	123.63	Reliance Telecom Limited	1964-1989
	123.63	Vodafone Essar Limited	1989-1974
	123.63	Aircel Limited	1974-1978
Himachal Pradesh	37.26	Bharti Airtel Limited	1969-1964
	37.23	S Tel Private Limited	1964-1969
	37.23	Idea Cellular Limited	1969-1974
	97.23	Reliance Telecom Limited	1974-1979
Bihar	203.46	S Tel Private Limited	1969-1964
	203.48	Bharti Airtel Limited	1964-1969
	203.46	Reliance Telecom Limited	1969-1974
	203.46	Aircel Limited	1974-1979

1	2	3	4
Orissa	96.99	S Tel Private Limited	1999-1964
	96.86	Aircel Limited	1969-1974
	96.93	Reliance Telecom Limited	1974-1979
Assam	41.48	Reliance Telecom Limited	1959-1964
	41.48	Bharti Airtel Limited	1969-1974
	41.46	Aircel Limited	1974-1979
North East	42.30	Aircel Limited	1959-1964
	42.30	Bharti Airtel Limited	1969-1974
	42.30	Reliance Telecom Limited	1974-1979
Jammu and Kashmir	30.30	Idea Cellular Limited	1969-1964
	30.30	Aircel Limited	1964-1969
	30.30	Reliance Telecom Limited	1969-1974
	30.30	Bharti Airtel Limited	1974-1979

Note: The above frequencies are Uplink frequencies.

[*Translation*]

Speed Post Services

1224. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States and District Headquarters in the country having the facility of Speed Post Services;

(b) whether the Government proposes to launch Speed Post Services at the Tehsil level in the country;

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

(d) the time by which Speed Post Service is likely to be available in all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Speed Post Service is available in all States and 627 District Headquarters in the country. The State-wise number of district headquarters, where Speed Post network is available, is given in the Statement.

(b) to (d) Launching Speed Post Service is an ongoing process at all levels in the country including the Tehsil level. Speed Post Service is launched taking into account the customer needs, expected volume of business, economic viability, operational feasibility and availability of appropriate transport.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of District HQs having the facility of Speed Post Service
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9
3.	Assam	26
4.	Bihar	38
5.	Chhattisgarh	18
6.	Delhi	9

1	2	3
7.	Goa	2
8.	Gujarat	26
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11
10.	Haryana	21
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	22
12.	Jharkhand	26
13.	Karnataka	30
14.	Kerala	14
15.	Madhya Pradesh	50
16.	Maharashtra	35
17.	Manipur	8
18.	Meghalaya	5
19.	Mizoram	8
20.	Nagaland	9
21.	Orissa	30
22.	Punjab	20
23.	Rajasthan	33
24.	Sikkim	4
25.	Tamil Nadu	32
26.	Tripura	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	72
28.	Uttarakhand	13
29.	West Bengal	19
	Total	617

UT

1.	Daman and Diu	2
----	---------------	---

1	2	3
2.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3
4.	Lakshadweep	1
5.	Puducherry	2
6.	Chandigarh	1
	Total	10
Grand Total		627

*[English]***Chief of Defence Staff**

1225. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the setting up of the post of Chief of Defence Staff;

(b) whether the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence has been pressing for setting up of such an office; and

(c) if so, the stand of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) The Group of Ministers (GOM) report on 'Reforming the National Security System', which was presented to Government in February, 2001 had recommended, *inter-alia*, the creation of the institution of Chief of Defence Staff (CDS). It has been decided that Government will take a view on the issue of creation of the post of CDS after consultation with political parties, which is ongoing. The position in this regard has also been brought to the notice of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence.

Development of Postal Services

1226. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to develop postal services in the country through franchisee schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented in the country including Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) In order to augment the postal network, Franchisee Outlets are opened in urban areas of the country where post offices are not available due to non-fulfillment of norms prescribed for opening of post offices.

(b) Franchisee Scheme has created additional access points in areas where it was not possible to open post offices due to non-fulfillment of norms prescribed for opening of post offices. In this scheme, only specified counter services are franchised. Products and services offered through Franchisee Outlets include sale of stamps and stationery, booking of registered/speed post articles and booking of money orders etc.

(c) Franchisee scheme has been launched on 08.02.2007 in the country including Gujarat Postal Circle, where 48 Franchisee Outlets are functioning at present.

Proposals for AEZs

1227. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up new Agricultural Export Zones (AEZs) throughout the country, particularly in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated for the purpose;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the status of implementation of each of the AEZs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) In the year 2004, the Government had set-up a Peer Review Committee to evaluate the performance of the existing Agri Export Zones (AEZs) & on the basis of its report, it has been decided not to consider setting up of new AEZs unless there are strong compelling reasons.

(d) No new AEZs including West Bengal have been set-up in the country after 2004. The status of the existing 60 AEZs in 20 states as on March, 2010 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Actual Investment and Exports from Sanctioned 60 Agri Export Zones

(March, 2010)

Sl.No.	State	AEZ Project	State and Districts	Actual Exports (Rs. Cr.)	Actual Investments (Rs. Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	West Bengal	Pineapple	West Bengal (Darjeeling, Uttar Dinajpur, Coach Behar and Jalpaiguri)	0.20	78.69
		Lychee	West Bengal (Districts of Murshidabad Malda, 24 Pargana(s))	3.30	0.93
		Potatoes	West Bengal (Districts of Hoogly, Burdwan, Midnapore (W) Uday Narayanpur and Howrah)	3.72	0.15
		Mango	W. Bengal (Malda and Murshidabad)	74.00	3.58

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Vegetables	W. Bengal (Nadia, Murshidabad) and North 24 Parganas	4.43	0.12
		Darjeeling Tea	West Bengal (Darjeeling)	0.00	0.00
2.	Karnataka	Gherkins	Karnataka (Tumkur, Bangalore Urban Bangalore, Rural, Hassan, Kolar,	1237.05	87.34
		Rose Onion	Karnataka (Bangalore Urban Bangalore (Rural), Kolar	276.00	0.13
		Flowers	Karnataka (Bangalore(Urban) Bangalore(Rural), Kolar, Tumkur, Kodagu and Belgaum	31.74	3.57
		Vanilla	Karnataka (Districts of Dakshin Kannada, Uttara Kannada, Udupi, Shimoga, Kodagu, Chickamagalur)	0.00	0.00
		Sub total		1544.79	91.04
3.	Uttarakhand	Lychee	Uttarakhand (Udhamsingh Nagar, Nainital and Dehradun)	2.45	3.72
		Flowers	Uttarakhand (Districts of Dehradun, Pantnagar)	0.04	10.19
		Basmati rice	Uttarakhand (Districts of Uddham Singh Nagar, Nainital, Dehradun and Haridwar)	0.00	0.39
		Medicinal and Aromatic Plants	Uttarakhand (Districts of Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Dehradun and Naintial)	1.00	0.00
		Sub total		3.49	14.30
4.	Punjab	Vegetables	Punjab (Fatehgarh Sahib, Patiala, Sangrur, Ropar and Ludhiana)	0.03	35.75
		Potatoes	Punjab (Singhpura Zirakpur (Patiala) Rampura Phul, Muktsar, Ludhiana, Jalandhar	2.80	8.46
		Basmati Rice	Punjab (Districts of Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Kapurthala, Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur and Nawanshahar)	1521.00	5.27
		Sub total		1523.83	49.48
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Potatoes	Uttar Pradesh (Agra, Hathras, Farrukhabad, Kanoj, Meerut, Aligarh and Bagpat)	7.00	
		Mangoes and Veg	Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow, Unnao, Hardoi, Sitapur and Barabanki)	0.47	20.89
		Mangoes	Uttar Pradesh (Saharanpur, Muzzfarnagar, Bijnaur, Meerut, Bhagpat and Bulandshahar)	12.49	16.99

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Basmati Rice	Uttar Pradesh (Districts of Bareilly, Shahajahanpur, Pilibhit, Rampur, Badaun, Bijnor, Moradabad, JB Phulenagar, Saharanpur, Muzzafarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahar, Ghaziabad)	0.00	0.47
			Sub total	19.96	39.32
6.	Maharashtra	Grape and grapewine	Maharashtra (Nasik, Sanghli, Pune, Satara, Ahmednagar and Sholapur)	384.67	110.17
		Mango, Alphonso	Maharashtra (Districts of Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Raigarh and Thane)	123.00	36.86
		Kesar Mango	Maharashtra (Districts of Aurangabad, Beed, Jalna, Ahmednagar and Latur)	12.17	3.43
		Flowers	Maharashtra (Pune, Nasik, Kolhapur and Sangli)	35.50	168.00
		Onions	Maharashtra (Districts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Pune, Satara, Jalgaon and Solapur)	588.00	38.33
		Pomegranate	Districts of Solapur, Sangli, Ahmednagar, Pune, Nasik, Osmanabad and Latur	20.24	1.53
		Banana	Jalgaon, Dhule, Nandurbar, Buldhana, Parbhani, Hindoli, Nanded and Wardha	0.04	6.99
		Oranges	Nagpur and Amraoti	2.72	0.01
			Sub total	1166.34	365.32
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Mango Pulp and Fresh Veg.	Andhra Pradesh (Chittoor District)	2736.03	91.40
		Mango and Grapes	Andhra Pradesh (Districts of Ranga Reddy, Medak and Parts of Mahaboobnagar Districts)	18.29	57.21
		Mango	Andhra Pradesh (Krishna District)	2.75	17.90
		Gherkins	Andhra Pradesh (Districts of Mahboobnagar, Rangareddy, Medak, Karimnagar, Warangal, Ananthapur and Nalgonda)	82.50	20.05
		Chilli	Guntur	51.00	20.32
			Sub total	2890.57	206.88
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Apple	Jammu and Kashmir (Districts of Srinagar, Baramula, Anantnag, Kupwara, Badgaum and Pulwama)	124.72	6.71

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Walnuts	Jammu and Kashmir Region—Baramulla, Anantnag, Pulwama, Budgam Kupwara and Srinagar) (Jammu Region —Doda, Poonch, Udhampur, Rajouri and Kathua)	552.21	14.14
			Sub total	676.93	20.85
9.	Tripura	Organic pineapple	Tripura (Kumarghat, Manu, Melaghar, Matabari and Kakraban Blocks)	0.00	7.62
			Sub total	0.00	7.62
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Potatoes Onion, Garlic	Madhya Pradesh (Malwa, Ujjain, Indore, Dewas, Dhar, Shajapur, Ratlam, Neemuch and Mandsaur)	15.99	42.64
		Seed Spices	Madhya Pradesh (Districts of Guna, Mandsaur, Ujjain, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Shajapur and Neemuch)	38.43	4.55
		Wheat (Duram)	Madhya Pradesh (Three distinct and contiguous zones:— Ujjain Zone comprising of Neemach, Ratlam, Mandsaur and Ujjain Indore zone comprising of Indore, Dhar, Shajapur and Dewas Bhopal Division, comprising of Sehore, Vidisha, Raisen, Hoshangabad, Harda, Narsinghpur and Bhopal)	21.00	4.71
		Lentil and Grams	Shivpuri, Guna, Vidisha, Raisen, Narsinghpura, Chhindwara	0.00	0.00
		Oranges	Chhindwara Hoshangabad. Betul	0.00	8.90
			Subt total	75.42	60.80
11.	Tamil Nadu	Flower	Tamil Nadu (Dharmapuri)	39.40	22.47
		Flowers	Tamil Nadu (Nilgiri District)	44.56	5.50
		Mangoes	Tamil Nadu (districts of Madurai, Theni, Dindigul, Virudhunagar and Tirunelveli)	0.00	0.81
		Cashewnut	Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Pudukottai and Sivaganaga	18.33	0.00
			Sub total	102.29	28.78
12.	Bihar	Lychee, Vegetables and Honey and Gopalganj)	Bihar (Muzaffarpur, Samastipur, Hajipur, Vaishali, East and West Champaran, Bhagalpur, Begulsarai, Khagaria, Sitamarhi, Saran)	5.87	20.10
			Sub total	5.87	20.10

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Gujarat	Mango and Vegetables	Gujarat (Districts of Ahmedabad, Khadia, Anand, Vadodra, Surat, Navsari, Valsad, Bharuch and Narmada)	1.65	16.66
		Value Added	Gujarat (Districts of Bhavnagar, Surendranagar, Amreli, Rajkot, Junagadh and Jamnagar Districts)	300.49	13.67
		Onion			
		Sesame Seeds	Amerali, Bhavnagar, Surendranagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar	0.00	0.00
		Sub total		302.14	30.31
14.	Sikkim	Flowers (Orchids) and Cherry Pepper	Sikkim (East Sikkim)	0.00	1.15
		Ginger	Sikkim (North, East, South and West Sikkim)	0.00	0.00
		Sub total		0.00	1.15
15.	Himachal Pradesh	Apples	Himachal Pradesh (Shimla, Sirmour, Kullu, Mandi, Chamba and Kinnaur)	0.00	0.00
		Sub total		0.00	0.00
16.	Orissa	Ginger and Turmeric	Orissa (Kandhamal District)	1.76	0.00
		Sub total		1.76	0.00
17.	Jharkhand	Vegetables	Jharkhand (Ranchi, Hazaribagh and Lohardaga)	0.00	0.00
		Sub total		0.00	0.00
18.	Kerala	Horticulture Products	Kerala (Districts of Thrissur, Ernakulam, Kottayaam, Alappuzha, Pathanamthitta, Kollam, Thiruvanthapuram, Idukki and Palakkod)	2277.79	3.10
		Medicinal Plant	Wayanand, Mallapuram, Palakkad, Thrissur, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kollam, Pathanamittha, Thruvananthapuram	0.00	0.00
		Sub total		2277.79	3.10
19.	Assam	Fresh and processed Ginger	Assam (Kamrup, Nalbari, Barpeta, Darrang, Nagaon, Morigaon, Karbi Anglong and North Cachar districts)	2.17	3.15
		Sub total		2.17	3.15
20.	Rajasthan	Coriander	Kota, Bundi, Baran, Jhalawar and Chittoor	74.37	346.93
		Cumin	Nagaur, Barmer, Jalore, Pali and Jodhpur	44.38	118.05
		Sub total		118.75	464.98
		Total		10797.75	1490.65

Actual Exports Rs. 10797.75 Crore

Actual Investments Rs. 1490.65 Crore

Funds Recommended by Finance Commission

1228. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount released by the Government as per recommendation of the Finance Commission to the States/Southern States particularly to Tamil Nadu for Panchayati Raj Institutions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the allocation to each State?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Finance has released an amount of Rs. 2821.72 crore as the first half yearly installment of the 13th Finance Commission Grant for Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) for the year 2010-11. In addition, an amount of Rs. 79.90 crore has also been released as 'Special Area Basic Grant', combined for Rural Local Bodies and Urban Local Bodies, for the areas where Parts IX and IXA do not apply. The State-wise position of release of funds is given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise release of first installment of 13th Finance Commission Grant for PRIs for the year 2010-11

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	First installment for PRIs	First installment of 'special area basic grant'	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24331.00	295.00	24626.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1275.00	0.00	1275.00
3.	Assam	7344.00	365.00	7709.00
4.	Bihar	23063.00	0.00	23063.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	7777.00	1055.00	8832.00
6.	Goa	421.00	0.00	421.00
7.	Gujarat	10862.00	720.00	11582.00
8.	Haryana	5058.00	0.00	5058.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2591.00	15.00	2606.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir*	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand*	0.00	1750.00	1750.00
12.	Karnataka	20969.00	0.00	20969.00
13.	Kerala	9077.00	0.00	9077.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	19152.00	1325.00	20477.00
15.	Maharashtra	25598.00	395.00	25993.00
16.	Manipur	1019.00	90.00	1109.00
17.	Meghalaya	1456.00	230.00	1686.00

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Mizoram	939.00	90.00	1029.00
19.	Nagaland	1420.00	200.00	1620.00
20.	Orissa	12061.00	1080.00	13141.00
21.	Punjab	5238.00	0.00	5238.00
22.	Rajasthan	18334.00	180.00	18514.00
23.	Sikkim	858.00	0.00	858.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	14355.00	0.00	14355.00
25.	Tripura	1364.00	120.00	1484.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	45565.00	0.00	45565.00
27.	Uttarakhand	2752.00	0.00	2752.00
28.	West Bengal	19293.00	80.00	19373.00
Total		282172.00	7990.00	290162.00

*Grants for PRIs not released to Jammu and Kashmir and Jharkhand as elections to Panchayats have not been held in these States.

Impact of MGNREGS

1229. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has commissioned any study on the impact of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) on migration and living condition in rural areas across different States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to address these issues; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Rural Development has commissioned a number of studies to Professional Institutions including Indian Institute of Technology (IITs), Indian Institute of Managements (IIMs), Social Services Institutions and Agricultural Universities, etc to assess the Impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) to study economic, social and

environments impacts of the Act. One of the findings of the study of IIMs Shillong reveal that migration of people from rural to urban areas in search of employment has reduced to great extent. The findings of the PMGSY study conducted in select districts of 9 States concluded that there has been positive change in the economic status, increase in on-farm and non-farm employment, improvement in health and higher enrollment of children in schools etc.

Demerging of Ministry

1230. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is planning to de-merge some Departments in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the process will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Proposal under PMGSY in UP

1231. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some proposals under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in phase-VIII have been received from Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the amount estimated to be spent thereon;

(c) whether there is any plan to connect villages having less than 1000 population in the said proposals;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Under Phase-VIII, 38 road works of value Rs. 87.67 crore have been sanctioned and 233 road works of value Rs. 185.04 crore are under process in the Ministry of Rural Development.

(c) Yes, Madam. A total of 21 habitations of population less than 1000 persons but more than 500 persons are proposed to be covered by these projects.

(d) and (e) Proposals for 233 road works are under consideration.

[*English*]

Status of District Disability Rehabilitation Centres

1232. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATA RAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) in the country, State-wise/Union Territory-wise and location-wise;

(b) whether the Government has proposed to set up more DDRCs in the country including Karnataka during 2009-10;

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

(d) the financial assistance allocated and released by the Government to these centres during each of the last three years and the current year, centre-wise;

(e) the extent to which the said assistance was utilized during the said period alongwith the centre-wise number of peoples benefited through these centres;

(f) whether the Government has received any complaints against these centres regarding misutilisation of funds during the said period; and

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken against such centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Details of DDRCs are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Government has decided to set up 100 new DDRCs in the country including Karnataka during 2010-11 and 2011-12. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Statement-III indicating funds released during the last three years and current year on the basis of proposals received from DDRCs, fulfilling the norms/guidelines and complete in all respect is enclosed.

(e) Funds are released to DDRCs on receipt of utilization certificates for previous grant-in-aid. Exact number of beneficiaries benefited through the DDRCs cannot be quantified as DDRCs provide rehabilitative support to Persons with Disabilities inter-alia through awareness generation, counseling of Persons with Disabilities, their parents and family members and through promotion of barrier free environment etc.

(f) No, Madam.

(g) Does not arise

Statement I

State	Location of DDRC
1	2
Bihar	Darbhanga Gaya

1	2	1	2
	Banka Muzaffarpur Chapra Nawada Kishanganj Jehanabad Samastipur Begusarai* Nalanda Champanan Kaimur Madhubani Bhojpur Aurangabad Vaishali Araria Katihar	Assam	East Karneng Tezpur Dibrugarh Silchar Karimganj Dhubri Nagaon Jorhat Barpeta Dhemji Lakhimour
		Manipur	Imphal Thoubal Churachandour
		Meghalaya	Shillong East Garo Hills Jantia Hills
Chhattisgarh	Raipur Raigarh Durg Rajnandgaon Jashgpur Bastar Dhamtari	Mizoram	Aizwal Lunglei Lunglit Kolasib Mamit
		Nagaland	Dimapur Tuensang Mon
Jharkhand	Ranchi Hazaribag Dumka East Sinabhum (Jamshedpur) Dhanbad	Sikkim	Ganotok
		Tripura	Agartala Dhalai North Tripura
Orissa	Kalahandi Sambalpur Mayurbhanj Koraput Phulbani Ganjam Nabrangpur Keonjhar Jajpur	Haryana	Rohtak Kurukshetra Sonapat Hissar Fatehbad
		Himachal Pradesh	Shimla Dharamsala Kinnaur Chamba
West Bengal	Jalpaigudi Murshidabad Dakshin Dinajpur 24 Parganas North Birbhum	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur Leh Anantnag Doda Baramulla Poonch
Arunachal Pradesh	Cooch Behar Itanagar Tawang	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat Rewa Sagar

1	2	1	2
	Indore	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakapatnam
	Jhabua		Anantpur
	Gwalior		Karimnagar
	Raigarh		Srikakkulum
	Ujjain	Karnataka	Bellary
	Satna		Belgaum
	Khargaon		Mangalore
	Khandwa		Tumkur
	Shajapur(Agar)		Gulbarga
	Alote (Rattlam)		Mandya
	Neemuch(Jawad)		Bidar
	Dewas	Kerala	Kozhikode
	Mandsaur		Thrissur
	Damoh		Thiruvananthapuram
	Shivpuri		Pathanamthitta
	Chindwara	Tamil Nadu	Vellore
	Guna		Thoothukudi
	Vidisha		Madurai
	Sehore		Salem
Punjab	Patiala		Virudhunagar
	Sangrur		Kanyakumari
	Ferozepur		Perambalur
	Bhatinda	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa
	Hoshiarpur	Daman and Diu	Diu
	Moga	Puducherry	Puducherry
	Nawanshahr		Karaikal
	Amritsar	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur		Nicobar
	Mau	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep
	Gonda	Goa	Panaji
	Varanasi	Gujarat	Surat
	Agra		Jamnagar
	Meerut		Ahmedabad
	Allahabad		Vadodara
	Balia		Rajkot
	Jhansi		Bhavnagar
	Farrukhabad		Surendranagar
	Pilibhit		Nadiad
	Ambedkar Nagar		Junagarh
	Raibarielly		Dahod
	Muzaffarnagar	Maharashtra	Kolhapur
	Maharajganj		Buldana
	Mathura		Wardha
Uttarakhand	Tehri Garwal		Latur
	Haridwar		
	Almorah		
	Bageshwar		
	Nainital		

1	2
	Aurangabad
	Sindhudurg
	Dadar/Mahim
	Gondia
	Hingoli
	Nanded
Rajasthan	Ajmer
	Jodhpur
	Udaipur
	Jhunjhunu
	Bikaner
	Jaisalmer
	Tonk
	Jalore
	Pali

Statement II

Districts identified for Establishment of new District Disabled Rehabilitation Centres DDRCs) during 2010-11 and 2011-12

Sl.No	Name of State/Union Territory
1	2
	BIHAR
1.	Purnia
2.	Rohtas
3.	Bhagapur
4.	West Champaran
5.	Sitamarhi
6.	Supaul
7.	Siwan
	JHARKHAND
8.	Palamu
	ORISSA
9.	Puri
10.	Baleshwar
11.	Bhadrak
	WEST BENGAL
12.	South 24 Pargan

1	2
13.	Bardhaman
14.	Hooghly
15.	Nadia
16.	Bankura
17.	Malda
18.	Purulia
19.	Darjeeling
20.	Howrah
	ARUNACHAL PRADESH
21.	Papumpare
22.	West Siang
	ASSAM
23.	Cachar
24.	Darang
25.	Sivasazar
26.	Bomngaigaon
	MANIPUR
27.	Imphal West
	MEGHALAYA
28.	West Garo Hills
29.	West Khasi Hills
	SIKKIM
30.	South Sikkim
31.	West Sikkim
	TRIPURA
32.	South Tripura
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR
33.	Jammu
	MADHYA PRADESH
34.	Jabalpur
	PUNJAB
35.	Ludhiana
	UTTAR PRADESH
36.	Azamgarh
37.	Barabanki
38.	Jaunpur
39.	Etah
40.	Aligarh
41.	Kheri

1	2	1	2
42.	Hardoi	73.	Medak
43.	Deoria	74.	Cuddapah
44.	Bulandshahar		KARNATAKA
45.	Rampur	75.	Kolar
46.	Kapur Dehat		KERALA
47.	Saharanpur	76.	Malappuram
48.	Unnao	77.	Koilam
49.	Bareilly	78.	Ernakulam
50.	Pratapgarh	79.	Palakkad
51.	Firozabad	80.	Alappuzha
52.	Budaun	81.	Kannur
53.	Ghaziabad	82.	Kottayam
54.	Moradabad		GUJARAT
55.	Bijnor	83.	Banaskatha
56.	Shahjahanpur	84.	Kheda
57.	Bahraich	85.	Sabarkantha
58.	Basti		MAHARASHTRA
59.	Siddarth Nagar	86.	Pune
	ANDHRA PRADESH	87.	Ahmednagar
60.	East Godavari	88.	Nashik
61.	Guntur	89.	Solapur
62.	Nalgonda	90.	Nagpur
63.	Warrangal	91.	Amravati
64.	Mehboobnagar	92.	Jalgaon
65.	Kurnool		RAJASTHAN
66.	Khammam	93.	Alwar
67.	West Godavari	94.	Sikar
68.	Rangareddi	95.	Nagaur
69.	Chittoor	96.	Bharatpur
70.	Nellore	97.	Barmer
71.	Vizianagaram	98.	Banswara
72.	Prakasam	99.	Bhilwara
		100.	Chitorgarh

Statement III

Consolidated Information in Respect of DDRCs funded under Scheme of implementation of persons with Disabilities Act (SIPDA) and Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)

STATE-WISE, CENTRE WISE RELEASED OF FUNDS

Funds released year-wise, centre-wise for the last three years and current financial year are as under

Name of States/UTs	Name of DDRC	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	Vizag	153000	—	—	—
Assam	Silchar	186300	—	—	—
	Karimganj	—	—	547824	—
	Dhubri	1214000	—	490518	—
	Nagaon	910500	—	876500	—
	Jorhat	607000	—	714000	—
	Barpeta	607000	—	—	871032
Bihar	Begusarai	—	—	359338	—
	East	—	—	367976	—
	Champanan				
	Madhubani	607000	—	—	—
	Bhojpur	607000	—	—	—
	Araria	—	—	910500	—
	Chapra	408600	86268	—	356400
	Kishanganj	251000	—	—	—
Chhattisgarh	Durg	—	175097	—	—
	Raigarh	150959	—	—	—
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	469800	—	—	—
	Surat	—	130719	173200	—
	Jamnagar	—	255150	—	—
	Vododara	278389	285525	—	—
Haryana	Rohtak	—	247050	—	—
Haryana	Fatehbad	—	325554	460770	—
Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	—	468345	—	201858

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	480600	—	—	—	
	Dhanbad	607000	—	—	—	
Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng	607000	—	964120	—	
	Tawang	910500	—	1000911	—	
Manipur	Thoubal	607000	—	1155545	—	
	Churachandpur	607000	—	1180000	—	
	Imphal	—	891000	—	—	
Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	607000	—	775419	—	
	Jantia Hills	—	—	571720	—	
	Shillong	53785	—	—	—	
Mizoram	Kolasib+Mamit	705858	—	713627	—	
Tripura	Dhalai	—	—	654587	—	
Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	—	910500	—	—	
	Baramulla	—	—	607000	—	
Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	1214000	—	—	—	
	Guna	910500	—	—	—	
	Vidisha	607000	607000	—	—	
	Sehore	—	910500	—	—	
	Balaghat	848122	—	—	—	
	Rajgarh	198000	—	—	—	
	Indore	516063	—	—	—	
	Rewa	376827	—	—	—	
	Gwalior	427200	—	—	—	
				—	—	—
		Jabhua	—	351045	—	—
		Ujjain	—	194000	—	—
		Sagar	—	—	59649	—
Orissa	Mayurbhanj	291627	—	—	—	
	Phulbani	317995	—	—	—	
	Ganjam	714000	714000	—	—	
	Nabrangpur	910500	—	375880	—	
	Keonjhar	607000	—	—	—	
Punjab	Bhatinda	—	—	718808	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Moga	—	—	321907	—
	Sangrur	521600	281400	313200	—
	Patiala	124037	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	Raibareli	—	—	498897	—
	Mathura	—	—	607000	—
	Gonda	172637	172433	—	—
	Pilibhit	—	—	14400	—
	Mau	83218	126175	—	—
	Gorakhpur	430976	58251	—	—
Karnataka	Bidar	910500	—	—	—
	Tumkur	247200	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	Perambalur	346500	—	—	—
	Madurai	459600	331800	—	—
	Thoothukudi	332180	451120	—	—
Puducherry	Karaikal	607000	—	—	—
Uttarakhand	Tehri Garwal	440000	—	—	—
	Haridwar	—	—	1213800	—
	Nainital	—	607000	964000	—
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nicobar	—	—	1214000	—
Maharashtra	Gondia	—	—	910500	—
	Buldana	297109	362400	372900	322800
Rajasthan	Jalore	607000	—	—	—
	Pali	607000	—	—	—
	Tonk	—	—	—	403991
	Udaipur	513600	351112	—	—
West Bengal	Dakshin	413374	285600	—	—
	Dijanpur	—	—	—	—
	Jalpaiguri	445606	—	—	481644
	Murshidabad	388800	169457	—	—
	Birbhum	—	910500	—	—
	Total	27523062	10659001	20108496	2637725

Road Constructed under PMGSY

1233. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the roads built under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) have broken down in many parts of the country even though the construction agencies are responsible for the maintenance and repair of the roads for five years;

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

(c) whether condition of most of the roads built in district Madhubani in Bihar under the scheme have become bad and the construction agency is untraceable now;

(d) whether the roads under the scheme are being constructed at a level lower than the prescribed quality norms;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Rural roads constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are covered by 5-year maintenance contracts, to be entered into alongwith the construction contract, with the same contractor, in accordance with the Standard Bidding Document. Maintenance funds to service the contract are to be budgeted by the State Governments and placed at the disposal of State Rural Roads Development Agencies (SRRDAs) in a separate Maintenance Account. The State Government and the central agencies engaged for the implementation of PMGSY in Bihar are to take appropriate action against the concerned officers and the contractors, if the defects observed by Quality Monitors are of non-rectifiable nature.

(d) to (f) All necessary actions are being taken by the Ministry of Rural Development to ensure construction of roads under PMGSY as per the prescribed quality norms. For ensuring high level of quality in works, PMGSY programme guidelines have the provision for three tier Quality Control Mechanism. The first two tiers of the

Quality control Structure are overseen by the State Quality Coordinators, appointed by the State Governments. The first tier of quality control mechanism is in house quality control at the level of executing agencies. The second tier provides for quality monitoring through independent State level Quality Monitors. The third tier consists of quality monitoring of works through random inspection by independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs). Observations of National Quality Monitors (NQMs) are sent to the Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) for taking appropriate action. The action taken reports (ATRs) are prepared by the PIUs and sent to the National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) through State Quality Coordinator. If defects in the work are rectified and the action of rectification is verified by independent quality monitors in the subsequent inspections, the 'Unsatisfactory' grading of the work is improved to 'Satisfactory' grading. The submission of ATRs is regularly monitored and States are apprised of the status of ATRs during various meetings etc.

Facilities to Panchayati Raj Representatives

1234. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
SHRI ARJUN MUNDA:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to educate/train the Members of the panchayats/representatives about their duties, roles and responsibilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the status of implementation, State-wise and the amount allocated for such scheme;

(c) whether all the basic facilities like education, health and telecommunication are provided to the panchayats; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has prepared a "National Capability Building Framework (NCBF)", which provides a blueprint for regular and sustained training of elected representatives, officials and other stakeholders in Panchayati Raj, to enable them perform their functions effectively. Panchayati Raj being a State subject, this Framework is being implemented

by the States, for which MoPR provides supplementary financial assistance under the schemes of the Backward Regions Grant fund (BRGF) and Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY). State-wise details are given in Statement-I.

(c) and (d) While Panchayats in general have not been provided with the transfer of functions in the sectors of Education and Health in most States, the position in respect of availability of computers is much better, for which details are given in Statement-II.

Statement I

Release of funds to States under BRGF (Capacity Building Component) and RGSY (Training Component) during 2007-08 to 2009-10

Sl.No.	Year State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Amount Released		Amount Released		Amount Released	
		BRGF	RGSY	BRGF	RGSY	BRGF	RGSY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.00	0.82	—	4.00	22.11	6.22
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	6.00	2.90	—
3.	Assam	—	3.26	—	5.64	—	2.37
4.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	25.78	3.28
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	13.00	—	8.46	1.92
6.	Gujarat	—	3.95	6.04	—	5.47	—
7.	Goa	—	0.34	—	—	—	—
8.	Haryana	—	0.07	3.23	0.95	—	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.00	2.52	1.96	6.78	1.76	4.89
10.	Jharkhand	21.00	—	—	—	—	0.16
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—	9.00	—
12.	Karnataka	10.00	—	—	—	8.39	2.39
13.	Kerala	2.00	0.58	—	0.59	2.00	0.59
14.	Madhya Pradesh	24.00	0.62	24.00	11.31	5.66	—
15.	Maharashtra	—	—	29.80	3.55	—	3.39
16.	Manipur	—	0.40	4.60	0.40	—	2.10
17.	Meghalaya	—	—	3.93	—	2.35	—
18.	Mizoram	—	—	2.00	—	2.00	—
19.	Nagaland	—	—	3.00	—	6.00	—
20.	Orissa	19.00	3.14	—	—	23.27	—
21.	Punjab	—	4.43	—	—	1.00	—
22.	Rajasthan	—	2.57	—	—	32.08	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Sikkim	—	—	1.00	—	—	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	—	2.36	16.32	—	—	2.36
25.	Tripura	—	—	0.83	3.95	0.88	0.82
26.	Uttar Pradesh	25.30	—	—	—	20.26	0.94
27.	Uttarakhand	—	—	9.00	—	—	2.07
28.	West Bengal	5.02	3.21	16.97	1.59	10.52	1.90
Total		121.32	28.27	135.70	44.76	190.00	35.39

Statement II*Availability of Computers in Panchayati Raj Institutions*

State Name	Zilla Panchayats (ZPs)		Block Panchayats (BPs)		Gram Panchayats (GPs)	
	No. of Offices	No. of ZPs having computers	No. of Offices	No. of BPs having computers	No. of Offices	No. of GPs having computers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	22	22	1097	1097	21809	475
Arunachal Pradesh	16	0	150	0	1751	0
Assam	21	21	185	185	2202	0
Bihar	38	0	531	0	8463	4569
Chhattisgarh	16	16	146	146	9820	0
Daman and Diu	2	2	—	—	14	14
Goa	2	2	—	—	189	189
Gujarat	26	26	224	224	13693	13693
Haryana	19	19	119	119	6155	0
Himachal Pradesh	12	12	75	75	3243	1185
Jammu and Kashmir	22	0	143	0	4139	0
Jharkhand	24	0	212	0	4559	0
Karnataka	29	29	176	176	5628	5628
Kerala	14	14	152	152	999	999
Madhya Pradesh	48	48	313	313	23040	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Maharashtra	33	33	351	351	27896	409
Manipur	4	4	—	—	165	165
Orissa	30	30	314	314	6234	150
Puducherry			10	10	98	98
Punjab	20	20	141	141	12809	0
Rajasthan	32	32	239	239	9148	1100
Sikkim	4	4	—	—	163	163
Tamil Nadu	30	30	385	385	12618	12618
Tripura	4	4	40	40	1040	0
Uttar Pradesh	71	71	820	820	52126	0
Uttarakhand	13	13	95	95	7541	0
West Bengal	18	18	341	205	3354	2750

Note:

1. The above figures include the computers available under different schemes such as Common Service Centres (CSC).
2. 'Nil' figures include the cases where information is not available with MoPR.

Irregularities in MGNREGS

1235. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an independent survey has revealed that implementation for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in 50 villages across the drought-hit Bundelkhand region has been rather tardy and mired in corruption with most Dalit households not getting even a single day of guaranteed employment;

(b) if so, whether the survey on the performance of MGNREGS in 50 poorest villages of five districts in Bundelkhand during November-December 2009 and discovered widespread corruption and irregularities in its implementation; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the survey and the persons held responsible for non implementation of the scheme and the action taken against those held responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Centre for Environemnt and Food security (CEFS) conducted a rapid survey during November-December 2009 in 5 districts of Bundelkhand region namely Chitrakoot, Banda, Mahoba, Jhansi and Lalitpur. CEFS has submitted its survey report in which it has been stated that there is large scale corruption and irregularities in the implemenation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. The survey report has been shared with the State Government for corrective measures.

Atrocities Against SC/ST Persons

1236. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI D.V. SADANANADA GOWDA:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI BHISMA SHANKER *ALIAS*
KUSHAL TIWARI:
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has directed the State Governments to identify the atrocities prone sensitive areas in their States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the State Governments thereto;

(c) the number of cases registered, disposed of and pending under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for early disposal of these pending cases;

(e) whether the Government has appointed/proposes to appoint any representatives in the States to monitor and to set up exclusive special cases to try the cases of atrocities on the persons belonging to SC/ST;

(f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefore;

(g) whether National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights (NCDHR) Movement for justice have made recommendations in this regard; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and action taken on the recommendations, recommendation-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) State Governments have been advised to identify atrocity prone areas in a focused manner.

Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh have identified atrocity prone areas in their

respective States.

(c) and (d) As per data provided by National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, State/Union Territory wise number of cases of offences registered, disposed of and pending with Police, under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, during 2006 to 2008, is given in the enclosed Statement.

The Act is implemented by the concerned State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Rule 7(2) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities), Rules, 1995, stipulates that the investigating officer shall complete the investigation on top priority within thirty days.

(e) and (f) Rule 16 and Rule 17 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995, provide for setting up of State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister and District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the Chairpersonship of the District Magistrate to review the implementation of the provisions of the Act. Such committees have been set up in the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Daman and Diu, NCT of Delhi and Puducherry.

(g) and (h) Recommendations of various organizations received from time to time are considered for action as appropriate.

Statement

State/Union Territory wise number of cases registered, disposed of and pending with by Police, under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 during 2006 to 2008

State/UT	Number of cases registered by Police during the year 2006-2008, including the cases brought forward from previous years	Number of cases disposed by Police during 2006 to 2008	Number of cases pending with Police at end of the year 2008
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	18783	13553	5230
Arunachal Pradesh	131	122	9
Assam	1801	840	961

1	2	3	4
Bihar	16896	7242	9654
Chhattisgarh	3835	3311	524
Goa	20	11	9
Gujarat	4063	3721	342
Haryana	990	857	133
Himachal Pradesh	318	361	57
Jharkhand	3294	1712	1582
Karnataka	8158	6722	1436
Kerala	2561	1735	826
Madhya Pradesh	16489	15485	1004
Maharashtra	5273	3887	1386
Manipur	87	1	86
Meghalaya	3	0	3
Mizoram	0	0	0
Nagaland	190	115	75
Orissa	8937	4994	3943
Punjab	835	496	339
Rajasthan	16491	15391	1100
Sikkim	84	50	34
Tamil Nadu	5218	4017	1201
Tripura	72	58	14
Uttar Pradesh	21017	18881	2136
Uttarakhand	214	186	28
West Bengal	155	53	102
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24	18	6
Chandigarh	8	2	6
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25	18	7
Daman and Diu	7	3	4
Delhi	203	48	155
Lakshadweep	1	1	0
Puducherry	4	2	2
Total	136187	103793	32394

Note:

- (i) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 does not extend to State of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (ii) Calendar year wise, data is obtained from National Crime Records (Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, and is not available for 2009. Data for 2010 would become due after completion of the calendar year.

Alcoholism and Substance (DRUGS) Abuse

1237. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the the Government proposes to formulate a national policy on the prevention of alcoholism and substance (drugs) abuse on the recommendations of a national consultative committee on de-addiction and rehabilitation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the use of alcohol and drugs has rapidly increasing in the country; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to curb the use of alcohol and drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A draft National Policy on Prevention of alcoholism and Substance (drugs) abuse and Rehabilitation on the recommendations of National Consultative Committee for De-addiction and Rehabilitation (NCCDR), is being formulated.

(c) There is no authentic data to conclusively indicate that the use of alcohol and drugs has been rapidly increasing in the country. However, a sample survey is being conducted in the States of Manipur and Punjab and the city of Mumbai, through National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), on pilot basis to ascertain the extent and trends of substance abuse.

(d) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment under its 'Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse and for Social Defence Services' is providing financial assistance to Non-Governmental Organizations for awareness generation, motivational counseling, treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug dependent persons. About 400 Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCA) are being assisted all over the country under the Scheme. National Institute of Social Defence (NISD) at New Delhi has been established to serve as an apex body for training, research and documentation in the field of alcoholism and drug demand reduction. Eight Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), with long years of experience and expertise in treatment, rehabilitation, training and research have been designated as Regional Resource and Training Centres

(RRTCs) for different regions of the country for capacity building and sill upgradation of service providers.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is also running 122 de-addiction centres in the Government Hospitals.

Narcotics Control Bureau is empowered to enforce the provisions of the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985.

Outsourcing of 3G Mobile Services

1238. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI P. LINGAM:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has any proposal to outsource its 3G mobile services in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above

[Translation]

Land Record System

1239. SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing land records keeping system in the country has many shortcomings and has become obsolete in the present age of information technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring a bill for change in the existing system; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) and

(b) Land and the maintenance of land records being State subjects under the Constitution, the maintenance of land records is being done by the State Governments/UT Administrations as per the procedures prescribed in the relevant rules, regulations and manuals. While efforts have been made by the States/UTs for use of information technology in maintenance and updation of land records by taking up computerization of Records of Rights, digitization of cadastral maps/field measurement books, integration of textual and spatial data, etc., the land records management system has not been able to keep pace with the modern technological options available for the purpose. In this regard, Government of India has been assisting the States/UTs in the task of computerization of land records and strengthening their revenue administration by providing funds under the two Centrally Sponsored Schemes of (i) Computerization of Land Records (CLR) and (ii) Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA&ULR) from the year 1988-89 and 1987-88 respectively and upto 2007-08.

Taking cognizance of the developments in technology and the need for an integrated approach for the two schemes of CLR and SRA&ULR, for modernization of land records system in the country, a modified programme, *viz.*, the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) was formulated by merging the two schemes of CLR and SRA&ULR. The new scheme has been launched from the year 2008-09.

The activities being supported under the Programme, *inter alia*, include completion of computerization of the records of rights (RoRs), digitization of maps, survey/resurvey using modern technology including aerial photogrammetry, High Resolution Satellite Imagery (HRSI), computerization of registration, connectivity amongst the land records and registration offices, land records management centres at tehsil/taluk/circle/block level and training & capacity building of the concerned officials and functionaries.

The activities under the programme are to converge in the district and district is the unit of implementation. All the districts in the country are expected to be covered by the end of the 12th Plan.

During 2008-09 to 2010-11 (as on 25.7.2010), funds to the tune of Rs. 422.20 crore have been released to the States/UTs towards Central share under the NLRMP and 148 districts in 26 States/UTs have been covered.

(c) and (d) To introduce system of conclusive title in place of existing deed registration system, a draft model Land Titling Bill, 2010, has been drafted by the Department of Land Resources (DoLR). Since land is a State subject under the Constitution, this Bill has been circulated amongst the States, UTs and the concerned GoI Ministries/Departments for their comments and suggestions. In addition, the Bill has been placed in the public domain on DoLR's website (dolr.nic.in) for wider stakeholder input and public comments.

[English]

Medical Services under ESI

1240. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to take over delivery of medical services from the States to serve insured persons directly under the Employees State Insurance (ESI) Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of hospitals ESI taken over so far, State-wise; and

(d) the details of additional facilities proposed to be provided to ESI beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The Employees State Insurance Corporation in its 136th meeting held on 15.06.2006, proposed to take over the administration of Medical Scheme from the States, who were willing to hand over the Scheme to ESIC under Section 59 of the ESI Act, 1948. Accordingly a letter was sent to Chief Secretaries of all the States intimating the decision of the corporation and requesting them to give their consent for handing over ESI Scheme in their State to ESI Corporation.

Four States *i.e.* Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and Meghalaya have responded which are under consideration.

(c) The details are given in the Statement.

(d) The ESI beneficiaries will be provided all secondary care services through these hospitals. The super speciality facilities are being provided on cashless

basis through tie up with reputed Government/Private Institutions.

Statement

List of ESI Hospitals taken over by ESI Corporation

Sl.No.	State	Place
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nacharam, Hyderabad
2.	Assam	Beltola, Guwahati
3.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
4.	Jharkhand	Aditya Pur
5.	Karnataka	Rajajinagar, Bangalore
6.	Kerala	Asarman, Kollam
7.	Kerala	Ezhukone
8.	Kerala	Paripally
9.	Kerala	Udyogmandal, Kochi
10.	Orissa	Rourkela
11.	Punjab	Ludhiana
12.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Noida
14.	Bihar	Phulwari Sharif, Patna
15.	Gujarat	Bapu Nagar, Ahmedabad
16.	Gujarat	Naroda, Ahmedabad
17.	Jammu	Bari Brahmna
18.	Maharashtra	Andheri, Mumbai
19.	West Bengal	Joka, Kolkata
20.	Tamil Nadu	KK Nagar, Chennai
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
22.	UT of Chandigarh	Chandigarh
23.	Haryana	Gurgaon

[Translation]

Computerisation of Panchayats

1241. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any plan for providing Computers/ Computer Centers so as to interconnect the Panchayats in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise names of locations where the said scheme has been implemented alongwith the amount of funds spent thereon;

(c) whether some States have been asked to set up E-Gram Suvidha Centers in villages;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the salient features of the scheme; and

(e) the details of funds released/spent for each centre, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Panchayati Raj has prepared and circulated to the States/UTs for implementation, Detailed Project Reports for 27 States/UTs for use of Information and Communication Technology in core Panchayat functions and citizen services.

(c) No Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[English]

Encroachment in Cantonment Areas

1242. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been reports of unauthorized constructions and encroachments in cantonment areas in various parts of the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) There are some reports of unauthorized construction and encroachments on defence land under the management of Cantonment Boards and Defence Estates Officers in different parts of the country.

(b) Location-wise details and reasons therefor are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Action is being taken under the provisions of the Cantonments Act, 2006 and the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971 and the Rules framed thereunder to remove encroachments.

[Translation]

Charges on Caller Tune on BSNL Connections

1243. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some telecom companies including Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) is charging money by activating caller tunes on new connections without consent of subscribers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any complaint has been received so far in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) It has been informed by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) that it has received complaints from consumers of certain service providers regarding activation of value added services such as Caller Tunes without explicit consent of subscribers. However, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has not charged money by activating the Caller Tunes on new connections without consent of its subscribers.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. TRAI has received 149 complaints relating to value added services during the first quarter of the current financial year.

(e) TRAI has been taking up these complaints with the service providers for undertaking root cause analysis and also for their redressal. Based on feedback from consumer complaints, TRAI has issued directions to all Service Providers on 03.05.2005, 30.10.2007, 27.04.2009 and 04.09.2009 regarding provision of value added service so as to protect the interest of consumers. TRAI has been monitoring the compliance of service providers with these directions and wherever deficiencies in complying

with these directions are noticed, matter is taken up with the service provider. TRAI had also ordered M/s Idea Cellular Ltd. and M/s Vodafone to refund charges levied from consumers on account of provision of value added services without explicit consent.

[English]

Inspection Conducted by Labour Inspectors

1244. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether regular inspections are conducted by the Labour Commissioner's office and Labour Inspectors to ensure compliance of various labour laws;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the manner in which these inspection has undertaken;

(c) whether the Government has any machinery to get any possibility relations between the labour inspector/officer and offenders of labour laws; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The enforcement of the provisions of various Labour laws has been prescribed under provisions of the relevant Acts and is secured through the officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) in the Central Sphere, and through the State enforcement machinery in the State Sphere. The officers of these machineries are appointed as Inspectors under the provisions of the Acts. They conduct regular inspections by visiting the establishments under their jurisdiction and also by contacting the workers in that establishment. In the event of detection of any case of violations of the provisions of the labour enactments, an inspection report cum show cause notice is issued to the erring employer with a direction to rectify the irregularity within a stipulated period. If a satisfactory compliance report is received the same is also verified after checking necessary records and also contacting the workers. In case of non-compliance of such directions, there are the provisions of prosecutions in the Acts against the defaulting employers. In addition, special inspection drives are also undertaken for ensuring effective implementation of these Acts.

(c) and (d) As and when any complaint about relation between the labour inspector/officer and offenders of labour laws is received in the Ministry, the matter is got investigated through the field establishments of the Ministry. If *prima facie* case of any misconduct is detected, appropriate action in accordance with law is taken against the offending officer.

Expansion of Telephone Services

1245. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements made by the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) for expansion of telephone services in the country including West Bengal during the last three years and the current year;

Year	BSNL (in lakh nos.)			Total	West Bengal Circle (in lakh nos.)			Total
	Wireline	WLL	GSM		Wireline	WLL	GSM	
2007-08	-21.86	10.21	87.80	76.16	-0.92	0.19	3.10	2.37
2008-09	-22.06	8.55	105.02	91.52	-0.89	0.02	4.26	3.39
2009-10	-15.16	7.12	165.94	157.90	-1.45	-0.05	3.27	1.77
2010-11*	-8.93	-1.86	34.33	23.55	-0.23	0.01	0.69	0.46

(*Achievement upto 30.06.2010)

(b) The circle wise target for expansion of telephone services in Financial Year 2010-11 in landline, 2G, 3G cellular services in the country is given in the Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The details of the achievements made as on 30.06.2010 against the MOU target is given in the Statement.

Following action has been taken and planned to be taken by BSNL in the interior rural areas of the country:

(i) BSNL has covered 5,66,333 inhabited Villages with VPT facility out of total 5,93,601 Inhabited villages in the country as per Census 2001 as on 30.06.2010.

(ii) BSNL has entered into an agreement with Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF), Department of Telecom, New Delhi to provide 62,302 (Revised) Village Public Telephones

(b) the target for expansion of telephone services, in Landline, 2G and 3G cellular services in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the achievements made so far are satisfactory; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to start expansion work in the interior rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The achievement of telephone connections during last three years and current year (upto 30.06.2010) by BSNL in the country and West Bengal circle is given below:

(VPT) under Bharat Nirman in the country out of which 61,718 VPTs have been provided upto 30.06.2010.

(iii) BSNL has entered into another agreement with USOF, DOT New Delhi in February 09 to provide 62443 Village Public Telephones (VPT) in the country in uncovered inhabited villages as per census 2001 out of which 39,281 villages are covered with VPT facility up to 30.06.2010. Balance accessible, undisputed, undisturbed inhabited villages are planned to be covered progressively as per terms and conditions of the agreement.

(iv) Presently 3,80,950 Villages are covered with GSM service. BSNL has planned to cover the villages having population more than 1000 (as per census 2001) progressively in next three years subject to techno commercial viability

Statement

Sub: Circle wise Target and Achievements of telephone services in Landline, 2G and 3G Cellular for the year 2010-11

Sl.No.	Name of circle	MOU* Target for the year 2010-11			Details of Achievement against the MOU Target as on 30.06.2010				
		Wire line	WLL	2G Cellular	3G Cellular	Wire line	WLL	2G Cellular	3G Cellular
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Inlands	-2,377	10,000	37,000	3,830	-576	191	13460	3774
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-277,471	70,000	1,617,000	253,846	-38702	-2188	219460	30389
3.	Assam	-43,456	50,000	260,000	106,260	-6091	5398	33708	-530
4.	Bihar	-10,256	75,000	1,173,000	186,508	-1495	256	80102	6754
5.	Chhattisgarh	-10,650	40,000	450,000	75,833	-4861	-3593	47476	1374
6.	Gujarat	-180,878	60,000	1,260,000	165,967	-17649	-468	106046	0
7.	Haryana	-103,312	30,000	626,000	78,769	-56098	-2097	88282	2425
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-46,907	30,000	170,000	37,596	-6155	-1241	36921	1800
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	-23,640	40,000	213,000	75,000	-5632	-6368	53319	-34
10.	Jharkhand	-245,517	70,000	1,300,000	77,969	-8997	150	53018	4024
11.	Karnataka	-213,280	70,000	647,000	175,285	-32052	-3355	321869	38202
12.	Kerala	-136,134	200,000	767,000	185,108	-82898	-12729	158098	19049
13.	Madhya Pradesh	-27,040	34,000	363,000	140,833	-27723	2578	168556	0
14.	Maharashtra	-358,121	150,000	1,827,000	270,833	-89954	15658	205691	11768
15.	North East-1	-23,534	10,000	93,000	26,303	-4385	-1420	27241	1311
16.	North East-2	-3,776	15,000	113,000	30,689	-9	2016	46414	1970
17.	Orissa	-80,424	40,000	487,000	91,970	-11253	-578	222923	8188
18.	Punjab	-149,238	30,000	723,000	20,000	-23437	-20711	139602	6456
19.	Rajasthan	-158,114	100,000	1,580,000	207,826	-33602	-73267	240535	13212
20.	Tamil Nadu	-258,895	100,000	1,613,000	296,745	-34573	-6482	234850	34008
21.	Uttarakhand	-22,000	100,000	1,910,000	53,931	-5381	-4922	68980	14134
22.	Uttar Pradesh East	-11,000	40,000	700,000	123,526	-8970	-34	514060	24616
23.	Uttar Pradesh West	-38,095	36,000	317,000	145,242	-339064	-75068	135729	6100
24.	West Bengal	-118,580	30,000	907,000	118,316	-23432	519	68706	4675
25.	Kolkata	-136,910	35,000	587,000	61,979	-17415	1476	98585	3149
26.	Chennai	-20,395	35,000	260,000	99,558	-12152	297	49670	8785
Total BSNL		(x) 27,00,000	1,500,000	20,000,000	3,109,724	-892556	-185982	3433301	245599

*MOU signed with Department of Telecommunication.

(x) To Restrict the disconnect maximum to the extent specified.

National War Memorial

1246. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the construction of National War Memorial for commemorating the sacrifices of soldiers;

(b) the reasons for delay in the project; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to construct the Memorial without further delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (c) A proposal for construction of National War Memorial at India Gate Complex has been under consideration for some time in consultation with the Ministry of Urban Development, which has to assign the land for project.

A Group of Ministers (GoM) has been constituted by the Government in August 2009 to decide on the appropriate location of National War Memorial. The GoM is being serviced by the Ministry of Urban Development. Necessary action can be taken only after the recommendation of GoM are finalized.

Subsidy to Tobacco Farmers

1247. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Flue Cured Virginia (FCV) tobacco farmers receive Central and State subsidies through the Ministry of Agriculture and through the Tobacco Board under the Ministry of Commerce;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the nature and size of the subsidy;

(c) whether subsidy is provided for other forms of tobacco cultivations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details regarding comprehensive picture of the total subsidy package for tobacco farmers including water, pesticides, barns, fertilizer, power, soft loans and credit and other facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Department of Commerce through Tobacco Board has been extending financial assistance to the Tobacco growers in the event of their crop damage and barn damage due to natural calamity in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. Lately, financial

assistance was given to the Flue Cured Virginia (FCV) tobacco farmers in Andhra Pradesh for the damage to their crops and barns due to cyclonic rains during November,2008 in the following manner:

"100% subsidy on interest on additional loan availed by the affected farmers from the banks for re-transplantation of their damaged crops along with compensation of Rs. 3,500/- and Rs. 2,500/- per barn for fully and partially damaged barn."

The total financial assistance given on this account during 2009-10 was Rs. 10.04 Lakh for barn damage and Rs. 143.50 Lakh for subsidy on additional loan availed.

Maintenance and Welfare of Senior Citizens Act, 2007

1248. DR. K.S. RAO:
SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring out a uniform scheme for welfare of senior citizens on lines of social security schemes being implemented by western countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of States and Union Territories implementing the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007

(d) whether the Government proposes to extend pensions scheme to senior citizens other than BPL persons; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Presently, there is no such proposal under consideration.

(c) As per available information, so far 22 States and all UTs have brought the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 into force. The names of these States are Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Oriassa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, West Bengal.

(d) and (e) Presently, there is no such proposal under consideration.

Jobs as per Local Requirements

1249. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in some of the Naxal-affected areas people remained without jobs for months;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Planning Commission has requested the Government to accord weightage to the local requirements in the execution of national Job Guarantee programme and rural road scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) As per reports received from the State Governments, during the year 09-10, 3019595 households were provided employment, 1429.60 lakh persondays of employment had been generated and an average of 47 days of employment had been provided per household in the naxal affected areas.

(c) and (d) Section 16(1) of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA provides that Gram Panchayat shall be responsible for identification of the projects in the Gram Panchayat area to be taken up as per the recommendations of the Gram Sabha and Ward Sabhas. Section 16(3) further provides that every Gram Panchayat shall, after considering the recommendations of the Gram Sabha and Ward Sabha prepare a development plan

and maintain a shelf of possible works to be taken up under the scheme as and when demand for work arises. District Panchayat finally approves the Block-wise shelf of projects and atleast 50% of the works by cost are to be executed by the Gram Panchayat. The Ministry has issued advisory to the States to open adequate works to ensure full enjoyment of rights by the rural households under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA.

Exploitation of Contract Workers by Oil Companies

1250. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding complaints of exploitation and violation of various labour laws including Minimum Wages Act, 1948 in respect of contract labourers and casual labourers engaged in Oil and Natural Gas Limited (ONGC) and other oil companies received during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and company-wise;

(b) the action taken thereon by the concerned Labour Commissioner;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure compliance of various labour laws by ONGC and other Oil companies; and

(d) the details of minimum wages fixed by the Government in those sectors come under Central Sphere, sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The details regarding exploitation and violation of various labour laws including Minimum Wages Act, 1948 by Oil companies are as under:-

Sl.No.	Act	Year	ONGC	IOCL	Other Oil Companies
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970	2007-08	15	36	6
	-do-	2008-09	7	23	7
	-do-	2009-10	6	7	1
2.	Minimum Wages Act, 1948	2007-08	13	46	71

1	2	3	4	5	6
	-do-	2008-09	25	24	44
	-do-	2009-10	11	41	57
3.	Equal Remuneration Act, 1976	2007-08	—	—	—
	-do-	2008-09	—	2	2
	-do-	2009-10	—	—	—

(b) and (c) As and when any complaint is received either from the Union or Workers, necessary action is taken for the redress of the grievances stated in the complaint. The complaints are taken up with the respective management for the redress and some of the complaints are converted in Industrial Dispute and action is taken as per the procedure laid down under Industrial Dispute Act, 1947. Periodical inspections are conducted under labour laws applicable to the establishments by

the inspecting officers and prosecution are filed against the erring employers for violation of various labour laws.

(d) Most of the contract workers who are working under the scheduled employments get the minimum wages. The existing rates of minimum wages in the Central Sphere are as under:-

A statement showing the Scheduled employment, category of workers and basic rate of wages last fixed or revised under Central Sphere.

Notification	Name of Scheduled Employment	Category of workers	RATES		
			A (in Rs.)	B (in Rs.)	C (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
S.O.No.1520(E) 20.10.2005	Agriculture	Unskilled	114	104	102
		Semi-skilled	125	116	107
		Skilled	137	125	115
		Highly skilled	153	141	125
S.O.No.1994(E) 7.8.2008	Employment of sweeping and cleaning excluding activities prohibited under Manual Scavengers Act	—	180	150	120
S.O.No.2233(E) 18.9.2008	Watch & Ward	Without Arms	180	150	120
		with Arms	200	170	140
S.O.No.1284(E) 20.5.2009	Loading and Unloading in goods shed/parcel Office Rlys. etc.	—	180	150	120

1	2	3	4	5	6
S.O.No.1285(E) 20.5.2009	Construction and maintenance of roads & buildings etc.	Unskilled	180	150	120
		Semi-skilled	200	170	140
		Skilled	220	200	170
		Highly skilled	240	220	200
S.O. No.1286(E) 20.5.2009	Mines		Above Ground		Below Ground
		Unskilled	120		150
		Semi-skilled	150		180
		Skilled	180		210
		Highly skilled	210		240

Payment of Wages under MGNREGS

1251. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the workers engaged in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) are not getting timely payment of wages;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the reasons for the same;

(c) whether the Government has issued fresh guidelines to the States in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Complaints regarding delayed payment of wages to the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers have been received in the Ministry. The main reasons for delay

in payment of wages are (i) delay in measurement of works due to lack of adequate technical staff with the implementing authorities and (ii) disbursement of wages through banks/post offices due to poor outreach and infrastructure facilities with them.

(c) Yes, Madam. With a view to resolve the issue of shortage of technical personnel in the Blocks and Gram Panchayats for effective implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, instructions have been issued to all States for deployment of two engineers per 6000 population of rural households in plain areas and two engineers per 3000 population of rural households in North-eastern and Hill States. Salary of such personnel is to be met out of the administrative expenses under the Act which is borne by the Central Government.

(d) Following corrective measures have been taken in this regard:-

(i) Administrative expenditure under the Act has been enhanced from 4% to 6%.

(ii) A Web enabled Management Information System (MIS) (www.nrega.nic.in) has been made operational which places all critical parameters such as job cards, muster rolls,

wage payments, number of days of employment provided and works under execution online for monitoring and easy public access for information.

- (iii) Wage disbursement to NREGA workers through Banks/Post Office accounts has been made mandatory to ensure proper disbursement of wages. To cover gaps in financial services and outreach and also to ensure greater transparency in wage disbursement, Rural ATM, hand held devices, smart cards, biometrics and business correspondent models have been initiated.
- (iv) States have been directed to adhere to a strict time schedule of weekly muster roll for observance to reduce administrative delays and to ensure payment of wages within a fortnight to all labourers.
- (v) Ministry has taken up the matter with Department of Financial Services and is also in regular coordination with Banks/Post offices.

Utilisation of Funds

1252. DR. RATNA DE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has utilised the funds allocated to it during the last-five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The funds have been utilised as shown in the attached statement.

(c) While in 2009-10, there has been excess expenditure by 4.07% of the Revised Estimate (RE), in the previous four years from 2005-2006 to 2008-2009, there had been marginal under utilization, primarily on account of certain purchase proposals/schemes under the revenue and capital heads not materializing as expected and outgo on committed liabilities not progressing as anticipated due to slippages in contractual obligations on the part of the suppliers/vendors.

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Budget Estimates (BE)	Revised Estimates (RE)	Actual Expenditure Incurred	Unutilised RE (RE-Actuals)	Percentage of Utilisation
2005-2006	83000.00	81700.00	80548.98	1151.02	98.59
2006-2007	89000.00	86000.00	85494.64	505.36	99.41
2007-2008	96000.00	92500.00	91680.28	819.72	99.11
2008-2009	105600.00	114600.00	114223.28	376.72	99.67
2009-2010	141703.00	136264.00	141812.11	—	104.07

Ammunition Depot at Gurgaon

1253. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
SHRI M. ANANDAN:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ammunition depot at Gurgaon, Haryana is facing danger from the local people

surrounding it and the civic authorities as reported recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to safeguard this depot?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) to (c) No report on danger from the local people

surrounding the ammunition depot at Gurgaon, Haryana has been received. Adequate security mechanism is in place to safeguard the Air Force ammunition Depot at Gurgaon.

Target for FDI

1254. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRI ADHI SANKAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any target for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the country in the comprehensive review of FDI policy issued recently;

(b) if so, the details of new sectors opened up/prohibited for FDI;

(c) the sector-wise, FDI inflow during the last three years alongwith the details of sectors attracted highest FDI inflow;

(d) whether any proposals for setting up foreign industrial units received from the States including Maharashtra during the last three years;

(e) if so, the details thereof and funds allocated thereto; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to attract more FDI in various sectors including infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The extant policy, including sector-wise policy, on foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in India, is available in Circular 1 of 2010, issued by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion. This Circular is effective from April 1, 2010. The only change in the sector-wise policy since that date has been that FDI has been prohibited in the Manufacturing of Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes, of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes. This change was announced on 10 May, 2010, vide Press Note 2 of 2010, issued by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion. Both documents are available in the public domain.

(c) Sector-wise Foreign direct Investment (FDI) equity inflows during the last three years is at Statement-I. Company-wise data on FDI is published as "SIA

Newsletter" on a regular basis and made available on the Department's website at <http://siadipp.nic.in/publicat/pub/htm>.

(d) and (e) Foreign investors desirous of making investment into India, may directly make investments through two routes. In cases where the sectors/activities concerned do not require prior approval of the Government, they are permitted to access the automatic route. In all other cases, they seek approval of Government. Total FDI inflows, as reported by Regional Offices of Reserve Bank of India, the period April, 2007 to May, 2010, are enclosed at Statement-II.

(f) Government has put in place an investor-friendly policy on FDI, under which FDI, up to 100% is permitted on the automatic route, in most sectors/activities, including infrastructure.

Government plays an active role in investment promotion, through dissemination of information on the investment climate and opportunities in India and by advising prospective investors about investment policies and procedures and opportunities. International Cooperation for industrial partnerships is achieved through a number of joint commissions and joint working groups, for promoting industrial, technical and scientific cooperation with select countries. The Government has also set up CEOs' Forums/Business Leaders' Forum with some countries for active business-to-business cooperation and for developing a road map for partnership and industrial cooperation. The Government also coordinates with apex industry associations, such as FICCI, CII and ASSOCHAM, in their activities relating to promotion of industrial cooperation, both through bilateral and multilateral initiatives intended to stimulate inflow of foreign direct investment into India, besides participating in the Joint Business council and other interactive sessions organized by them.

The Government also takes up investment and economic cooperation related issues in Bilateral/Regional Economic Cooperation Agreements and engages in negotiations on Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements with various countries, with the aim of achieving greater investor confidence and thereby attracting increased inflows of FDI.

It has set up 'Invest India', a joint-venture company between the Department of Industrial Policy Promotion and FICCI, as a not-for-profit, single window facilitator, for prospective overseas investors, to act as a structured mechanism for attracting investment.

The Government of India, in partnership with various State Government and Business Associations, is also making concerted efforts to make regulations conducive for business. In addition, it has initiated the

implementation of the e-Biz Project, a Mission Mode Project under the National e-Governance Project, to provide online registration and filing payment services, to investors and business houses.

Statement I

Sector-wise FDI Inflows from April, 2007 to May, 2010

Sl.No.	Sector	Amount of FDI Inflows		% age of Total Inflows
		(In Rs. crore)	(In US\$ million)	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Services Sector	78,706.33	17,732.03	21.59
2.	Housing and Real Estate (Including Cineplex, Multiplex, Integrated Townships and Commercial Complexes etc.)	35,694.86	7,987.06	9.79
3.	Telecommunications	33,191.15	7,264.35	9.10
4.	Construction Activities	29,919.91	6,770.50	8.21
5.	Computer Software and Hardware	18,635.03	4,300.72	5.11
6.	Power	16,583.22	3,702.60	4.55
7.	Miscellaneous Industries	15,000.43	3,407.13	4.11
8.	Automobile Industry	13,739.32	3,052.67	3.77
9.	Metallurgical Industries	12,878.69	3,005.56	3.53
10.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	9,744.84	2,279.76	2.67
11.	Trading	9,166.61	2,096.99	2.51
12.	Electrical Equipments	7,635.06	1,693.47	2.09
13.	Hotel and Tourism	7,449.83	1,659.74	2.04
14.	Information and Broadcasting (Including Print Media)	7,220.49	1,595.81	1.98
15.	Agriculture Services	6,870.53	1,437.81	1.88
16.	Chemicals (Other than Fertilizers)	6,226.61	1,378.36	1.71
17.	Ports	6,030.58	1,485.38	1.65
18.	Consultancy Services	4,554.87	1,022.09	1.25
19.	Industrial Machinery	3,959.30	878.94	1.09
20.	Cement and Gypsum Products	3,863.29	882.88	1.06
21.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	3,322.38	769.04	0.91

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Minig	2,926.53	691.73	0.80
23.	Non-conventional Energy	2,879.14	626.35	0.79
24.	Hospital and Diagnostic Centres	2,786.12	652.90	0.76
25.	Fermentation Industries	2,280.34	535.42	0.63
26.	Textiles (Including Dyed, Printed)	2,259.15	503.26	0.62
27.	Miscellaneous Mechanical and Engineering Industries	2,242.77	509.38	0.62
28.	Sea Transport	2,202.62	486.28	0.60
29.	Food Processing Industries	2,086.91	460.10	0.57
30.	Education	1,483.83	315.95	0.41
31.	Paper and Pulp (Including Paper Products)	1,381.76	320.19	0.38
32.	Ceramics	1,355.23	322.59	0.37
33.	Medical and Surgical Appliances	1,252.37	268.84	0.34
34.	Machine Tools	1,078.72	237.79	0.30
35.	Electronics	1,017.29	236.49	0.28
36.	Retail Trading (Single Brand)	907.55	195.98	0.25
37.	Diamond, Gold Ornaments	771.21	174.01	0.21
38.	Air Transport (Including Air Freight)	735.13	168.47	0.20
39.	Rubber Goods	602.67	129.96	0.17
40.	Printing of Books (Including Litho Printing Industry)	586.95	128.61	0.16
41.	Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	554.37	117.23	0.15
42.	Commercial, Office and Household Equipments	465.90	101.87	0.13
43.	Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	359.43	77.75	0.10
44.	Railway Related Components	287.52	64.95	0.08
45.	Tea and Coffee (Processing and Warehousing Coffee and Rubber)	285.55	63.73	0.08
46.	Earth-moving Machinery	272.63	68.51	0.07
47.	Photographic Raw Film and Paper	213.33	53.92	0.06
48.	Fertilizers	208.25	48.91	0.06
49.	Glass	152.19	34.86	0.04

1	2	3	4	5
50.	Industrial Instruments	129.31	27.32	0.04
51.	Timber Products	90.52	18.77	0.02
52.	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	69.04	15.84	0.02
53.	Sugar	64.49	15.23	0.02
54.	Agricultural Machinery	57.68	14.16	0.02
55.	Coal Production	56.51	14.30	0.02
56.	Dye-stuffs	54.83	12.37	0.02
57.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	27.44	6.09	0.01
58.	Prime Mover (Other Than Electrical Generators)	17.58	3.67	0.00
59.	Glue and Gelatin	10.30	2.55	0.00
60.	Scientific Instruments	5.38	1.23	0.00
61.	Mathematical, Surveying and Drawing Instruments	5.03	1.27	0.00
62.	Coir	1.26	0.27	0.00
63.	Defence Industries	0.45	0.10	0.00

Statement II

Statewise/Financial yearwise FDI inflows RBI's regional offices (with State covered) from April, 2007 to May, 2010

(FDI in US\$ million)

Sl.No.	Regional Offices of RBI	States Covered	2007-08 Apr-Mar	2008-09 Apr-Mar	2009-10 Apr-Mar	2010-11 Apr-May	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	990.71	1,237.81	1,202.74	71.35	3,502.62
2.	Guwahati	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura	2.73	41.54	10.89	0.00	55.15
3.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	1,799.71	2,825.76	807.00	116.74	5,549.20
4.	Bangalore	Karnataka	1,615.63	2,026.38	1,029.21	309.00	4,980.22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Kochi	Kerala, Lakshadweep	36.32	81.87	127.97	0.60	246.76
6.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	37.79	44.47	54.22	3.42	139.90
7.	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	10,383.07	12,430.57	8,249.18	1,210.22	32,273.04
8.	Bhubaneshwar	Orissa	7.47	8.68	148.93	0.02	165.10
9.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	41.10	342.86	31.10	0.15	415.21
10.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	557.56	1,724.14	773.80	179.17	3,234.66
11.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand	3.53	0.00	48.25	48.62	100.41
12.	Kolkata	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	453.19	489.17	115.32	0.90	1,058.57
13.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh	42.16	0.00	223.91	163.76	429.83
14.	New Delhi	Delhi, Part of Uttar Pradesh Haryana	3,41.36	1,868.09	9,694.59	1,249.83	16,222.87
15.	Panaji	Goa	45.84	28.58	168.99	275.94	519.35
16.	Region Not Indicated	Region Not Indicated	5,148.25	4,180.90	3,148.30	761.74	13,239.20

General Strike by Trade Unions

1255. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Trade Unions across the country have given a call to observe a general strike in the first week of September, 2010;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The reasons, inter-alia include price rise of essential commodities, violation of labour laws, job loss, increasing working hours, disinvestment in the profit making public sector undertakings, non-setting up of a welfare fund for universal comprehensive social security coverage for the unorganized sector workers etc. These

issues are continuously being addressed by the Government.

[Translation]

Intellectual Property Rights

1256. SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any campaign has been launched in association with the World Intellectual Property Organisation and other Industrial Organisations to create awareness among masses in regard to protection of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in industrial property;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any agreement has been signed with United Nations Industrial Development Organisation for technology cooperation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the outcome of this agreement at national level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has been conducting Public Awareness Programmes on intellectual property. Since 2006-07, 419 awareness programmes were organized in association with various agencies/organizations such as World Intellectual Property Organisation, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Confederation of Indian Industry etc.

(c) and (d) The United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) Country Programme of Technical Cooperation in India 2008-12 was signed on 16th May, 2008. The Programme seeks to address competitiveness of industrial enterprises through management advice, investment and technology promotion and technology oriented initiatives to enhance productivity, quality, energy efficiency and environmental sustainability of industrial production. Projects under the said programme in the plastics and machine tool sectors are already at various stages of implementation.

[English]

Promotion of Coffee in Non-Traditional Areas

1257. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to encourage promotion and growth of coffee plantation in non-traditional coffee growing areas including tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount earmarked for the scheme during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government is promoting coffee cultivation in Non-Traditional areas in the country including tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh.

Through the XI Plan programmes Coffee Board proposed to expand coffee area by 24000 Ha.(60000 Acre) in Andhra Pradesh and 1100 Ha (2750 Acre) in Orissa by providing financial support @ Rs. 15000 per Ha. Coffee Board is also providing technical and financial assistance for rising of mixed shade, construction of drying yards, purchase of pulpers as well as on farm training and market support in Non-Traditional Areas.

(c) During XI Plan period, out of Rs. 45 Crores allocated for the development of coffee in Non-Traditional Areas, Rs. 40 Crores is for Andhra Pradesh and Rs. 5 Crores in for Orissa. The details of amount earmarked for the scheme during the last three years are furnished hereunder:

2007-08	4.00 Crores
2008-09	8.00 Crores
2009-10	8.00 Crores

India's Share in Global Food Trade

1258. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether share of India in the overall food trade of the world is comparatively low;

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

(c) the steps being taken to raise the share of India in the overall food trade of the world and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam, India's share in the overall food trade is less than 1.5%. Some of the important reasons for such low share are domestic self sufficiency requirements, low level of commercialization of agriculture, low productivity, weak market orientation, small and marginal land holdings, lack of infrastructure and lack of advance technology etc.

(c) For promotion of India's exports of food products, the Government has been coordinating with the export promotion agencies such as Agricultural and Process Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Export Inspection Council (EIC) etc. by providing necessary technical inputs and financial assistance for gaining market access of India's food products. In order to boost exports, the Government provides various incentives for infrastructure development, quality control, market development and incentive for promotion, packaging, publicity, information dissemination, etc. The value of export of food products has substantially increased during the period of 2006-07 to 2008-09 from Rs. 39,344.68 Crore to 65,772.07 Crore.

Export of Sugar to EU

1259. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY: be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to export sugar to European Union (EU) this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the quantity of sugar likely to be exported;

(c) whether the price of sugar in the domestic market has reduced considerably prompting this export;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details regarding impact of such sugar export on domestic prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The Government has permitted M/s. Indian Sugar Exim Corporation (ISEC) Ltd., New Delhi, to export a total quantity of 10,000 MTs of white sugar to European Union for the fiscal year 2009-10 (October, 2009 to September, 2010) under their preferential quota. The permission is subject to the

condition that ISEC will import equivalent quantity of sugar in the same sugar season.

(c) to (e) As the quantity of sugar being exported to EU is relatively very small, and as this is permitted on condition of import of an equivalent quantity, there is likely to be no impact of this on domestic prices.

Production of Cardamom

1260. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cardamom farmers are using drugs alongwith pesticides for growing Cardamom;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith its effect on the quality of Cardamom;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Spices Board has received information that a few cardamom farmers have used allopathic drugs alongwith pesticides for cardamom growth. No scientific study of this practice has been conducted. Spices Board has directed all its field units and farmers' associations to be vigilant over the use of such avoidable and scientifically unproven usage of chemicals in cardamom growing. Spices Board has also approached the State Governments to take immediate action to prevent the sale of these drugs without proper prescriptions. Agriculture Officers and the concerned officials of the State Departments have also been alerted about such misuse of agri-inputs in cardamom cultivation.

Water Quality Testing Laboratories

1261. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 1.80 lakh rural habitations across the country have been reported with excess of contamination in available water;

(b) if so, whether as many as 111 districts in different States and Union Territories either do not have water quality testing laboratory or upgraded the existing ones to track various kinds of contaminants; and

(c) if so, the steps the Government proposes to take to improve the position and provide necessary laboratories for improving the drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA):

(a) Yes Madam. As on 1.04.2009, State Governments had reported about 1.80 lakh habitations affected with excess of chemical contamination in rural drinking water sources and not covered by safe sources in the country. As on 27.7.2010, the remaining number of such habitations reported are 1,44,064.

(b) Yes Madam. As on 4.3.2010, State Governments had reported 111 districts in various States/UTs either did not have the facility of water quality testing laboratory or did not report data regarding establishment of water testing laboratory into the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) developed by the Government of India. The position has improved and as on 28.7.2010, 84 districts in various States/UTs are not having district water quality testing laboratory or still have not reported data into the online IMIS.

(c) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. Government of India assists the State Governments technically and financially through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). As per NRDWP guidelines, States can utilize upto 65% of funds allocated to them for coverage of habitations with safe drinking water and to tackle water quality problems. Further, 5% of NRDWP funds have been earmarked for taking up Support activities with 100% central assistance, which inter alia include setting up of new district water quality testing laboratory where such facility is not available and upgrading of existing water quality testing laboratories. In order to test larger number of water samples, a provision of setting up of new water quality testing laboratories at the Sub-division level has also been introduced under the NRDWP guidelines.

Performance Review Committee

1262. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Performance Review Committee of the Ministry has reviewed the performance of the progress under its various flagship programme of the Union Government on 16th and 17th July, 2010

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

(c) the names of the flagship programmes failed to achieve their physical and financial targets during 2009-10 and 2010-11 so far; and

(d) the details of the corrective measures suggested during the said review meeting;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN):

(a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Department of Rural Development reviewed the performance of the programmes viz Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) being implemented in the States and Union Territories on 16th and 17th July, 2010.

(c) and (d) The flagship programme of the Department of Rural Development are MGNREGA, IAY and PMGSY. The overall performance of the programmes in most of the States was found satisfactory during 2009-10 and 2010-11. However, in few States the progress was slow. The State Government have been advised to improve the status of implementation of rural development programmes and resolve the operational problems.

Tax Sops for Industrial Parks

1263. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has announced tax sops for Industrial Park scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Uttarakhand Government has submitted any proposal to extend the period for industrial package; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Section 80-IA[4 (iii)] of the Income Tax Act, 1961 provides for a tax holiday for 10 out of 15 years in respect of profits of any undertaking which develops, develops and operates or maintains and operates an industrial park or special economic zone. The tax benefit is available to such industrial parks subject to the condition that it is notified by the Central Government in accordance with the Scheme framed and notified in this behalf for the period beginning on 1.4.1997 and ending 31.3.2006. The terminal date for availability of this tax incentive was extended upto 31.3.2011 by Finance (No.2) Act, 2009. As a consequence, the Industrial Park Scheme, 2008 has been notified by the Ministry of Finance in exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section vide Notification No.S.O 51(E), dated 8.1.2008.

(c) and (d) Government of Uttarakhand has requested for extension of the industrial package for the state upto 2020. The incentives under Industrial Package for Uttarakhand are admissible till 6th January, 2013. Only, the excise duty exemption benefits for the industrial units set up after 31.03.2010 have lapsed.

[Translation]

PMGSY Projects in Naxal Affected Areas

1264. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether many of the naxal/terrorist hit areas in the country including Jharkhand have been deprived of implementation of rural development schemes especially Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) on priority basis;

(b) if so, the details of the amount spent in various areas by the Government on each of the projects and work accomplished under Rural Development schemes in terrorist hit districts in the country including Jharkhand during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether many of the areas including Giridih district in Jharkhand are not getting benefit of rural development schemes under the terrorist hit districts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing various developmental schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) etc. in various parts of the country including Left Wing Extremist (LWE) affected districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs for special attention on planning, implementation and monitoring of development schemes. Close monitoring is being carried out by the Ministry for effective implementation of these schemes in LWE affected districts. Progress of these schemes in LWE affected districts is as under:-

- (i) Under PMGSY, 12,597 km road length has been completed and an expenditure of Rs. 3,589 crore incurred since inception of the programme till March, 2010.
- (ii) Under IAY, 5,23,908 houses have been constructed and an expenditure of Rs. 2,101 crore incurred during the last three years and the current year (upto 29th July, 2010).
- (iii) Under SGSY, 2,81,964 number of swarozgaris have been assisted and an expenditure of Rs. 422 crore incurred during the last three years.
- (iv) Under MGNREGA, 10,18,663 works have been completed and an expenditure of Rs. 6,186 crore incurred during the last three years and the current year (upto June, 2010).

Wages Under MGNREGS

1265. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wages under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in the country including Bihar are in conformity to the All India Consumer Price Index;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor to correct the said difference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Hon'ble Finance Minister in his budget speech announced that "we are committed to providing a real wage of Rs. 100/- a day as an entitlement under the MGNREGA". As a result, the Central Government, in exercise of power vested under Section 6(1) of the Act has decided policy for wage rate revision for the purposes of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. The policy decided is as under:

"Proposals received from State Government for wage revision under Section 6 (1) of MGNREGA will be considered and acceded to by the Central Government and notified subject to the ceiling of Rs. 100/- per day. Anything higher than this has to be paid by the State Governments from their own budgets. States with Wage Rates above Rs. 100/- per day, as notified by the Central Government under section 6(1) of the Act on 1st January, 2009, will be retained at that level".

In accordance with the Policy for Wage Rate revision, a Notification dated 15th December, 2009 under Section 6(1) of NREGA has been issued.

(c) A committee to develop a mechanism to evolve a framework to create a separate index for updation of MGNREGA wages has been constituted. Ministry of Rural Development has also constituted a Working Group on wages to study and formulate indexing methods for arriving at a real wage of Rs. 100 per person/day.

[English]

Insurance Cover to MGNREGS Workers

1266. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the policy of the Government to provide insurance cover under Jan Shree Bima Yojana for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) workers;

(b) if so, the total number of MGNREGS workers covered under Jan Shree Bima Yojana during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year wise;

(c) whether all workers of MGNREGS covered under the Jan Shree Bima Yojana;

(d) if not, whether the Government initiate effective measures to bring all MGNREGS workers under insurance cover; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith other welfare scheme being provided or proposed to be provided to MGNREGS workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers/beneficiaries have been included in 'Rural Poor' category under Jan Shree Bima Yojana (JBY). Under JBY, 50% of the total premium is to be paid by the beneficiary/nodal agency/State Government. Therefore, the scheme becomes optional for a worker. As per reports available, JBY has been made operational in Andhra Pradesh and 8 lakh NREGA workers have been covered under the scheme.

(e) Hon'ble Finance Minister while presenting General Budget 2010-2011 in Parliament, proposed to extend Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to Mahatma Gandhi NREGA beneficiaries who have worked for more than 15 days during preceding financial year. Ministry of Labour and Employment has accordingly moved a Cabinet Note in this regard on which comments of the Ministry of Rural Development have already been sent.

Development of Inland Water Ports

1267. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal for development of inland water ports in various States of the country;

(b) if so, the details and locations thereof alongwith the funds allocated for the purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MUKUL ROY): (a) to (c) Union Government through Inland Waterways Authority of India

(IWAI) develops inland water terminals/ports only on those waterways which are declared as National Waterways (NWs). Following five waterways have so far been declared as NWs:

- (i) **National Waterway-1:** Allahabad-Haldia stretch of the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.
- (ii) **National Waterway-2:** Sadiya-Dhubri stretch of the Brahmaputra river in the State of Assam.
- (iii) **National Waterway-3:** Kollarn-Kottapuram stretch of West Coast Canal and Champakara and Udyogmandal canals in the State of Kerala.
- (iv) **National Waterway-4:** Kakinada-Puducherry stretch of canals comprising of Kakinada canal, Eluru canal, Commamur canal, Buckingham canal and the Kaluvelly tank, Bhadrachalam-Rajahmundry stretch of river Godavari and

Wazirabad-Vijaywada stretch of river Krishna in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Puducherry.

- (v) **National Waterway-5:** Talcher-Dhamra stretch of Brahmani-Kharsua-Dhamra rivers, Geonkhali-Charbatia stretch of East Coast Canal, Charbatia- Dhamra stretch of Matai river and Mahanadi delta rivers between Mangalgadi and Paradip in the States of West Bengal and Orissa.

Out of these NWs, developmental works including development of inland water terminals/ports are being carried out by Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) on NW-1, 2 and 3 only. Developmental works on NWs 4 & 5 have not yet commenced.

Details of inland water terminals/ports developed on NW-1, 2 and 3 and the funds allocated for development/maintenance of IWT terminals/ports during 2010-11 are given in Statement.

Statement

Sl.No.	Waterway	Type of terminals/ports	Location	Funds allocated for development/maintenance of terminals/ports during 2010-11
1.	NW-1	Fixed (Existing)	Patna (low level jetty)	Rs. 9.32 crore
		Floating (Existing)	Haldia, Botanical Garden (Kolkata), BISN(Kolkata), Katwa, Farakka, Rajmahal, Bateshwarsthan, Bhagalpur, Munger, Semaria, Buxar, Ghazipur, Varanasi, and Allahabad	
		Fixed (Under construction)	Patna (high level jetty) and G R Jetty (Kolkata)	
2.	NW-2	Fixed (Existing)	Pandur (low level jetty)	Rs. 9.10 crore
		Floating (Existing)	Dhubri, Jogighopa, Tejpur, Silghat, Neamati, Dibrugarh and Sengajan	
		Fixed (Under construction)	Pandur (high level jetty)	
3.	NW-3	Fixed (Existing)	Kottapuram, Aluva, Maradu, Viakom, Taneermukham, Trikkunnapuzha, Kayamkulam, Bolghatty and Willingdon Islands	Rs. 1.25 crore
		Fixed (Under Construction)	Kollam	

Postal Insurance Scheme

1268. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to make Postal Insurance Scheme more attractive in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Rural Micro Insurance Policy has been popularized to attract weaker sections of society, especially women, for insurance cover. Agency system has been restructured to enable common persons to become agent of Postal Insurance. Adequate training to agents and sales force upto Branch Postmaster has been provided.

(c) Drive was launched on 1.10.2009 to popularise Rural Micro Insurance to attract the weaker sections of society for insurance cover. Divisional heads are authorized to empanel agents through walk in interview so that common man can become agent of Postal Insurance and procure business. The commission structure for agents has been revised based on First year premium income and renewal premium income. Training is imparted to the agents through IRDA accredited institutes.

[Translation]

Monitoring of MGNREGS

1269. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the member of Central Employment Guarantee Council visit various districts from time to time to check the progress of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the names of the districts visited by the members of this council so far;

(c) whether the member have found any irregularities in implementing this scheme in districts; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to remove these irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Madam. To oversee the progress of implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, members of the Central Employment Guarantee Council make individual field visits to various districts. The members of the Central Council have also participated in State specific reviews undertaken by the Ministry from time to time.

(b) Members of the Central Council visited districts in Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra during 2007-08 and 2008-09 and also participated in State specific reviews of UP and Maharashtra under taken by the Ministry. Districts visited during 2009-10 are Banda, Govinda, Gadchiroli, Amravati, Yavatmal, Hingoli, Aurangabad, Dhule, Nandurbar and Nagpur in Maharashtra; Banswara, Bhilwara and Chittorgarh in Rajasthan; Betul, Jhabua, Dhar, Shajapur and Bhopal in MP; Kutch, Sabarkantha, Panchmahal, Dahod in Gujarat; Chamarajnagar and Mysore in Karnataka; Dhanbad and West Singhbhum in Jharkhand; Mahoba, Gonda, Kanpur Dehat, Bulandshahar and Sonbhadra in UP; and drought affected areas in Orissa.

(c) and (d) Irregularities were noticed in the implementation of the schemes under the Act by the members of the Central Council. These have been brought to the notice of the concerned State Governments for taking appropriate action as per the provisions of the Act.

[English]

Offer of "Do Call Registry"

1270. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has any proposal to offer an option of "Do Call Registry";

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) Madam, TRAI has initiated public consultation process on "Review of telecom Unsolicited Commercial Communications". A consultation paper has already been issued on 11th May, 2010. Do Call registry is one of the options being considered for consultation. The comments are being received from various stakeholders. The last date for receiving comments is 30th July 2010.

[*Translation*]

Disparity in Minimum Wages

1271. SHRI ARJUN ROY:
SHRI SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is huge difference in the minimum wages in different parts of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The disparity in minimum rates of wages in various regions of the country is due to differences in socio-economic and agro-climatic conditions, prices of essential commodities, paying capacity, productivity and local conditions influencing the wage rate. The disparity in minimum wages is also attributed to the fact that under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both the Central and State Governments are the appropriate Governments to fix/revise minimum rates of wages for workers engaged in different scheduled employments under their respective jurisdictions. However the Government of India fixes National Floor Level Minimum Wage which has been enhanced recently from Rs. 80/- to Rs. 100/- per day. This is advisory in nature.

On the basis of the information available, the statement giving the minimum rates of wages fixed for unskilled workers engaged in different scheduled employments by the Central Government and State Governments/Union Territory Administrations is given in the Statement.

Statement

Minimum rates of wages for unskilled workers engaged in different scheduled employments in different States/Union Territories

(Rs. Per day)		
Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Unskilled
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	69.00-249.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	80.00
3.	Assam	86.80
4.	Bihar	103.50
5.	Chhattisgarh	134.15
6.	Goa	150.00
7.	Gujarat	100.00
8.	Haryana	162.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	110.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	110.00
11.	Jharkhand	111.00
12.	Karnataka	111.83
13.	Kerala	97.52
14.	Madhya Pradesh	110.00
15.	Maharashtra	89.35
16.	Manipur	81.40
17.	Meghalaya	100.00
18.	Mizoram	132.00
19.	Nagaland	80.00
20.	Orissa	90.00
21.	Punjab	136.69
22.	Rajasthan	100.00

			AREA - "B"			
1	2	3				
23.	Sikkim	100.00	Agra	(UA)	Jamshedpur	(UA)
24.	Tamil Nadu	87.60	Ajmer		Jodhpur	
25.	Tripura	85.00	Aligarh		Kochi	(UA)
26.	Uttar Pradesh	100.00	Allahabad	(UA)	Kolhapur	(UA)
27.	Uttarakhand	91.98	Amravati		Kozhikode	(UA)
28.	West Bengal	96.00	Aurangabad	(UA)	Kota	
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	156.00	Bareilly	(UA)	Ludhiana	
30.	Chandigarh	170.44	Bhavnagar		Madurai	(UA)
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	117.80	Bikaner		Meerut	(UA)
32.	Daman and Diu	113.80	Bhopal		Moradabad	(UA)
33.	Delhi	203.00	Bhubaneshwar		Mysore	(UA)
34.	Lakshadweep	121.00	Amritsar		Nasik	(UA)
35.	Puducherry	77.70	Chandigarh	(UA)	Pune	(UA)
Central Sphere			Coimbatore	(UA)	Patna	(UA)
Cities classified as			Cuttack	(UA)	Raipur	(UA)
Area "C"			135.00	Durgapur		Rajkot
Area "B"			169.00	Faridabad Complex		Ranchi
Area "A"			203.00	Ghaziabad	(UA)	Sholapur
			Gorakhpur		Srinagar	(UA)
			Guwahati City		Surat	(UA)
			Guntur		Thiruvananthapuram	(UA)
			Gwalior	(UA)	Vadodara	(UA)
			Indore	(UA)	Varanasi	(UA)
			Hubli-Dharwad		Vijayawada	(UA)
			Jabalpur	(UA)	Vishakhapatnam	(UA)
			Jaipur	(UA)	Warangal	

*Range of minimum wages in respect of scheduled employment of lowest and highest category.

AREA - "A"

Ahmedabad	(UA)	Hyderabad	(UA)
Bangaluru	(UA)	Kanpur	(UA)
Kolkata	(UA)	Lucknow	(UA)
Delhi	(UA)	Chennai	(UA)
Greater Mumbai	(UA)	Nagpur	(UA)

Area 'C' will comprise all areas not mentioned in this list.
NB: U.A. stands for Urban Agglomeration.

*[English]***Non-Utilisation of Funds under PMGSY**

1272. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether naxal affected States have not utilized funds allotted for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSy) fully;

(b) if so, the percentage of the funds utilized by these States during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11;

(c) the direction issued by the Union Government to these States for utilization of funds allotted for central

spectral schemes fully; and

(d) the response of the States thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) States affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE) have largely utilized the funds allotted to them. A Statement indicating releases made to eight States, in which 34 Left Wing Extremist (LWE) affected districts as identified by Ministry of Home Affairs falls, and the expenditure incurred during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto May, 2010) under PMGSY is given in the Statement.

(c) and (d) Since funds released to the States are being utilized by the States, no directions in this regard has been issued by the Ministry.

Statement

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
		Funds released	Expenditure incurred	% Expenditure	Funds incurred	Expenditure upto	% incurred	Funds Expenditure July,10	Expenditure upto May,10	%
1.	Andhra Pradesh	470.60	494.47	105.07	877.46	886.37	101.02	127.31	122.11	95.92
2.	Bihar	1065.20	1067.54	100.22	1750.73	1874.51	107.07	602.91	290.34	48.16
3.	Chhattisgarh	976.12	863.34	88.45	540.03	805.06	149.08	434.94	43.06	9.90
4.	Jharkhand	210.67	211.47	100.38	417.74	457.79	109.59	201.11	115.18	57.27
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1895.10	2198.06	115.99	2135.65	2234.83	104.64	355.45	299.78	84.34
6.	Maharashtra	1030.00	929.98	90.29	949.18	994.60	104.79	394.41	192.45	48.79
7.	Orissa	1251.38	1163.01	92.94	1594.35	1895.25	118.87	289.12	332.72	115.08
8.	Uttar Pradesh	1675.78	2000.07	119.35	2844.51	2914.96	102.48	524.71	240.99	45.93
Grand Total		8574.85	8927.94	104.12	11109.65	12063.37	108.58	2929.96	1636.63	55.86

*[Translation]***Additional Funds for Creation of Job Opportunities**

1273. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States creates more employment opportunities at per the target fixed by the Union Government during each of the last three years:

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of employment provided to the unemployed persons by the said States during the said period, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to provide additional financial assistance for creation of more employment opportunities to said States as a result thereof;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the name of States which is lagging behind as per the target fixed for employment generation during Eleventh Plan Period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a to e) Eleventh Five Year Plan does not envisage state specific targets for employment generation but aims at creating 58 million job opportunities for the country as a whole during Plan period. Reliable estimates on employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO). Last such survey was conducted during 2004-05. The actual achievement of employment generation with reference to the 11th plan target would be known after the results of the next round of quinquennial survey of NSSO become available during 2011.

[English]

Empowerment of Panchayat

1274. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned/utilized by the States under Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the criteria followed while allocating funds to the States under this scheme;

(c) whether building and man power are provided to the States in a time bound programme;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated/released to the States for Gram Panchayats building and upgradation of Panchayat during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(e) The steps taken by the Government for upgradation of Panchayats?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) The Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS) aims at encouraging States to empower Panchayats and put in place systems for bringing about accountability of the Panchayats. Performance of States in these respect is measured through a Devqlution Index (DI) prepared through an independent agency each year. Token award is given to States which rank high on the DI. The incentive amount given to the States during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are placed at Statement-I. Incentive amounts for the current year will the released before 31.03.2011.

(c) to (e) Panchayati Raj being a State subject, State Governments need to provide the required manpower and infrastructure, including buildings to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). However, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) provides limited financial support to the States under the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY) for taking up construction and upgradation of the Panchayat infrastructure/buildings, for which the details are placed at Statement-II. In addition to RGSY, MoPR and the Department of Rural Development also provide funds to the States under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme and the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) respectively to undertake works based on felt local needs including Panchayat Ghars. Construction of Panchayat Ghars have been taken up under these Schemes by many States.

Statement I

The funds released and utilized under the Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme during 2007-08 to 2009-10

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2007-08 Funds released	2008-09 Funds released	2009-10 Funds released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	—	50.00	—

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	75.00	—	
3.	Chhattisgarh	—	50.00	
4.	Goa	50.00	—	
5.	Haryana	50.00	75.00	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	75.00	75.00	
7.	Karnataka	100.00	75.00	250.00
8.	Kerala	100.00	150.00	250.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	75.00	150.00	—
10.	Manipur	50.00	—	
11.	Orissa	75.00	—	
12.	Rajasthan	100.00	—	
13.	Sikkim	50.00	75.00	100.00
14.	Tamil Nadu	100.00	150.00	150.00
15.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—
16.	West Bengal	100.00	150.00	150.00
17.	Maharashtra	—	—	100.00

Statement II

Panchayat Ghars/Resource Centres at Gram Panchayat level sanctioned under the scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana

(Position as on 30.07.2010)

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl.No.	Year of sanction	State	Infrastructure sanctioned	No. of units	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	2006-07	Bihar	Gram Panchayat Ghars	95	2.38
2.		Gujarat	Gram Panchayat Ghars	240	3.00
3.		Himachal Pradesh	Gram Panchayat Ghars	120	2.00
4.		Rajasthan	Gram Panchayat Ghars	180	3.00
5.		West Bengal	Gram Panchayat Ghars	5	0.13
		2006-07 Total	—	640	10.51

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	2007-08	Assam	Gram Panchayat Ghars	770	7.23
7.		Himachal Pradesh	Gram Panchayat Ghars	120	2.00
8.		Orissa	Gram Panchayat Ghars	350	4.92
9.		Manipur	Gram Panchayat Ghars	82	1.14
		2007-08 total	—	1322	15.29
10.	2008-09	Himachal Pradesh	GP Resource Centre	150	3.83
		2008-09 total	—	150	3.83
11.	2009-10	Himachal Pradesh	Gram Panchayat Ghars	150	3.83
12.		Manipur	Gram Panchayat Ghars	82	0.95
13.		Rajasthan	Gram Panchayat Ghars	180	3.00
14.		Karnataka	Gram Panchayat Ghars	40	1.00
15.	2010-11	Karnataka	Gram Panchayat Ghars	110	2.75
		2010-11 Total		110	2.75
Grand Total				2674	41.16

Poverty Alleviation Schemes

1275. SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to develop an effective mechanism to monitor poverty alleviation schemes to realize the full potential of such schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the annual allocations on these scheme-wise;

(d) whether the Government has devised an in-built mechanism to ensure that the benefits of such projects reach the people earmarked for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development has put in place a system of monitoring the implementation and impact of the programmes including utilization of funds through Periodical Progress Reports, Performance Review Committee, Area Officer's Scheme, Vigilance and Monitoring Committee at the State/District Level, and National Level Monitors.

(c) Scheme-wise Central allocation under various rural development schemes during 2010-2011 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) The programme guidelines has provided an inbuilt mechanism to monitor the programme effectively. In addition, the existing monitoring tools also help to ensure that the benefits of such programmes/projects reach the target groups.

Statement

Budget Estimates/Outlays under Rural Development programmes during 2010-2011

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Programmes	Central Allocation
1	2	3
1.	MGNREGA	40100.00
2.	PMGSY	12000.00
3.	SGSY	2984.00
4.	IAY	10000.00
5.	DRDA Admin.	405.00
6.	NRDWP	9000.00

1	2	3
7.	TSC	1580.00
8.	IWMP	2458.00
9.	NLRMP	200.00

MGNREGA:- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Gurantee Act

PMGSY:- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

SGSY:- Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

IAY:- Indira Awaas Yojana

NRDWP:- National Rural Drinking Water Programme

TSC/RSP:- Total Sanitation Campaign/Rural Sanitation Programme

IWMP:- Integrated Watershed Management Programme

NLRMP:- National Land Record Modernisation Programme

Housing Scheme for BPL Families

1276. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified or proposes to identify landless rural families living below poverty line for the allotment of houses on priority basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the current years;

(c) the details of landless rural families identified at present, State-wise;

(d) the number of houses allotted to homeless rural families and people living below poverty line under the various housing schemes; and

(e) the steps taken to expedite the construction of houses and their immediate allotment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is the only Centrally Sponsored Scheme, being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development across the country, except Delhi and Chandigarh, under which financial assistance is provided to the rural BPL households for construction of dwelling units. However, those rural BPL households who have neither land nor housesite are generally left out from getting the benefit under IAY. Therefore, a scheme for providing house sites to such rural BPL

households was started during the year 2009-10 as part of IAY. For this purpose, all the States/UTs were requested to furnish the number of rural households without land or housesites. 16 States have furnished the information so far, indicating that 65,35,724 BPL households who have neither land nor housesite for construction of a dwelling unit have been included in the Permanent IAY Waitlists. A Statement showing the State-wise details is annexed.

(d) States/UTs have reported that 240.52 lakh houses have been constructed/allotted to the homeless rural BPL households in the country so far, under IAY.

(e) Under the Scheme, the houses are constructed by the beneficiaries themselves. However, all efforts are made to ensure that the funds under IAY are released in time to enable the beneficiaries to complete their houses in time. Implementation of the Scheme is closely monitored through various instruments.

Statement

No. of rural BPL families included in the Permanent IAY Waitlists who have neither land nor a housesite for construction of dwelling unit

Sl.No.	Name of State	Number of BPL families as per Permanent IAY Waitlists who have neither land nor housesite
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8,80,071
2.	Assam	1000
3.	Chhattisgarh	34,029
4.	Goa	1053
5.	Gujarat	1,93,384
6.	Karnataka	10,42,986
7.	Kerala	4,65,177
8.	Maharashtra (13 districts)	196332
9.	Meghalaya	77,996

1	2	3
10.	Mizoram	4,211
11.	Punjab (5 districts)	119
12.	Tamil Nadu	26,71,532
13.	Uttarakhand	1,405
14.	Uttar Pradesh	521263
15.	West Bengal	4,43,879
16.	Manipur	1287
Total		6535724

[Translation]

Rajiv Gandhi National Scholarship Scheme

1277. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR *ALIAS* KUSHAL
TIWARI:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds sanctioned and spent for the Rajiv Gandhi National Scholarship scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the number of students benefited there from during the said period;

(c) whether some amount is till unspent under the Scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) A scheme namely, "Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SC students" is being implemented through University Grants Commission (UGC). Every year, the funds are placed at disposal of UGC to meet the expenditure of awarding 1333 new fellowships and recurring expenditure of fellowships awarded during previous years. There is no State-wise release of funds. The details of funds sanctioned to UGC and utilized by

it during last three years and the current year, along with number of students benefited there from, are given below:-

Sl.No.	Year	Amount released to UGC	Amount utilized by UGC	Number of fresh fellowships awarded
1.	2007-08	78.35	63.17	1333
2.	2008-09	87.94	103.12*	1333
3.	2009-10	105.00	62.09	Selection process in progress
4.	2010-11	Proposal awaited from UGC	-	-

*By utilizing unspent balance from previous year.

(c) and (d) The amount unutilized by UGC in a financial year is adjusted while placing funds at its disposal during the next financial year. Out of Rs. 105.00 crore released to UGC during 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 62.09 crore was utilized. The expenditure during 2010-11 has so far been incurred from unspent balance of 2009-10.

Collision of Naval Ship

1278. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a naval ship collided with a merchant ship near Goa port recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the loss incurred therein;

(c) the investigation conducted into the incident and outcome thereof;

(d) whether the matter was taken up with the Directorate General of Shipping in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) No collision of any Indian Navy ship with a merchant ship has taken place near Goa port recently.

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

Completion of SEZ Projects

1279. SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the projects under Special Economic Zones in the country are not being expeditiously completed;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to accord immediate approval and early clearance to the Special Economic Zones in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Letter of Approval issued to the Developer gives a time of three years to implement the project. On a written request received from the Developer, this may be extended further by the Board of Approval. Out of 56 SEZs notified in the year 2006, 44 are exporting. Similarly, out of 128 SEZs notified in the year 2007, 46 are exporting and out of 83 SEZs notified in the year 2008, five are exporting. These are in addition to the seven Central Government SEZs and 12 State/Private Sector SEZs which were in existence before the SEZ Act came in force, these are also exporting. In total, 114 SEZs are already exporting.

(c) Setting up of Single Window Clearance Mechanism continuous monitoring of SEZs by the Development Commissioners and Approval Committee, simplification of rules and procedures are some of the steps taken by the Government for immediate approval and early clearance to SEZ proposals.

[English]

Setting up of Mobile Handset Factory

1280. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSHI LAKSHMI:
SHRI M. ANANDAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign mobile companies have been planning to set up handset factory in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has kept security concerns while granting the licence; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (d) For setting up of mobile handset manufacturing unit in the country, no Industrial License is required. The applicant has to simply file Industrial Entrepreneurs' Memorandum (IEM) with Secretariat for Industrial Assistance (SIA), Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion and gets acknowledgement. For the manufacturing of telecom equipment, 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is permitted under automatic route. No Industrial Entrepreneurs' Memorandum (IEM) has been filed by foreign mobile handset manufacturer in the country.

[Translation]

Procurement of Drone Aircraft

1281. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of procurement of Drone aircraft from Israel;

(b) the performance of these aircraft;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to hold talks with the USA for procurement of similar aircraft; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Indian Air Force and Navy have procured Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) from Israel.

(b) The performance of these UAS has been satisfactory.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal at present to hold talks with USA for procurement of similar aircraft.

*[English]***Financial Assistance to Beedi Workers**

1282. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the beedi workers who intend to avail financial assistance from the Government under various welfare schemes has to deposit some funds with the nodal agency;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total amount deposited with the Government in this process, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government is considering to raise the limit of financial assistance as cost of every material needed for house building went up sharply;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):
(a) and (b) No, Madam. But under the Revised Housing Scheme, 2007, the beneficiary, after administrative approval is granted, is required to deposit Rs. 5,000/- in a Bank in his own name as fixed deposit and the certificate of the same has to be deposited with the concerned welfare Commissioner, which is returned to the beneficiary at the time of release of second installment.

(c) and (d) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(e) A study is being carried out for evaluation of the Housing Scheme.

Skills of MGNREGS Workers

1283. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is proposing a scheme to upgrade the skills of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether to implement the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) in a better way, Government has created a mail group MGREGA knowledge network; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. E-Knowledge Network of NREGA was launched on 1.2.2008. The network connects the District Programme Coordinators (DPCs) and also acts as an interface between the Ministry and the citizens. It provides a dedicated window to the citizens to directly put their queries across the Government. These queries can also be directly e-mailed to "nreganet-mrd@nic.in. It is so arranged that these queries shall get directed towards the concerned OPC for clarification. With a view to build up a knowledge pool dynamically by exchange of information, the network offers itself as a forum for discussion. The network also presents itself as a resource /link to news, documents, presentations, reports, films, photo gallery, announcements, circulars, success stories and innovations relating to NREGA.

Geographical Indication

1284. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether black sugar produced at Marayoor in Idukki district in Kerala is registered as Geographical Indication; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Black sugar produced at Marayoor in Idukki district in Kerala is not registered as a Geographical Indication.

(b) Does not arise.

Extension of RSBY to MGNREGS Workers

1285. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to extend Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to all the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the expenditure likely to be incurred for the purpose; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for speedy implementation of said proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) The proposal to extend Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to all the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) Workers is under consideration of the Government.

Rehabilitation of Other Backward Classes

1286. SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds sanctioned by the Union Government to the West Bengal during the last three years and the current year for education, training, rehabilitation and welfare of Other Backward Classes;

(b) whether the Union Government has received the details of utilization of allocated amount by West Bengal Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the said period;

(d) whether the Government is contemplating any new plan for the amelioration of physically and mentally handicapped; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is implementing the following Centrally Sponsored schemes through the State Government of West Bengal for the welfare of Other Backward Classes:-

(i) Pre Matric Scholarship Scheme for OBC students

(ii) Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for OBC students

(iii) Construction of Hostels Scheme for OBC students

Details of funds sanctioned to State Government of West Bengal during the last three years and the current year and status of utilization under the above Centrally Sponsored Schemes are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) No such proposal is under consideration.

Statement

Scheme wise Central assistance released to the State Government of West Bengal and amount utilised during 2007-08 to 2010-11 (till 29.07.2010) under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for welfare of OBCs

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11
		Amount Released	Amount Utilised	Amount Released	Amount Utilised	Amount Released	Amount Utilised	Amount released (till 29.07.2010)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Pre Matric Scholarship	104.05	41.60	42.56	58.71	Amount not released due to unspent amount of Rs. 46.30 lakhs with State Government	—	Proposal awaited

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Post Matric Scholarship	Funds not released as UC of previous releases and confirmation of committed liability not received	—	740.00	310.89	Amount not released due unspent amount of Rs. 452.55 lakhs with State Government	—	Proposal awaited
3.	Construction of Hostel	Funds not released due to non receipt of physical progress report and utilisation certificate of funds released during previous year	—	86.87	UC not received	Proposal not received	—	Proposal awaited

[Translation]

Delay in Projects of BRO

1287. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for non-completion of road construction projects of Border Roads Organisation (BRO) in the border areas within a stipulated timeframe;

(b) whether one of the main reasons has been reported to be long delay in transportation of construction material to the construction sites by air due to lack of resources; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) Reason for non-completion of road construction projects are as under:

- (i) Restricted working period due to snowfall and heavy rainfall in Himalayan region.
- (ii) Delay due to time taken in forest and wildlife clearance.
- (iii) Delay in handing over of land by State Government.
- (iv) Limited availability of air support.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Contract for out sourcing air efforts has been finalized with PPHL Ltd. This will augment airlift capacity.

[English]

Teachers for Differently Abled Children

1288. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number and the number per thousand of trained teachers required to teach differently abled children as per the Rehabilitation Council of India;

(b) whether the trained teachers are considered at par with other teachers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of disabled children in the country at present; and

(e) the steps being taken to meet the requirement of special teachers for differently abled children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) As informed by Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI), the Report on 'Projection of Human Resource Requirement in the Field of Rehabilitation of

Persons with Disabilities' published by Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR) in 2009 has projected a total requirement of special teachers as 1,74,217 for the year 2011.

(b) and (c) Under Inclusive Education of the Disabled Children at Secondary Stage (IEDSS), funds are released as salary to the special teachers as per the State norms. In addition, the special teachers having the requisite qualification are paid special pay of Rs. 400/-.

(d) As per Census 2001, there are 77,32,196 children with disabilities in the Country.

(e) Institutions have been recognized in the country for offering different types of Certificate, Diploma, Bachelors, PG Diploma, Masters and M. Phil Courses. These courses are being offered both through regular and distance modes. Till date, over 50,000 qualified persons are registered with RCI.

[*Translation*]

Land Reforms

1289. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the measures for land reforms in the Eleventh Five Year Plan was taken up for upliftment of rural areas;

(b) if so, the details of achievements made in this regard, State-wise;

(c) whether the Planning Commission has expressed its dissatisfaction in regard to the work done and achievements made; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto and the action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) to (d) Land and its management falls within the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the respective States as provided under Entry No. 18 of List-II (State list) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The role of the Central Government in the field of Land Reforms is only of an advisory and Coordinating nature. However, implementation of Land Reforms Programmes is reviewed from time to time at various fora including Conferences of Revenue Ministers and Revenue Secretaries of the States/UTs organized by the

Department. The State Governments/UT Administrations have been requested from time to time for effective implementation of land reform programmes/schemes including distribution of ceiling surplus land. Based on the information received from the States/UTs, the details of the ceiling surplus land distributed State-wise are indicated in Statement.

The subject matter has, however, been considered at the highest level. In order to get comprehensive recommendations on the matter, the following two high level bodies were constituted.

- (i) A "Committee on State Agrarian Relations and the unfinished Task in Land Reforms" was constituted under the Chairmanship of Minister of Rural Development.
- (ii) A "National Council for Land Reforms" Constituted under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister.

The composition, terms of reference, etc. of the Committee and the Council were notified in the Official Gazette on 9th January, 2008. The Committee has since submitted its Report. The Report of the Committee is being examined by the Committee of Secretaries (CoS) before it is placed before the 'National Council for Land Reforms' constituted under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister for its consideration and directions. The Council may lay down broad guidelines and policy recommendations on land reforms, based on the recommendations of the Committee.

This Department has not received any communication from the Planning Commission expressing their dissatisfaction in this regard.

Statement

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Area Distributed to Individual Beneficiaries Upto December, 2009 (In Acres)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	597367
2.	Assam	545875
3.	Bihar	353358
4.	Chhattisgarh	60681
5.	Gujarat	161670

1	2	3
6.	Haryana	101166
7.	Himachal Pradesh	6167
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
9.	Jharkhand	860
10.	Karnataka	125180
11.	Kerala	69931
12.	Madhya Pradesh	134202
13.	Maharashtra	634158
14.	Manipur	1682
15.	Orissa	159656
16.	Punjab	98688
17.	Rajasthan	457082
18.	Tamil Nadu	190062
19.	Tripura	1599
20.	Uttar Pradesh	262858
21.	West Bengal	1039857
22.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
23.	Delhi	394
24.	Puducherry	1070
Total of Land in Acres		5003563

[English]

Misuse of Funds

1290. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints about misuse of Central funds allocated for Indira Awaas Yojana by the States;

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

(c) the total number of allottees in the country so far in general and Orissa in particular State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has received complaint for that the allotments were not made according to the guidelines laid down in the Schemes;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (f) As the scheme is implemented by the States, whenever any complaint in respect of irregularities in the implementation of the scheme or in the allotment of houses is brought to the notice of the Ministry, the matter is immediately taken up with the concerned State Government/UT. In the case of complaints received from VIPs, National Level Monitors (NLMs) are deputed to investigate the complaints. If irregularities are established, the concerned State Government is requested to take appropriate action. A Statement showing the State-wise details of the complaints received during the last and current year regarding violation of guidelines, including misappropriation of funds or irregularities in the allotment of houses, under IAY and the action taken thereon is at Statement-I. Another statement showing the State-wise number of houses constructed/allotted under Indira Awaas Yojana, since inception of the scheme, including the houses constructed in Orissa, is at Statement-II.

Statement I

State-wise list of complaints regarding violation of IAY guidelines, including misappropriation of funds or irregularities in the allotment of houses received during the last and current year and the action taken thereon

1. Bihar

(a) A complaint was received from Shri Ramnath Raman, Block Pramukh on 20.2.10 alleging large scale of irregularities in the implementation of IAY committed by the Block officials in various Gram Panchayats of Block-Jandaha, District-Vaishali, Bihar by allotting the IAY houses out of turn, and also to non-BPL persons, by allotting IAY houses to more than one member of the same family, giving IAY benefit twice to one beneficiary, allotting houses to the government officials, transferring

of IAY funds of one Panchayat to another Panchayat, taking bribe etc.

Action Taken

The complaint has been forwarded to the Government of Bihar on 19.2.2010 for taking necessary action under intimation to this Ministry.

(b) A complaint was received from Shri Tanuk Lal Mandal, Village-Mahamadganj, Thana-Chhatapur, District-Supual, Bihar on 26.11.2009 alleging misappropriation of funds irregularities committed by the Block Development officials by doing the wrong selection of the beneficiaries through middlemen in Gram Panchayats Mahamadganj and Gwalpada.

Action Taken

The complaint has been forwarded to the Government of Bihar on 14.12.2009 for action taken report under intimation to this Ministry.

(c) A complaint was received from Shri Rajnish Kumar, Village—Arai, District-Aurangabad, Bihar on 14.3.2010 alleging irregularities committed by the Mukhiya in the implementation of IAY by taking the bribes @ of Rs. 5000/- to each beneficiary.

Action Taken

The complaint has been forwarded to Government of Bihar on 22.4.2010 for taking necessary action and to furnish an Action Taken Report to this Ministry.

(d) A complaint was received from Shri Mahadev Yadav, Block-Sonbarsa, District-Sitamarhi, Bihar on 13.4.2010 alleging irregularities committed by the Block officials in the implementation of IAY by taking the bribes through middlemen in the selection of beneficiary.

Action Taken

The complaint has been forwarded to Government of Bihar on 22/4/2010 for taking necessary action and to furnish Action Taken Report.

2. Uttar Pradesh

(a) A complaint was received on 16.8.2009 from Ms. Rajkumari Ratna Singh, M.P. alleging irregularities being committed by Shri J.N. Rai, Project Director, DRDA, Pratapgarh, Uttar Pradesh in the implementation of IAY.

Action Taken

On an enquiry conducted through a National Level Monitor (NLM), the complaint was not found to be true.

(b) A complaint was received from applicants, Shri Mahesh and others, District-Badaun, Uttar Pradesh through PMO on 12.02.2010 regarding large scale of corruption and misappropriation of funds in the implementation of IAY committed by the district officials, BDO, leaders by allotting the IAY houses to non-eligible families after taking bribe, involvement of middlemen etc. in Kadarchouk Block of district-Badun, Uttar Pradesh.

Action Taken

The complaint has been forwarded the Government of Uttar Pradesh on 19.2.2010 for action taken report.

(c) A complaint was received on 18.9.2009 from Mohd. Shahbuddin Hashmi, Block President, Yuva Congress Committee, Sewrahi., District-Kushinagar, Uttar Pradesh complaining about the mass irregularities in the implementation of rural development schemes including IAY. He has alleged that the houses under IAY are allotted to wrong persons.

Action Taken

The complaint was forwarded to the Government of Uttar Pradesh on 9.12.2009 with the request to inquire into the matter and to furnish Action Taken Report.

3. Assam

(a) A complaint was received on 12.8.2009 through e-mail from the applicant, Shri Rohit Coudhary regarding major scams in the implementation of IAY in the two blocks namely Boko and Rampur Blocks of Kamrup district of Assam.

Action Taken

The complaint was forwarded the Government of Assam on 20.8.2009 for taking necessary action and to furnish an Action Taken Report.

4. Sikkim

(a) A letter dated 3.2.2010 was received from Shri Luizinho Faleiro, Member CWC (PI), All India Congress Committee. During his visit to Gangtok and his interaction

with Party workers, it was observed that there was wide spread irregularities in the implementation of Central Schemes in Sikkim. Sikkim Pradesh Congress Monitoring Committees were appointed in all the four districts for monitoring the Central schemes. The Committee observed that scheme like rural housing, model housing, IAY and other poverty alleviation schemes are implemented on

political considerations by giving houses to those who voted for the party.

Action Taken

A copy of the letter has been sent to Government of Sikkim on 22.4.2010 for its comments and further necessary action.

Statement II

State wise Number of Houses Constructed/Allotted Under Indira Awaas Yojana since inception of the Scheme till date

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Houses Constructed/ Allotted under IAY since inception
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2303521
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	60379
3.	Assam	1208925
4.	Bihar	4274562
5.	Chhattisgarh	276051
6.	Goa	10844
7.	Gujarat	885670
8.	Haryana	178137
9.	Himachal Pradesh	62879
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	137227
11.	Jharkhand	651131
12.	Karnataka	912537
13.	Kerala	583934
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1431906
15.	Maharashtra	1531330

1	2	3
16.	Manipur	32648
17.	Meghalaya	57709
18.	Mizoram	31841
19.	Nagaland	115446
20.	Orissa	1903690
21.	Punjab	133258
22.	Rajasthan	729932
23.	Sikkim	20967
24.	Tamil Nadu	1339477
25.	Tripura	153988
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3301657
27.	Uttarakhand	177016
28.	West Bengal	1534946
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3660
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1408
31.	Daman and Diu	524
32.	Lakshadweep	882
33.	Puducherry	3865
Total		24051947

[Translation]

Eligibility for Scholarship

1291. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken that Scheduled Caste (SC) students scoring 60 per cent and above marks only will be eligible for post-matric scholarship in vocational institutes;

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

(c) the number of said scholarships for SC students sanctioned during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has received any representation for doing away with the eligibility criteria of 60 per cent marks; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The details of State-wise number of SC students benefitted under Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme during the last three years are enclosed at Statement.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC Students

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	State-wise number of Beneficiaries		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	382059	568658	709725
2.	Assam	16718	16800	17118
3.	Bihar	50046	78140	70130
4.	Chhattisgarh	54927	62259	64425
5.	Goa	138	157	140
6.	Gujarat	84379	88533	82859
7.	Haryana	24512	25750	41199
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7501	8451	10500
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4670	10846	12605
10.	Jharkhand	15296	17648	18568
11.	Karnataka	312556	186059	355549
12.	Kerala	105728	115000	120062
13.	Madhya Pradesh	127225	129370	141367
14.	Maharashtra	320048	431059	509131
15.	Manipur	2292	2635	3767
16.	Meghalaya	193	0	0
17.	Orissa	56333	60839	69401
18.	Punjab	51499	0	77930
19.	Rajasthan	221108	162766	214786
20.	Sikkim	218	267	301

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Tamil Nadu	431272	424785	459080
22.	Tripura	11765	19093	21887
23.	Uttar Pradesh	628884	733185	713160
24.	Uttarakhand	38450	43834	42051
25.	West Bengal	203512	264083	303100
26.	Daman and Diu	113	113	139
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
28.	Delhi	487	0	0
29.	Puducherry	6882	7570	0
Total		3158811	3457900	4058980

[English]

Road Projects in Bihar

1292. SHRI PURNMA SI RAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of projects sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in various parts of Bihar so far and the present status of those projects. project-wise;

(b) whether no construction activity has been started in most of the projects and the contractors who have been assigned the job have left the projects;

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

(d) the details of the projects assigned to IRCON and the present status of those projects; and

(e) the number of roads earmarked for converting into double lane and the number of roads have been doubled so far and the reasons for the delay in doubling the remaining roads and the time by which those roads will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Project Proposals for 9,378 road works have been sanctioned by the Ministry of Rural Development and 2,155 road works have been completed upto June, 2010

under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Bihar. There is no report from the State Government and the central agencies engaged for the implementation of PMGSY in Bihar stating that no construction activity has been started in most of the projects and the awarded projects have been left by the contractors.

(d) A total of 567 road works have been sanctioned under PMGSY for implementation through M/s IRCON International Limited and 202 road works have been completed by M/s IRCON International Limited under the programme in Bihar upto June, 2010.

(e) Presently, there is no plan for conversion of existing rural roads into double lane under PMGSY.

Participation of SCs/STs under MGNREGS

1293. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) are among the beneficiaries of employment created under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) has declined;

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

(c) whether any steps taken or being taken for participation of SCs and STs in adequate number in works under MGNREGS;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Mahatma Gandhi NREGA has been introduced in the country in a phased manner. 200 selected districts had been covered under the Act in the first phase. 130 additional districts were covered during 2007-08 and the remaining rural areas were covered from 1.4.2008. The districts selected for implementation of the Act in the first phase had a higher percentage of SC/ST population. Participation of beneficiaries belonging to SC/ST category under the Act is maintained in terms of the persondays of employment provided. As per reports available, share of SC beneficiaries under the Act was 25% in 2006-07, 27% in 2007-08, 29% in 2008-09 and 31% in 2009-10. Share of ST beneficiaries was 36% in 2006-07, 29% in 2007-08, 25% in 2008-09 and 21 % in 2009-10.

(c) to (e) Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is demand based. All rural households are eligible to register themselves for issue of a job card and apply for employment subject to a maximum of 100 days per household in a financial year. However, as per amendment made in para 1(iv) of Schedule-I of the Act from time to time, works on individual land of certain categories of beneficiaries have been allowed. The amended provision is as given below:

“Provision of irrigation facility, horticulture plantation and land development facilities to land owned by households belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or below poverty line families or to beneficiaries of land reforms or to the beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojana of Government of India or that of the small farmers or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008.”

Ministry has issued instructions dated 1.9.2009 to all States that in order to ensure compliance with the amendment, works on the land of SC/ST households will be taken on priority. Once the works on the land of SC/ST household are saturated in a Gram Panchayat, works on the land of small and marginal farmers may be considered.

[*Translation*]

SEZs for Export of Seafood

1294. SHRI RADADIYA VITTHALBHAI HARNISRAJBHAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to set up a Special Economic Zones (SEZs) on a port in Gujarat to promote the export of seafood;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) A Special Economic Zone may be established either jointly or severally by the Central Government, State Governments or any person for manufacture of goods or rendering services or for both or as a Free Trade and Warehousing Zone. The proposal for setting up of SEZ are considered by the Board of Approval only after written consent of the concerned State Government Primarily, SEZs are being developed by the private sector. No proposal has been received for setting up SEZ on a port in Gujarat to promote export of seafood.

[*English*]

Accidents/Deaths at Workplaces

1295. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
 SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fatal accidents occurred in factories/industries/construction sites and other workplaces in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State wise and sector-wise;

(b) the number of labourers/workers injured and killed in these accidents during the said period, State-wise, year-wise and sector-wise;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check such accidents and to improve the working conditions for labourers/workers; and

(d) the other steps taken by the Government to improve the performance of labourers/workers, increase

productivity, build healthier employees relations and lower operating costs by introducing latest technologies at workplace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):

(a) and (b) The information available on fatal and non-fatal injuries in Factories (State-wise and Sector wise), Mines (Coal and Non-Coal), Major Ports and Construction sites (Central Sphere) in the country during the last three years and the current year is given in enclosed Statements-I, II, III and IV respectively.

(c) and (d) Adequate statutory provisions already exist under the Factories Act, 1948, The Mines Act, 1952, The Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986 and Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and conditions of Service) Act, 1996 to improve the working conditions for labourers/workers. Such statutory provisions are reviewed from time to time and necessary amendments are enacted. Further, the Government has instituted Prime Minister's Shram Award and Vishwakarma Rashtriya Puraskar to the workers to encourage them to improve productivity.

Statement I

Fatal and Non-fatal Injuries in Factories

States/Union Territories	2007		2008		2009(P)	
	Fatal Injuries	Non Fatal Injuries	Fatal Injuries	Non Fatal Injuries	Fatal Injuries	Non Fatal Injuries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	41	0	66	0	49
Andhra Pradesh	157	1622	162	1525	150	936
Assam	11	65	3	129	10	44
Bihar	11	28	6	48	14	34
Chandigarh	0	4	2	7	—	—
Chhattisgarh	92	365	103	343	—	—
Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	27	12	44	—	—
National Capital of Delhi	17	35	5	37	—	—
Goa	10	181	7	161	10	134
Gujarat	222	3151	195	2725	173	2984
Haryana	101	114	74	112	31	34
Himachal Pradesh	10	9	6	5	19	32
Jammu and Kashmir	1	306	4	247	2	52
Jharkhand	21	105	23	214	28	174
Karnataka	107	1225	91	1052	80	927
Kerala	22	172	15	158	41	106
Madhya Pradesh	47	1163	41	1119	51	1210

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Maharashtra	213	3541	218	3094	212	2908
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	2	2	0	6	0	14
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	81	468	81	483	122	415
Puducherry	8	208	1	235	8	102
Punjab	35	136	39	135	37	245
Rajasthan	60	1145	49	607	56	699
Tamil Nadu	60	1089	67	1252	137	826
Tripura	1	2	0	1	0	2
Uttar Pradesh	78	182	81	141	—	—
Uttarakhand	19	44	15	65	20	33
West Bengal	68	17096	78	18615	66	18947
Total	1464	32526	1378	32626	1267	30909

Note For Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Sikkim Factories Act, 1948 not yet introduced/No registered factories
P: Provisional, Not Available

Source: Correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories of States/UTs.

Industry wise details of injuries for the year 2006

NIC 1998	Industry	FATAL injuries	Non-fatal injuries
1	2	3	4
1.	Agricultural production	1	143
10.	Mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat	2	1
13.	Mining of metal ores other than iron ore	2	3
14.	Other Mining and Quaring	3	0
15.	Mfg of food products and Beverages	126	720
16.	Mfg of Tobacco Products	6	501
17.	Mfg of Textile	68	18859
18.	Mfg of Wearing apparel, Dressing and Dyeing of Fur	2	2961
19.	Tranning and Dressing of Leather, Mfg of Luggage, Handbags saddlery, Harness and Footwear	5	903

1	2	3	4
20.	Mfg of Wood and Wood and Cork Products except furniture, Mfg of straw and plating material	5	378
21.	Mfg of paper and paper products	60	616
22.	Publishing, Printing and Reproduction of Recorded Media	1	755
23.	Mfg of Coke, Refined Petroleum Products and Nuclear Fuels	18	318
24.	Mfg of Cemical and Chemical Products	122	1914
25.	Mfg of Rubber and Plastic products	21	1896
26.	Mfg of other Non Metallic Mineral Products	88	1387
27.	Mfg of basic metals	206	2030
28.	Mfg of Fabricated Metal products Except Machinery and Equipment	55	2575
29.	Mfg of Fabricated Metal products Except Machinery and Equipment	36	567
29,31.	Mfg of Machinery and Equipment NEC	10	399
30.	Mfg of Office Accounting and Computing Machinery	0	2
31.	Mfg of Electrical Machinery and Apparatus NEC	26	467
32.	Mfg of Radio, TV and communication Equipment and Apparatus	7	5
33.	Mfg of Medical precision and optical Instruments	1	52
34.	Mfg of Motor vehicles, trailers and semi trailers	6	430
35.	Mfg of other transport equipment	23	673
36.	Mfg of furniture, manufacturing N.E.C	13	190
37.	Recycling	1	186
38.	Other Manufacturing Industries	4	38
40.	Electricity Gas Steam and Hot water supply	30	570
41.	Collection Purification of water	0	21
50.	Sale maintenance and repair of motor vehicles motor cycles, retail sale of automotive fuel	18	395
52.	Retail trade except of motor vehicles and motor cycles; repair of personnel and household goods.	2	113
60.	Land transport; transport via pipe lines	0	46
61.	Water transport	0	18
63.	Supporting an auxiliary transport activities; of travel agencies	0	22
74.	Other business activities	0	38

1	2	3	4
75.	Public Administration and Defence; compulsory social security	0	1
93.	Other service activities	4	51
97.	Repair Service activities	0	11
Total		972	40255

Note: The data of the States/UTs of Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Punjab and Sikkim is not available.

Industry wise details of injuries in factories for the year 2008 (P)

NIC 1998	Industry	Fatal injuries	Non-fatal injuries
1	2	3	4
1.	Agriculture Hunting and related service Activities	8	103
13.	Mining and Quarrying	10	2
14.	Other Mining and Quarrying	3	3
15.	Mfg of food products and Beverages	91	523
16.	Mfg of Tobacco Products	0	338
17.	Mfg of Textile	104	16289
18.	Mfg of Wearing apparel, Dressing and Dyeing of Fur	4	15
19.	Tanning and Dressing of Leather, Mfg of Luggage, Handbags saddlery, Harness and Footwear	8	731
20.	Mfg of Wood and Wood and Cork Products except furniture, Mfg of straw and plating material	6	280
21.	Mfg of paper and paper products Publishing, Printing and Reproduction of Recorded	56	529
22.	Media	1	38
23.	Mfg of Coke, Refined Petroleum Products and Nuclear Fuels	51	793
24.	Mfg of Chemical and Chemical Products	117	1111
25.	Mfg of Rubber and Plastic products	17	1139
26.	Mfg of other Non Metallic Mineral Products	90	1205
27.	Mfg of basic metals Mfg of Fabricated Metal products Except Machinery and	247	1712
28.	Equipment	64	1818
29.	Mfg of Machinery and Equipment NEC	31	614

1	2	3	4
30.	Mfg of Office Accounting and computing Machinery	1	57
31.	Mfg of Electrical Machinery and Apparatus NEC	20	313
32.	Mfg of Radio, TV and communication Equipment and Apparatus	2	17
33.	Mfg of Medical precision and optical Instruments	0	31
34.	Mfg of Motor vehicles, trailers and semi trailers	8	384
35.	Mfg of other transport equipment	17	652
36.	Mfg of furniture, manufacturing N.E.C	20	89
37.	Recycling	0	35
38.	Other Manufacturing Industries	4	37
39.	Repair of capital goods	0	6
40.	Electricity Gas Steam and Hot water supply	37	521
41.	Collection Purification of water	2	18
45.	Construction	1	3
5.	Factory and logging	1	1
50.	Sale maintenance and repair of motor vehicles motor cycles, retail sale of automotive fuel	8	226
51.	wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motor cycles	1	0
52.	Retail trade except of motor vehicles and motor cycles; repair of personnel and household goods	5	391
61.	Water transport		
63.	Supporting an auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies	2	12
93.	Other service activities	1	38
97.	Repair Services	0	7
Total		1029	30136

Note: The data of the States/UTs of Chhattisgarh, Delhi and Manipur is not available.

Industry wise injuries in factories for the year 2008 (P)

Sl. No.	NIC 1998	Industry	Fatal injuries	Non-fatal injuries
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1	Agriculture Hunting & related service Activities	4	65

1	2	3	4	5
2.	10	Mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat	1	0
3.	14	Other Mining and Quarrying	5	6
4.	15	Mfg of Food Products and Beverages	160	717
5.	16	Mfg of Tobacco Products	7	355
6.	17	Mfg of Textile	102	16905
7.	18	Mfg of Wearing Apparel; Dressing & Dyeing of Fur	7	18
8.	19	Tanning and Dressing of Leather, Mfg of Luggage, Handbags Saddlery, Harness & Footwear.	4	803
9.	20	Mfg of Wood & Wood & Cork Products except furniture, Mfg of straw and Plating Materials	16	318
10.	21	Mfg of Paper & Paper Products	47	429
11.	22	Publishing, Printing and Reproduction of Recorded Media	4	52
12.	23	Mfg of Coke, Refined Petroleum Products and Nuclear Fuels	24	217
13.	24	Mfg of Chemicals & Chemical Products	147	1737
14.	25	Mfg of Rubber & Plastic products	27	1104
15.	26	Mfg of other Non Metallic Mineral Products	116	1028
16.	27	Mfg of Basic Metals	261	1806
17.	28	Mfg of Fabricated Metal Products Except Machinery & Equipment	44	1868
18.	29	Mfg of Machinery & Equipment NEC	3	589
19.	30	Mfg of Office Accounting and Computing Machinery	1	28
20.	31	Mfg of Electrical Machinery & Apparatus NEC	17	391
21.	32	Mfg of Radio, TV and Communication Equipment and Apparatus	0	12
22.	33	Mfg of Medical Precision and Optical Instruments, Watches & Clocks	1	33
23.	34	Mfg of Motor Vehicles, Trailers & Semi Trailers	16	391
24.	35	Mfg of other Transport Equipment	19	680
25.	36	Mfg of Furniture, Manufacturing N.E.C.	14	140
26.	37	Recycling	1	36
27.	40	Electricity Gas Stearn & Hot water supply	65	734
28.	41	Collection Purification of water	1	46
29.	45	Sale maintenance & Repair of motor Vehicles motor cycles, Retail Sale of Automotive Fuel	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
30.	50	Wholesale Trade and Commission Trade, Except of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	20	574
31.	51	Retail Trade Except of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles; Repair of Personal and household goods	2	0
32.	52	Retail trade except of motor vehicles and motor cycles; repair of personal and household goods	2	90
33.	60	Land transport; transport via pipe lines	0	0
34.	61	Water Transport	—	23
35.	63	Supporting an Auxiliary Transport Activities; Activities of Travel Agencies	2	25
36.	73	Research and development	1	0
37.	75	Public Administration and Defence; compulsory social security	1	9
38.	93	Other Service Activities	9	23
39.	100	Defence Factories	4	91
Total			1187*	31343*

Note: *: Figures vary from Table 8.22 since industry-wise data is not available for Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Jharkhand, Manipur, Uttaranchal and M.P. (Non Fatal);

There are no registered factories in Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Sikkim ;

P: Provisional

Source: Data collected by DGF ASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories of States/UTs

Statement II

Statewise number of fatal accidents occurred in coal mines and number of resultant deaths and seriously injured persons for the last three years and the current year

State	Year	No. of Fatal Accidents	Persons Killed	Persons S/Injured
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	2006	16	19	5
	2007	11	11	3
	2008	15	16	1
	2009	17	20	6
	2010	6	8	4
Arunachal Pradesh	2006	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
	2007	0	0	0
	2008	0	0	0
	2009	1	1	0
	2010	0	0	0
Assam	2006	0	0	0
	2007	0	0	0
	2008	2	7	14
	2009	0	0	0
	2010	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	2006	3	3	0
	2007	11	11	2
	2008	9	9	0
	2009	11	11	2
	2008	12	19	0
	2009	9	9	1
	2010	13	15	1
Maharashtra	2006	6	6	1
	2007	8	8	0
	2008	8	8	0
	2009	5	7	0
	2010	2	2	0
Orissa	2006	2	2	0
	2007	4	4	0
	2008	4	4	0
	2009	3	3	0
	2010	2	2	0
Rajasthan	2006	0	0	0
	2007	0	0	0
	2008	0	0	0
	2009	0	0	0
	2010	1	1	0

1	2	3	4	5
Tamil Nadu	2006	5	5	0
	2007	2	2	0
	2008	2	2	1
	2009	3	3	0
	2010	1	1	0
Uttar Pradesh	2006	0	0	0
	2007	3	3	0
	2008	2	2	0
	2009	3	3	0
	2010	2	2	0
West Bengal	2006	6	11	1
	2007	5	5	3
	2008	10	10	0
	2009	7	8	0
	2010	8	8	0
All India	2006	78	137	15
	2007	76	78	11
	2008	83	96	16
	2009	84	94	14
	2010	50	67	40

Note : Figures for the years 2008 to 2010 are provisional.

Statewise number of fatal accidents occurred in non coal mines and number of resultant deaths & seriously injured persons for the last three years and the current year

State	Year	Fatal Accidents	No. of Persons Killed	Persons S/Injured
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	2006	4	7	1
	2007	6	10	2
	2008	7	9	1
	2009	4	4	0

1	2	3	4	5
	2010	6	19	1
Assam	2006	3	3	0
	2007	2	2	0
	2008	1	2	0
	2009	0	0	0
	2010	1	1	1
Chhattisgarh	2006	3	4	1
	2007	2	2	0
	2008	5	5	0
	2009	0	0	0
	2010	0	0	0
Goa	2006	4	9	0
	2007	2	2	0
	2008	1	1	0
	2009	4	4	0
	2010	—	—	—
Gujarat	2006	0	0	0
	2007	1	1	0
	2008	6	6	2
	2009	2	2	0
	2010	1	1	0
Himachal Pradesh	2006	2	3	0
	2007	0	0	0
	2008	0	0	0
	2009	1	1	0
	2010	0	0	0
Haryana	2006	0	0	0
	2007	0	0	0
	2008	0	0	0
	2009	2	2	3
	2010	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
Jharkhand	2006	3	3	0
	2007	5	5	0
	2008	4	5	2
	2009	5	7	0
	2010	1	1	0
Jammu and Kashmir	2006	1	1	0
	2007	0	0	0
	2008	0	0	0
	2009	0	0	0
	2010	0	0	0
Karnataka	2006	4	4	1
	2007	2	2	0
	2008	3	3	0
	2009	3	5	1
	2010	2	3	0
Kerala	2006	0	0	0
	2007	0	0	0
	2008	4	6	3
	2009	3	5	1
	2010	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	2006	1	1	2
	2007	4	5	0
	2008	3	4	0
	2009	1	1	0
	2010	1	1	0
Maharashtra	2006	1	1	1
	2007	0	0	0
	2008	2	10	20
	2009	0	0	0
	2010	1	1	0
Orissa	2006	8	80	0

1	2	3	4	5
	2007	10	10	5
	2008	8	8	2
	2009	3	3	0
	2010	4	4	0
Rajasthan	2006	16	19	1
	2007	19	21	5
	2008	17	24	6
Rajasthan	2009	10	12	0
	2010	8	21	0
Tamil Nadu	2006	8	8	2
	2007	3	4	1
	2008	1	1	0
	2009	5	7	5
	2010	2	3	0
Uttarakhand	2006	0	0	0
	2007	0	0	0
	2008	2	2	0
	2009	1	1	0
	2010	0	0	0
West Bengal	2006	0	0	0
	2007	0	0	0
	2008	0	0	0
	2009	1	1	0
	2010	2	2	0
All India	2006	58	71	9
	2007	56	64	13
	2008	64	86	36
	2009	45	55	10
	2010	29	57	2

Note: Figures for the years 2008 to 2010 are provisional.

Statement III*Fatal and Non-Fatal Injuries in Major Ports during the last 3 years*

Ports	2007		2008		2009	
	Fatal	Non Fatal	Fatal	Non Fatal	Fatal	Non Fatal
Mumbai	03	39	04	44	00	41
J.N. Port	00	11	03	06	01	07
Kandla	03	05	07	02	04	00
Mormugao	01	07	02	07	01	03
Kolkata	03	25	04	22	04	19
Paradip	01	09	00	04	03	05
Visakhapatnam	01	05	01	05	01	07
Chennai	08	10	07	04	04	12
Cochin	00	13	02	09	00	10
New Mangalore	01	04	01	03	01	01
Tuticorin	02	07	02	10	04	12
Total	23	135	33	116	23	117

Statement IV*Number of Accidents in Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 During the last 3 years(Central Sphere).*

State	2007			2008			2009			2010 (upto June 2010)		
	No. of Accdts.	No. of death	No. of injured	No. of Accdts.	No. of Death	No. of Injured	No. of Accdts.	No. of death	No. of injured	No. of Accdts.	No. of death	No. of injured
New Delhi	1	3	—	3	4	2	2	8	14	—	—	—
Orissa	1	1	—	1	1	8	1	1	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	3	3	—	19	19	1	7	10	—	—	—	—
Kerala	2	2	—	2	2	—	4	4	—	5	5	—
Haryana	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Punjab	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	10	—	3	3	1
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	3	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	6
Assam	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
Karnataka	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	43	11	—	—	—

[*Translation*]

Allocation to Rajasthan Under NRDWP

1296. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of additional funds to be allocated under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) scheme to the Rajasthan during the current year in view of granting special category status to the said State;

(b) the time by which the criterion for allocating additional funds under NRDWP will be revised;

(c) whether the Government intends to relax capital cost limit of Jalmani Programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) and (b) With the revised guidelines for National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) coming into effect in 2009-10, allocation of funds to Rajasthan has increased. During 2010-11, Rajasthan has been allocated Rs. 1,165.44 crore. At the fag end of the financial year, savings accrued if any, is allocated among the States keeping in view the progress of expenditure and capacity of States to utilize the funds. Presently, there is no proposal for any additional allocation of funds to Rajasthan.

(c) and (d) No Madam.

[*English*]

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme

1297. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to expand the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme by easing its eligibility norms;

(b) if so, whether the Government has decided to reduce the age for Below Poverty Line (BPL) persons receiving pension from 65 years to 60 years;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government would consider extending pension even to widows, destitutes and the disabled; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Pension to widows and disabled is provided under Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) and Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), respectively, which were launched in February 2009. Under IGNWPS, pension is provided to widows in the age group of 40-64 years. Under IGNDPS, pension is provided to persons with severe or multiple disabilities in the age group of 18-64 years. Further, the eligibility criteria for grant of Old Age Pension has been liberalized from November 2007 under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) to cover all below poverty line (BPL) persons of age 65 years or higher. All the three pension schemes are applicable to persons belonging to a household below the poverty line. Central Assistance of Rs. 200/- per month per beneficiary is provided to States and States have been urged to contribute equally so that a pensioner gets at least Rs. 400/- per month.

[*Translation*]

Irregular Payment of Revised Pension

1298. SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received regarding irregular payment of revised pension and other outstanding dues to the Ex-servicemen;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against the officers responsible for increase in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Sporadic complaints and representations about irregular payment/under payment/delay in payment of enhanced pension and other outstanding dues have been received.

(b) and (c) A Joint Notice was issued on 21.12.2009 by Department of Ex-Servicemen Welfare along with Department of Financial Services which was published in most national and regional newspapers requesting the banks to revise the pension in implementation of the recommendations of 6th Central Pay Commission. The matter was taken up with Ministry of Finance for a time bound action plan for implementing the various orders on pension revision as per Government decision on recommendations of 6th Central Pay Commission and the Cabinet Secretary Committee. The Ministry of Finance informed that instructions have been issued to concerned Chief Managing Directors/Chief Executive Officers of all public and private sector banks to revise the pension of ex-servicemen expeditiously. Further, all Chief Secretaries have been requested by the Ministry of Defence to instruct District Collectors to review the progress made with regard to revision of pension.

[English]

Assistance under ADIP

1299. SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financial assistance provided to physically handicapped persons under Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) is meagre;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor:

(c) whether the Government proposes to enhance it; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The Budget allocation under ADIP Scheme for the last three years was as follows:

Year	Budget Estimate (Rs. in crores)
2007-08	70.00
2008-09	79.00
2009-10	79.00

(c) and (d) The allocation for ADIP Scheme has been increased to Rs. 100.00 Crores for the year 2010-11.

[Translation]

Families Below Poverty Line

1300. PROF. RAM SHANKAR:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people brought above the poverty line in the country including Uttar Pradesh during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether the number of families living below the poverty line has increased;

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

(d) the details of families living below poverty line, State-wise; and

(e) the details of steps being taken by the Government to improve the standard of living of these families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Rural Development does not maintain State-wise and year-wise number of people brought above the poverty line in the country including Uttar Pradesh.

The Planning Commission estimates the percentage and number of persons living Below the Poverty Line (BPL) at national and state level, separately in rural and urban areas. The two latest comparable estimates of poverty are available for the years 1993-94 and 2004-05. As per this, the number of people living below the poverty line for the country as a whole is estimated to decline from 320.4 million (36% of the total population) in 1993-94 to 301.7 million (27.5% of the total population) in 2004-05. Accordingly, the number of people living above the poverty line for the country as a whole is estimated

to have increased from 570.3 million (64% of the total population) in 1993-94 to 795.4 million (72.5% of the total population) in 2004-05. The percentage of population living below poverty line and percentage of population living above poverty line, state-wise including Uttar Pradesh for 1993-94 and 2004-05 along with number of BPL families identified as per Census 2002 is given in the Statement.

(e) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Act (MGNREGA) which is a Wage Employment Scheme and

also Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) to provide self employment to the rural poor families in the rural areas. Besides this, Bharat Nirman out of six components of Bharat Nirman, the components, namely, Rural Housing, Rural Connectivity and Rural Drinking Water Supply are being implemented by the Ministry. These schemes are primarily designed to provide employment to the rural poor in their villages besides creating rural infrastructure and creating basic amenities and these are the main steps being taken by the Government to improve the standard of living of these families.

Statement

Percentage of Population below poverty line by States as per Estimates of Poverty for the year 1993-1994 and 2004-05 carried out by the Planning Commission

(Based on URP-Consumption)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Combined					No. of BPL families identified* (Census 2002)
		1993-94		2004-05		Increase in % of above poverty line population	
		Below Poverty Line (BPL)	Above Poverty Line (APL)	Below Poverty Line (BPL)	Above Poverty Line (APL)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.19	77.81	15.79	84.21	6.4	29.893
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	39.35	60.65	17.6	82.4	21.75	0.835
3.	Assam	40.86	59.14	19.73	80.27	21.13	18.728
4.	Bihar	54.96	45.04	41.35	58.65	13.61	113.410
5.	Chhattisgarh	\$	\$	40.88	59.12	NA	17.892
6.	Delhi	14.69	85.31	14.73	85.27	-0.04	-
7.	Goa	14.92	85.08	13.83	86.17	1.09	0.071
8.	Gujarat	24.21	75.79	16.75	83.25	7.46	14.512
9.	Haryana	25.05	74.95	14.03	85.97	11.02	8.583
10.	Himachal Pradesh	28.44	71.56	9.96	90.04	18.48	2.823
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.17	74.83	5.43	94.57	19.74	6.179

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Jharkhand	\$	\$	40.35	59.65	NA	25.480
13.	Karnataka	33.16	66.84	24.98	75.02	8.18	19.195
14.	Kerala	25.43	74.57	15.04	84.96	10.39	NA
15.	Madhya Pradesh	42.52	57.48	38.29	61.71	4.23	40.842
16.	Maharashtra	36.86	63.14	30.75	69.25	6.11	45.025
17.	Manipur	33.78	66.22	17.34	82.66	16.44	1.693
18.	Meghalaya	37.92	62.08	18.52	81.48	19.4	2.052
19.	Mizoram	25.66	74.34	12.62	87.38	13.04	0.374
20.	Nagaland	37.92	62.08	19.05	80.95	18.87	1.558
21.	Orissa	48.56	51.44	46.37	53.63	2.19	NA
22.	Punjab	11.77	88.23	8.41	91.59	3.36	3.445
23.	Rajasthan	27.41	72.59	22.06	77.94	5.35	17.362
24.	Sikkim	41.43	58.57	20.06	79.94	21.37	NA
25.	Tamil Nadu	35.03	64.97	22.53	77.47	12.5	34.848
26.	Tripura	39.01	60.99	18.94	81.06	20.07	NA
27.	Uttar Pradesh	40.85	59.15	32.81	67.19	8.04	100.271
28.	Uttarakhand	\$	\$	39.63	60.37	NA	6.238
29.	West Bengal	35.66	64.34	24.72	75.28	10.94	39.250
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34.47	65.53	22.62	77.38	11.85	0.107
31.	Chandigarh	11.35	88.65	7.07	92.93	4.28	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50.84	49.16	33.17	66.83	17.67	0.16
33.	Daman and Diu	15.80	84.2	10.45	89.55	5.35	0.005
34.	Lakshadweep	25.04	74.96	16.02	83.98	9.02	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35.	Puducherry	37.40	62.60	22.41	77.59	14.99	NA
	Total	35.97	64.03	27.54	72.46	8.43	550.821

N.A. - Not Available \$: Bihar include Jharkhand, MP includes Chhattisgarh and UP includes Uttarakhand

URP consumption = Uniform Recall Period consumption in which the expenditure data for all the items are collected from 30-day recall period.

Notes for:

- Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
- Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
- Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Puducherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
- Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
- Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman and Diu.
- Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

Source :- Planning Commission.

* identified by the States/UTs under BPL Census, 2002.

Allocation Under SGSY

1301. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) The details of funds allocated under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) during each of the last three years, State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the State-wise number of unemployed persons to whom self-employment has been provided with the help

of said amount, year-wise and the target set in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The details of funds allocated Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) during each of the last three years, State-wise and year-wise and number of Swarozgaris assisted with bank credit and during the said period *vis-à-vis* targets set forth are given in Statement.

Statement

State-wise Physical and Financial Progress under the SGSY during 2007-08 to 2009-10

(Rs. In lacs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
		Central Allocation	Total No. of Swarozgaris Assisted		Central Allocation	Total No. of Swarozgaris Assisted		Central Allocation	Total No. of Swarozgaris Assisted	
			Target	Achievement		Target	Achievement		Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8980.19	71390	263615	10616.38	93601	188837	10887.00	98891	295568
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	498.44	3962	1599	609.20	4883	774	568.00	4277	1496

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Assam	12951.32	102960	100261	15829.39	126875	142728	14750.00	111087	164752
4.	Bihar	21363.17	169832	100159	25255.54	222669	127226	25899.00	234063	157801
5.	Chhattisgarh	4744.20	37715	44914	5608.59	49449	46542	5752.00	51982	50311
6.	Goa	75.00	596	735	125.00	1102	592	150.00	1426	1489
7.	Gujarat	3380.31	26873	45189	3996.20	35233	41728	4098.00	37036	46131
8.	Haryana	1988.70	15810	19891	2351.04	20728	20639	2411.00	21792	24392
9.	Himachal Pradesh	837.51	6658	7764	990.11	8729	11863	1025.00	9171	12284
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1036.54	8240	6818	1225.40	10804	6990	1257.00	11360	5644
11.	Jharkhand	8054.92	64035	77168	9522.53	83957	83103	9766.00	88258	116670
12.	Karnataka	6781.32	53910	95409	8016.88	70682	9950	8221.00	74295	96470
13.	Kerala	3042.76	24189	39683	3557.15	31715	43784	3689.00	33342	47426
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10167.06	80826	73091	12019.50	105972	99200	12325.00	111385	106481
15.	Maharashtra	13405.01	106567	119344	15848.40	139730	154647	16251.00	146869	159026
16.	Manipur	868.24	6902	3144	1061.19	8506	3640	989.00	7449	3362
17.	Meghalaya	972.76	7733	3419	1188.92	9529	2195	1108.00	8344	5211
18.	Mizoram	225.10	1789	5830	275.12	2205	8748	256.00	1932	8159
19.	Nagaland	667.26	5305	2259	815.54	6537	3205	760.00	5721	3884
20.	Orissa	10271.49	81656	87171	12141.96	107051	126206	12453.00	112544	131334
21.	Punjab	966.49	7683	15402	1142.58	10074	13109	1172.00	10594	14504
22.	Rajasthan	5149.28	40936	50351	6087.48	53671	58495	6243.00	56421	62094
23.	Sikkim	249.22	1981	1718	304.60	2441	1689	284.00	2135	1463
24.	Tamil Nadu	7940.46	63125	122907	9387.22	82764	113097	9627.00	87004	107486
25.	Tripura	1567.66	12463	13672	1916.04	15357	23847	1785.00	13448	30959
26.	Uttar Pradesh	30755.63	244500	292105	36359.30	320567	319568	37286.00	336975	345408
27.	Uttarakhand	1619.24	12873	13482	1914.26	16877	18044	1963.00	17738	18590
28.	West Bengal	11414.72	90744	60736	13494.48	118976	99905	13839.00	125070	63092

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25.00	149	195	25.00	165	243	25.00	170	587
30.	Daman and Diu	25.00	149	0	25.00	165	0	25.00	170	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25.00	149	0	25.00	165	24	25.00	170	0
32.	Lakshadweep	25.00	149	177	25.00	165	0	25.00	170	0
33.	Puducherry	150.00	894	1087	200.00	1323	1557	250.00	1695	3103
Total		170224.00	1352745	1699295	202000.00	1762670	1861875	205154.00	1822482	2085177

[English]

Shortage of Aeronautical Engineers

1302. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) is facing a huge shortage of aeronautical engineers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the plan for recruitment of the engineers during the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Considering number of new projects in aeronautics, there is shortage of aeronautical engineers.

(b) Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) requires at least 20 aeronautical engineers every year for the next 5 years.

(c) DRDO is working out with Ministry of Defence for necessary provisions for meeting this additional recruitment.

Growth in Telecom Sector

1303. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal that the telecom regulator's recommendations harm the telecom sector's growth in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Madam, on 11th May, 2010, the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has submitted its Recommendations on "Spectrum Management and Licensing Framework" to the Government. Thereafter, the Government had an interaction with the telecom access service providers on 07.07.2010 and another interaction on 14.07.2010 with the National Long Distance (NLD)/International Long Distance (ILD) Service Providers, Internet Service Providers (ISPs) and Infrastructure Providers (IP-I) on the recent developments in the telecom sector including the said recommendations of TRAI, where the participants expressed their views on the said recommendations of TRAI. Moreover, on 18.05.2010, the TRAI has further informed the Government to await certain further recommendations related to spectrum pricing and reframing.

Export of Groundnut

1304. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of groundnut to the European Union (EU) has declined considerably during the last two years;

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

(c) whether consignments of groundnuts are being returned due to high level of toxin;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) has formulated any strict guidelines and new export norms for exporting groundnut and achieved the targets; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The quantity of groundnut exported to the EU in the last two years, *i.e.* 2007-08 and 2008-09 was 13836.42 MT and 15,149 MT respectively.

(c) No such case has been reported.

(d) Do not arise.

(e) and (f) APEDA has formulated:

- (i) regulation of export of peanuts and its products to the EU through control of aflatoxins,
- (ii) procedure for grant of recognition certificate to peanut processing units for exports of peanuts to EU.
- (iii) Procedure for grant of recognition certificate to godowns/storage for exports of peanuts to EU.
- (iv) procedure for grant of recognition certificate to peanut shelling/grading units for export of peanuts to EU.

These measures are being implemented by APEDA.

Ban on Asbestos

1305. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some countries have banned the use of asbestos;

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

(c) the names of the States in the country which have banned the use of asbestos in the Rural Water Supply Schemes and the States which are still using asbestos for this purpose; and

(d) the policy of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA):

(a) and (b) Some countries have banned the use of asbestos for certain health hazards.

(c) and (d) Rural water supply is a State subject and powers to plan, sanction and implement water supply schemes including selection of pipe material vests with the State Governments and therefore the Department does not maintain information about usages of different materials by the States.

Workers under ESI Scheme

1306. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees/workers of all industrial and commercial establishments are mandatorily covered under the Employees State Insurance (ESI) Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of employees/establishments covered under ESI scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the amount deposited by the employees as ESI contribution during the said period, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):

(a) and (b) The ESI Act, 1948 applies to factories employing 10 or more persons and certain specified establishment such as shops, hotels and restaurants, cine and preview theatres, road motor transport undertakings and newspapers establishments employing 20 or more persons. In many states, private educational and medical institutions employing 20 or more persons are also brought into coverage.

(c) Indicating number of employees/establishments covered under the scheme during the last three years state-wise are enclosed as Statement-I and Statement-II.

(d) Indicating the contribution income during the last three years state-wise is enclosed as Statement-III.

Statement I*State-wise number of employees covered under the ESI scheme*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of Employees covered under the Scheme As on		
		31.3.2008	31.3.2009	31.3.2010
1.	Andhra Pradesh	779739	885861	1007350
2.	Assam and Meghalaya	55289	59883	65800
3.	Bihar	52196	72045	90050
4.	Chandigarh UT	56366	69487	69400
5.	Chhattisgarh	60236	109066	130850
6.	Delhi	830872	812099	856800
7.	Goa	106708	130562	128200
8.	Gujarat	620039	712710	766150
9.	Haryana	541593	628248	753950
10.	Himachal Pradesh	133291	148123	173700
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	43925	62670	78750
12.	Jharkhand	142362	152839	175750
13.	Karnataka	1391300	1488072	1543150
14.	Kerala	467694	542555	581100
15.	Madhya Pradesh	272149	286344	295150
16.	Maharashtra	1539652	1755833	1784300
17.	Orissa	143696	189692	236450
18.	Puducherry	84578	90495	93350
19.	Punjab	554094	610107	696150
20.	Rajasthan	438593	502863	528950
21.	Tamil Nadu	1400114	1549089	1815200
22.	Uttar Pradesh	669215	776628	852750
23.	Uttarakhand	112410	175129	233500
24.	West Bengal	684753	748895	955600
	Total	11180864	1,25,69,295	13912400

Statement II*State-wise number of employees covered under the ESI scheme*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of Employees covered under the Scheme As on		
		31.3.2008	31.3.2009	31.3.2010
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16994	22854	21833
2.	Assam and Meghalya	2189	2479	3326
3.	Bihar	1547	1910	2531
4.	Chandigarh UT	5671	6236	6684
5.	Chhattisgarh	1869	2220	2518
6.	Delhi	2138	2228	1753
7.	Goa	39192	33930	37017
8.	Gujarat	3253	3456	3634
9.	Haryana	20970	23947	26613
10.	Himachal Pradesh	19103	21234	23446
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2265	2584	2787
12.	Jharkhand	599	1149	1445
13.	Karnataka	22735	25341	25799
14.	Kerala	15705	28293	17380
15.	Madhya Pradesh	7439	7767	8204
16.	Maharashtra	75180	80076	84981
17.	Orissa	2154	2732	2774
18.	Puducherry	1336	1354	1392
19.	Punjab	12188	12909	14892
20.	Rajasthan	12317	15597	15274
21.	Tamil Nadu	48384	52454	57224
22.	Uttar Pradesh	22086	25079	26415
23.	Uttarakhand	1963	2681	3360
24.	West Bengal	15231	15822	15217
	Total	352508	394332	406499

Statement III*Contribution for three Years:- 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-2010*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21,573.50	25,521.10	29,190.38
2.	Assam	752.13	995.32	1,206.79
3.	Bihar	1,063.93	1,261.64	1,541.04
4.	Delhi	26,699.94	30,835.73	26,601.22
5.	West Bengal	24,134.92	24,607.94	26,405.79
6.	Haryana	22,541.73	26,179.29	27,998.31
7.	Karnataka	37,469.26	40,287.35	43,152.88
8.	Madhya Pradesh	5,549.16	8,112.08	6,934.44
9.	Chhattisgarh	1,245.43	2,021.59	2,222.21
10.	Punjab	11,519.96	12,206.55	14,414.95
11.	Chandigarh	1,897.41	2,288.61	2,654.40
12.	Jharkhand	2,258.79	2,949.33	3,307.71
13.	Goa	2,975.12	3,142.07	3,220.63
14.	Maharashtra	62,118.91	70,202.21	69,554.08
15.	Tamil Nadu	45,379.92	49,866.23	52,182.38
16.	Puducherry	2,035.46	2,271.05	2,406.28
17.	Rajasthan	9,989.56	10,818.59	11,318.31
18.	Gujarat	13,263.59	15,402.78	16,678.90
19.	Orissa	3,029.97	3,514.03	4,301.95
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	750.27	924.15	1,355.41
21.	Himachal Pradesh	2,296.02	3,149.31	3,549.66
22.	Uttar Pradesh	16,275.12	18,708.79	20,103.17
23.	Kerala	8,884.18	10,791.11	14,212.66
24.	Uttarakhand	2,579.70	3,796.42	4,976.64
	Total	3,26,283.98	3,69,853.27	3,89,600.19

[Translation]

Projects in Orissa under CAPART

1307. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes sanctioned by the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) to Orissa during last two years;

(b) the items of work to be undertaken in the said schemes and the regions in which they are to be undertaken;

(c) whether the work in regard to these schemes has been initiated, if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government is keeping vigil on the NGOs through which the work in regard to these schemes is being carried out; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The

following schemes of CAPART are under operation in Orissa during last two years

1. Public Cooperation (PC)
2. Disability Action Programme
3. Advancement of Rural Technology Scheme (ARTS)
4. Organisation of Beneficiaries (OB)
5. Marketing

(b) and (c) The items of work undertaken/initiated and the names of the concerned regions are given in Statement-I. The details of projects in which items of work could not be undertaken/ initiated are given in Statement-II. The reason for not initiating the work is because funds could not be released to these projects due to non submission of mandatory documents by the concerned NGOs.

(d) and (e) The work done by the NGOs under financial assistance from CAPART are monitored by the empanelled monitors.

Statement I

Financial year-wise list of sanctioned projects in Orissa as on 29 July, 2010

Fin. Yr. 2008-2009 State Orissa

Sl.No.	Title	Total Released	District
1	2	3	4
1.	ORGANIC PRODUCT MARKETING	1,71,799	KANDHAMAL
2.	TRG. CUM PROD. UNIT OF HANDLOOM BASED JUTE DIVERSIFIED PRODUCTION	1,40,625	KHURDA
3.	PROMOTION OF MICRO ENTERPRISES BASED ON MUSHROOM CULTIVATION	1,35,775	PURI
4.	INTEGRATED PROJECT	41,300	BALASORE
5.	CRAFT CENTRE FOR SC/ST/OBC/GEN WOMEN	1,77,330	JAJPUR
6.	ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT TO WOMEN	1,88,792	CUTTACK
7.	BAMBOO CRAFT TO TRADITIONAL ARTISIANS	1,14,000	GANJAM
8.	SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD DEVT. PROGRAMME	3,21,120	DEOGARH
9.	ORGANIZING WORKSHOP	1,00,000	KANDHAMAL

1	2	3	4
10.	ORGANIZING 'GRAMSHREE MELA' AT BERHAMPUR	4,50,000	GANJAM
11.	SKILL UPGRADATION TO THE UNEMPLOYED YOUTH	3,52,540	GAJAPATI
12.	GROUP FORMATION, SKILL DEVT., ESTABLISHMENT OF PROD. FOR TRIBAL, DALIT	2,01,575	NUAPADA
13.	EMPLOYMENT CREATION AND INCOME GENERATION PROJECT	1,07,670	PURI
14.	LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT TO ECONOMICALLY WEAKER HOUSEHOLDS THROUGH SKILL TRAINING CUM EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME	7,36,500	ENDRAPARA
15.	COMMUNITY BASED VOCATIONAL SKILL DEVT. TRAINING PROG.	3,55,410	KHURDA
16.	EMPOWERMENT OF WOMAN	2,62,106	GAJAPATI
17.	INTEGRATED PROJECT	1,42,400	PURI
18.	AWARENESS GENERATION ON N.R.E.G.S.	1,93,256	DHENKANAL
19.	PROJECT PROPOSAL ON SOCIO-ECONIC EMPOWERMENT OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES THROUGH COMMUNITY BASED REH	6,33,347	PURI
20.	SOCIO-ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY THROUGH RESURGENCE OF TRADITIONAL SKILL ON BAMBOO CRAFT	3,77,360	DHENKANAL
21.	SKILL TRAINING TO SC, ST YOUTH	2,30,733	GAJAPATI
22.	MUSHROOM CULTIVATION	1,90,500	KENDRAPARA
23.	SEA-SHELL AND HORN CRAFT	3,24,635	PURI
24.	STRENGTHENING LIVELIHOOD OF UNEMPLOYED YOUTH	81,500	GAJAPATI
25.	ORGANIZING WORKSHOP	90,000	KORAPUT
26.	SOCIO ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF SC/ST/OBC WOMEN	2,79,650	KORAPUT
27.	CONVERGENCE OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN SOCIETY	1,61,300	DHENKANAL
28.	CAPACITY BUILDING ON RURAL BAMBOO AND TERAKOTTA	3,79,205	SAMBALPUR
29.	STALLS IN GRAMSHREE MELA	10,000	KHURDA

1	2	3	4
30.	TRAINING PROGRAMME ON MUSHROOM CULTIVATION & SPAWAN PRODUCTION	5,60,644	KHURDA
31.	ORGANISING GRAMSHREE MELA	4,50,000	KORAPUT
32.	ORGANIZING 'GRAMSHREE MELA' AT BERHAMPUR	4,20,000	GANJAM
33.	ORGANIZING 'GRAMSHREE MELA' AT BARIPADA	4,80,000	MAYURBHANJ
34.	Organizing 'Gramshree Mela' at Angul	3,62,958	ANGUL
35.	Organizing 'Gramshree Mela' at Rourkela	3,77,590	UNDARGARH
36.	Organizing 'Gramshree Mela' at Dhenkanal	4,58,651	DHENKANAL
37.	WOMAN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH RURAL MICRO ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT	1,23,780	GATSINGHPUR
38.	PRESERVATION OF FRUITS & VEGETABLES USING FUEL- EFFICIENT AGRO PROCESSING DRIERS	1,99,291	CUTTACK
39.	EMPOWERMENT OF BACKWARDS DISADVANTAGED OF WOMEN AND GL	4,05,422	BHADRAK
40.	SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF POOR TRIBAL WOMEN IN THREE BLOCKS OF KANDHAMAL DISTRICT OF ODISHA	2,73,018	KANDHAMAL
41.	SOCIO-ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF SC/ST/OBC THROUGH WOOLEN CARPET TRAINING	2,35,350	NAYAGARH
42.	REJUVENATING APPLIQUE AND PATCH WORK	1,68,186	PURI
43.	CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP	88,275	KALAHANDI
44.	AWARENESS GENERATION ON N.R.E.G.S.	3,47,861	SAMBALPUR
45.	AWARENESS GENERATION ON N.R.E.G.S.	3,47,861	SONEPUR
46.	ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF RURAL WOMEN	2,69,200	PURI
47.	PROMOTION OF STABILISED MUD BLOCKS TECHNOLOGY	2,08,721	BHADRAK
48.	SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	1,89,560	DHENKANAL
49.	SPECIAL WOMEN GROUP TRG. ON LOCAL MAT WEAVING	89,400	BALASORE
50.	SKILL UPGRADATION TRAINING TO TRIBAL YOUTH	97,850	GAJAPATI
51.	DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN RURAL AREAS THROUGH COMMUNITY BASED REHABILITATION.	5,52,640	DHENKANAL
52.	FOOD PROCESSING AND FOOD PRESERVATION TECHNOLOGY	4,17,812	CUTTACK
53.	TECHNOLOGICAL INTERVENTION ON RENOVATION OF TRADITIONAL LACWARE CRAFT	1,43,400	RAYAGADA
54.	AWARENESS GENERATION ON N.R.E.G.S.	1,93,256	KEONJHAR

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---

Financial year-wise list of sanctioned projects in Orissa as on 29 July, 2010

Fin. Yr. 2008-2009 State Orissa

1.	A COMMUNITY PARTICIPATORY REHABILITATION PROGRAMME FOR PWDS.	11,91,300	CUTTACK
2.	Organising 'Gramshree Mela' at Gopalpur.	3,27,275	GANJAM
3.	Organising 'Gramshree Mela' at Bargarh.	3,19,533	BARGARH
4.	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting using Ferro Cement Tanks.	6,40,830	DHENKANAL

Statement II

Financial year wise list of sanctioned projects in Orissa as on 29 july, 2010

Fin. Yr. 2008-2009

State: ODISHA

Sl.No.	Title	Total Released	District
1.	ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN THROUGH S.H.G.	0	CUTTACK
2.	ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS THROUGH ENABLING THEIR SKILL & KNOWLEDGE IN MICRO TECHNOLOGY	0	BOLANGIR
3.	7TH NATIONAL 'KHARVEL FESTIVAL'	0	KHURDA
4.	TRAINING-CUM-PRODUCTION UNIT OF OIL PROCESSING	0	KORAPUT
5.	WATER HARVESTING STRUCTURE	0	SAMBALPUR
6.	BIOMASS BIOGAS PLANTS	0	CUTTACK
7.	COMMUNITY SOIL TESTING	0	PURI

Financial Year-wise List of Sanctioned Projects in Orissa As on 29 July, 2010

Fin. Yr. 2009-2010

State: ODISHA

1.	SOCIO ECONOMICAL UPLIFTMENT THROUGH SKILL UP-GRADATION TRAINING IN APPLIQUE, BAMBOO CRAFT	0	PURI
2.	A VENTURE TO REHABILITATE AND PROMOTE SELF EMPLOYMENT ORIENTED ALTERNATIVE FOR DISABLES TO EMPOWER	0	CUTTACK

*[English]***Development of Vadinar Port**

1308. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has requested to the Union Government to develop the Vadinar Port as joint venture;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present status of the proposal; and

(c) the time by which said proposal is likely to be cleared by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government of Gujarat requested the Union Government to develop Vadinar Port as joint venture. However, it has been decided that the development of Vadinar will be taken up by the Kandla Port Trust.

(c) Does not arise.

*[Translation]***Construction of Roads in Rajasthan**

1309. SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	2008-09			2009-10		
		Allocation (from cess)	Release*	Expenditure on projects	Allocation (from cess)	Release*	Expenditure on projects
1.	Rajasthan	234.00	1,771.32	1,695.54	200.70	603.41	795.03

*Release includes releases out of Plan Assistance, Assistance from the World Bank and loan from NABARD also.

(c) The State is utilizing the funds released to them.

*[English]***Schemes and Programmes in I.T**

1310. SHRIMATI KAISER JAHAN:
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be please to State:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of all weather roads constructed in Rajasthan under 'Bharat Nirman' so far alongwith their length;

(b) the funds allocated for this purpose during the last two years and the amount utilized thereon; and

(c) the reasons for not utilizing the rest of the amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Under Bharat Nirman, 2,966 habitations have been connected by constructing about 10,376 km. of roads till May, 2010. Separate information in respect of number of roads constructed under Bharat Nirman is not maintained, however, up to May, 2010, 11,074 road works having length of 45,900 km has been completed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) since beginning of the programme in Rajasthan.

(b) For rural road component under Bharat Nirman funds are released as part of regular Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) funds. Allocation and expenditure incurred thereon in the last two years are as under:

(a) the number of schemes and programmes of Communications and Information Technology are being run throughout the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the State of Uttar Pradesh is not receiving due attention and its due share;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken to bring it at par with other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (d) As per Annual Plan of Department of Information Technology (DIT) for the year 2010-2011, DIT has 24 Plan Schemes. These are Central Sector Schemes. Depending on the overall objective of the Plan Scheme, the Scheme is implemented across various States/UTs. The list of Plan Schemes is enclosed as Statement. The DIT also has various Schemes under National e-Governance Plan (NeGP). These include State Wide Area Network (SWAN), State Data Centre (SDC), Common Service Centres (CSC), Capacity Building (CB) and e-Districts. All the Schemes under the NeGP are applicable for the rural and remote areas of the States including that of the State of Uttar Pradesh. The status is as under:-

SWAN: Uttar Pradesh SWAN Project was approved by the Empowered Committee in March, 2005 with approved DIT's share of Rs. 168.72 crores. The DIT share constitutes of - One-time Consultancy charges, Capital Expenditure including Hardware and Network Software, cost of third party auditing and service level monitoring and operational expenses for 5 years. As on date Rs. 124.00 crores have been sanctioned for release.

SDC: The proposal on setting up of SDC in Uttar Pradesh was approved by DIT with a total outlay of Rs. 55.33 crores over a period of five years (DIT Rs. 18.41 crores and Additional Central Assistance (ACA): Rs. 36.92 crores). DIT has released Rs. 4.20 crores of DIT share and Rs. 7.04 crores of ACA share to UPDESCO, the State Implementing agency for SDC till date.

CSC: The CSC scheme in Uttar Pradesh envisages setting up of a total of 17909 CSCs at a total sanctioned cost of Rs. 284.02 crores. As on 30th June, 2010, a total of 7047 CSCs have been rolled out.

Capacity Building: Under the Capacity Building Scheme Rs. 194.1 Lakhs as DIT's Share and Rs. 125.6 Lakhs of State Government of Uttar Pradesh share as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Component of Total Rs. 319.7 lakhs.

E-District: E-district pilot project for six districts of Uttar Pradesh was approved in March, 2006 at a total outlay of Rs. 1891.84 Lakh. The pilot project has gone live with 22 services in 6 districts of Uttar Pradesh. The districts are Sitapur, Sultanpur, Gorakhpur, Raebareilly, Gautam Budh Nagar and Ghaziabad.

The Department of Telecommunications has various Schemes undertaken by USo fund for providing access to telecomm facilities in rural and remote areas of the country. These include subsidy support for operation and maintenance of existing VPTs, provision of new Village Public Telephones (VPTs) in uncovered villages, provision of Rural Telecommunications (RCPs) in villages with population more than 2000 and not having not having PCO facility, replacement of VPTs working on Multi Access Radio Relay (MARR) provision of Rural Direct Exchange Lines to individuals (RDELs), setting up of shared towers and provision of mobile services through the same in villages or cluster of villages having population 2000 or more and not having mobile coverage under the Phase I of the Shared Mobile Infrastructure Scheme, provision of wire line broadband connectivity, schemes for augmentation of OFC Network between the blocks' HQ and Districts' HQ and provision of solar mobile charging facility in 5000 villages of the country. All the schemes undertaken by USo Fund are applicable for the rural and remote areas of all the States including the State of Uttar Pradesh.

The targets and achievements in respect of the schemes undertaken by USo Fund in the rural and remote areas of Uttar Pradesh are as under:

Sl.No.	Name of the scheme	Target	Achievement
1.	Provision of VPTs (including VPTs under Bharat Nirman and New VPT Agreement)	97942 inhabited revenue villages	97752
2.	Replacement of MARR VPTs	37296	37296
3.	Provision of RCPs	6176	6176
4.	Provision of RDELs	To provide RDELs in 95 cost positive SDCAs	849270
5.	Shared Mobile Infrastructure Scheme	653 towers	653
6.	Provision of Wire line Broadband	85684	8416

Statement*Department of Information Technology Plan
Schemes of 2010-11*

Sl.No.	NAME OF PLAN SCHEMES
1.	SAMEER
2.	Microelectronics & Nano-Tech Dev Prog
3.	Technology Development Council
4.	Convergence, Communications & Strategic Electronics
5.	Components & Material Development Prog
6.	C-DAC
7.	Electronics in Health & Telemedicine
8.	Technology Dev. For Indian Languages
9.	IT for Masses (Gender, SC/ST)
10.	Media Lab Asia
11.	STQC
12.	STPI & EHTP
13.	Digital DNA Park
14.	Electronic Governance
15.	Cyber Security (including CERT-In, IT Act)
16.	CCA
17.	ERNET
18.	Promotion of Electronics/IT Hardware Mtg
19.	DOEACC
20.	Manpower Development
21.	Facilitation of Setting-up of Integrated Townships
22.	Headquarter (Secretariat & Bldg.)
23.	NIC
24.	National Knowledge Network

Port Facilities at Kollam

1311. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for enhancement of financial assistance for the additional work required

for the development of Port Facilities at Thankassery (Kollam) Port under ASIDE Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to complete the said project in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) A proposal for enhancement of financial assistance for infrastructure development of Thankassery (Kollam) Port, Kerala from originally approved Rs. 1280 lakhs to Rs. 1700 lakhs under Central Component of Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE) scheme has been received from Government of Kerala.

(b) Justification/clarification for enhancement of financial assistance sought from Government of Kerala is awaited.

(c) Progress of project is being monitored.

[Translation]

Armed Forces Special Powers Act

1312. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the Armed Forces Special Powers Act;

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

(c) whether the Army Chief has expressed his opinion in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the impact of the proposed amendment on the performance of the Armed Forces?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) The Government has not taken any decision in the matter so far.

Alternative Network for Defence Forces

1313. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is inordinate delay in setting up of alternative network for the armed forces in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has given any suggestions to set up monitoring mechanism for the proposed work in view of delay being done by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL);

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Though there is no such delay, Department of Telecommunications has set up a monitoring mechanism by forming a Mission Team, headed by the Chairman & Managing Director (CMD), Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) alongwith Members from Department of Telecommunications and Ministry of Defence to review the progress regularly.

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

Insurance Cover to Organised/Unorganised Workers

1314. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to provide insurance cover to the labourers/workers engaged in organised and unorganised sectors in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any insurance incentives have made available for such labourers/workers in the said sectors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):

(a) to (d) The Government is providing insurance cover to labourers/workers in organised/unorganised sectors. In the organised sector, ESI Act applies to non-seasonal factories employing 10 or more persons and certain

specified establishments employing 20 or more persons. Employees of factories and establishment covered under the Act and drawing wages upto Rs. 15000/- per month are covered under the Act. The employees working in factories/establishments satisfying the above coverage requirements are covered under the Act and are provided medical and cash benefits in the contingencies of sickness, maternity and disablement and death due to employment injury.

The 'Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana' was launched on 01.10.2007 to provide smart card based cashless health insurance cover to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector on family floater basis. The scheme became operational w.e.f. 01.04.2008. The scheme is presently being implemented in 22 States/Union Territories. More than 1.74 crore smart cards have since been issued

The Government is implementing insurance scheme such as Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana for landless Rural households and Janshree Bima Yojana for 45 notified occupations providing for death and disability cover. There is a health insurance scheme for providing health care facilities and Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana providing for Life insurance cover to handloom workers. Similarly, there is Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana and Bima Yojana providing for health insurance cover and life cover for Handicraft artisans.

[English]

Dissolution of Cantonment Boards

1315. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from any State for dissolution of the Cantonment Boards and the civilian areas to be taken out of the Cantonments and brought under the administration of the Zilla Parishad and other local bodies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) A proposal has been received from the Government of Uttarakhand for taking out certain

areas now falling within Ranikhet Cantonment and bringing them under Nagar Palika proposed to be established in the vicinity of the Cantonment. The proposal is under examination.

[*Translation*]

Exploitation of Child Labourers

1316. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that child labourers are being exploited and the labour laws are flouted on a large scale in the country;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received by the Government in this regard during each of the last three years alongwith the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether the International Labour Organisation has also drawn the attention of the Government towards it;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the stringent steps proposed to be taken by the Government against the violators of labour laws and to protect the child labourers from exploitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):

(a) and (b) Sporadic complaints are received from various quarters regarding employment of children in the prohibited occupations/processes, which are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for suitable action as they are the appropriate Government in accordance with Section 2(i) of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986.

(c) and (d) No specific complaint has been received from International Labour Organisation.

(e) Section 14 of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986, provides for penalties envisaging that (1) whoever employs any child or permits any child to work in contravention of the provisions of Sec. 3 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three months but which may extend to one year or with fine which shall not be less than ten thousand rupees but which may extend to twenty thousand rupees or with both; and (2) whoever, having

been convicted of an offence under Sec. 3, commits a like offence afterwards, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to two years.

T-72 Tanks

1317. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether T-72 tank fleet is optimally utilized by the Army;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the tanks have been equipped with night fighting capabilities and modern thermal imaging; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) to (d) The T-72 tank fleet is being optimally used and is the mainstay of the present tank fleet. The entire fleet of this tank is fully battle worthy with high mission and operational reliability.

Out of the total holding of the tanks, a part of it is already equipped with high end technology night vision device which has been fully integrated and exploited. Further, the process of upgrading the night fighting capabilities with the state-of-the-art thermal imaging is an ongoing process.

Shortage of Hostels

1318. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of hostels for SC/ST students in the country including Gujarat;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government to increase the hostel facility to the SC/ST students in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) Central assistance is provided to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations/Other implementing agencies for construction of hostels for

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students under Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Proposals are considered as and when they are received from the State Governments and other implementing agencies, complete in all respects and subject to availability of funds. A State/union Territory-wise statement of number of hostels sanctioned during the last three years is placed below.

Statement

Hostels sanctioned for SC and ST students to States/ Union Territories/other implementing agencies during the financial years 2007-08 to 2009-10

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Total number of hostels sanctioned for SC students	Total number of hostels sanctioned for ST students
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	07	01
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	02
3.	Assam	05	09
4.	Bihar	06	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	48	40
6.	Gujarat	04	44
7.	Haryana	02	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	06
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	02	-
10.	Jharkhand	12	19
11.	Karnataka	25	16
12.	Kerala	03	-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	34	60
14.	Maharashtra	-	15
15.	Manipur	-	29
16.	Meghalaya	-	02

1	2	3	4
17.	Nagaland	-	01
18.	Orissa	167	282
19.	Punjab	1	-
20.	Rajasthan	74	54
21.	Tamil Nadu	31	8
22.	Tripura	01	30
23.	Uttar Pradesh	14	-
24.	Uttarakhand	03	02
25.	West Bengal	10	01
26.	Puducherry	01	-
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	05
Total		450	626

Complaints Against MTNL Services

1319. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is receiving regular complaints regarding the telecommunication services of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) and Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the subscribers are registering their complaints orally;

(d) if so, whether the facility for registering written complaint to ensure its redressal is not available;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to improve the grievance redressal system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) During the year 2010-11, 11538 complaints in respect of MTNL and 4173 complaints in respect of BSNL have been received upto 30.06.2010.

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) and (e) Grievances relating to telecommunication services from public are received in Public Grievance Cell of Department of Telecommunications (DoT) by post, on telephone, through fax and electronically through Public Grievance Portal of Government of India.

(f) With an objective of speedy redressal, fast access and effective monitoring of grievance redressal process, DoT has adopted centralized public grievances redressal and monitoring system (CPGRAMS) which is based on web technology and facilitates the submission of grievances by public from anywhere and any time on 24X7 basis. The system provides the facility to public to monitor the progress of redressal process in respect of lodged grievance.

Amendment in Child Labour Law

1320. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *ALIAS* LALAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is need to amend the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 in order to fully comply with the laws related to the 'Right to Education' in the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):

(a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Export of Grapes

1321. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of grapes exported to European countries were returned due to the presence of residue of chlormequat chloride;

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

(c) whether the EU countries refused the containers due to wrong information provided by the Government agencies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) In the second week of April 2010, the issue of exceedance of residues of Chloromequat Chloride Component (CCC) was detected in Indian grapes shipped to the European Union markets during the current grape season. It was reported that there was reluctance on part of European markets in accepting grape consignments. A number of consignments were also reported to have been diverted to non EU countries.

(c) There is no report of refusal of the containers due to wrong information provided by any of the Government Agencies.

(d) Does not arise.

Scholarship for Other Backward Class Students

1322. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of scholarships given by the Ministry to the Other Backward Class (OBC) students;

(b) the details of amount spent as scholarships for the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has made any regulation for utilizing this money; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Scholarship schemes namely (i) Scheme of Pre-matric Scholarships to the OBCs for studies in India (ii) Scheme of Post Matric Scholarships to the OBCs for studies in India, are being implemented through States/UTs. Details of amount sanctioned under

these schemes to States/UTs during the last three years is given at Statement.

(c) and (d) Funds are released to States/UTs for utilization as per guidelines of the scholarship schemes.

Statement

State-wise Central assistance sanctioned during 2007-08 to 2009-10 under Pre-matric Scholarship and Post-matric Scholarship Scheme for OBC students

Sl.No.	Name of State	Pre-matric Scholarship for OBCs			Post-matric Scholarship for OBCs		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
		Amount released	Amount released	Amount released	Amount released	Amount released	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	377.5	407.9	533	925.02	1676.89	2035.00
2.	Bihar	400.18	446.43	—	1436.49	1977.72	1752.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Goa	—	7.68	—	48.97	38.44	16.00
5.	Gujarat	175.64	267.24	290	223.92	288.69	568.31
6.	Haryana	—	—	79	396.59	491	563.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	—	27.58	28	—	22	—
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	46.12	—	—	210.22	188.77	—
9.	Jharkhand	—	30.55	—	143.5	444.78	282.00
10.	Kerala	—	—	—	560.45	161.67	—
11.	Karnataka	50	50	50	611.8	454.43	445.57
12.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	158	393.59	1425.34	1612.00
13.	Maharashtra	—	518.3	—	1950.36	2307.08	2587.00
14.	Orissa	—	—	96	51.87	441	—
15.	Punjab	156	124.35	—	468.59	552	—
16.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	431.68	754.49	833.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	150.22	100	320	1099.55	1485.45	1140.32
18.	Uttar Pradesh	779.82	894.41	1159	2022.41	3962.88	4436.00
19.	Uttarakhand	—	—	135	—	189.58	104.00
20.	West Bengal	104.05	42.56	—	—	740	—
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	4.4	—	—	0.23
22.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Daman and Diu	—	—	9.69	—	5.28	—
24.	Chandigarh	0	—	1.36	—	1.09	1.03
25.	Delhi	—	—	3.69	—	—	—
26.	Puducherry	0	—	—	84.6	41.39	—
27.	Assam	68.24	40.81	51.33	1208.32	—	659.19
28.	Manipur	100	125	108.36	120.56	120	25.00
29.	Tripura	91.35	127.34	146	128.59	193.18	230.10
30.	Sikkim	0	6.79	—	0	5.78	7.20
Total		2499.12	3216.94	3172.83	12517.08	17968.93	17296.95

*There are not notified list of OBCs in Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Lakshadweep.

Revision in Indira Awaas Yojana

1323. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revise the Indira Awaas Yojana with a view to widen its scope;

(b) if so, whether the Government also proposes to involve the State Governments in the effective implementation of the comprehensive National Rural Housing and Habitat Policy;

(c) whether any scheme has been formulated in this regard and the comments of the State Governments obtained; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto and the time by which the new scheme is likely to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, as and when a need arises, the changes are made in the IAY guidelines to make it more effective. The State Governments are already involved in implementation of the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) as the scheme is implemented by the States. The Ministry has formulated a Draft "National Rural Housing and Habitat Policy" in which the States will have Central

role to play as the policy and programmes in the field are implemented by them.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Asmita-Scheme for Insurance

1324. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRI P. VISHWANATHAN:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch a scheme called Asmita for insurance of parents of special children;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme;

(c) whether Insurance Companies have submitted their bid for this scheme;

(d) if not, the reasons therefore and the time by which they have been asked to submit their bid; and

(e) the period by which this scheme will come in force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

Fund for Rural Connectivity

1325. SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to consider soft loans from Universal Service Obligation (USO) Fund for rural connectivity projects in the country including Orissa;

(b) if so, the broad parameters of the proposal;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to put any cap on each telecom operator; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above

(c) No, Madam.

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

Safe Drinking Water

1326. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:
SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:
YOGI ADITYANATH:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:
SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether number of villages are suffering either due to lack of access to safe/clean drinking water or contaminated water in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if so, whether the Government has conducted any survey in this regard;

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

(e) the names of the States worst affected with contaminated water due to harmful chemicals; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to ensure safe and clean drinking water to rural people in the most affected areas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) to (d) State Government Departments/Boards dealing with rural water supply regularly conduct water quality tests of samples from drinking water sources in the rural habitations and update the data online. State Governments also update the coverage status of habitations into the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) developed by Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India periodically. As per the online IMIS, as on 27.7.2010, State Governments have reported that in 11.44 lakh habitations the population is fully covered with safe drinking water in adequate quantity out of a total of 16.61 lakhs rural habitations in the country. They have also reported that 70,912 habitations are having 0% population coverage. State/UT-wise status of coverage of habitations is at Statement-I. There are altogether 1.44 lakh rural habitations with ground water based drinking water sources affected by chemical contaminations like excess arsenic, fluoride, salinity, iron and nitrate that are remaining to be covered with safe drinking water. State/UT wise distribution of the remaining water quality affected habitations are at Statement-II.

(e) Out of the chemical contaminations reported, consumption of drinking water with excess arsenic and fluoride over a prolonged period could result in various diseases. As on 27.7.2010, the states worst affected with arsenic include West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Assam, while the states worst affected with fluoride include Rajasthan, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh.

(f) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. Government of India assists the State Government technically and financially through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). NRDWP funds are allocated to the States as per approved criteria. States have been vested with the powers to plan, approve and implement water supply schemes under NRDWP. State Governments can utilize upto 65% of the funds allocated to them for coverage of habitations and for tackling water quality problems. In order to ensure sustainability of drinking water sources and to reduce contamination levels of fluoride, iron and salinity in drinking water sources, artificial recharge of groundwater aquifers can also be taken up. For this purpose, 20% of NRDWP funds are earmarked as the Sustainability component for which 100% central assistance is provided.

Statement I*Status of coverage of rural habitations and quality-affected habitations as on 27.07.2010*

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Total No. of Habitations		No. of Habitations with Population Coverage		No. of Habitations with Population Coverage > 0 and < 25%		No. of Habitations with Population Coverage > = 25 and 50%		No. of Habitations with Population Coverage > = 50 and 75%		No. of Habitations with Population Coverage > = 75 and < 100%		No. of Habitations with Population Coverage	
		Coverage Total	Quality Total	Coverage Total	Quality** Total	Coverage Total	Quality** Total	Coverage Total	Quality** Total	Coverage Total	Quality** Total	Coverage Total	Quality** Total	Coverage Total	Quality** Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	448	0	448	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	71298	810	497	810	4602	0	8284	0	10041	0	10243	0	37631	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5389	223	0	0	1710	37	608	92	489	53	148	37	2434	4
4.	Assam	68317	18659	9178	5705	6207	4785	4870	2833	4768	3372	2549	1418	40745	546
5.	Bihar	83222	24420	0	0	2474	798	5214	1966	5552	2326	7035	3756	62947	15574
6.	Chandigarh	17	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	63491	8838	0	0	286	82	5287	2084	12545	4165	12764	2507	32609	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	21	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	347	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	1	0	1	0	302	0
12.	Gujarat	33868	547	0	0	39	2	159	88	423	175	587	175	32660	107
13.	Haryana	7347	36	0	0	38	4	99	8	372	11	1375	13	5465	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	53205	0	95	0	8238	0	4800	0	3064	0	590	0	36418	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	12821	5	5170	4	316	0	844	0	1036	0	1289	0	4166	0
16.	Jharkhand	118183	1878	58	14	9	12	47	221	207	746	346	670	117516	215
17.	Karnataka	50412	8791	0	0	277	81	1852	872	6997	2928	10682	3278	30604	1632
18.	Kerala	10865	1018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10865	1018
19.	Lakshadweep	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	00	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	123839	33	58	0	0	1520	215	9332	780	24731	1555	23234	808	65022
21.	Maharashtra	93976	4122	0	0	795	190	7477	1873	9463	2038	796	21	75445	0
22.	Manipur	2865	5	0	0	573	3	487	1	510	1	115	0	1180	0
23.	Meghalaya	9205	121	246	3	1060	63	1502	40	974	12	617	0	4806	3
24.	Mizoram	777	0	0	0	90	0	75	0	54	0	90	0	468	0
25.	Nagaland	12221	165	233	11	32	3	24	0	57	1	33	0	842	150

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
26.	Orissa	124260	17668	271	82	1467	596	18390	6472	29820	7244	11404	3203	62908	71
27.	Puducherry	244	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	243	4
28.	Punjab	14415	104	1014	69	629	28	388	1	772	0	643	1	10969	5
29.	Rajasthan	86253	34880	4618	33893	5830	243	4392	151	4212	149	2183	47	65018	397
30.	Sikkim	2498	0	0	0	113	0	299	0	340	0	2	0	1744	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	92727	972	0	0	234	55	3372	538	3762	267	632	112	84729	0
32.	Tripura	1130	7002	0	1919	0	149	0	466	0	1612	0	777	1130	2079
33.	Uttar Pradesh	258023	2087	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2012	11281	75	246742	0
34.	Uttarkahand	39125	17	4713	0	1025	0	2540	0	2310	0	2971	12	25566	5
35.	West Bengal	876060	8334	193	1551	160	467	450	1355	3266	4354	0	607	82991	0
Total		1516950	144064	26851	44061	37724	7813	80835	19841	125764	33022	101611	17517	1144165	21810
Grand Total		1661014		70912		45537		100676		158786		119128		1165975	

Note: *Coverage indicate status of coverage of habitations

**Quality indicate number of remaining water quality affected habitations

In every State and every category of population coverage, the total number of rural habitations is sum total of coverage and quality columns mentioned above.

Statement II

State-wise number of water quality affected habitations remaining to be covered as reported on 27.7.2010

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Total habitations	Fluoride	Arsenic	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	810	611	0	0	119	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	223	0	0	223	0	0
4.	Assam	18659	248	719	17692	0	0
5.	Bihar	24420	4157	1590	18673	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	8838	18	0	8747	65	8
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	547	186	0	0	170	191
13.	Haryana	36	32	0	0	4	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	0	0	0	5	0
16.	Jharkhand	1878	409	22	1446	0	1
17.	Karnataka	8791	3084	34	4018	1000	655
18.	Kerala	1018	109	0	662	194	53
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Maharashtra	4122	1426	0	901	570	1225
22.	Manipur	5	0	0	5	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	121	1	0	120	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagland	165	0	0	165	0	0
26.	Orissa	17668	639	0	15408	1593	28
27.	Puducherry	4	0	0	4	0	0
28.	Punjab	104	7	0	6	91	0
29.	Rajasthan	34880	10788	8	60	23168	856
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	972	20	0	669	278	5
32.	Tripura	7002	0	0	7002	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2087	530	856	500	199	2
34.	Uttarakhand	17	1	3	11	0	2
35.	West Bengal	8334	959	3316	3546	513	0
Total		144064	26131	6548	79955	28398	3032

Rural Development Schemes

1327. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI P. KUMAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes formulated and sponsored by the Government for rural development in the country including Gujarat;

(b) the quantum of funds allocated and utilized for these schemes during the last three years and current year; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to implement these schemes effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development through State

Governments and Union Territory Administrations implements Centrally sponsored schemes viz., Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), National Rural Drinking Water Programme (MRDWP) and Total Sanitation Programme in all the rural areas of the States including Gujarat.

(b) The quantum of funds under allocation based schemes and utilized for these schemes by Gujarat during the last three years (*i.e.* 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and current year 2010-11) are given below:

Name of the Schemes	Central allocation	Utilisation
SGSY	162.81	159.80
IAY	1221.81	1205.11
PMGSY	208.31	677.43*
NRDWP	1264.37	931.69

*Utilisation also include the funds received as loan from Asian Development Bank (ADB), World Bank (WB) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)

(c) The Ministry of Rural Development has put in place a system of monitoring the implementation and impact of the programmes including utilization of funds through Periodical Progress Reports, Performance Review Committee, Area Officer's Scheme, Vigilance and Monitoring Committee at the State/District Level, and National Level Monitors. Besides, the State Governments have been advised to adopt a five-pronged strategy consisting of (i) creation of awareness about the schemes, (ii) transparency, (iii) people's partnership, (iv) accountability, social audit and (v) strict vigilance and monitoring at all level to implement the schemes effectively.

[Translation]

Dredging Work under Sethusamundram Project

1328. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dredging companies were assigned the job of dredging under Sethusamundram scheme in

Rameshwaram alongwith the details of the said companies;

(b) the company-wise details of the amount paid;

(c) the basis for assigning the dredging work; and

(d) the company-wise details of owners and managing directors?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):

(a) and (b) The dredging work for the Sethusamudram Project including the dredging work in Adam's Bridge Area near Rameswaram was assigned only to M/s Dredging Corporation of India (DCI) for which a sum of Rs. 699.12 crores as on date has been paid.

(c) and (d) The dredging work of the Sethusamudram Project has been assigned to M/s Dredging Corporation of India being a Government of India Undertaking and its Managing Director is Captain S.S. Tripathi.

[English]

Amendment in EPF and MP Act, 1952

1329. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI R. DHROVANARAYAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF and MP) Act, 1952 for the welfare of labour;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of suggestions received by the Government for various stakeholders in this regard; and

(d) the time by which the Act is likely to be amended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):

(a) and (b) A working Group has been constituted on 17.05.2010 to consider suggestions received from various stakeholders on amendments in the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

(c) Some of the important suggestions, among others, received by the Working Group from various Stakeholders are as under:

- (i) The Act should be made applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir also.
- (ii) Threshold limit of employees for covering the establishment under the Act be reduced from 20 to 10.
- (iii) 'Scheduled Head' criteria should be removed.
- (iv) The statutory wage ceiling of Rs. 6500/- be increased to Rs. 15000/-.

(d) As soon as the report of the Working Group is received, further course of action would be initiated to amend the Act in the light of the recommendations of the Working Group.

[Translation]

Trade Centre for Foreign Companies

1330. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHTO:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has emerged as international trading hub of some major Multinational Companies (MNCs) over a period of time;
- (b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether foreign investment has been made in the recent past by these MNCs including those of Japan in the joint ventures in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the further steps taken by the Government to attract more foreign investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) As per the World Investment Report 2009, India is the third most attractive destination for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). The number of foreign companies in India as defined in section 591 of the Companies Act, 1956 have increased from 1045 as on 31st March, 2000 to 3105 as on 31st December, 2009.

The total FDI equity inflow into India since the beginning of the liberalization process (August 1991 to April, 2010) is estimated at US\$ 134.6 billion. As per the international practices of reporting FDI *i.e.* including equity capital, reinvested earnings and intra company loans, the total FDI inflow in India is estimated at US\$ 163.7 billion during this period.

The total foreign investment inflows from Japan to India during the period April 2000 to April 2010 is estimated at US\$ 4.04 billion. Government of India has been encouraging FDI inflows and has put in place a liberalized, simpler and investor friendly FDI policy regime to attract foreign investment in different sectors of Indian economy.

Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor

1331. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the industries to be set up around the locations identified including Madhya Pradesh in the first phase of the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC);
- (b) whether Mumbai-Dewas-Agra route is being considered to set up an industrial corridor in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has identified some cities which have potential for industrial development to be included in the present DMIC project; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The list of target industry sectors suggested by the consultants for the investment nodes taken up in the first phase of the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) is at Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Mumbai-Dewas-Agra route falls largely within the project influence area of the DMIC project (Agra district lies outside the DMIC project influence area).

(d) and (e) Twelve nodes (Statement-II) have been identified for development in the first phase of the DMIC project. Consultancies have been awarded for preparation of the Development Plans and feasibility studies of seven of these nodes (Statement-III).

Statement I

Product mix for various nodes under DMIC

1. Ahmedabad - Dholera Investment Region, Gujarat

- General Manufacturing
- IT/ITeS Component
- Electronic including High-Tech Industries
- Automobile and Auto Ancillary
- Agro Based & Food Processing
- Metal and Metallurgical Products
- Heavy Engineering
- Pharmaceuticals and Biotech Industries

2. Pitampura-Dhar-Mhow Investment Region, Madhya Pradesh

- Agro Based & Food Processing
- Basic Metal
- Chemical and Chemical Products
- Drugs and Pharmaceuticals
- Electrical Engineering based Industries
- Mechanical Engineering based Industries
- Miscellaneous Industries
- Electronic Engineering based Industries
- Non-Metallic Minerals
- Rubber and Plastic
- Textile and Apparel

3. Nashik-Sinnar-Igatpuri Investment Region, Maharashtra

- Rubber and Plastic Products
- Motor vehicle, Trailers and Semi-trailers
- Chemical and Chemical Products
- Basic Metal
- Integrated Food Processing

4. Dighi Port Industrial Area, Maharashtra

- Chemical and Chemical Products
- Heavy Industry Cluster
- Engineering Cluster
- Fertilizers
- Thermal Power Plant

5. Manesar-Bawal region, Haryana

- Automobile & Auto-Components
- Engineering
- IT/ITeS
- Food Processing
- Iron and Steel-Downstream
- Textile RMG
- Telecom Equipment
- Higher Education
- Building Materials
- Hospitality
- Plastics-Downstream
- Consumer Durables
- Nuclear Equipment

- Pharma R&D
- Biotech

For Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, the Investment Regions identified are

6. Khushkhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana region (Rajasthan)

7. Dadri-Noida-Ghaziabad region (Uttar Pradesh)

Consultants are undertaking studies in the above two investment regions to suggest the different industrial sectors that have potential demand in the given regions.

Statement II

Name of the State	Nodes identified for development in Phase-I of the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project
Uttar Pradesh	Dadri-Noida-Ghaziabad Investment Region Meerut-Muzaffarnagar Industrial Area;
Haryana	Manesar-Bawal Investment Region Faridabad-Palwal Industrial Area;
Madhya Pradesh	Pitampura-Dhar-Mhow Investment Region Nimach-Nayagaon Industrial Area
Rajasthan	Kushkhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region; Jaipur-Dausa Industrial Area;
Gujarat	Ahmedabad-Dholera Investment Region Vadodara-Ankleshwar Industrial Area
Maharashtra	Igatpuri-Nashik-Sinnar Investment Region Industrial Area with Greenfield Port at Dighi

Statement III

1. Ahmedabad-Dholera Investment Region, Gujarat
2. Pitampura-Dhar-Mhow Investment Region, Madhya Pradesh

3. Nashik-Sinnar-Igatpuri Investment Region, Maharashtra
4. Dighi Port Industrial Area, Maharashtra
5. Manesar-Bawal Investment Region, Haryana
6. Khushkhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region, Rajasthan
7. Dadri-Noida-Ghaziabad Investment Region, Uttar Pradesh

Shifting of Mobile Towers

1332. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any guidelines to shift the mobile towers from inhabited areas due to emission of radiations;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to fix any time frame to make the mobile towers operational after these are set up; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no bar for establishing mobile towers in residential areas. Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has issued instructions to all the Access Service Providers to conform to the limits of radiation as prescribed by International Commission on Non Ionizing Radiation Protection from time to time. Latest detailed instructions have been issued vide letter no. 800-15/2010-VAS dated 8.4.2010.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. However, as per the said instructions dated 8.4.2010, all new Base Transceiver Station (BTS) sites should start radiating only after self certificate, regarding meeting the radiation norms, is submitted to relevant Telecom Enforcement, Resource & Monitoring (TERM) Cell of DoT.

Chinese Intrusion

1333. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been reports of Chinese intrusions into the Indian territory, including Ladakh region and Arunachal Pradesh in recent times;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to raise new Army divisions and also increase deployment on the border to tackle the situation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) and (b) There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) between the two countries. The Indian security forces continue to patrol upto all areas that fall within the Indian perception of the Line of Actual Control. Incidents of transgressions in various areas including Ladakh and Arunachal Pradesh arise primarily due to differences in the perception of LAC.

(c) and (d) Military capacity enhancement and modernization of armed forces is a dynamic process. To secure the desired national security objectives along the Northern borders, appropriate deployment on the border is ensured.

[English]

Additional Funds under PMGSY to ST Areas

1334. SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to provide extra funds under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) to the Scheduled Tribe (ST) notified areas all over the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has any scheme to provide road connectivity under PMGSY to small groups of STs living in dense forest, hills or coastal areas in different parts of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), the unconnected habitations having population of 250 or more persons in Tribal (Schedule V) areas are eligible for providing connectivity as compared to habitations having population of 500 or more persons in plain areas. Also, in order to cover larger number of habitations in thinly populated areas, cluster approach is followed to determine the size of population. In the cluster approach, the population of all the habitations within a radius of 500 m (1.5 km of path distance in Hills) may be clubbed together to determine the size of population for the projects under PMGSY. Further, in the areas boarding international boundary in the hill States, all habitations within path distance of 10 km. may be treated as cluster for this purpose. The funds are being made available to States to provide road connectivity to all such eligible habitations.

Naval Version of LCA

1335. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop naval version of Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) 'Tejas';

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated cost of the project and current status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Full Scale Engineering Development Programme of the Naval Version of the Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) was sanctioned in March 2003. The scope of the programme includes the following:-

(i) Development of two Naval Version LCA (one Trainer and one Fighter) capable of operating

from an aircraft carrier with 14 degree Ski-jump take off and arrested recovery.

- (ii) Development of Shore Based Test Facility (SBTF) at Goa to replicate an aircraft carrier with 14 degree Ski-jump take off and arrested recovery for fighter testing and training.

(c) The current sanctioned cost of the project is Rs. 1714.98 Crore.

As regards the current status, Rollout of the Trainer version of LCA (NP1) was done on 6th July 2010. First flight of the aircraft is scheduled for December 2010.

Trainer Aircraft in Air Force

1336. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Air Force lacks basic trainer aircraft to train its pilots;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Air Force has decided to revive HPT-32 trainer aircraft which was grounded following a fatal accident last year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Kiran Mk 1/1A (HJT-16) aircraft are being utilized by Indian Air Force for basic and intermediate flying training.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. IAF taken a decision to revive the HPT-32 with critical modifications by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited.

[Translation]

Telephone Connections in Gram Panchayats

1337. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI MAHENDRASINGH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide Village Public Telephones (VPTs) facility to those villages having no telecom facility in a phased manner by February 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) whether the Government also proposes to provide telephone facilities to all the gram panchayats in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of gram panchayats provided/to be provided with the telephone facilities in the country, State-wise; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Universal Service Obligation Fund (SOF) has entered into an agreement with Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited for provision of Village Public Telephone (VPT) facility in all the remaining inhabited villages as per Census 2001 irrespective of criteria of population, remoteness, accessibility, law & order problems by February, 2011. As on 30.06.2010, about 5.69 lakh villages out of 5.93 lakh inhabited villages, as per Census 2001, have been provided with VPT facility.

(d) to (f) With the provision of VPTs to all inhabited villages by February, 2011, all the gram panchayats will also be covered by telephone facilities.

[English]

National Mission for Empowerment of SCs STs and OBCs

1338. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a National Mission for Empowerment of Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and other disadvantaged sections of the society; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) No, Madam.

(b) does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Mobile Towers in Naxal Affected Areas

1339. DR. BHOLA SINGH:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned the installation of mobile towers in the naxal affected areas of the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Government has sanctioned installation of 7387 mobile towers under Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) to cover all villages or group of villages with population of 2000 and above for voice telephony. The scheme covered naxalite affected districts also.

(b) Out of 7387 towers, 1584 towers were sanctioned for naxalite affected districts. As of date, 1566 towers have been installed. State-wise details of towers installed in the naxal affected districts in the country, including the State of Bihar, are given in the Statement.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) & (b) above.

Statement

State-wise details of Mobile Towers in Naxal affected Districts in the country

State	LWE District	Towers to be commissioned	Towers commissioned as on 30.06.2010	Remaining sites
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	29	29	0
Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	25	25	0
Andhra Pradesh	Medak	23	23	0
Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	24	24	0
Andhra Pradesh	Nalagonda	36	35	1
Andhra Pradesh	Warangal	42	42	0
Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	11	11	0
Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	27	26	1
Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	13	13	0
Andhra Pradesh	Vishakapatnam	9	9	0

1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	17	17	0
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	16	16	0
Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	48	48	0
Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	40	40	0
Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	53	53	0
Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	52	52	0
Bihar	Pashchim Champaran	31	30	1
Bihar	Purba Champaran	14	10	4
Bihar	Sitamarhi	12	4	8
Bihar	Jamui	29	29	0
Bihar	Gaya	31	31	0
Bihar	Kaimur Bhabua	20	20	0
Bihar	Munger	6	6	0
Bihar	Nalanda	6	6	0
Bihar	Nawada	7	7	0
Bihar	Aurangabad	19	19	0
Bihar	Bhojpur	12	12	0
Bihar	Jehanabad	6	6	0
Bihar	Patna	11	11	0
Bihar	Rohtas	17	17	0
Chhattisgarh	Bastar	69	69	0
Chhattisgarh	Dantewada	12	11	1
Chhattisgarh	Kanker	25	25	0
Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	16	16	0
Chhattisgarh	Jashpur	19	19	0
Chhattisgarh	Koriya	32	32	0

1	2	3	4	5
Chhattisgarh	Surguja	118	118	0
Jharkhand	Bokaro	5	5	0
Jharkhand	Dhanbad	3	3	0
Jharkhand	Giridih	20	20	0
Jharkhand	Kodarma	3	3	0
Jharkhand	Chatra	14	14	0
Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	8	8	0
Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	36	36	0
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	4	4	0
Jharkhand	Ranchi	16	16	0
Jharkhand	Garhwa	17	17	0
Jharkhand	Gumla	41	41	0
Jharkhand	Lohardaga	3	3	0
Jharkhand	Palamu	34	34	0
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	12	12	0
Maharashtra	Gondiya	20	20	0
Maharashtra	Chandrapur	41	41	0
Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	14	14	0
Orissa	Debagarh	2	2	0
Orissa	Sambalpur	10	10	0
Orissa	Sundargarh	14	14	0
Orissa	Jajapur	11	11	0
Orissa	Kendujhar	15	15	0
Orissa	Mayurbhanj	18	18	0
Orissa	Dhenkanal	20	20	0
Orissa	Gajapati	9	7	2
Orissa	Ganjam	30	30	0
Orissa	Kandhamal	2	2	0
Orissa	Nayagarh	10	10	0

1	2	3	4	5
Orissa	Koraput	25	25	0
Orissa	Malkangiri	5	5	0
Orissa	Nabarangapur	37	37	0
Orissa	Rayagada	10	10	0
Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	6	6	0
Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	11	11	0
Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	25	25	0
West Bengal	Bankura	11	11	0
West Bengal	Medinipur	35	35	0
West Bengal	Puruliya	10	10	0
Total		1584	1566	18

Underground Cable in Gram Panchayats

1340. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the location-wise number of gram panchayats connected through underground cable in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether complaints/irregularities have been reported in regard to laying of cable lines in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the reasons for not providing telephone connections to the Gram Panchayats despite laying cables therein alongwith the number of such Panchayats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) As on 30.06.2010, 5,66,333 villages out of the 5,93,601 inhabited villages as per Census 2001 have been provided with Village Public Telephone (VPT) facility by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited(BSNL). Out of these, 1,92,649 VPTs have been provided on wireline.

Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) has entered into following two agreements with BSNL for provision of VPTs in the country:-

- (i) Provision of 62,302 (Revised) Village Public Telephones (VPT) under Bharat Nirman in the country out of which 61,718 VPTs have been provided upto 30.06.2010 with such facility predominantly through wireless media as it has wider coverage.
- (ii) Provision of 62443 Village Public Telephones (VPT) in the country in uncovered inhabited villages as per census 2001. Out of which 39,281 villages are covered with VPT facility up to 30.06.2010 with such facility predominantly through wireless as it has wider coverage.

A statement indicating the location-wise number of villages connected through underground cable during the last three years and the current year under these agreements is given below.

(b) No, Madam.

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

(e) The VPT facility is extended to the villages using wireless/wireline technologies based on the techno-commercial feasibility/viability thereof.

Statement

*Year-wise detail of Bharat Nirman and New Agreement VPTs provided during last three years
(2007-08 to 2009-10) & Current Year 2010-11*

Sl.No.	Name of the Circle	Achievement											Total VPTS provided during 2007- 2010
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10 (upto Mar. 2010)			Total VPTS provided during 2007- 2010	2010-11 (upto June 2010)			
		under Bharat Nirman	under Bharat Nirman	under New VPT Agreement	Total	under Bharat Nirman	under New VPT Agreement	Total		under Bharat Nirman	under New VPT Agreement	Total	
3	4	5	6=4+5	7	8	9=7+8	10	11	12	13= 11+12	14= 10+13		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	91	91	0	66	66	157	0	4	4	161
2.	Andhra Pradesh	68	10	873	883	0	1971	1971	2922	0	57	57	2979
3.	Assam	352	118	519	637	3	602	605	1594	0	6	6	1600
4.	Bihar	0	0	1250	1250	0	1021	1021	2271	0	4	4	2275
5.	Jharkhand	740	97	541	638	17	537	554	1932	0	7	7	1939
6.	Gujarat	691	13	1521	1534	40	361	401	2626	0	0	0	2626
7.	Haryana	0	0	231	231	0	83	83	314	0	0	0	314
8.	Himachal Pradesh	64	94	986	1080	36	219	255	1399	0	31	31	1430
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	231	125	53	178	76	161	237	646	28	1	29	675
10.	Karnataka	0	0	829	829	0	165	165	994	0	1	1	995
11.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	238	31	2057	2088	20	74	94	2420	0	0	0	2420
13.	Chhattisgarh	471	36	265	301	122	504	626	1398	3	5	8	1406
14.	Maharashtra	538	53	2641	2694	294	1111	1405	4637	0	46	46	4683
15.	North-East I	249	130	0	130	776	204	980	1359	8	13	21	1380
16.	North-East II	511	121	355	476	661	370	1031	2018	0	5	5	2023
17.	Orissa	1037	1368	928	2296	1202	1417	2619	5952	0	28	28	5980
18.	Punjab	0	0	8	8	0	53	53	61	0	2	2	63
19.	Rajasthan	1283	627	3919	4546	101	313	414	6243	0	0	0	6243
20.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	482	482	0	189	189	671	0	0	0	671

1	2	3	4	5	6=4+5	7	8	9=7+8	10	11	12	13= 11+12	14= 10+13
21.	Uttar Pradesh (E)	0	0	5966	5966	0	470	470	6436	0	0	0	6436
22.	Uttar Pradesh (E)	0	0	629	629	0	762	762	1391	0	0	0	1391
23.	Uttarakhand	715	201	377	578	1144	985	2129	3422	6	21	27	3449
24.	West Bengal	0	0	911	911	0	2235	2235	3146	0	91	91	3237
Total		7188	3024	25432	28456	4492	13873	18365	54009	45	322	367	54376

*[English]***Social Audit of MGNREGS**

1341. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

(a) whether social audit of all the States relating to implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) has been completed;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, State-wise;

(c) whether some States have been lagging behind in implementing the MGNREGS;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the discrepancies and obstacles highlighted in the audit reports submitted by the States regarding the implementation of the Scheme; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to rectify the above discrepancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Section 17(2) of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA provides that the Gram Sabha shall conduct regular social audit of all the projects under the scheme taken up within the Gram Panchayat. Social Audit is an on going process and is to be held atleast once in every six months.

(b) State-wise number of social audits held during 200-10 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) No, Madam. Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is demand based. Employment is provided to a worker on submission of an application for work. Employment availed under the Act also depends upon availability of other employments opportunities in the area including farming and non-farming activities. Hence pace of implementation of the Act varies from State to State.

The discrepancies noticed in the social audit are closely monitored and States are advised to take appropriate remedial/corrective measure to rectify the same.

Statement

Sl. No.	State Name	Total District	Total No. of Gram Panchayats	No. of Panchayat Covered	No. of Social Audit
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Orissa	30	6252	5242	5459
2.	Rajasthan	33	9194	8588	9119
3.	Chhattisgarh	18	9920	9764	20651
4.	Jharkhand	24	4565	4475	5492
5.	Madhya Pradesh	50	23270	22340	26769

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Tripura	4	41042	962	1172
7.	Maharashtra	33	29035	26918	32318
8.	Gujarat	26	14165	9778	17588
9.	West Bengal	19	3354	3149	5039
10.	Kerala	14	999	989	1556
11.	Karnataka	30	5630	4635	5104
12.	Bihar	38	8763	7251	7106
13.	Mizoram	8	815	809	1369
14.	Haryana	21	6255	3855	3873
15.	Himachal Pradesh	12	3243	2735	3336
16.	Uttar Pradesh	71	52179	29649	31041
17.	Nagaland	11	1123	1105	1179
18.	Assam	27	2644	2099	2600
19.	Uttarakhand	13	7836	6709	7616
20.	Meghalaya	7	1813	1151	1016
21.	Punjab	20	12846	10474	15948
22.	Tamil Nadu	31	12620	12620	29693
23.	Sikkim	4	163	163	118
24.	Manipur	9	2711	496	707
25.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	4136	796	781
26.	Goa	2	190	189	189
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	1793	59	68
28.	Lakshadweep	1	10	0	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	69	62	112
30.	Puducherry	2	15	0	0
31.	Daman and Diu	2	10	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	11	0	0
33.	Andhra Pradesh	22	21803	3996	3996
34.	Chandigarh	1	1	0	0
Total		625	248475	181058	241015

[Translation]

Inclusion of Castes in OBCs List

1342. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the detail of castes included and those excluded under Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in Central list since 2009; and

(b) the criteria being adopted for including and/or excluding a class for backward classes in Centre list of OBCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Since 2009, 'Adrakhi' caste has been included in the Central List for the State of Bihar.

(b) The broad criteria is Social, educational, economic backwardness and inadequate representation in Central Government posts and services of such castes and communities and assessment of such backwardness by the NCBC and its recommendations in this regard.

[English]

Replacement of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898

1343. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to replace the existing Indian Post Office Act, 1898;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the salient feature of the proposed Bill; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Yes, Madam. A new Post Office Act is being proposed.

(b) Details have not been finalized.

(c) No time schedule has been fixed.

Rehabilitation of Rescued Child Labourers

1344. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:
SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has achieved the goal of "The end of Child labour-within reach" as pronounced in ILO Global Report 2006;

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

(c) the funds allocated, released and expenditure incurred by the Government for rehabilitation and education of rescued child labourers under various welfare schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and Scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):

(a) to (c) Government is committed to elimination of child labour in all its forms. However, Child Labour is being a socio-economic problem, which needs sustained efforts over a long period of time. Considering the nature and magnitude of the problem, Government is following a sequential approach of first covering the children working in hazardous occupations/processes. Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for the rehabilitation of children withdrawn from work. Under the Scheme, children withdrawn from work are enrolled into special schools where they are provided with bridging education, vocational training, stipend, nutrition and health care facilities etc. Funds released under the NCLP scheme for the last three years and current year, State-wise are at Statement.

Statement

Statement showing the State wise details grants released under the NCLP scheme during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (in Rupees)

Sl.No.	Name of State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (till 28.07.10)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	161824057	105631181	39951897	7619900
2.	Assam	31570238	35218888	61668125	0
3.	Bihar	97941898	213096020	166144045	13995400
4.	Chhattisgarh	69056211	60380149	29399372	2151900
5.	Gujarat	7187914	25017324	16964389	3823900
6.	Haryana	9219840	15639400	6327763	0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2392700	1140700	0	0
8.	Jharkhand	34310325	35428632	15594671	0
9.	Karnataka	53653470	40494032	44703051	1183500
10.	Madhya Pradesh	89338542	83867899	56092156	19742389
11.	Maharashtra	38572209	51411616	41938507	11420000
12.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
13.	Nagaland	0	2833500	2143000	0
14.	Orissa	116919191	110913807	86255568	27139201
15.	Punjab	14755367	32988278	12721792	6374142
16.	Rajasthan	114901470	151059979	37158158	6645800
17.	Tamil Nadu	58439416	34871038	44953359	11888648
18.	Uttar Pradesh	307980608	230791552	162743060	36156174
19.	Uttarakhand	1611500	0	0	0
20.	West Bengal	134483337	186697129	101534930	56102888

[*Translation*]

Prices of Cement

1345. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of production/consumption/prices of cement alongwith installed capacity in the last year and to be expected in the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the shortage of cement is noticed by the Government in some States;

(c) if so, details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to meet the shortage;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check the prices of cement in the country; and

(e) the details of cement companies set up/proposed to be set up especially in tribal/backward areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The State-wise details of installed capacity, production and consumption of cement for the last year (2009-10) and for the current year (from April to June, 2010) are at Statement-I and the prices of cement for the period June 2009 to June 2010 are at Statement-II.

(b) No Madam.

(c) Does not arise

(d) Government have taken a number of measures to increase the supply of cement in the market to cater to the increased demand. These included facilitating import by reducing the import duty on Cement to 'NIL' and also special dispensation given to some public sector

undertakings to import cement under the provisions of Cement (Quality Control) Order, 2003 to enable availability of significant quantities of imported cement in the market. During the last three years 89.89 million tonnes of cement capacity have been added as a result of the measures taken by the Government. With the help of these measures, the average all India price of cement has declined by 4.76% between June, 2009 and June, 2010.

(e) The list of cement plants set up in the country is at Statement-III. The department, however, does not maintain the list of cement plants, tribal/backward areas-wise. Further, after the announcement of the New Industrial Policy in 1991, investment decisions, including locations, have been left to the commercial judgement of the entrepreneurs.

Statement I

(000' Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Region/State	2009-10			2010-11 (April-June)		
		Installed Capacity As on 31.3.2010	Cement Production	Cement Consumption	Installed Capacity As on 30.6.2010	Cement Production	Cement Consumption
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Region							
1.	Uttarakhand	1300	762.09	2401.27	1300	443.86	665.2
2.	Haryana	2472	2030.78	6846.66	2472	562.48	1713.44
3.	Punjab	5250	5236.16	6772.74	5250	1269.17	1850.93
4.	Rajasthan	40770	32895.09	12505.84	40770	8771.79	3300.63
5.	Himachal Pradesh	9774	5835.05	5727.51	9774	1778.79	1534.71
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	430.07	0	0	87.46
7.	Delhi	500	0	4226.57	500	0	1998.67
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	200	162.53	531.75	200	35.41	147.37
	Northern Region	60266	46921.7	39442.41	60266	12861.5	11298.41
Eastern Region							
9.	Assam	200	150.1	1703.89	200	21.45	494.81
10.	Meghalaya	1553	1536.75	570.46	1553	383.18	119.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Tripura	0	0	127.82	0	0	27.53
12.	Manipur	0	0	57.05	0	0	10.86
13.	Nagaland	0	0	127.87	0	0	33.8
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	42	0	0	9.5
15.	Mizoram	0	0	71.41	0	0	22.48
16.	Sikkim	0	0	2.6	0	0	0
17.	Bihar	1000	675.74	6040.52	1000	182.52	1690.09
18.	Jharkhand	5548	5145.7	4296.68	5548	1297.02	1193.47
19.	Orissa	7550	4926.95	5988.14	7550	1346.64	1582.1
20.	West Bengal	7328	5386.93	8663.14	7328	1421.61	2381.7
21.	Chhattisgarh	12014	11275.31	5881.9	12014	2914.95	1546.4
	Eastern Region	35193	29097.48	33573.48	35193	7567.37	9112.47
	Southern Region						
22.	Andhra Pradesh	41012	29432.46	16775.96	41012	7812.53	4008.09
23.	Tamil Nadu	33256	21803.98	18204.29	33256	5404.84	4601.78
24.	Karnataka	23296	13132.1	14991.35	23296	3770.1	5592.78
25.	Kerala	620	416.93	7267.8	620	124.35	1758.82
26.	Puducherry	0	0	470.38	0	0	114.75
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	96.83	0	0	12.29
28.	Goa	0	0	338.52	0	0	102.41
	Southern Region	98184	64785.47	58145.13	98184	17111.82	14669.41
	Western Western Region						
29.	Gujarat	22338	16741.65	16724.72	22338	4688.49	4723.8
30.	Maharashtra	15200	13547.42	20719.79	15200	3569.22	5644.64
	Western Region	37538	30289.07	37444.51	37538	8257.71	10368.44
	Central Region						
31.	Uttar Pradesh	11346	8526.11	19508.14	11346	2792.9	5469.64
32.	Madhya Pradesh	20380	21428.87	10326.28	20380	5157.75	2707.53
	Central Region	31726	29954.98	29834.42	31726	7950.65	8177.17
	Total - Domestic	262906	201048.7	198439.95	262906	53749.05	53698.72

Statement II*Average price of cement per bag of 50 kg (in Rs.)*

Region/Centre	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010	May 2010	June 2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Northern Region													
Delhi	238	240	242	242	238	233	226	230	241	250	251	245	248
Karnal	237	244	244	243	242	240	236	237	240	246	246	245	247
Chandigarh	250	256	257	257	253	247	245	244	252	261	258	258	256
Jaipur	231	235	238	233	231	228	222	221	226	228	227	225	226
Rohtak	231	240	241	237	237	235	233	229	232	238	238	240	240
Bhatinda	240	242	242	239	239	237	238	237	242	254	253	249	249
Ludhiana	253	260	259	257	259	247	245	245	254	262	260	260	259
Jammu	309	312	313	312	309	297	297	297	304	312	319	319	320
Shimla	257	258	260	259	259	257	257	255	262	269	269	270	270
Eastern Region													
Calcutta	262	262	254	251	247	242	238	241	250	263	266	261	258
Patna	256	256	259	256	253	251	244	243	251	255	258	257	255
Bhubaneshwar	258	263	259	258	258	258	255	255	263	268	283	282	278
Guwahati	268	270	268	259	258	254	258	258	261	265	265	265	265
Muzaffarpur	255	256	258	257	252	251	244	243	251	255	255	255	255
Silchar	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA
Western Region													
Bombay	273	267	267	267	264	242	244	250	256	265	265	263	258
Ahmedabad	230	230	230	230	226	190	194	204	212	215	221	206	205
Nagpur	243	243	243	243	243	211	208	212	215	220	236	237	230
Pune	263	263	263	263	263	224	224	230	234	242	254	250	235
Rajkot	221	221	221	225	218	188	189	200	208	210	221	202	199
Baroda	232	233	233	233	230	192	195	207	213	217	229	207	206
Surat	231	232	232	232	228	192	196	208	214	219	230	209	206

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Southern Region													
Chennai	277	274	269	263	256	228	204	227	228	246	271	254	236
Thiruvananthapuram	282	280	280	280	276	229	215	228	243	261	280	271	259
Bangalore	275	275	260	258	251	229	210	190	223	221	255	231	207
Hyderabad	225	223	213	195	169	146	139	142	153	166	207	176	145
Calicut	282	280	280	280	276	230	218	233	243	261	280	271	268
Visakhapatnam	225	223	213	195	169	161	145	150	155	181	227	183	163
Goa	264	263	263	263	263	233	220	217	223	240	255	240	231
Central Region													
Lucknow	269	291	281	263	252	228	218	248	288	285	263	260	255
Meerut	242	247	249	243	243	238	226	225	238	249	246	239	243
Faizabad	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	228	249	298	308	291	280	263
Bareilly	254		255	247	240	230	220	222	229	254	250	247	250
Bhopal	242		248	240	233	222	213	220	237	242	234	229	227
Average	252	254	253	249	245	228	222	227	237	246	253	245	240

Statement III

(000' Tonnes) (As on 30.6.2010)	
Cement Plant	Installed Capacity
1	2
UTTARAKHAND	
Jaypee-Roorkee (G)	300.00
Ambuja Cmt-Roorkee (G)	1000.00
HARYANA	
CCI Ltd. Charkhi Dadri	172.00
Jaypee-Panipat (G)	1000.00
Grasim-Panipat (G)	1300.00

1	2
PUNJAB	
Ambuja Cmt-Ropar (G)	2500.00
Ambuja Cmt-BhatindaG	1000.00
Grasim-Bhatinda (G)	1750.00
RAJASTHAN	
ACC Ltd., Lakheri	1500.00
Birla, Chanderia	2000.00
Mangalam Cement, Morak	1000.00
Neershree Cement, Morak	1000.00

1	2	1	2
Aditya Cement-I&II, Sambhupura	5000.00	Cement Manu. Ltd., Lumshnong	590.00
Grasim Cmt, Kotputli	3100.00	Megha T & E (P) (G) Lumshnong	462.00
J.K. Nimbahera & Mangrol	4050.00	BIHAR	
J.K. Lakshmi Cement, Sirohi Road	4200.00	Kalyanpur Cement, Banjari	1000.00
J.K. Udaipur Udyog, Udaipur	900.00	JHARKHAND	
Ambuja Cmt, Rabriyawas	1800.00	ACC Ltd., Chaibasa	876.00
Shree Cement, Beawar	9100.00	ACC Ltd., Sindri	912.00
Binani Cmt, Sirohi	4650.00	Lafarge-Jojobera (G), Singbhum	3400.00
Shriram Cements, Kota	400.00	Lemos Cement, Khalari	110.00
J.K. Cement, Gotan	470.00	Sone Valley, Japla	250.00
Binani Cmt (G), Sikar	1400.00	ODISHA	
HIMACHAL PRADESH		Ultra Tech-JCW (G), Jharsuguda	1000.00
ACC Ltd., Gagai-I & II	4716.00	OCL India, Rajgangpur	4000.00
CCI Ltd., Rajban	200.00	ACC Cement, Bargarh	1200.00
Jaypee Cement-Bagheri (B&G)	1750.00	OCL India-Kapilas (G)	1350.00
Ambuja Cmt, Darlaghat	1608.00	WEST BENGAL	
Ambuja Cement, Nalagarh	1500.00	ACC Ltd., Damodhar	528.00
DELHI		Birla Corpn. Ltd, Durgapur (G)	600.00
CCI Ltd., Tughalkabad, Delhi (G)	500.00	Ambuja Cmt-Sankrail (G)	1000.00
JAMMU AND KASHMIR		Ultra Tech-WBCW (G), Durgapur	1200.00
J&K Cement Ltd., Kheru	200.00	Birla Corpn-Durga Hitech Cmt (G), Durgapur	1000.00
ASSAM		Ambuja Cmt-Farakka (G)	1000.00
CCI Ltd., Bokajan	200.00	Lafarge-Mejia (G)	1000.00
MEGHALAYA		Madras Cmts (G), Kolaghat	1000.00
Mawmluh Cherra, Cherrapunji	200.00	CHHATTISGARH	
Meghalaya Cmts. Ltd. Lumshnong	300.00	ACC Ltd., Jamui	1584.00

1	2	1	2
Century Cement, Tilda	2100.00	My Home Indus. Ltd. Mericheruvu	3200.00
Grasim Cement, Raipur	2500.00	Penna Cement, Boyareddypalli	2000.00
CCI Ltd., Akaltara	400.00	Dalmia Cement, Kadapa, Jamai Madduku	2500.00
CCI Ltd., Mandhar	380.00	Madras Cement, Jaggayyapet	2000.00
Lafarge Cement Arasmeta, Bilaspur	1600.00	TAMIL NADU	
Ultra Tech-HCW, Hirni	1900.00	ACC Ltd., Madukkarai	1176.00
Ambuja Cmt., Bhatapara	1000.00	Grasim South, Reddipalayam	1400.00
Lafarge Cement, Sonadih	550.00	India Cement, Tulayuth	2050.00
ANDHRA PRADESH		India Cement, Sankaridurg	860.00
Kesoram Cement, Ramagundam	1500.00	India Cement, Trichy	1850.00
Orient Cement, Devapur	3000.00	India Cement Vallur (G)	1100.00
Zuari Cement, Krishnanagar	2200.00	Tamil Nadu Cement, Alangulam	400.00
Sri Vishnu Cement, Sitapur	1200.00	Tamil Nadu Cement, Ariyalur	500.00
CCI Ltd., Adilabad	400.00	Madras Cement, RS Rajanagar	1800.00
CCI Ltd., Tandur	1000.00	Madras Cement, Alathiyur Works I&II	3120.00
Andhra Cement, Vizag (G)	620.00	Madras Cmt, Ariyalur	2000.00
Andhra Cement, Nadikude	800.00	Madras Cement, Uthiramerur (G)	450.00
India Cement, Chilamkur Works	1460.00	Madras Cmets, Vallapadi (G)	600.00
India Cement, Visaka	2400.00	Chettd. Karur	1600.00
India Cement, Yerraguntla	730.00	Chettd. Karikkali	2000.00
Raasi Cement, Wadapalli	2500.00	Chettd Cement, Ariyalur	4600.00
Ultra Tech-APCW-I&II, Tadipatri	5600.00	Dalmia Cement, Dalmiapuram	4000.00
Krihna Cement	210.00	Dalmia Cement, Ariyalur,	
K.C.P. Ltd., Macheria	660.00	Thamarakulam	2500.00
Panyam Cements, Bugannypally	530.00	Ultra Tech - ARCW (G), Arakonam	1100.00
Rain Comdt. Unit-I, Ramapuram	1400.00	KARNATAKA	
Rain Comdt. Un-LN I&II, Racheria	2600.00	ACC Ltd., Wadi	2592.00
Penna-Tadipatri I&II, Tadipatri	1500.00	ACC Ltd., New Wadi	3204.00
Penna Cement, Ganeshpahad	1000.00	Vasvadatta Cement	5750.00

1	2	1	2
Rajashree-Malkhed	3200.00	Rajashree Cement (G), Hotgi	1800.00
HCIL, Ammasandra	570.00	Ultra Tech-ACW, Chandrapur	3600.00
CCI Ltd., Kurkunta	200.00	Ultra Tech, Ratnagiri (G)	400.00
HMP Cement, Shahabad	480.00	HCIL, Dolvi (G), Raigad	1000.00
Bagalkot Cmt.	300.00	Orient Cmt, Jalgaon (G)	2000.00
ACC Ltd., Bellaey (G)	1104.00	Ambuja Cement (Maratha Cement) Chandrapur	2400.00
ACC Ltd., Kolar (G)	1596.00	India Cement Parli (G)	1100.00
Ultra Tech-Ginigera (G)	1300.00	UTTAR PRADESH	
J.K. Muddapur	3000.00	ACC Ltd., Tikaria (G)	2316.00
KERALA		Birla Cmt, Raebareli (G)	630.00
Malabar Cements, Palghat	420.00	HCIL-Jhansi (G)	500.00
Malabar Cements (G), Alaphuzha	200.00	JP Cement, Dalla	500.0
GUJARAT		JP Cement, Chunar (G)	2000.00
Shree Digvijay Cement, Sikka	1080.00	Jaypee Cement, Sadva Khurd (G)	600.00
Saurashtra Cement, Ranavav	1500.00	Jaypee Cement, Ayodhya (G) Tanda	1000.00
Gujarat Sidhee Cmt, Veraval	1200.00	Grasim Cement, Dadri (G)	1300.00
HMP Cement, Porbandar	200.00	Grasim Cmt-Aligarh, Koil (G)	1300.00
Ultra Tech-Pipavav	5800.00	Ambuja Cement-Dadri	1200.00
Ultra Tech Cement, Jafrabad	500.00	MADHYA PRADESH	
Ultra Tech Cement, Magdalla (G)	700.00	ACC Ltd., Kymore	2200.00
Ambuja Cement, Kodinal	4500.00	Birla Vikas, Satna	1550.00
Ambuja Cmt Magdalla G	1008.00	Maihar Cement, maihar	3800.00
Sanghi Indus. Ltd. Afdasa	2600.00	Vikram Cement, Jawad Road	3000.00
JK Lakshmi, Kalol (G)	550.00	HCIL, Damoh	1030.00
Jaypee Cement (Kutch), Sewagram	1200.00	CCI Ltd., Neemuch	400.00
Jaypee-Wanakbori (G), Sonipur	1500.00	Jaypee Cement, Rewa	3000.00
MAHARASHTRA		Jaypee Cement, Bela	2400.00
ACC Ltd., Chanda	1000.00	Jaypee Cement, Sidhi	1000.00
Manikgarh Cement	1900.00	Prism Cement, Satna	2000.00
		All India	262906.00

*[English]***Commercialisation of Postal Land**

1346. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to generate revenue by commercialisation of the land available with the Department of Posts;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total area of land proposed to be commercialised indicating their market value;

(c) the total amount of revenue proposed to be generated by the Department of Posts alongwith the likely cost benefit ratio in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to private participation in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Details have not been worked out as yet.

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

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) Details have not been worked out as yet.

*[Translation]***Financial Assistance to Flood and Drought Affected States**

1347. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance provided to various flood and drought affected States including Bihar during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether some flood and drought affected States have made complaints for allocation of inadequate funds to meet the requirement during the said period;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to allocate additional funds to the flood and drought affected States;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the additional funds are likely to be released to those States; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (f) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing various schemes in the rural areas such as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Act (MGNREGA), Swarnijyanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). Under SGSY and PMGSY, there is no special fund to flood and drought affected areas.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven and not an allocation based programme. Funds are released under the scheme for implementation of the Act to the States in accordance with the labour demand. The details of the centre release of funds to drought affected states during the last three years and the current is at Statement-I.

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is being implemented in the rural areas of all States/UTs (except Delhi and Chandigarh) with the aim to provide financial assistance for construction of dwelling units for BPL families. Under the scheme, an amount of upto 10% of the district's annual allocation under IAY or Rs. 70 lakh (including State share), whichever is higher, can be released for construction of houses, damaged due to flood, fire, riots, arson, etc. out of natural calamity component of IAY. For this purpose, the request is required to be sent by the State Government concerned to Ministry of Rural Development along with necessary details such as, nature and period of calamity, extent of damage, list of households whose houses have been damaged and State Government's commitment to provide State matching share immediately after receipt of Central share. A statement showing State-wise details of funds released under Natural Calamity Component of IAY to flood affected States during the last three years and current year is at Statement-II.

Statement I

Financial Releases by the Centre in Drought Affected States under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA during the Last 3 Years and the Current Year

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the States	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	136874.4	321910.19	378160.23	213134.00
2.	Assam	51317.01	95872.16	77888.50	32598.03
3.	Bihar	46557.83	138819.05	103278.45	115178.24
4.	Himachal Pradesh	12278.06	40974.63	39542.50	27028.00
5.	Jharkhand	65049.065	180580.14	81216.22	42988.74
6.	Karnataka	24783.52	39851.14	276998.19	77305.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	259180.82	406111.54	351923.66	99580.00
8.	Maharashtra	2008.75	18756.08	24965.06	8555.24
9.	Manipur	5894.13	36540.97	43681.36	6467.46
10.	Nagaland	4089.59	26805.72	56292.34	17550.13
11.	Orissa	53303.69	87843.67	44581.26	79844.00
12.	Rajasthan	104400.2	652157.16	594264.49	278882.00
13.	Uttar Pradesh	164652.89	393390.13	531887.16	141940.00
	Total	930389.955	2439612.58	2604679.42	1141050.84

Statement II

State-wise funds released for construction of Houses damaged due to flood under Indira Awaas Yojana during last 3 years and current year

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Central Release during				Total
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	173.25		719.94		893.19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	179.72	37.50	18.75		235.97
3.	Assam	37.50		85.70		123.20
4.	Bihar		5409.19	37.50		5446.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	
5.	Chhattisgarh		23.44	16.28	39.71	
6.	Goa				0.00	
7.	Gujarat				0.00	
8.	Haryana			18.75	18.75	
9.	Himachal Pradesh			20.50	20.50	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir				0.00	
11.	Jharkhand				0.00	
12.	Karnataka		56.25	984.51	1040.76	
13.	Kerala				0.00	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	120.89	233.98	13.03	37.50	405.40
15.	Maharashtra	187.64	85.64	18.75		292.03
16.	Manipur			20.79		20.79
17.	Meghalaya					0.00
18.	Mizoram					0.00
19.	Nagaland	18.75	37.50			56.25
20.	Orissa			17.03		17.03
21.	Punjab					0.00
22.	Rajasthan	9.73	90.75	46.12		146.60
23.	Sikkim					0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu		158.11	158.11		316.22
25.	Tripura					0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	37.50		159.60		197.10
27.	Uttarakhand					0.00
28.	West Bengal					0.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands					0.00
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli					0.00
31.	Daman and Diu					0.00
32.	Lakshadweep					0.00
33.	Puducherry					0.00
Total		764.98	6132.36	2335.35	37.50	9270.19

*[English]***Industrialization in Tribal Areas**

1348. SHRI SANSUMA
KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY:
DR. RATNA DE:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken by any initiatives for industrialization in the tribal areas across the country on top priority basis with special mention to Bodoland territory and similar other backward tribal sub-regions in the North-Eastern Region including West/North Bengal by setting up/set up some heavy industries to augment overall economic development and thereby generating employment to the unemployed tribal and local youths of these backward areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith any pending proposals from the State Government in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken so far by the Government to develop the tribal areas of North-Eastern Region in terms of industrialization?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) The Union Government is implementing a package of incentives to promote industrialization and generate employment in the North Eastern Region, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and the Darjeeling district of West Bengal, many of which are tribal dominated areas. The incentives are in the form of various subsidies such as Capital Investment subsidy and Transport subsidy (applicable to all these States), Interest subsidy and Insurance subsidy besides income tax and excise duty exemption benefits. The incentives to the NE States were first announced in 1997 and again on 1st April, 2007 for a further period of 10 years in a more liberalized form.

*[Translation]***Target Based Jobs**

1349. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether jobs in private companies are being given on a target base instead of fixed salary;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the such private companies are not being paid the salary to those employees who fails to meet the target; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to protect the interests of such employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) No such data is maintained by Ministry of Labour & Employment.

(c) and (d) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review, revise & enforce the minimum rates of wages for different categories of workers employed in the scheduled employments under their respective jurisdiction, which are applicable to both organized as well as unorganized workers in urban and rural areas.

*[English]***Drinking Water for All by 2012**

1350. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to provide drinking water for all by 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of uncovered habitations under this plan;

(d) the allocation and utilization of fund during each year of the Eleventh Plan, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. Under the rural drinking water component of Bharat Nirman, launched in 2005-06, 55,067 un-covered and 3,31,604 slipped-back habitations were targeted to be covered and in 2,16,968 quality-affected habitations, water quality problems were to be addressed. At the end of Bharat Nirman Phase-I *i.e.* as

on 31.3.2009, 54,440 un-covered, 3,58,362 slipped-back and 50,168 quality-affected habitations were covered. The States have also been reporting coverage of slipped-back and quality-affected habitations, which were not targeted under Bharat Nirman. As on 1.4.2009, there were 627 un-covered and 1,79,999 quality-affected habitations remaining to be covered. These are targeted to be covered under Bharat Nirman Phase-II by 2012.

(d) A Statement showing State-wise allocation, release and utilization of funds during each year of the Eleventh Plan is annexed as Statement.

(e) To ensure that the remaining targeted habitations are covered during the Bharat Nirman Phase-II, State Governments have been requested to prepare Annual Action Plan to cover un-covered and quality-affected habitations on priority and also mark the targeted habitations in the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS). To achieve the targets laid down, since the launch of Bharat Nirman the allocation of funds for rural drinking water have been increased substantially from Rs. 2,585 crore in the year 2004-05 *i.e.* year preceding the launch of Bharat Nirman to Rs. 8,000 crore in 2009-10, which has been further increased to Rs. 9,000 crore in 2010-11.

Statement

State-wise allocation, release and utilization of funds during 11th Plan under Bharat Nirman-Rural drinking water

(Amount Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11 (as on 30.7.2010)		
		Allocation	Release	Utilization	Allocation	Release	Utilization	Allocation	Release	Utilization	Allocation	Release	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	295.3	305.24	388.41	394.53	395.05	398.05	437.09	537.37	389.79	491.02	233.23	51.96
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	112.41	112.41	121.31	146.12	162.46	160.97	180	178.2	198.91	123.01	58.43	0
3.	Assam	189.59	189.59	117.26	246.44	187.57	265.4	301.6	323.5	241.77	412.81	206.41	0.1
4.	Bihar	279.37	169.69	0	425.38	452.38	73.3	372.21	186.11	284.87	341.46	0	44.26
5.	Chhattisgarh	95.95	95.95	104.16	130.42	125.26	112.42	116.01	128.22	104.07	130.27	61.88	21.57
6.	Goa	3.31	1.66	2.31	3.98	0	0	5.64	3.32	0.5	5.34	0	0
7.	Gujarat	205.89	205.89	219.12	314.44	369.44	289.33	482.75	482.75	484.38	542.67	271.34	82.93
8.	Haryana	93.41	93.41	109.54	117.29	117.29	117.29	207.89	206.89	132.35	233.69	111	12.11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	117.46	130.42	132.45	141.51	141.51	141.49	138.52	182.85	144.5	133.71	66.86	10.64
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	329.92	329.92	361.41	397.86	396.49	176.67	447.74	402.51	383.49	449.22	205.88	38.73
11.	Jharkhand	113.88	84.46	117.51	160.67	80.33	18.85	149.29	111.34	86.04	165.93	78.82	0
12.	Karnataka	278.51	283.16	286.57	477.19	477.85	449.15	573.67	627.86	473.71	644.92	306.34	0
13.	Kerala	82.93	84.25	83.46	103.33	106.97	106.56	152.77	151.89	150.99	144.28	68.53	9.76
14.	Madhya Pradesh	251.62	251.62	267.56	370.47	380.47	368.61	367.66	379.66	347.03	399.04	199.52	13.48
15.	Maharashtra	404.4	404.4	378.38	572.57	648.24	511.06	652.43	647.81	618.56	733.27	348.3	68.69
16.	Manipur	38.59	45.59	34.71	50.16	45.23	36.33	61.6	38.57	32.19	54.61	25.94	0
17.	Meghalaya	404.4	404.4	378.38	572.57	648.24	511.06	652.43	647.81	618.56	733.27	348.3	68.69
18.	Mizoram	31.88	38.88	30.16	41.44	54.19	45.48	50.4	55.26	51.31	35.71	17.86	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
19.	Nagaland	32.72	39.75	27.39	42.53	42.53	39.6	52	47.06	76.57	51.7	24.56	0
20.	Orissa	168.85	171.95	233.6	298.68	298.68	273.12	187.13	226.66	198.87	204.88	102.44	9.45
21.	Punjab	52.91	51.8	40.28	86.56	86.56	96.68	81.17	88.81	95.35	82.21	41.11	18.08
22.	Rajasthan	606.72	606.72	617.67	970.13	971.83	967.95	1,036.46	1,012.16	680	1,165.44	553.58	105.1
23.	Sikkim	13.42	20.13	15.36	17.45	32.45	28.85	21.6	20.6	30.58	15.45	7.34	1.96
24.	Tamil Nadu	190.9	190.9	190.9	241.82	287.82	230.58	320.43	317.95	364.21	316.91	158.46	6.16
25.	Tripura	39.43	54.43	54.3	51.25	41.01	36.99	62.4	77.4	76.51	53.88	26.94	3.79
26.	Uttar Pradesh	401.51	401.51	421.14	539.74	615.78	514.54	959.12	956.36	974.14	899.12	449.56	240.14
27.	Uttarakhand	89.3	89.3	114.14	107.58	85.87	61.09	126.16	124.9	63.83	139.39	66.21	8.31
28.	West Bengal	191.37	191.37	230.55	389.39	389.39	371.62	372.29	394.3	390.76	418.03	198.56	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	4.72	0	0	30.78	0	0	0	1.01	0	0
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.09	0	0
31.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.61	0	0
32.	Delhi	0.31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.31	0	0
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.24	0	0
34.	Puducherry	0.31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.54	0	0
35.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0	0
Total		4,57.01	4,699.67	4,762.96	6,896.72	7,056.02	5,998.28	7,986.43	7,989.72	7,143.83	8,460.00	3,920.49	748.78

Vocational Training Providers

1351. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Vocational Training Providers (VTPs) being provided by the Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGE&T) to various States under Skill Development Initiative (SDI) Scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the number of applications received, cleared and pending with Regional Directorate of Apprenticeship Training (RDAT) for approval of VTPs under the SDI Scheme during the said period, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the time by which such pending applications are likely to be cleared by the RDAT;

(d) whether the Union Government proposes to put any mechanism to mitigate the unnecessary delay by the State Labour/Employment Department in scrutinising/forwarding the pending proposals to DGE&T/RDAT; and

(e) If so, the details thereof along-with any time frame fixed by the Union Government to clear such pending applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):
(a) The details about the VTPs registered State-wise and Year-wise is at Statement-I.

(b) The details about the number of applications received, cleared and pending with RDAT for approval

of VTPs under SDI scheme State-wise and year-wise is at Statement-II.

(d) No.

(c) VTP registration is a continuous process throughout the year.

(e) The VTP registration is done as per the guidelines prescribed by the DGE&T. No time frame has been fixed.

Statement I

*Skill Development Initiative (SDI) Scheme
Status of VTPs registered since inception*

Sl.No.	State/UT	FY-2007-08	FY-2008-09	FY-2009-10	FY-2010-11 (as on 27.7.2010)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	18	0	19
2.	Andhra Pradesh	285	304	54	2	645
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	5	0	0	5
4.	Assam	12	8	19	0	39
5.	Bihar	3	31	44	0	78
6.	Chandigarh	0	4	0	8	12
7.	Chhattisgarh	11	41	15	0	67
8.	Delhi	0	27	26	4	57
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	1	0	1
10.	Daman and Diu	0	0	1	0	1
11.	Goa	0	11	3	0	14
12.	Gujarat	55	183	49	8	295
13.	Haryana	18	26	40	0	84
14.	Himachal Pradesh	16	2	57	0	75
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	44	113	157
16.	Jharkhand	17	37	18	0	72
17.	Kerala	13	21	35	0	69
18.	Karnataka	362	80	35	191	668
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	10	128	202	1	341
21.	Manipur	0	1	1	0	2
22.	Meghalaya	0	1	4	0	5
23.	Mizoram	3	0	0	0	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Maharashtra	271	231	195	74	772
25.	Nagaland	0	4	0	0	4
26.	Orissa	62	9	3	122	196
27.	Puducherry	0	5	5	0	10
28.	Punjab	0	52	118	0	170
29.	Rajasthan	0	102	15	0	117
30.	Sikkim	1	0	0	0	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	91	307	31	429
32.	Tripura	0	0	6	0	6
33.	Uttar Pradesh	56	741	826	0	1623
34.	Uttarakhand	0	11	21	0	32
35.	West Bengal	52	30	127	0	209
Total		1247	2187	2289	554	6277

Statement II*Skill Development Initiative (SDI) Scheme*

Vocational Training Providers (VTPs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	FY-2007-08			FY-2008-09			FY-2009-10			FY-2010-11 (as on 27.7.2010)		
		Received	Cleared	Pending	Received	Cleared	Pending	Received	Cleared	Pending	Received	Cleared	Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	1	0	18	18	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	285	285	0	304	304	0	54	54	0	2	2	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	12	12	0	8	8	0	19	19	0	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	3	3	0	31	31	0	44	44	0	0	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	8	8	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	11	11	0	41	41	0	15	15	0	0	0	0
8.	Delhi	0	0	0	27	27	0	26	26	0	4	4	0
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	0	0	0	11	11	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	55	55	0	183	183	0	49	49	0	8	8	0
13.	Haryana	19	18	0	26	26	0	40	40	0	0	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	16	16	0	2	2	0	57	57	0	0	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	44	0	113	113	0
16.	Jharkhand	17	17	0	37	37	0	18	18	0	0	0	0
17.	Kerala	13	13	0	21	21	0	35	35	0	0	0	0
18.	Karnataka	362	362	0	80	80	0	35	35	0	191	191	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	10	10	0	128	128	0	202	202	0	1	1	0
21.	Manipur	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
22.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
23.	Mizoram	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Maharashtra	271	271	0	231	231	0	195	195	0	74	74	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Orissa	62	62	0	9	9	0	3	3	0	122	122	0
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	0	0	0	52	52	0	118	118	0	0	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	102	102	0	15	15	0	0	0	0
30.	Sikkim	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	91	91	0	307	307	0	31	31	0
32.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	56	56	0	741	741	0	826	826	0	0	0	0
34.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	11	11	0	21	21	0	0	0	0
35.	West Bengal	52	52	0	30	30	0	127	127	0	0	0	0

Reduction in Termination Charges

1352. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has any proposal to reduce the termination charges on mobile connections;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) No, Madam.

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

[Translation]

Check on Software Piracy

1353. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pirated software has major share in the total software business of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/ being taken by the government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce a new law to check software piracy in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) There is no official estimate available to indicate the extent of software piracy and losses due to such piracy in India. However, it is believed that piracy in software industry exists as in other copyright based industry.

(b) The steps taken by the Government to control software piracy include the following:

(i) In India the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) of software is covered under Copyright violations of which attract both fine and imprisonment on a mandatory basis.

(ii) Government has set up a Copyright Enforcement Advisory Council under Ministry of Human Resource Development (the nodal Administrative Ministry), which reviews the progress of enforcement of Copyright Act and also advises on measures - both on the policy front as well as on the implementation front for its better enforcement. Special Cells for monitoring the

enforcement of copyright have been set at Policy Hqrs. in the States/UTs.

(iii) instructions have been issued to various Government Departments to only use legal copies of software.

(iv) Government has been supporting Anti-Piracy campaign of NASSCOM.

(v) Computer Software is exempted from Customs Duty.

(vi) The market competition and zero custom duty on software have been instrumental in reducing the costs, thus making the products affordable and hence bringing down the piracy.

(c) to (e) No, Madam. The Indian Copyright Act 1957 as amended till 1999 (and now under review with Copyright (Amendment) Bill, 2010), IT Act 2000 as amended till 2009, Indian Penal Code, Contract law and other indirect safeguards, provide adequate protection against software piracy.

Progress Under PMGSY

1354. YOGI ADITYA NATH:
KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATARAJAN:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
SHRI P. KUMAR:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the target set by the Government for construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last three years and current year including in the naxal affected areas and the amount sanctioned/released/utilized thereon alongwith the achievement made in this regard, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether the Government has not achieved the set target and States are demanding additional funds for the projects;

(c) if so, the details and the criteria for allocation of funds to the States and the funds allocated to them during

the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to third party inspection to assess the progress and shortcomings in the PMGSY projects; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken for speedy completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) A statement indicating the targets set by the Government for construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), State-wise, including in the naxal affected areas, in-terms of length, vis-à-vis achievement against these targets and funds released and expenditure incurred during the last three years and current year is given in Statement-I.

(b) PMGSY is demand driven programme and funds are made available to States depending upon status of preparedness, the speed of execution of projects in hand and the absorption capacity of the executing agencies.

(c) Out of cess levied on High Speed Diesel (HSD) received in Central Road Fund (CRF), Rs. 0.75 per liter is earmarked for PMGSY. After debt servicing, the balance amount of cess share is allocated among States as per formula given by the Planning Commission for allocation of funds. In addition to share of cess, the funds available for the programme out of Plan Assistance, Assistance from the from the World Bank and Asian Development

Bank and loan from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) are also released to the States as per requirement. A statement indicating the allocation made to States during last three years and current year, out of the share of cess, is given at Statement-II.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) In order to speed up the completion of projects under PMGSY, the following measures have been taken by the Ministry of Rural Development:-

- (i) The State Governments have been advised to deploy adequate number of dedicated Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) to commensurate with their work load.
- (ii) Central Public Sector Undertakings have been deployed in Bihar, Jharkhand and Tripura.
- (iii) The Standard Bidding Document (SBD) has been amended to facilitate participation of small and medium as well as large contractors.
- (iv) The State Governments have been advised for e-tendering of the projects to expedite the process and also to ensure transparency.
- (v) Implementation of the programme is being monitored through monthly reports, periodical review meeting and field visits of officers.
- (vi) Training is being imparted to the field personnel for building their capacity in programme implementation.

Statement I

(Release and expenditure in crore of Rupees)

Sl. No.	State	2007-08				2008-09				2009-10				2010-11			
		Target (length in km)	Achievement (length in km)	Release	Expenditure	Target (length in km)	Achievement (length in km)	Release	Expenditure	Target (length in km)	Achievement (length in km)	Release	Expenditure	Target (length in km)*	Achievement (length in km)	Release upto May, 2010)	Expenditure upto May, 2010)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2551.00	1656.80	316.57	381.89	2500.00	1885.00	470.60	494.47	2980.00	3092.00	877.46	886.37	1975	79.68	127.71	122.11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	361.50	271.90	102.03	131.76	290.00	317.43	107.98	152.01	500.00	622.55	282.52	247.61	178	48.43	189.37	49.84
3.	Assam	1685.00	1141.00	555.00	608.75	2730.00	1985.11	982.12	1007.05	2585.00	2095.88	1179.00	1412.91	1877	40.9900	232.17	222.59
4.	Bihar	4005.00	1665.35	733.06	580.68	5857.00	2532.20	1065.20	1067.54	5200.00	2843.27	1750.73	1874.51	5344	116.40	602.91	290.34
5.	Chhattisgarh	4417.00	2719.36	1050.89	932.50	4250.00	2427.08	976.12	863.34	3500.00	4020.44	540.03	805.06	1820	81.43	434.94	43.06
6.	Goa	17.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
7.	Gujarat	1118.63	830.24	144.56	156.99	1000.00	1282.07	229.67	255.26	1500.00	1511.02	193.80	190.46	597	2.9	69.00	74.72
8.	Haryana	585.96	670.21	216.21	216.51	750.00	969.87	272.02	313.09	700.00	785.35	255.49	277.16	150	39.89	46.00	3.93
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1298.40	1555.20	320.58	281.98	1660.00	1360.10	268.90	240.51	1500.00	1505.61	124.95	220.1	594	58.55	75.00	30.70
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	538.60	140.69	72.74	105.09	1550.00	469.80	191.74	190.71	1450.00	661.54	372.60	359.42	366	96.6	20.00	22.31
11.	Jharkhand	959.27	277.15	0.00	63.18	1200.00	214.97	210.67	211.47	1950.00	1530.90	417.74	457.79	1482	176.53	201.11	115.18
12.	Karnataka	1823.82	1427.01	271.49	349.12	1820.00	2099.13	640.46	550.37	2600.00	3019.75	764.87	883.97	1000	170.46	226.11	84.10
13.	Kerala	433.23	100.54	24.68	61.32	480.00	240.22	84.02	84.41	300.00	264.10	100.11	113.77	157	37.86	24.00	3.35
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6712.00	5231.45	1615.66	1358.73	7000.00	7893.72	1895.10	2198.06	8000.00	10398.01	2135.65	2234.83	4622	840.7	355.45	299.78
15.	Maharashtra	3823.33	2942.19	563.96	637.33	4000.00	4138.65	1030.00	929.98	2950.00	3111.50	949.18	994.6	592	437.56	394.41	192.45
16.	Manipur	63.01	265.99	78.99	64.28	900.00	78.95	20.00	37.97	200.00	879.68	149.16	145.13	517	18.61	33.00	27.43
17.	Meghalaya	175.75	52.47	0.00	15.59	150.00	30.80	35.95	12.64	100.00	97.92	0.00	20.38	64	0	0.00	0.33
18.	Mizoram	333.77	207.43	21.96	59.47	280.00	195.18	65.00	54.55	200.00	202.71	44.58	66.86	212	19.27	10.00	13.59
19.	Nagaland	384.05	398.42	12.51	20.42	430.00	298.53	85.71	87.31	150.00	273.66	65.02	71.61	171	10	0.00	5.93
20.	Orissa	3124.00	1836.04	546.83	677.41	6000.00	2641.00	1251.38	1163.01	2980.00	3838.43	1594.35	1895.25	4327	512.18	289.12	332.72
21.	Punjab	1023.87	1036.49	360.21	366.95	1000.00	751.62	243.42	269.02	365.00	710.00	348.42	322.64	0	165.25	73.00	54.46
22.	Rajasthan	9215.00	9887.50	1646.64	1455.44	8200.00	10349.93	1771.32	1695.54	3750.00	4350.11	603.41	795.03	1005	447	128.00	95.25
23.	Sikkim	230.91	142.47	174.51	88.81	280.00	308.57	55.00	103.99	300.00	98.82	71.80	80.17	147	8.91	19.00	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1279.58	747.90	71.03	108.65	938.00	609.59	88.68	127.87	1170.00	1940.49	525.00	560.2	1020	427.75	102.63	97.55
25.	Tripura	442.41	59.51	143.00	155.60	750.00	361.27	379.99	315.77	800.00	519.93	168.49	253.74	609	26.61	90.00	72.49
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4976.00	3551.98	1228.40	1201.04	7610.00	6461.02	1675.78	2000.07	6850.00	9526.81	2844.51	2914.96	2707	802.85	524.71	240.99
27.	Uttarakhand	1169.43	842.08	78.74	99.73	750.00	645.60	116.66	152.79	700.00	764.49	165.95	172.57	320	25.5	62.69	33.78
28.	West Bengal	2272.21	1573.81	549.69	439.47	2060.00	1877.11	635.48	583.18	1720.00	1452.04	375.00	575.82	2237	104.91	140.00	98.99
	Total	55020.42	41231.18	10899.94	10618.69	64440.00	52404.52	14848.97	15161.98	55000.00	60117.01	16899.82	18832.92	34090	4796.82	4470.33	2627.97

*The targets for 2010-11 are fixed on availability of budgetary resources of Rs. 12,000 crore.

Note: Releases include funds released toward Administrative Fund component also.

Statement II

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	2007-08 Allocation	2008-09 Allocation	2009-10 Allocation	2010-11 Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	105.00	105.00	89.67	36.84
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	57.00	57.00	48.68	20.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	181.00	181.00	154.58	63.50
4.	Bihar	337.00	337.00	287.81	118.24
5.	Chhattisgarh	240.00	240.00	204.97	84.20
6.	Goa	5.00	5.00	1.71	0.70
7.	Gujarat	65.00	65.00	55.51	22.80
8.	Haryana	30.00	30.00	25.62	84.20
9.	Himachal Pradesh	87.00	87.00	74.30	30.52
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	65.00	65.00	55.51	22.80
11.	Jharkhand	175.00	175.00	149.45	61.40
12.	Karnataka	110.00	110.00	93.94	38.59
13.	Kerala	30.00	30.00	25.62	10.53
14..	Madhya Pradesh	440.00	440.00	375.77	154.37
15.	Maharashtra	145.00	145.00	123.83	50.87
16.	Manipur	33.00	33.00	28.18	11.58
17.	Meghalaya	45.00	45.00	38.43	15.79
18.	Mizoram	32.00	32.00	27.33	11.23
19.	Nagaland	30.00	30.00	25.62	10.52
20.	Orissa	273.00	273.00	233.15	95.78
21.	Punjab	35.00	35.00	29.89	12.28
22.	Rajasthan	234.00	234.00	200.70	82.45
23.	Sikkim	30.00	30.00	25.62	10.53
24.	Tamil Nadu	90.00	90.00	76.86	31.58
25.	Tripura	40.00	40.00	34.16	14.03
26.	Uttar Pradesh	375.00	375.00	323.68	132.97
27.	Uttarakhand	100.00	100.00	85.40	35.08
28.	West Bengal	226.00	226.00	193.01	79.29
	Total	3,615.00	3,615.00	3,089.00	1,269.00

*[English]***Revision of Contribution Rate under EPS, 1995**

1355. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of contributions of Employees as well as of employers to the Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 has not been revised for the last one decade;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government for periodically review of said rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):

(a) to (c) The employer and employee contribute to the Provident Fund each @ 12% of wages. Out of employer share of Provident Fund, 8.33% contribution is diverted to Employees' Pension Fund.

The rate of contributions by the Employer to Employees' Pension Fund has not been raised by the Central Government for the last one decade as the total contribution as percentage of wages is at sufficient level *i.e.* 25.66%.

However, the Central Government has also appointed an Expert Committee on the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Labour and Employment). The issues relating to revision of rate of contribution, minimum pension, revision of pension benefits, linkage of pension with price index, etc. have been placed before the Committee for examination and consideration.

Coastal Security

1356. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken adequate measures to strengthen the coastal security and surveillance mechanism;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Government has initiated several measures to strengthen Coastal Security. For this purpose, the coastal surveillance and patrolling have been enhanced. Joint and operational exercises are conducted on regular basis among Navy, coast guard, Coastal Police, Customs and others to check the effectiveness of the integrated approach adopted for security of coastal areas. Further, continuous review and monitoring mechanism have been established by the Government at different levels, which include various agencies, including the State/Union Territory authorities. Necessary funds are also made available as and when required.

*[Translation]***Harassment to Telecom Subscribers**

1357. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the harassment is caused and ill-treatment meted out to telephone subscribers through lawyers by private telecom operators in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the action taken/being taken by the Government against the telecom operators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) No complaint establish through court of law regarding the harassment/ill treatment meted out to telephone subscriber through lawyers by private telecom operators in the country has been received in Department of Telecommunications.

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

Patent of Medicinal Items

1358. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of patent applications filed by the India in the European Patent Office;

(b) whether a large number of countries including China filed an application in European Patent Office for getting patent for usage of mint and Kalamegha in medicine developed for treatment of bird flu;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of cases of patents are filed in European Patent Office which are used in making Indian medicines; and

(d) the corrective measures taken by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) As per the information retrieved from the website of the European Patent Office (EPO), the patent applications filed by Indian applicants during the last three years are as follows:

2007	2008	2009
383	439	321

(b) to (d) The Government of India has created a Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) on over 2 lakh medicinal formulations from Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha texts in five international languages. TKDL has been made available, through an Access Agreement, to a number of international patent offices including the EPO.

A patent application titled 'Chinese traditional medicine composition for treatment of avian influenza/bird flu, method for preparation and application thereof', was filed by M/s Livzon Pharmaceutical Group, China in the European Patent Office (EPO), for use of mint and kalamegha for bird flu. Based on the contents of the Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) and evidence submitted to the EPO, the application was rejected.

In 20 cases, patent applications based on Indian Systems of Medicine filed by foreign applicants in the EPO have either been cancelled or withdrawn by the applicant, due to the contents of TKDL or evidence submitted to the EPO. The details of these applications are given in the Statement.

Statement

Summary of EPO applications cancelled/withdrawn by evidences based on TKDL

Sl.No.	Pub number	Title	Country	Date of filing	Date of Cancellation/ withdrawal
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	EP1747786	Natural product in cream with anti-vitiligo therapeutic properties	Spain	24-Jul-06	27-Jul-09
2.	EP1520585	Cancer treatment using natural plant products or essential oils or components from some pistacia species	Italy	24-Sep-04	14-Jul-09
3.	EP1849473	Chinese traditional medicine composition for treatment of avian influenza/Bird Flu, method for preparation, and application thereof	China	19-Jan-07	10-Jun-10
4.	EP1607006	Functional berry composition	Netherlands	18-June-2004	04-Aug-2009
5.	EP1781309	Nelumbinis semen extract for preventing and treating ischemic heart disease and pharmaceutical composition and health food containing the same	Korea	09-June-2005	18-Sept-2009
6.	EP2044850	Method for altering the metabolism characteristic of food products	Denmark	19-Sept-2007	30-Oct-2009

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	EP1889638	Medicaments and food for treatment or prevention of obesity and/or diabetes containing cicer arietinum extract	China	06-March-2006	20-Nov-2009
8.	EP1807098	Herbal compositions for treatment of diabetes	Kenya	13-Sept-2005	24-Nov-2009
9.	EP1967197	Use of preparations, purifications and extracts of aloe	Germany	09-March-2007	27-Nov-2009
10.	EP2065031	Skin treatment composition	Germany	30-Nov-2007	27-Jan-2010
11.	EP2090315	Method and system for producing medicinal alcohol as a prophylatic or remedy for cancer, HIV, AIDS and autoimmune diseases	Great Britain	13-June-2007	18-Feb-2010
12.	EP1906980	Method of treatment or management of Stress	USA	27-July-2006	25-Mar-2010
13.	EP1660106	Biotherapetutics for Mitigation of health disorders from Terminalia Arjuna	India	15-Aug-2003	6-April-2010
14.	EP1825845	Cosmetic herbal compositions	USA	22-Feb-2007	08-April-2010
15.	EP2015761	Methods and composition for treating Sore Throat	Israel	29-March-2007	15-April-2010
16.	EP1937231	Pharmaceutical compositions for the treatment of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	Great Britain	11-Oct-2006	24-June-2010
17.	EP2094287	Compositions and methods of using same for treatment of a disease or disorder of the eye and/or the adnexa of the eye	Denmark	22-Nov-2007	6-July-2010
18.	EP1959977	Compositions for regulating intestinal disorders and methods of use thereof	USA	7-Nov-2006	6-July-2010
19.	EP2133089	Compositions for the treatment of disorders of the upper respiratory tract and influenza syndromes	Italy	12-June-2008	17-July-2010
20.	EP2133080	Compounds containing equol	Switzerland	13-June-2008	19-July-2010

Charges on Excess Spectrum

1359. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *ALIAS* LALAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY:
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has mooted a proposal to Department of Telecom to charge the GSM operators like Bharti, Vodafone, Idea, BSNL and MTNL for holding excess 2GT spectrum in line with 3G auction;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) TRAI in their recommendations on Spectrum Management and Licensing Framework dated 11th May, 2010 has recommended that all the service providers having spectrum beyond the contracted quantum should pay excess spectrum charges at the Current price. TRAI further recommended that the 3G prices be adopted as the Current price of spectrum in the 1800 MHz band and the Current price of spectrum in the 900 MHz band be fixed at 1.5 times that of the 1800 MHz band. Subsequently, on 18th May, 2010, in continuation to their recommendations dated 11th May, 2010 TRAI suggested the Government to await further recommendations on the issue of payment of excess spectrum charges at the Current price as the Authority is separately initiating an exercise to further study this subject and DoT is yet to receive these recommendations.

(c) Does not in view of (a) & (b) above.

[*English*]

Towns of Excellence

1360. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce new scheme-Towns of Export Excellence in various States of country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details regarding criteria for including/adding cities/towns in the list of Towns of Export Excellence;

(d) the incentives being given to these Towns of Export Excellence in terms of augmenting the infrastructure in these towns of excellence;

(e) whether financial outlay is earmarked by the Government for these Towns of Excellence; and

(f) if so, the details thereof during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The Foreign Trade Policy already contains provision for Towns of Export Excellence. The list of notified Towns of Export Excellence are as at Statement-I.

(c) Selected towns producing goods of Rs. 750 crore or more will be notified as Towns of Export Excellence based on potential for growth in exports. For Towns of Export Excellence in Handloom, Handicraft, Agriculture and Fisheries sector, threshold limit would be Rs. 150 crore.

(d) The incentives being given to these Towns of Export Excellence are as at Statement-II.

(e) and (f) No separate financial outlay is earmarked by the Government for Towns of Export Excellence.

Statement I

List of Towns of Export Excellence

Sl.No.	Town of Export Excellence	State	Product Category
1	2	3	4
1.	Tirupur	Tamil Nadu	Hosiery
2.	Ludhiana	Punjab	woollen Knitwear
3.	Panipat	Haryana	Woollen Blanket
4.	Kanoor	Kerala	Handlooms
5.	Karur	Tamil Nadu	Handlooms

1	2	3	4
6.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	Handlooms
7.	AEKK (Arror, Ezhupunna, Kodanthuruthu and Kuthiathodu)	Kerala	Seafood
8.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	Handicraft
9.	Kekhra	Uttar Pradesh	Handlooms
10.	Dewas	Madhya Pradesh	Pharmaceuticals, Leather products
11.	Alleppey	Kerala	Coir Products
12.	Kollam (Quillon)	Kerala	Cashew Products
13.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	Soya Meal and Soya Products
14.	Bhilwara	Rajasthan	Textiles
15.	Surat	Gujarat	Gems and Jewellery
16.	Malihabad	Uttar Pradesh	Horticulture Products
17.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	Leather Products
18.	Ambur	Tamil Nadu	Leather Products
19.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	Handicrafts
20.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	Handicrafts
21.	Anantnag	Jammu and Kashmir	Handicrafts

Statement II

1. Recognized associations of units will be provided financial assistance under the Market Access Initiative [MAI] Scheme.
2. Common Service Providers in these areas shall be entitled for Export Promotion Capital Goods [EPCG] Scheme.
3. The projects received from Towns of Export Excellence shall be accorded priority by SLEPC for financial assistance under Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities [ASIDE] scheme.

Details of ASIDE Scheme are available at: <http://www.commerce.nic.in> or <http://www.commerce.gov.in>.

*[Translation]***Facilities to Senior Citizens**

1361. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to open separate counters for Senior Citizens in all the Post Offices of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) No, Madam.

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

[English]

List of BPL People

1362. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI ARJUN RAY:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI TATHAGAT SATPATHY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria to decide the Below Poverty Line people;

(b) the number of people living below the poverty line in each of the State as per the latest survey/study conducted by the Government alongwith the details of increase/decrease in the BPL as compared to the previous survey/study, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints regarding discrepancies in the list of BPL list;

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

(e) whether the Government has decided to conduct a pilot survey to determine the norms for poverty line;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the proposal; and

(g) the measures taken by the Government for alleviation of starvation and poverty alongwith upliftment of BPL in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development provides financial and technical support to the States/UTs for conducting the BPL Census to identify the families living Below the Poverty Line in the rural areas who could be targeted under its programmes. The last BPL Census was conducted in 2002 using the methodology of score based

ranking of rural households for which 13 socio-economic parameters were used on the recommendation of an Expert Group constituted by the Ministry of Rural Development.

(b) States/UTs have identified 550.821 lakhs rural families as BPL under BPL Census 2002. Prior to 2002, BPL Census was conducted in 1997 under which 555.710 rural families were identified by States as BPL. State wise details is at Statement. BPL Census 1997 and 2002 are not comparable as both the surveys were conducted with different methodologies.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Rural Development has been receiving complaints relating to BPL list. These are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for necessary action as the BPL Census is conducted by the States/UTs. The guidelines of BPL Census 2002, allows for a provision of two stage appeal mechanism to redress the public grievances. Under the appeal mechanism, any household can file first appeal before the designated authority and final appeal can be filed with the District Collector. The appeal mechanism provided under the guidelines is a continuous process.

(e) and (f) The Ministry of Rural Development is undertaking a pilot survey to arrive at methodology for forthcoming BPL Census. The pilot is being conducted in 260 villages selected from sample frame of villages for NSSO's 66th round. Survey instrument/Schedules and instruction manuals have been designed in consultation with the States/UTs. Training of State level officers has started at the National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad.

(g) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing several schemes of Rural Development and poverty alleviation through the State Governments and Union Territory (UT) Administrations. These include Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and Swarnajanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) for poverty alleviation and employment generation in rural areas of the country. The other schemes of the Ministry like Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) are also being implemented for providing basic amenities and area development in rural areas. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) is welfare scheme Assistance (ACA) is provided to States/UTs. Out of the above schemes Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) are specifically meant for upliftment of BPL households.

Statement*Rural BPL families identified by the States/UTs under BPL Census 1997 and 2002*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of BPL families identified by States under BPL Census 1997	No. of BPL families identified by States under BPL Census 2002	% increase/decrease over 1997 \$
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41.846	29.893	-28.56
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.81	0.830	2.94
3.	Assam	21.64	18.728	-13.47
4.	Bihar	9.99	113.410	20.66
5.	Chhattisgarh	NA	17.892	NA
6.	Delhi	NC	NC	NC
7.	Goa	0.23	0.071	-69.27
8.	Gujarat	19.81	14.512	-26.74
9.	Haryana	5.03	8.583	70.63
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2.86	2.823	-1.33
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.07	6.179	1.87
12.	Jharkhand	NA	25.480	NA
13.	Karnataka	22.03	19.190	-12.88
14.	Kerala	17.24	NR	NA
15.	Madhya Pradesh	51.12	40.842	-20.10
16.	Maharashtra	38.61	45.025	16.62
17.	Manipur	2.47	1.693	-31.45
18.	Meghalaya	1.57	2.052	31.00
19.	Mizoram	0.74	0.374	-49.59
20.	Nagaland	0.89	1.558	75.96
21.	Orissa	44.46	NR	NA
22.	Punjab	6.50	3.445	-47.02
23.	Rajasthan	20.98	17.362	-17.23
24.	Sikkim	NR	NR	NA
25.	Tamil Nadu	27.38	34.848	27.28
26.	Tripura	3.98	NR	NA

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Uttar Pradesh	75.41	100.271	32.96
28.	Uttarakhand	NA	6.238	NA
29.	West Bengal	49.18	39.250	-20.20
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.06	0.107*	66.64
31.	Chandigarh	NC	NC	NC
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.17	0.160	-7.14
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.005	26.58
34.	Lakshadweep	0.01	NR	NA
35.	Puducherry	0.63	NR	NA
Total		555.710	550.821	-0.88

*For Andaman only

NR:-Not reported NC:- Not Covered NA:-Not available

\$Results of BPL Census 1997 and 2002 are not comparable as both the surveys were conducted with different methodology.

[*Translation*]

Suicide Cases in Armed Forces

1363. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of suicide cases in the armed forces during the last three years and the current year, service-wise;

(b) the reasons for such cases and the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the number of soldiers whose dead bodies were found mutilated; and

(d) the number of cases resolved alongwith the number of cases pending so far?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Import of Fake Products

1364. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:
SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether number of fake, substandard and cheap products including toys are being imported from foreign countries particularly from China;

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

(c) whether Government has taken or proposes to take action against the firms that are importing such products including hazardous toys;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (e) All imported goods in India are subject to domestic laws, rules, orders, regulations, technical specifications, environment and safety norms. These regulations are also notified in ITC (HS) classification of export and import items. The Government acts in case goods imported from any source are found to violate these regulations and threaten human, animal or plant life or health.

As per the information from the Customs' field formations, the import of fake/Air Port, Nhava Sheva, Mumbai and ICD Ballabgarh, Faridabad. In such specific

cases the foods are seized and penal action is initiated under the provisions of Customs Act, 1962 read with Allied Acts. Details of 27 such cases are at Statement-I. The details of individual cases of import of substandard and unsafe Chinese toys as given by concerned field formations of Customs is given by concerned field formations of Customs is at Statement-II. Based on growing concerns relating to safety of Chinese toys and their likely adverse impact on children in India, the Government banned import of Chinese toys on 23.1.2009. Subsequently, the matter was examined by the Government and presently, the import of toys from all sources is subject to the following conditions:-

- (i) Certificate of conformation to the standards prescribed in ASTM F963 or ISO 8124 (Parts I-III) or IS 9873 (Parts I-III) or EN 71.
- (ii) Certificate of conformance from the manufacturer that the toys being imported have been tested

by an independent lab which is accredited under ILAC, MRA and found to meet the specifications indicated above.

Due to concerns regarding melamine contamination in milk and milk products from China, on the recommendation from Food Safety and Standard Authority of India, the Government has prohibited import of milk and milk products including chocolate and chocolate products and candies/confectionery/food preparations with milk or milk solids as ingredient, from China. This prohibition is valid for a period of six months from 24th June, 2010 and until further orders.

To curb the import of fake and substandard Mobile Handsets, the import of 'Mobile Handsets' without International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) Number or with all Zeroes IMEI and 'CDMA mobile phones' without Electronic Serial Number (ESN) Mobile Equipment Identifier (MEID) or with all Zeroes as ESN/MEID has been prohibited.

Statement I

Sl.No.	Name of the Importer	Description of the goods	Value of the Goods (Rs. in Lakhs)	Action taken/ Present Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. Krishna Trading, Chennai	Spurious Mico Brand Spark Plugs	100	The goods were seized for IPR infringement. SCN was issued and the case was adjudicated. Goods were absolutely confiscated and a penalty of Rs. 1,00,000/ was imposed.
2.	M/s. M.M.S. Euro, Mumbai	Nokia mobile phone batteries, spurious Revolon, Granier, Nokia and other Brand products	36	Goods were seized and SCN was issued on 12.01.2010. Adjudication is pending.
3.	M/s. Limra Import and Export Chennai	Spurious Denim Brand body spray	89	The goods were seized. A SCN was issued and the case was adjudicated. Goods were absolutely confiscated and a penalty of Rs. 50,000/ was imposed.
4.	M/s. Innova Informatics, Chennai	Spurious hands free, plastic stickers of Nokia and Acer Brand	0.29	The goods were seized. A SCN was issued and the case was

1	2	3	4	5
				adjudicated. Goods were absolutely confiscated and a penalty of Rs. 5,000/ was imposed.
5.	M/s. Limra Import and Export Chennai	Spurious Charlie, Maxi, blue Lady, Denim, Tommy Girl Brand body spray	132	Goods were seized a SCN was issued on 03.03.2010. Adjudication is pending
6.	M/s. Prateebha Exports, Chennai	Johnson and Johnson Baby Shampoo, Bath (Gervenne Shampoo, Clairol Herbal Shampoo).	20	Goods have been seized. Investigation is in progress
7.	M/s. Star Overseas, New Delhi	Nokia Mobile Phone Batteries, Nike Shoes	140	Proceedings under IPR Rules 2007 initiated. Clearance of goods suspended and investigation is in progress.
8.	M/s. Dolse Corrama, New Delhi	Plastic Mobile Housing bearing the name "NOKIA"	152	Proceedings under IPR Rules 2007 initiated. Clearance of goods suspended and investigation is in progress.
9.	M/s Unicon Newworks	Fake Mobile Phone and Accessories of Nokia Brand	8.19	SCN issued. Order passed and goods absolutely confiscated. Penalty of Rs. 85,000 imposed.
10.	M/s A & T Business		1.33	SCN issued. Order passed and goods absolutely confiscated. Penalty of Rs. 15,000 imposed.
11.	M/s S.R Impex		3.75	SCN issued. Order passed and goods absolutely confiscated. Penalty of Rs. 40,000 imposed.
12.	M/s Ghewar Impex		1.11	SCN issued. Order passed and goods absolutely confiscated. Penalty of Rs. 10,000 imposed.

1	2	3	4	5
13.	M/s Laxmi Trading Company		2.21	SCN issued. Order passed and goods absolutely confiscated. Penalty of Rs. 25,000 imposed.
14.	M/s Flora Exports		4.18	SCN issued. Order passed and goods absolutely confiscated. Penalty of Rs. 50,000 imposed.
15.	M/s Royar Exports		0.74	SCN issued. Order passed and goods absolutely confiscated. Penalty of Rs. 10,000 imposed.
16.	M/s Classic Exim Trade		0.54	SCN issued. Order passed and goods absolutely confiscated. Penalty of Rs. 5,000 imposed.
17.	M/s Shagun Impex		100.22	Show Cause Notice (SCN) issued.
18.	M/s Winsor Exports	PVC Gents slipper of ADDIDAS Brand	4.5	I.R. issued on 08.10.2009
19.	M/s Starlite Exports	Boys rubber slippers of ADDIDAS Brand	0.09	I.R. issued on 04.01.2010
20.	M/s Standard Impex	Slippers of ADDIDAS Brand	0.02	I.R. issued on 29.12.2009
21.	M/s Adobe International	Face Cream (300 MI) Face cream (100 MI) Chopsticks of Nivea	4.3	SCN issued on 15.12.2009
22.	M/s Bellisima Impex	Spray of Dove Brand(150 ml) Body Cream of Dove Brand (300 ml) Hand wash Pears Brand (237 ml) Showergel Pears Brand (20MI) Body Spray Rexona Brand (200 MI)	1.4	O-in-O passed. Goods absolutely confiscated and penalty of Rs. 5 lakh imposed.
23.	M/s Citizen Impex	Pears Shower Gel (250MI) Dove Body Spray (200MI) Dove Soap (100 Gram) Dove Face Greem (50 Gram)	3.1	I.R. issued on 30.11.2009

1	2	3	4	5
24.	M/s Wantage Impex	Body Spray (Nivea) (200MI) Lip Care (Nivea) (10MI) Face Cream (Nivea) (200 MI +300 MI + 400 MI) Body Lotion(Nivea) (400MI) Fructis Shampoo (Garnier) Whitening Facial Wash (Garnier)	3.6	SCN issued on 03.03.2010
25.	M/s Hello Brothers	Charger (Nokia Brand) Ear Phone Housing	4.5 1.6 15.77	SCN issued on 30.12.2009
26.	—	D&G and Puma Brand Shoes	0.96	Goods have been confiscated absolutely under Section 111 (d) of the Customs Act, 1962 and penalty of Rs. 40,000 imposed on importer.
27.	—	Nike and Reebok Brand Shoes	6.26	Goods have been confiscated absolutely under Section 111 (d) of the Customs Act, 1962 and penalty of Rs. 30,000 imposed on importer.
Total			839.07 lakhs	

SCN-Show Cause Notice
IR-Investigation Report
OIO-Order-in-original

Statement II

Chief Commissionerate of Customs Zone	Year	No. of cases	Value of goods(in lakhs)	Details of seizure/adjudication/re-export
1	2	3	4	5
Cochin	2008-09	1	0.20	Absolute confiscation was ordered and penalty imposed
	2009-10	6	3.08	Absolute confiscation was ordered in 3 cases and penalty imposed. In remaining 3 cases option was given to re-export on payment of Redemption Fine
	2010-11	2	0.24	Absolute confiscation was ordered and penalty imposed.

1	2	3	4	5
Visakhapatnam	2008-09	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2009-10	7	0.36	All goods seized and confiscated for destruction
	2010-11 (upto June 2010)	Nil	Nil	—
Mysore	2008-09	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2009-10	01	16.77	Nil
	2010-11 (upto June 2010)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Chennai (P)	2008-09	—	—	—
	2009-10	01	24.20	(A) Toys declared valued for Rs. 9.41 lakhs was seized. (B) The case was adjudicated by re-determining the value as Rs. 24.20 lakhs apart from imposing a fine of Rs. 5 lakhs and penalty of Rs. 2 lakhs on the importer. (C) Out of the Nine items of toys, three items valued at Rs. 7.01 lakhs were found to be of sub-standard toys and hence were ordered to be re-exported
	2010-11 (upto June 2010)	—	—	—
Mumbai-II	2008-09	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2009-10	06	41.5	These six cases were adjudicated and total fine of Rs. 1.9 lakhs with penalty of Rs. 50,000 was imposed.
	2010-11 (upto June 2010)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Chennai	2008-09	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2009-10	39	281.72	(A) 30 cases have been ordered for re-export. (B) In 7 cases absolute confiscation was ordered and 1 case under adjudication.
	2010-11 (upto June 2010)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ahmedabad	2008-09	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2009-10	10	0.64	10 parcels containing Chinese toys valued at Rs. 0.64 lakhs were seized. The matter is pending for adjudication.
	2010-11 (upto June 2010)	12	0.71	12 parcels containing Chinese toys The valued at Rs. 0/71 lakhs have been seized. The mattersn is pending for adjudication.

Employment to Women under Rural Development Schemes

1365. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI K. SHIVAKUMAR *ALIAS*
J.K. RITHEESH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of any survey to ascertain the degree of unemployment among the rural women folk, both tribal and non-tribal in each State during the last five years;

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

(c) the number of rural women provided employment in each State during each of the last three years under various rural development schemes;

(d) whether the Government has made any assessment of employment to be provided to women during the current year and next three years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development has not conducted any survey to ascertain the degree of unemployment among the rural women folk, both tribal and non-tribal in each State during the last five years.

(c) State-wise number of rural women provided employment under the employment generation schemes viz. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) during the last three years *i.e.* 2007-08, and 2009-10 is given at Statement.

(d) and (e) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is demand driven and Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) is allocation based scheme. The MGNREG Act, provides for at least 33% reservation for women. Under SGSY 40% coverage of women si earmarked, subject to the availability of the resources during the current year and next three years.

Statement

Statement showing the number of rural women assisted under SGSY and employment provided under MGNREGA during last three years i.e. 2007-08, 2008-09 and 200-10

Sl.No.	State	SGSY*			MGNREGA**		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	207466	188626	294379	1160.86	1590.78	2349.60
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	816	435	791	0.83	9.14	2.93
3.	Assam	66078	84393	98909	150.43	204.02	203.03
4.	Bihar	47228	71833	99974	233.30	397.75	341.48
5.	Chhattisgarh	22268	25403	34165	553.42	589.69	512.52
6.	Goa	569	618	839	0.00	0.00	1.16
7.	Gujarat	13593	19549	22938	41.92	91.24	272.65
8.	Haryana	14104	15419	19020	12.31	21.18	20.55
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4926	7661	7941	29.36	80.09	131.32
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2761	3727	3516	0.30	4.54	8.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Jharkhand	35711	57230	84346	203.12	213.81	288.53
12.	Karnataka	80883	84663	85899	99.42	145.03	899.58
13.	Kerala	29375	31985	37563	43.37	130.70	281.36
14.	Madhya Pradesh	35876	50664	46869	1147.24	1275.39	1160.54
15.	Maharashtra	100712	122611	130508	73.93	194.06	108.80
16.	Manipur	2663	2438	2976	15.85	131.16	146.89
17.	Meghalaya	1888	957	1934	12.76	35.69	70.08
18.	Mizoram	3808	6810	6873	10.60	46.03	59.60
19.	Nagaland	978	1848	2019	7.08	74.40	111.70
20.	Orissa	77972	95643	113335	147.48	162.58	200.09
21.	Punjab	10214	7943	7602	3.12	9.82	20.12
22.	Rajasthan	24187	37970	42679	1158.01	3241.04	2982.58
23.	Sikkim	1111	1123	986	3.16	9.92	22.17
24.	Tamil Nadu	146206	102128	100652	529.14	958.87	1982.09
25.	Tripura	8299	14034	17650	80.59	179.11	189.16
26.	Uttar Pradesh	107056	117137	165613	198.03	411.46	771.34
27.	Uttarakhand	7035	9385	10499	34.36	38.46	73.46
28.	West Bengal	28864	42880	58448	164.63	208.66	518.62
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	106	141	253	—	0.39	2.62
30.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	—	0.00	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	2	0	—	0.38	0.61
32.	Lakshadweep	65	0	7	—	0.74	0.53
33.	Puducherry	1087	1257	3103	—	1.10	5.76
Total		1083905	1206513	1502285	6114.62	10357.27	13740.02

*Under SGSY, number of women assisted have been reported

**Under MGNREGA, employment generated by women in lakh persondays

CECA with Malaysia

1366. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to sign Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) with Malaysian Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the negotiations held between the two Governments during the last one year in this regard; and

(d) the targets of trade likely to be achieved with the signing of the said CECA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) India and Malaysia are currently negotiating a Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA), which includes trade in goods, trade in services, investment and other areas of economic cooperation. Six rounds of negotiations have been held between India and Malaysia, of which, four rounds have taken place during the last one year.

Data base of Employment under MGNREGS

1367. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is keeping any data bases with regard to the employment provided to the agricultural workers through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details of annual working days for agricultural workers including the State-wise data;

(c) whether the Government would enact comprehensive central legislation for these agricultural workers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Mahatma Gandhi NREGA provides a legal guarantee for atleast 100 days of wage employment to all rural households in a financial year for doing unskilled manual work on demand. Therefore, adult members of all rural households having valid job card are eligible to apply for employment under the Act. Employment is provided within a period of 15 days from the date from which it is demanded subject to a maximum of 100 days per household per year. The Ministry maintains data for the total number of households provided under the Act. Separate data for the agricultural workers is not maintained under the Act.

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

(c) At present, there is no such proposal under consideration of the Ministry.

(d) Does not arise.

Contract to Telecom Company

1368. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has given a contract to a Chinese company to lay mobile network of two and half crore lines in the country;

(b) if so, whether the IB and RAW has objected the award of contract to Chinese company;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) No, Madam.

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

[Translation]

Interception of Ship Carrying Illegal Arms

1369. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coast Guard has intercepted a Pakistan bound ship carrying illegal arms in the Bay of Bengal recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these arms were meant for anti-national forces; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) One Merchant Vessel 'Aegean Glory' (Grenadian Flag) bound for Karachi, was detained on 25th June, 2010 at Diamond Harbour anchorage, Kolkata for investigation of suspicious cargo by the Customs authorities. However, on investigation, the ship was found to be on United Nations Military (UNMIL) charter for discharging military cargo and ammunitions for the armies of Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan.

*[English]***Allocation of Funds under MGNREGS**

1370. SHRI ADHIR CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds has so far been allotted under the programme of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in the country, State-wise;

(b) the present status of MGNREGS;

(c) whether any plan has been chalked out to expedite the progress of this programme in the future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Details are given in Statement.

(b) As reported by the State Governments, during 2009-10, 5.25 crore households were provided employment; 285.58 crore mandays of employment were generated; 46.01 lakh works were taken up and an average of 54 days of employment was provided to each household.

(c) and (d) Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is demand based legislation. Under the Act, adult members of a job card holding household need to apply for work. Employment is provided within 15 days of the demand subject to a maximum of 100 days per household in every financial year. In order to generate awareness among the rural population about their legal rights under the Act, intensive IEC activities involving print as well as electronic media have been taken up. Civil Society Organisations have also been associated in the awareness generation programmes.

Statement*Central Release since Inception*

Sl.No.	States	Central Release (Rs. in Lakhs)				
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 as on 28th July, 10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	99961.43	136874.40	321910.19	378160.23	213134.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1210.85	705.38	2948.84	3386.17	217.58
3.	Assam	23970.85	51317.01	95872.16	77888.50	32598.03
4.	Bihar	48581.38	46557.83	138819.05	103278.45	115178.24
5.	Chhattisgarh	70130.74	114318.71	166449.34	82710.30	66657.81
6.	Gujarat	6743.94	4973.71	16419.20	77729.70	34011.10
7.	Haryana	3129.39	3908.97	13656.65	12400.38	1825.60
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4207.64	12278.06	40974.63	39542.50	27028.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3776.37	6538.37	10472.53	17568.95	8558.50
10.	Jharkhand	54994.59	65049.07	180580.14	81216.22	42988.74
11.	Karnataka	22970.69	24783.52	39851.14	276998.19	77305.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Kerala	3179.51	6310.55	19887.32	46771.42	24177.08
13.	Madhya Pradesh	186954.20	259180.82	406111.54	351923.66	99580.00
14.	Maharashtra	19235.64	2008.75	18756.08	24965.06	8555.24
15.	Manipur	1252.89	5894.13	36540.97	43681.36	6467.46
16.	Meghalaya	2564.68	5798.73	7802.60	21136.81	10521.09
17.	Mizoram	1783.90	3143.49	15194.15	27697.03	10271.11
18.	Nagaland	430.11	4089.59	26805.72	56292.34	17550.13
19.	Orissa	76230.49	53303.69	87843.67	44581.26	79844.00
20.	Punjab	2755.75	2030.32	6775.32	14318.45	3427.63
21.	Rajasthan	76161.00	104400.20	652157.16	594264.49	278882.00
22.	Sikkim	451.50	564.75	4097.14	8857.35	1729.58
23.	Tamil Nadu	17089.21	50429.09	140126.58	137118.92	72946.97
24.	Tripura	1914.66	16951.45	46036.60	88636.01	20916.75
25.	Uttar Pradesh	56914.69	164652.89	393390.13	531887.16	141940.00
26.	Uttarakhand	3910.60	10527.65	10116.44	27960.22	6895.12
27.	West Bengal	35858.84	88135.88	92275.09	178728.96	71333.00
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	702.75	241.15	396.27
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	45.10	39.20	47.73
30.	Daman and Diu	—	—	21.86	0	0
31.	Goa	—	—	618.21	20.72	93.24
32.	Lakshadweep	—	—	262.26	200.00	33.58
33.	Puducherry	—	—	419.44	459.93	909.95
34.	Chandigarh	—	—	20	0	0
Total		826365.54	1244727.01	2993960.00	3350661.09	1476020.53

In FY: 2006-07, Rs. 37720.00 lakhs released for Preparatory Arrangement of Phase-II districts. So, Total Central Released (FY: 2006-07): Rs. 864085.53 Lakhs

In FY: 2007-08, Rs. 16312.00 lakhs released for Preparatory Arrangement of Phase-III districts. So, Total Central Released (FY: 2007-08): Rs. 1261039.01 Lakhs

Relaxation in Labour Laws

1371. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to relax in various labour laws in view of demand from industry, facing completion from foreign manufacturers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to protect the interests of the labourers/workers engaged in organised and unorganised sector as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):

(a) and (b) Labour Laws have been enacted to protect the interests of workers engaged in organized and unorganized sectors while creating a conducive work environment for achieving a high rate of production and productivity in respect of both domestic and foreign investment. These are amended from time to time after consulting all stakeholders and taking into account their interests.

Accordingly, amendments have been carried out in the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, the Apprentices Act, 1961, the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 and the Plantation Labour Act, 2008 has also been enacted. Besides, Bills to amend the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Act, 1988 and the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have been introduced in the Parliament.

Interlinking of MGNREGS with Sanitation

1372. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering interlinking MGNREGS to eradicate the problem of open defecation by 2010;

(b) if so, whether interlinking would lead to utilization of funds available under material and labour components of MGNREGS and thereby expedite programme;

(c) whether the Government's total sanitation programme has so far covered only 61.79 per cent of rural area;

(d) whether under this scheme there would be a different wage index under the scheme, one that may not necessarily be linked to the price index but will be close to real wages; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Madam. Convergence initiatives have been taken with the select Ministries/Departments in respect of permissible works under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. The activities involved in the total sanitation campaign scheme are not permissible works under the Act.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) With the implementation of Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), total sanitation coverage in rural areas as reported by the States over online monitoring system has increased to about 66.97% by the end of June 2010.

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

Self-Reliance in Defence Research

1373. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the current level of self-reliance in defence Research and Development (R&D) is not satisfactory;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures proposed to be taken to improve the R&D level;

(c) whether the Government has proposal to promote public-private partnership in the defence sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Presently, large percentage of military hardware is being imported. A number of steps are being taken to enhance the self-reliance in Defence production. The following measures have been taken to improve the R&D level:-

- (i) Top down approach to initiate R&D within Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), with academic institutions, other scientific bodies and with foreign collaborations.
- (ii) Bottom up futuristic R&D through domestic and international collaborative research.
- (iii) Close working with the three Services to forecast and develop system indigenously through 'MAKE' procedures.
- (iv) Joint development of major systems through international collaborations.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Defence sector has been opened for 100% private sector participation in the development and production of defence equipment.

Shortage of Medical Staff

1374. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

Services	Authorized	Held	Deficiency
Army Medical Corps	6237	5849	388
Army Dental Corps	612	546	66
Military Nursing Services	3878	3319	559
Army Medical Corps Personnel Below Officers Rank	52265	49477	2788

The existing deficiency in AFMS is due to retirement, release, resignation, death of officers and recent authorization of extra manpower to AFMS.

(c) to (f) The annual intake of medical undergraduates at Armed Forces Medical College (AFMC) Pune is 135. The annual requirement of AFMS is about 225-250 and is met from AFMC as well as civil medical colleges. As such, there is no proposal to open more Armed Forces Medical Colleges.

[*Translation*]

Requirement of Houses

1375. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

(a) whether there is shortage of medical and para medical staff in the defence services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the intake of medical undergraduates at Armed Forces Medical Colleges (AFMC), Pune and whether this figure can accommodate the requirements of the defence services;

(d) whether the Government proposes to open more Armed Forces Medical Colleges in the country;

(e) if so, the locations identified for the purpose and timeframe for setting up of such institutions; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) There is no significant deficiency in the Armed Forces Medical Services (AFMS). At present the authorized and held strength of AFMS are as under:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of shelter in the rural areas and the number of houses provided so far including Bihar and Madhya Pradesh as on current year;

(b) whether there is still need for rural houses for shelterless people;

(c) if so, how many and the details of steps taken to construct rural houses;

(d) the number of rural houses required including Bihar and Madhya Pradesh as on current year; and

(e) the time by which the rural houses will be provided to all shelterless people in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is being implemented in the rural areas of all States/UTs including Bihar and Madhya Pradesh (except Delhi and Chandigarh). Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to the rural BPL households for construction of dwelling units. According to estimates made by the Registrar General of India, based on 2001 Census, the total housing shortage in rural areas in the country (except Delhi and Chandigarh) was 148.25 lakh. A statement showing the State-wise housing shortage in rural areas of the country, including Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, and number of houses constructed since inception of the scheme till date is annexed.

(d) The Ministry of Rural Development has estimated housing shortage as in 2009 to be 281 lakh houses on account of (a) households not having houses (38 lakh) and (b) households living in kutcha houses (243 lakh).

(e) Annual physical targets are fixed on year to year basis depending on the Central Budgetary Outlay provided for Rural Housing. However, in the 11th Plan document, the Planning Commission has set 27 monitorable socio-economic targets. One of these Targets is 'to provide homestead sites to all by 2012 and to step up the pace of house construction for rural poor to cover all the poor by 2016-17'.

Statement

Constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana since inception till date

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Housing Shortage as per 2001 Census	Houses Constructed since inception
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1350282	2303521
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	105728	60379
3.	Assam	2241230	1208925
4.	Bihar	4210293	4274562

1	2	3	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	115528	2764562
6.	Goa	6422	10844
7.	Gujarat	674354	885670
8.	Haryana	55572	178137
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15928	62879
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	92923	137227
11.	Jharkhand	105867	651131
12.	Karnataka	436638	912537
13.	Kerala	261347	583934
14.	Madhya Pradesh	207744	1431906
15.	Maharashtra	612441	1531330
16.	Manipur	69062	32648
17.	Meghalaya	148657	57709
18.	Mizoram	30250	31841
19.	Nagaland	97157	115446
20.	Orissa	655617	1903690
21.	Punjab	75374	133258
22.	Rajasthan	258634	729932
23.	Sikkim	11944	20967
24.	Tamil Nadu	431010	1339477
25.	Tripura	174835	153988
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1324028	3301657
27.	Uttarakhand	53521	177016
28.	West Bengal	974479	1534946
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17890	3660
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1926	1408
31.	Daman and Diu	787	524
32.	Lakshadweep	190	882
33.	Puducherry	7778	3865
Total		14825436	24051947

*[English]***Welfare Schemes for BEEDI Workers**

1376. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names and details of the schemes being implemented for social security, education, training and other welfare activities for the beedi workers in the country, State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated, released and utilised under such schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and scheme-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has received new proposals from various State Governments regarding upliftment and welfare of the beedi workers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government thereto, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):

(a) All welfare schemes are equally applicable to the beedi workers of all States. A Statement-I showing the details of the schemes is given below..

(b) The funds allocated, released and utilised under such schemes during each of the last three years and the current year are given in Statement-II.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

Statement I

Welfare Scheme formulated under the Beedi workers welfare fund

(A) Health and Medical Care

Health care is provided to the beedi workers and their dependents through 7 hospitals and 2004 dispensaries all over the country. Seven hospitals are located at:-

- (i) 65 bedded hospital at Dhuliyani, (West Bengal).
- (ii) 50 bedded T.B. hospital at Kodarma (Bihar).
- (iii) 50 bedded hospital at Mysore (Karnataka).

(iv) 30 bedded hospital at Sagar (M.P.)

(v) 10 bedded hospital at Gursahaiganj (U.P.).

(vi) 30 bedded hospital at Mukkadal (Tamil Nadu).

(vii) 30 bedded hospital at Bihar Sharif (Bihar).

A 15 bedded hospital at Jhalda (W.B.) is under construction.

The following schemes relating to health and medical care of beedi workers and their dependent are also being administered by the Labour Welfare Organization:-

PURPOSE	NATURE OF ASSISTANCE
1	2
Ophthalmic Problems	Financial assistance of Rs. 300/- for purchase of spectacles for beedi workers.
Tuberculosis	Reservation of beds in T.B. Hospitals and domiciliary treatment for beedi workers. Subsistence allowance between Rs. 750/- to Rs. 1000/- p.m. is paid to beedi workers.
Heart Diseases	Reimbursement of expenditure up to Rs. 1,30,000/- to beedi workers.
Kidney Transplantation	Reimbursement of expenditure up to Rs. 2,00,000/- to beedi workers.
Cancer	Reimbursement of actual expenditure on treatment, medicines, and diet charges incurred by Beedi workers, or their dependants.
Minor surgery like Hernia,	Reimbursement of expenditure upto Rs. 30,000/- to beedi workers and their

1	2	1	2
Appendectomy ulcer, Gynaecological diseases and prostrate diseases	dependants.		workers. Subsistence allowance of Rs. 300/- per month with dependants and Rs. 200/- per month without dependants for beedi workers.
Mental Diseases	Financial assistance for treatment of mental diseases, diet, railway fare and subsistence allowance to beedi workers.	Maternity Benefits	Grant of Rs. 1000/- per delivery to a female beedi worker (for first two deliveries).
Leprosy	Financial assistance for Rs. 30/- per patient per day for indoor treatment and Rs. 6/- per patient per day for outdoor treatment to beedi	Family Welfare	Monetary incentive @ Rs. 500/- per head to the beedi workers for undergoing sterilization.

(B) Education :-Scholarships are provided to children of beedi workers as follows:-

Group	Class	Rates	
		Girls	Boys
Group I	Class I to IV	250	250
Group II	Class V to VIII	940	500
Group III	Class IX	1140	700
Group IV	Class X	1840	1400
Group V	Class XI to XII	2440	2000
Group VI	Non-professional degree courses, non-professional post graduate courses, 2/3years' Diploma courses, BCA, BBA and PGDCA.	3000	3000
Group VII	Professional degree courses {BE/B.Tech/MBBS/BAMS/BUMS/B.Sc.(Agri.) and MCA/MBA}.	8000	8000

(C) HOUSING

A "Revised Integrated Housing Scheme 2007" has been introduced w.e.f. 1st April, 2007, wherein a uniform central subsidy of Rs. 40,000/- is provided to a beedi worker for construction of his own house. The worker's contribution of Rs. 5,000/- would be deposited only after the administrative approval granted by this Ministry. The workers contribution of Rs. 5000/- shall also be returned

back to him at the time of the release of second installment.

(D) SOCIAL SECURITY

Group Insurance Scheme for Beedi workers.

- All identified and eligible beedi workers are covered by the GIS implemented by LIC.

- Under this scheme, Rs. 10,000/- is provided for natural death and Rs. 25,000/- for death due to accident. The beedi worker is not required to pay any premium under this scheme.

(E) RECREATION

- Reimbursement of Rs. 10,000/- per colour T.V. set and Rs. 4,000/- per Black and White T.V. Set is provided to Beedi Workers Co-operative Societies.
- Financial assistance of Rs. 40,000/- is provided for organizing games/sports/cultural events.

(F) OTHER FACILITIES

- An amount of Rs. 5,000/- is granted to widow/widower of a beedi worker for conducting marriage of first two daughters.

- Financial assistance of Rs. 1,500/- is provided to the family members as funeral expenses in case of death of a beedi worker.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR BEEDI WORKERS

Ministry of Labour and Employment has initiated action for rehabilitation of the beedi workers to provide them alternate source of employment for viable alternative sources of livelihood.

Some training courses/trades have been identified like:- Zardosi embroidery, Illustration Fashion Technology, Fabric Paining, Knitting and Weaving, Flower Making, Block Painting, Purse Making, Patch Work, Applique, quilting, Breeding and Smocking, Soft Toys, Beauty-care, Babies Garment, Skirt Tops, Blouses, Salwar Kameez, Machine Embroidery Operator, Computer Fundamentals, MS-Office and Internet, Basic Automotive Servicing, Basic of Beauty and Hair Dressing, Videography, etc. Some of these trades and courses do not require any basic qualification or age limit.

Statement II

Budget Estimates and Actual Expenditure (fund released) under Beedi Workers Welfare Fund 2007-2008 (Rupees in thousands)

Regions	States covered	Health		Education		Recreation		Housing	
		Budget Estimates	Expenditure	Budget Estimates	Expenditure	Budget Estimates	Expenditure	Budget Estimates	Expenditure
Headquarter	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	1090000	1090000
Ajmer	Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana	21845	17595	26790	27977	645	536	—	—
Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir	32925	32747	36125	33610	0	0	—	—
Bangalore	Kerala and Karnataka	76908	66138	200000	219432	20	0	—	—
Bhubneshwar	Orissa	24510	23477	32649	35437	600	314	—	—
Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu	70656	62167	250500	260158	60	0	—	—
Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh	48751	44243	44050	48017	0	0	—	—
Karma	Bihar and Jharkhand	36168	33119	16720	19217	245	188	—	—
Kolkata	West Bengal and N.E. States	79939	43348	113450	124143	250	199	—	—
Nagpur	Maharashtra, Goa	25252	24155	65025	65900	25	45	—	—
Total	—	416954	346989	785309	833891	1845	1282	1090000	1090000

*Budget Estimates and Actual Expenditure (fund released) under Beedi Workers Welfare Fund
2008-2009 (Rupees in thousands)*

Regions	States covered	Health Budget Estimates	Expenditure	Education Budget Estimates	Expenditure	Recreation Budget Estimates	Expenditure	Housing Budget Estimates	Expenditure
Headquarter	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	731500	707100
Ajmer	Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana	21080	24361	26300	27179	610	778	—	—
Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir	43155	31484	60150	17844	0	0	—	—
Bangalore	Kerala and Karnataka	79833	91571	355500	307608	20	0	—	—
Bhubneshwar	Orissa	30960	36424	26630	39431	600	504	—	—
Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu	73555	86719	270500	300467	20	0	—	—
Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh	56200	66247	68400	26604	0	0	—	—
Karma	Bihar and Jharkhand	39654	44496	19250	17394	811	297	—	—
Kolkata	West Bengal and N.E. States	82985	77134	174230	223203	270	194	—	—
Nagpur	Maharashtra, Goa	26615	32099	65025	64055	555	52	—	—
Total	—	454037	490535	1065985	1023785	1886	1825	731500	707100

*Budget Estimates and Actual Expenditure (fund released) under Beedi Workers Welfare Fund
2009-2010 (provisional)*

(Rupees in thousands)

Regions	States covered	Health Budget Estimates	Expenditure	Education Budget Estimates	Expenditure*	Recreation Budget Estimates	Expenditure*	Housing Budget Estimates	Expenditure*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Headquarter	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	590784	593426
Ajmer	Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana	28214	31987	29450	25727	1073	999	—	8620
Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir	66555	50240	38150	20763	0	—	—	13740
Bangalore	Kerala and Karnataka	116816	122442	245500	326947	20	—	—	22200

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bhubneshwar	Orissa	44110	50658	43120	36455	350	503	—	84640
Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu	108920	99315	238990	387522	20	—	—	84320
Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh	66600	91245	42400	2198	50	40	—	151640
Karma	Bihar and Jharkhand	56625	60738	24050	20069	335	344	—	39260
Kolkata	West Bengal and N.E. States	150092	73273	217945	403557	280	2003	—	183380
Nagpur	Maharashtra, Goa	35761	39706	75525	69312	70	54	—	5626
Total	—	673693	619604	955130	1311750	2198	2143	590784	593426

*Budget Estimates and Actual Expenditure (fund released) under Beedi Workers Welfare Fund
2010-2011 (upto June, 2010)(P)*

(Rupees in thousands)

Regions	States covered	Health		Education		Recreation		Housing	
		Budget Estimates	Expenditure	Budget Estimates	Expenditure	Budget Estimates	Expenditure	Budget Estimates	Expenditure*
Headquarter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	720283	68775
Ajmer	Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana	30413	9009	28825	109	1013	244	—	—
Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir	66974	12137	48150	9	—	—	—	—
Bangalore	Kerala and Karnataka	118043	29405	26846	729	19	—	—	—
Bhubneshwar	Orissa	40780	12219	43150	262	600	162	—	—
Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu	112830	24375	340900	23921	—	—	—	—
Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh	99480	21916	56075	800	100	27	—	—
Karma	Bihar and Jharkhand	63185	16941	24100	4	455	2	—	—
Kolkata	West Bengal and N.E. States	154949	16128	246450	0	330	13	—	—
Nagpur	Maharashtra, Goa	38940	13066	75550	149	70	16	—	—
Total	—	739194	155196	1352376	25983	2588	464	720283	68775

Violation of Notifications under Contract Labour Act

1377. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Advisory Contract Labour Board (CACLB) has issued 76 notifications regarding prohibited the employment of contract labour in certain establishments under Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government for identification of violation of said notifications/Act and number of cases have been identified are registered during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has not taken any action against guilty persons/establishments;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) if not, the details of action taken in this regard during the said period, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Ministry of Labour and Employment has issued 77 Notifications. The details of 76 Notifications are available on the Website of the Ministry of Labour at the following address:

<http://labour.nic.in>

under the following link:

<http://labour.nic.in/dglw>

and following sub-link:

<http://labour.nic.in/dglw/Section10NotificationContractLabour.pdf>

The employment of contract labour have been prohibited vide 77th Notification No. U-23013/22/2003-LW dt. 23rd April, 2010 in loading and unloading, stacking, restacking, standardization, weighing,

sweeping and cleaning jobs in 60 Depots of Food Corporation of India in Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Punjab.

(c) to (f) Inspections are conducted by the inspectors of Central Industrial Relations Machinery to verify any violation of the said Notifications. The Government has undertaken suitable action by obtaining conviction through criminal proceedings against guilty/persons/ establishments. The number of inspections conducted and convictions obtained under Section 10(1) is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Figures of Inspections conducted and convictions obtained in the last 3 years

Sl.No.	Particulars	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1.	No. of Inspections conducted	6	2	21
2.	No. of Convictions obtained	5	2	1

[Translation]

Construction of Roads under MGNREGS

1378. SHRI JEETENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that resentment/ protests have been expressed by our neighbouring countries over the construction of roads under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) A civilian road construction project in Ladakh was being implemented under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA in October 2009. Such construction in the proximity of the International Boundary (IB)/Line of Actual Control (LAC) can not be undertaken without approvals from the Central

Government. In the absence of such approvals, work on the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA road in Ladakh was halted.

Assistance to NGOs

1379. SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides assistance to the Non-Governmental Organisation (NGOs) operating in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the total number of NGOs in Madhya

Pradesh to which assistance was provided since, 2009, year-wise; and

(c) the financial assistance provided to each of these NGOs during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) During the years 2009-10 and 2010-11 financial assistance has been provided to 45 NGOs in the State of Madhya Pradesh. The details of these NGOs are enclosed at Statement.

Statement

Non-Governmental Organization operating in the State of Madhya Pradesh to which grant-in-aid provided during the years 2009-10 & 2010-11

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the organization	Amount released during the year	
		2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
I	Integrated Programme for Older Persons		
1.	Mahila Utkarsh Sansthan, Indore	4.35	0.00
2.	Nivedita Kalyan Samiti, Rewa	4.88	0.00
3.	Ajanta Lalit Kala Evam Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Vidisha	1.32	0.00
4.	Ankur Pragatisheet Mahila Kendra, Shajapur	2.65	0.00
II	Assistance to VOs for the Welfare of OBCs		
5.	Gramin Vikas Mahila Mandal, Bhind	0.00	4.59
6.	Yadav Mahila Mandal, Damoh	1.72	0.00
7.	Shri Gopal Shikshan and Samaj Seva Samiti, Morena	0.00	5.19
8.	Kundan Kalyan Samiti, Kestar Academy, Gawalior	0.36	0.00
9.	Kamla Swasthya Evam Shiksha Prasarak Samiti, Morena.	0.00	2.45
10.	Chambal Vikas Sansthan, Morena	0.00	1.72
11.	Pavan Gramin Samaj Seva Samiti, Morena	0.00	2.75

1	2	3	4
III	Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids & Appliances		
12.	District Disability Rehabilitation Centre, Mandsaur	3.40	0.00
13.	District Disability Rehabilitation Centre, Damoh	3.00	0.00
IV	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme		
14.	Ankur Pragatisheel Mahila Kendra, Shajapur	2.52	0.00
15.	Durga Shiksha Sadan, Satna	4.68	0.00
16.	Gopad Viklang Shiksha Samiti, Sidhi	12.86	0.00
17.	Justice Tankha Memorial Rotary Institute for Spastic and Handicapped Children, Jabalpur	7.37	0.00
18.	Late Satish Memorial Shiksha Samiti, Gwalior	3.34	0.00
19.	M.P. Viklang Sahayata Samiti, Ujjain	8.77	0.00
20.	Mook Badhir Sansthan (Deaf Dumb Association), Indore	6.3	0.00
21.	Prem Sagar Special School run by Daughters of the St. Thomas Society, Ujjain	3.66	0.00
22.	Seema Social Welfare Society, Mandla	4.75	0.00
23.	Shri Shri Utkarsh Samiti, Indore	11.86	0.00
24.	Viklang Seva Bharti, Jabalpur	5.50	0.00
25.	Indian Red Cross Society, Jhabua	0.00	3.31
26.	Indian Red Cross Society, Rewa	0.00	2.61
27.	Asha Awwa Kendra (Army Welfare Society), Jabalpur	2.54	0.00
28.	Ashadeep Viklang Vikas Evam kalyan Sangathan, Seoni	8.27	0.00
29.	Digdarshika Institute of Rehabilitation Research, Bhopal	9.75	0.00
30.	Rogi Kalyan Samiti, Sagar	0.60	0.00
31.	Society for Assisting the Handicapped and Rehabilitating Absolutely, (SAHARA), Jhabua	3.56	0.00
V	Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse		
32.	Ankur Pragatisheel Mahila Kendra, Shajapur,	9.43	0.00
33.	Association For Social Health in India, Ujjain	0.00	6.16
34.	Gandhi Bhawan Trust, Navjeevani, Bhopal	8.18	0.00

1	2	3	4
35.	Indian Red Cross Society, Indore.	7.45	0.00
36.	Indian Red Cross Society, Neemuch	6.93	0.00
37.	Lok Kalyan Jan Sabha Samiti, Shajapur	16.23	0.00
38.	New Pratap Shiksha Samiti, Bhopal	9.43	0.00
39.	Nivedita Kalyan Samiti, Rewa	8.63	0.00
VI Grant in-aid to Voluntary Organisations Working for Scheduled Castes			
40.	Ashok Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Bhind	5.05	0.00
41.	Madhya Pradesh Bairwa Sanskritik Parishad, Ujjain	0.00	8.50
42.	Madhya Pradesh Prakartik Chikitsa Mahavidyalaya Samiti, Gwalior	0.00	1.30
43.	Sharda Mahila Mandal, Bhind	3.87	0.00
44.	Shri Shanti Niketan Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Morena	18.94	10.62
45.	Sri Sri Maa Anandmai Upvan Shiksha Samiti, Bhopal	3.29	0.00

*[English]***Semi-Conductor Policy**

1380. SHRI K.R.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned some investment proposals under semi-conductor policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) To promote the manufacture of semiconductor fabs and other high tech electronics products, the Special Incentive Package Scheme (SIPS) was announced by the Government on 21.3.2007. Department of Information Technology has received 26 applications under SIPS. In principle Letters have been issued to thirteen (13) Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) applicants, who have met the basic technical qualification criteria laid down in the Notification for SIPS and have taken specified preliminary steps towards project implementation. However, the approval for grant of financial incentives would be considered subject to achieving financial closure for the proposed project. State-wise break-up of these proposals is as under:-

Sl.No.	States	No. of Proposals
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4
2.	Tamil Nadu	2
3.	Gujarat	2
4.	Uttar Pradesh	1
5.	Karnataka	1
6.	Kerala	1
7.	West Bengal	1
8.	Orissa	1

12.00 hrs.**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE***[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now Papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Trade Marks (Amendment) Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in

Notification No. G.S.R. 428 (E) in Gazette of India dated 20th May, 2010, under sub-section (4) of Section 157 of the Trade Marks Act, 1999.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 2680/15/10]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Shellac and Forest Products Export Promotion Council (formerly Shellac Export Promotion Council), Kolkata, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Shellac and Forest Products Export Promotion Council (formerly Shellac Export Promotion Council), Kolkata, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Shellac and Forest Products Export Promotion Council (formerly Shellac Export Promotion Council), Kolkata, for the year 2008-2009.
- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 2681/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Bharat Dynamics Limited and the Ministry of Defence for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 2682/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Development of Telematics, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working

of the Centre for Development of Telematics, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Development of Telematics, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Development of Telematics, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Development of Telematics, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Development of Telematics, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, for the year 2008-2009.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item Nos. (1) to (3) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 2683/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Apprenticeship (Amendment) Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 507(E) in Gazette of India dated 16th June, 2010, under sub-section (3) of Section 37 of the Apprentices Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 2684/15/10]

- (2) A copy of the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance (Amendment) Scheme, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 523 (E) in Gazette of India dated 18th June, 2010, under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 2685/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MUKUL ROY): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Maritime Studies, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Maritime Studies, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 2686/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Officers and Staff Appointment) (Ninth Amendment) Regulations, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 5-4/2000-A&P in Gazette of India dated 4th May, 2010, under Section 37 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997.
- (2) A copy of the Agenda to the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India for the year 2008-2009, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 2687/15/10]

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 2688/15/10]

- (3) A copy of the Notification No. F. NO. 116-5/2009-MN published in Gazette of India dated 31st May, 2010, containing Errata (in English version only) to the Explanatory Memorandum to the Telecommunication Mobile Number Portability Per Port Transaction Charge and Dipping Charge Regulations, 2009 under the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 2689/15/10]

12.02 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

211th Report

[*English*]

SHRI NINONG ERING (Arunachal East): I beg to lay on Table Two Hundred and Eleventh Report* (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on The Protection and Utilisation of Public Funded Intellectual Property Bill, 2008.

12.02¹/₂ hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 89th Report of the Standing Committee on Commerce on 'Development of Leather Industry', pertaining to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 89th Report of the Standing Committee on Commerce on 'Development of Leather Industry', pertaining to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

12.02¹/₂ hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(i) **National Shipping Board**

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): I beg to move:

*The report was presented to Hon. Chairman, Rajya Sabha on the 28th June, 2010 and was forwarded to the Hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha the same day.

**Laid on the Table and also Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-2749/15/10

"That in pursuance of clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, read with rule 3 of the National Shipping Board Rules, 1960, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the National Shipping Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, read with rule 3 of the National Shipping Board Rules, 1960, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the National Shipping Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder."

The motion was adopted.

(ii) National Welfare Board for Seafarers

[English]

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):
I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-rule (i) of rule 4 of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers Rules, 1963, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from amongst themselves to serve as a member of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers, subject to the other provisions of the said rules."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-rule (i) of rule 4 of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers Rules, 1963, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from amongst themselves to serve as a member of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers, subject to the other provisions of the said rules."

The motion was adopted.

12.03 hrs.

ENEMY PROPERTY (AMENDMENT AND VALIDATION) BILL, 2010

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): On behalf of Shri P. Chidambaram, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Enemy Property Act, 1968 and the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Enemy Property Act, 1968 and the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971."

SHRI AJAY MAKAN: Madam, I introduce the Bill

The motion was adopted.

12.03¹/₂ hrs.

STATEMENT RE: ENEMY PROPERTY (AMENDMENT AND VALIDATION) ORDINANCE, 2010*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): On behalf of Shri P. Chidambaram, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for immediate legislation by the Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance (No. 4 of 2010).

12.06 hrs.

SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS

(i) Situation in Jammu and Kashmir

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): Madam Speaker, I am thankful to you that you have given me an opportunity to speak. I am happy that the Home Minister is present here. The news items coming from Sri Nagar

*Laid on the Table and also Placed in Library, See No. LT-2690/15/10

and other parts of Kashmir during last two months are creating very much concern and the Government is also worried about it. It is evident from this that two meetings of Cabinet Committee on Security were held last week.

It seems through newspapers that the meeting was held especially to discuss the situation of Kashmir. Today when the house has started functioning normally after last week's stalemate. I understand that it would be fair that the Government tells the house about the situation. What steps are being taken to correct it. What are the facts, the house should be briefed about it. Today I was reading in the newspapers Hindu that a senior cop of J&K Police said that police have never before seen such horrible situation, it has never ever faced such a situation. Sunday, Yesterday headings of all newspapers were of a bloody Sunday. Yesterday 9 people were killed and perhaps there was a meeting of Cabinet Committee on Security. Violence and anarchy were rampant in last couple of days. What are the facts of the situation, why all this had happened and what steps are being taken by the Government, the House wants to know. I demand that the Home Minister should apprise the house about it.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, I have also given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam, I agree completely with Advaniji's concern. The situation is very grave and the whole country is concerned. Everybody is suffering be it is civilian or security personnel. Three days ago I met the Prime Minister and discussed about Kashmir and Nepal. Situation in Nepal is also very horrible, but I do not want to speak on it. Country is worried on the situation of Kashmir. The Government is trying, meeting of Cabinet Committee on Security was also held at night over this issue. There is a solution of this concern and it is that you are acquainted with the whole situation, but Advaniji rightly said that this concern is of all of us, we can help in every situation. We people too have liaisons with many people of Jammu and Kashmir. If help is sought from the opposition and from the people outside the House then we can have a way out. Other people can also make efforts in this direction, therefore I request the Government to move in this direction. I have no difference of opinion with the Government with regard to the way it is moving. My difference of opinion is limited

to the fact that the Government has solution to its concerns but has no solution to the concerns of the people. Therefore I would request the Government to make a statement on this issue and like to state that it should take the help of all those people who are capable enough to deal with this question. Through you, this is my only request to the Government.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, you have given notices for two topics. Please speak on one.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Yes, Madam. I will speak only on this - situation in Kashmir.

MADAM SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, the situation in Kashmir is very grave. The incidents started on 11th June when one teenaged student, who was hit by a teargas shell, died on the spot following protest by the young men escalating in Srinagar and other places in the Valley.

Madam, in the first fortnight, three more deaths occurred through police firing and young people threw stones on the paramilitary forces and the police. Subsequently, deliberate attempts were made to beat the young men. There is deep alienation of the people in Srinagar and other places in the entire Kashmir area. The Chief Minister had also called an all-party meeting and assured them to take some steps to contain and control the situation, but no steps have so far been taken to address the problem and to resolve the situation.

Yesterday in one incident, more than seven persons were killed and 35 persons were injured when a mob set afire a police station where explosives were stored, triggering massive blasts in a few areas on the outskirts of Srinagar city.

There is a need for a dialogue by the Central Government as well as by the State Government. The people of the State have lost faith in the Government. There is complete alienation of the people. The Central Government should take steps because the autonomy, which was there, has been eroded during this period. There is a need for restoration of autonomy in the State. I urge upon the Government, in order to improve the situation and to know the views of the people, that they should send a parliamentary delegation to Kashmir to find out the feelings of the people and to assuage the

feelings of the people of Kashmir. There is a need for such steps to be taken by the Government.

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Madam Speaker, what was procured by the Food Corporation of India in the year 2009-10. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, the situation in Kashmir is very serious. The Government should make a statement on this. ...*(Interruptions)*

The Home Minister is here. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: But you know, it is 'Zero Hour'. Let us proceed with the 'Zero Hour'.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad East): Madam, the Minister of Home Affairs is present here, we want him to give his statement in this regard as our leader has stated. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the 'Zero Hour' continue. 'Zero Hour' is going on after such a long time.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Madam, our leader has raised such a major issue and the entire country is worried hence a statement should come from the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I cannot compel the Government.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The Government should make a statement. The situation is very serious there....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Madam, the Minister of Home Affairs should tell as to when will he give his statement in this regard? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Madam, atleast he can tell as to when will he give his statement in this regard? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE (Beed): Madam, atleast the Minister of Home Affairs can tell as to when will he give his statement? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam Speaker, the question is not that whether I have given notice or not. This question relates to the country therefore I can give my opinion on this. If I have not given a notice, then it doesn't mean that I do not have any opinion for the Government or country. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Do you want to speak on this subject.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Yes.

MADAM SPEAKER: You have not informed me earlier. You are telling me now. You can express your viewpoint.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Just now, through you, hon'ble Advaniji and other leaders have drawn the attention of the Government towards problem of Kashmir. I have only one question. Even I have a good contact with the people of Kashmir. Whether it has been our Government or the Government of the Congress party, both have failed in taking people into confidence. This is the main problem. Several discussions were held over this issue and the people of Kashmir had stated that the day from which the people start trusting the Government, the problem would resolve on that day itself and that the people of Kashmir would themselves resolve this issue. Now, the only way out of this problem is that we all should unanimously form such opinion so that the people of Kashmir start trusting the Delhi Government. This is the only problem. Even today we are in touch with them and talk normally takes place. Now the question is how to establish contact with them and how to build trust among the people of Kashmir towards us as well as our Government, they are ready to solve the issue of Kashmir.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Madam Speaker, I take note of the concerns expressed by the hon. Members and we share the concerns.

Jammu and Kashmir is a very sensitive State, and the problems are well known. In the last few weeks, the problem has taken a serious turn. There was a full after July 19, but again there have been very serious disturbances in Jammu and Kashmir after July 30. The Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir has arrived in Delhi. We intend to talk to him again today. I have spoken to him several times in the last week.

I am aware that I should come to this House and make a statement. If it is possible today, I will do so. Otherwise, I will do it as early as possible.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you.

12.17 hrs.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of the FCI Department of the Government of India towards wheat procured by it in the year 2009-10. I would like to tell that wheat which was procured from Agricultural Market premises located in my Parliamentary Constituency Satna fell short by 550 metric tonnes while payment was made for the entire quantity of wheat procured. The Investigation Team too admitted this shortfall in stock when complaints were made regarding this shortfall. The cheques were issued in the name of fake farmers however even today the farmers who are supposed to get payment, have not yet received the cheques. Instead, the Investigation Team has put the entire blame on the transporter responsible for transporting wheat upto godown.

Madam Speaker, through you, my request to the Government is that immediate action may be taken against those officers who had committed irregularities and found guilty after investigation.

12.18 hrs.

SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS—*Contd.*

(ii) **Re: Alleged custodial death of a dalit youth at Sakaldiha Police Station in Chandauli district of Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Madam Speaker, I thank you for giving me time to speak. In Chandauli

district of Uttar Pradesh, a dalit youth was beaten to death in police custody. Not only this, the entire police administration is trying to swipe the entire matter under the carpet. He was an educated youth of poor family. ...(*Interruptions*)

Madam Speaker, this issue is very serious as the DGP of Uttar Pradesh alleges that he was not killed instead he died due to heart failure. In the medical report, the doctor had stated that he suffered brain haemorrhage while there were injuries on his neck. Later on, the Government of Uttar Pradesh stated that he was not killed in police action. ...(*Interruptions*)

Madam Speaker, there was minor scuffle between the two brothers and the police had no right to drag him from his residence and put him in police lockup. He was beaten to death on the dictates of one of the leader of the ruling party. ...(*Interruptions*) The entire Chandauli district is agitated over this incident. I have got the cuttings of various newspapers. The 'Dainik Jagaran' published this incident under the heading "Ubal Pada Chandauli". All kinds of incidents took place in Chandauli and all dalits were humiliated. That family did not get justice even today. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Just tell what do you want from the Union Government.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMKISHUN: Madam Speaker, I would like to tell the Union Minister of Home Affairs that this issue relates to the scheduled castes and dalits. Therefore the entire incident should be investigated. Compensation of 10 lakh rupees should be given to that dalit family. The policemen responsible for the death of that youth may be tried under Section 302 and may be suspended. Then only investigation can be conducted. A leader of the ruling party is involved in this. He had nexus with the Police. He has already given statement. His mother had been crying in the hospital and telling that the police had killed her son. In this situation I want that this case should be investigated by the C.B.I and those who are found involved or found guilty should be sent to jail after levelling charges of murder. I request the Government that compensation of 10 lakh rupees should be provided to that family.

Madam, today the condition in Uttar Pradesh is such that atrocities are being committed on dalits. The entire Chandauli district is naxalite affected region. The condition

of poor people in that district cannot be expressed in works. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You have expressed your viewpoint, so you please sit down. Shri B. Mahtab.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMKISHUN: Madam, that is naxalite affected district, therefore it is necessary that. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: O.K., you have expressed your viewpoint, now you please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri P.L. Punia is associating himself with this subject.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri B. Mahtab is saying.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. He has expressed his viewpoint.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasadji, You please sit down. He has expressed his viewpoint.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam, a Minister has been shot at there. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh ji, I am on my legs. You may please sit down. I just wanted to mention that the matter becomes serious whenever atrocities are met with dalits. So we should consider upon this issue while keeping aside party politics. If you will pay attention to it then not only we can look into this matter, but also we can consider upon the conditions of the harijans and the questions related to their safety.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Madam Speaker, the Minister is present in the House. Why the Government is silent? The Minister should say something about it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You may please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You may please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon'ble Minister, would you like to say something in regard to this matter. You may please sit down.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): As you have rightly observed, Madam, it is a very serious matter. The Government took note of it. At the appropriate time, the Government will come out with a statement on this issue.

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam Speaker, over the past four years, six lakh metric tonnes of grain have been lost in storage. Another six lakhs and fifty thousand metric tonnes of grains have been lost in transit. It is said that food grains rot for want of storage facilities. If the cause is known, then what is being done to save the stocks?

Some may say that by improving storage and transit, a solution can be found, but do you not have "open plinths" meaning grain stocks are covered? The problem is that food grains rot because FCI procures more than it can store or transfer. The Government has to maintain buffer stocks and for that you need enhanced storage capacity.

The greater question is the alleged corrupt practices rampant in hiring a go-down and de-hiring it. Is the Government paying the full rent on a general hiring basis or just on the basis of number of bags that are stored in it? Is it just an O&M (Operation and Maintenance) problem? There is no penalty for poor quality of services.

It may be expensive to build storage facilities and manage operations as this will be added to the cost of subsidy. What is needed? Does the Government have a clear Grain Handling Policy that lays down standards for acceptable losses in storage and handling? If they are there, do they fail when the stocks overflow the storage capacity or is it sheer negligence? What actions has the Government taken to punish those because of whom tonnes and tonnes of grains have been allowed to rot in the open? Has some one been made accountable?

The Apex Court has said to the Government that if it cannot store the food grains, it must give it to the people to eat.

I quote the Government figures, Madam. Maximum damage has been done in Punjab, next in West Bengal and then in Gujarat. This is a figure of last two weeks which covers more than ten thousand metric tonnes of which is rice, of which is wheat and also paddy. Is it not a serious problem? The Government has identified it. But is there any effective step taken to solve this problem? On short-term basis, is the Government hiring warehouses or putting up water-proof tents to save the grain? On long-term basis, why can the Government not construct adequate warehouses or storage facility?

Lastly, have the Government considered the Wadhwa Committee Report which had recommended construction of warehouses in large numbers? I would like to get a response from the Government on these issues.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS (Kalahandi): Madam Speaker, hon'ble Minister of Railways had announced in the last budget session that a railway wagon factory would be established in my parliamentary constituency area Kalahandi. But, I am sorry to say that how ten thousand people are agitating in my parliament any constituency area and efforts are being made to perform agitation at different places in Bhuvaneshwar.

You are aware that regional imbalance is increasing too fast because backward area are not developing, people are heart broken as they are not connected to the stream line. When it was announced that this factory would be established in Kalahandi whether in Bhuvaneshwar or in Kalahandi, the people of Kalahandi were very happy which is an under developing and backward area because there is no industrialization and there is unemployment problem and this area is not

progressing. People of this area were happy to know that the wagon factory would be established there, but people have started agitations because decision has not been taken in this matter till date.

I would request the Railway Minister of the Government of India through you that decision to establish a railway wagon factory in Kalahandi should be expedited while looking into this matter.

SHRI JAGDAMIBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Madam, this subject is very important. It is a recent incident. It is a matter of public interest. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright I will you an opportunity to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I will give you an opportunity to speak as well. Now let him speak first.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak about this important matter. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is an important scheme of the Government of India among many other schemes. This scheme was started in the year 2001-02, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is formulated to provide basic education to all the children of this entire country. Today, this programme has already been spread throughout the country and meeting the needs of 19.2 crore children who are living in eleven lacs households. This scheme covers 8.5 lacs primary and higher secondary schools and 33 lacs teachers are covered under this scheme. The aim of all these efforts is to provide education to each and everyone. Actually the scheme with such great motive has not achieved the complete success. Analysis of their root cause is very necessary like ratio of teachers and student has been fixed in appendix to the Right to children to free and compulsory Education Act, 2009 but the reality is different in every state. At some places schools are running without teachers and at some places there are three teachers for one student. Irregularities are being committed in purchase, distribution, storage and cooking of mid-day meal. There are scams in grants for kitchen shed and corruption is taking place in procurement-distribution of free books and transportation contracts as well. Britain has provided assistance of Rs. 3325 crores to India to provide school education to the children aged

between 6 to 14 years and out of this amount approximately Rs. 480 crores have been embezzled in corruption. Britain has ordered an inquiry for misappropriation of their funds. I request the Government through you that proper attention may be given to the different educational schemes and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan should be saved from becoming a 'Sarva Bhrashta Abhiyan' and building, drinking water, toilets etc. should be made available. Madam, I would like to make this request to the Education Minister through you.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Madam, I would like to bring to the notice of the House through you that Garhwali regional language is spoken in Kedarkhand area of Madhya Himalayas since ancient times and Garhwali is among the oldest regional language which is growing through the singing of devgathas jagaron, bhadawakartaon, different folklores, Thadia, Chauufula, Chhuda, Bajubandh, Laman, Chhopati, Tandi, Jhumelo songs by ancient fold singers/narrators and alongwith the tradition and usage. Only linguists can give correct answer to the question that as to when Garhwali and Kumaoni regional languages started to be written on papers. I would just like to remind that before 13-14 century Garhwal state was expanded through Saharanpur and Himachal and Garhwali used to be their official language. Daanpatra inscription of 1335 of Maharaja Jagatpal in Devprayag temple, 15th century inscription of Ajay Pal in Dewalgarh, rock inscription, copper plate found at many places like Badrinath and Maddyal etc. are proofs of the fact that Garhwali language is among the oldest one. According to Dr. Haridutt Bhatt Shailesh scripted literature of Garhwali is available since 10th century.

As you all know that our country is a multi-lingual country. Many languages have evolved here as per the needs of the hour and circumstances. Amongst them some of the languages have been successfully retained their dominance and respect with the passage of time and some languages are still struggling for their existence and respect due to lack of proper facilities and promotion. They could not receive yet what they deserve. Garhwali and Kumaoni languages are the foremost among them. How around 50 lacs Garhwali and Kumaoni speaking people can see their mothertongue to be dying and becoming extinct in their lifetime?

Madam, this fact has been proven by the language surveys that Garhwali and Kumaoni languages are among the oldest languages of India. But, I am sorry to say that the recognition given to other Indian languages has not been given to Garhwali and Kumaoni languages till date nor necessary efforts have been made for their promotion.

Not only on behalf of the people of Uttarakhand but also on behalf of the all lingua phile. I would like to request to you that status and recognition of official language should be given to Garhwali and Kumaoni languages by including them in the Schedule of the Constitution and necessary steps should be taken for their promotion. An academy should be established for these languages as well in line of Hindi Academy, Urdu Academy, Punjabi Academy, Sindhi Academy etc. so that research work on these languages can be done and institutes established for other communication mediums like media, film, play, music etc.

Once again I would like to request to you that Garhwali and Kumaoni languages are being spoken in the wide area of the Uttarakhand of India and recognition of official language may be given to them while including them in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution and necessary steps should be taken for their promotion so that the ancient culture and heritage of Himalaya can be protected and they can be saved be from becoming an extinct language. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Madam Speaker, I also associate myself with this matter.

[English]

*SHRI K. SUGUMAR (Pollachi): Madam Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of this august House to the plight of milk producers and dairy farmers in Tamil Nadu especially in the areas that come under my constituency that are traditionally known for higher level of milk production. The impending situation arising out of price rise may give rise to a situation where the milk producers may give up their traditional occupation which may result in huge milk scarcity in Tamil Nadu. Most of the rural farmers are entirely dependent on milk production to fend for their livelihood.

The dairy farmers are hit hard by the rising prices of all commodities that has affected both directly and indirectly tinkering with the prices of raw materials needed for milk production like cattle feed, fodder, oil cakes and husk corresponding with the rise in prices of foodgrain and other food materials. In a State where the

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

Government claims that it is selling rice at a price of Re. 1 per kilogram, the rice husk costs Rs. 9 per kg. At a time when drinking water is selling at a price of Rs. 15 per litre the milk is procured by the Government at a cost of Rs. 14.80 per litre. The Government sells it at a cost of Rs. 26 per litre thereby making a profit of Rs. 11 per litre. Various other States have come to the rescue of dairy farmers and milk producers. For instance, the Government of Kerala procure milk at a cost of Rs. 20 per litre and sells it at a cost of Rs. 24 per litre. In Karnataka and Puducherry, the dairy farmers get a subsidy grant of Rs. 5 per litre of milk produced by them. Several States are providing dairy farm inputs like fodder and cattle feed at subsidized rates. In Tamil Nadu, the milk procurement price remains much low resulting in high level of hoarding and black marketeering activities of private dairy units that procure milk from the poor farmers of Tamil Nadu and taking the milk to other States making huge profits causing milk scarcity in Tamil Nadu.

Hence I urge upon the Union Government to fix a uniform procurement price for milk all over the country and come to the rescue of small level dairy farmers in the rural areas thereby brightening their lives by way of taking suitable measures in this regard.

[Translation]

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, I thank you that you have permitted me to speak. Bihar is suffering from drought and its after math. I come from Bihar, Nawada, constituency, rivers are dried there for many years, mountains look gloomy, soil is infertile. Today whole Nawada is suffering from drought and paddy crops are drying and land is in shambles. I dark night while a jackal hawls, it seems something ominous would happen. Bihar Government do think in this regard and also propose to take some steps yet until Central Government provides special package to Nawada, not only 25 lakhs people will die of hunger but cattle will die due to lack of fodder, due to lack of drinking water birds animal along with common people would be no more. This is a black spot on our dignity. So we urge the Central Government that it should arrange a special package for Bihar.

A special package should be provided to Nawada for security of whole living beings. We want to invite attention of the Government towards this.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Sajjan Singh Verma—not present.

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE (Raver): Madam Speaker, I thank you a lot for providing opportunity to me to put up main problem of teachers of Maharashtra. Ten thousand teachers of prominent colleges and Universities of Maharashtra have gathered today at Jantar-Mantar to express injustice done to them.

Madam Speaker, these ten thousand teachers were provided relaxation in NET/SET of UGC on 23 February 2010, and that relaxation was withdrawn after one month on 30 March 2010 by HRD Minister. The appointments of these professors or teachers were made between 1990 to 1999 on proper and regular basis. They have got approval and after that NET/SET has been made compulsory, this is injustice.

Madam Speaker, I urge to HRD Minister and his ministry through you that ten thousand teachers who are on strike should be given justice and they should be exempted from NET/SET.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

[English]

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): Kindly allow me to associate with the issue raised by Shri Hari Bhau Madhav Jawale.

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Madam Speaker, I want to attract attention of the House and Government of India specially the Hon'ble Minister of Forest that ever since the Forest act 1980 came in to force, the development of the country, specially of States of hill areas is vastly hindered. There are a lot of difficulties in construction of roads, power lines, drinking and irrigation schemes, railway lines, Panchayet Ghar, school buildings, dispensaries and hospital building etc.

Madam, ours is vast country. 70 per cent of people live in villages in spite of increasing urbanization. Specially in hilly area villages are situated far flung. They have less homes and have more distances between them. It is not tall-talking about Himachal Pradesh and other hilly areas that villages are located in forests, the geographical structure being is such. It is a great challenge to make access of roads and development to them. The residents settled near particularly, sanctuary areas are devoid of road facilities. As per Forest (conservation) Act 1980, taking permission for a developmental activity in forest area from Central Government *i.e.*, Ministry of Forest is a must.

Madam, as you know, Himachal Pradesh is located among high mountain ranges. Many of its villages are situated 20 thousand feet high. Many of its regions remain under snow for six months. In spite of getting budget due to specific geographical conditions of Himachal Pradesh, permission is not granted by Ministry of Environment and Forest for construction of roads and other developmental works due to which cases remain pending for long time. As of now work on 88 of the small and big roads of Himachal Pradesh is stalled due to lack of permission from the Ministry of Forests. Funds for these roads have been allocated, but these roads are not constructed as ministry of Forests has not given permission.

Madam, the benefits of schemes related to roads, power lines, drinking water and irrigation are not accessible to SCs, STs and Tribals living in far-flung areas due to compulsion of forest Act. Civic amenities are not accessible due to hurdles of the Act. A ray of independence has not yet reached to the people living in hilly areas and caves on mountains, in valleys and far-flung areas of the country even after 62 years of independence. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you should conclude.

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: I am concluding within a minute. Due to this reason, the people there still consider themselves as slaves.

Madam I urge upon you that such amendments under Forest Act 1980 should be made with immediate effect under which the non-commercial activities such as roads, railways, water, education, dispensaries, hospital and construction of Panchayat building etc. should be exempted from obligation of taking permission particularly in regard to hilly states and areas. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: I urge that the Forest Act should be amended to make so as to make it possible to do so in special circumstances. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you should conclude.

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Along with this permission under Forest Act 1980 should be made compulsory only for the places where big dams, large lines or large institutions of telecommunication, buildings etc. are to be erected. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: This is my very request.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Madam, I associate myself with the point raised during hour by Shri Virender Kashyap.

[English]

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the sad and shocking plane crash that occurred on the 22nd May this year. The plane was flying from Dubai to Mangalore and this shocking accident took place after the plane had landed. Madam, 158 passengers, five or six persons of the same family, had lost their lives in this accident. I visited many of the affected families because out of 158 passengers, 52 passengers belonged to my own constituency. Kasargod is very near to Mangalore.

The Government has given initial compensation to the aggrieved families but even after two months the final compensation has not been given to them. So, I would request the Government to take immediate steps in this regard. The Government has appointed a Committee to inquire into the reasons of this accident but even after two months no report has been submitted. We do not know whether the accident took place because of the human error, or some defect in the plane or due to the absence of infrastructure facility. Earlier also there were complaints that the runway at the Mangalore airport is very short and also the width and the length of the runway are not sufficient.

So, I would urge upon the Government to take immediate steps in this regard and give the Report as early as possible.

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL (Vijayawada): The Government of India had set up Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels in 1966 in the city of Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, to cater to the needs of the core sector industries like fertilizers, oil refineries, petrochemicals, power, steel, nuclear, space and defence. For many years it did very well. Till 1999 it was achieving a phenomenal growth. It even achieved peak growth of 13-14 per cent in a year. But after 2000, for some reasons, the performance of the company deteriorated and it was referred to BIFR.

I commend the Union Government for having intervened in the matter and ensuring that the BHEL takes over the BHPV as the sister concern or as the ancillary

unit because BHPV and BHEL have a lot of things in common. They supplement and complement each other. I commend the Government for that. At the same time, BHEL is implementing 2007 pay scales for their employees whereas BHPV is still implementing 1992 pay scales which do not include gratuity, PF and various other things. Not only that, this year they set a target of Rs.225 crore but could achieve only Rs.105 crore.

I have myself visited that plant many times during my college days when I was doing engineering. I have learnt a lot of things, like the manufacturing procedure, from BHPV. So, I would request that instead of BHEL taking over BHPV as a subordinate company, it should be merged with BHEL as one company so that the employees of both the companies are at par and have the same pay scales. I think this way the coordination also will be better. So, I would request the Union Government to ensure that, instead of BHEL giving support to BHPV, there is a clear merger of BHEL and BHPV as one company.

SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER (Ponnani): I would like to draw the attention of this august House to a very important issue pertaining to the difficulties faced by the passengers of the Konkan Railways.

Madam, after the on set of this monsoon, the rail travel through Konkan Railway has become a miserable experience. Every day there is some problem like stoppage of train, cancellation of train, etc. Due to many reasons, it has become a regular phenomena. There is a continuous cancellation of trains. For example, on one particular day, namely, Sunday, the 25th July, 2010, 13 long distance trains were cancelled. Some of the trains were Kurla Mangalore-Mathsy Gandha Express, Mangalore-Kurla Express, Ernakulam-Jaipur Express, Ernakulam-Madgavu Express, Kurla-Kochuveli Garib Rath Express, etc. So, the cancellation of train has become a problem. Family members of passengers, women and children are endlessly waiting for alternative conveyance. Some reports say that even two days back, 12 trains were cancelled. Even today some Malayalam papers have reported that it may take days together to get it repaired. You can see how deplorable is the situation. We can very well understand the difficulty of the passengers. The passengers are forced to take alternative conveyance. This has become a regular thing. I urge upon the Government to take it very seriously. The Konkan Railway is a very important railway connectivity between Mangalore and Mumbai. We have to solve this problem. We have to reinforce the railway track and do whatever is required.

I would request the Government to take urgent necessary action to bring things back to normalcy. I think the Government will take it very seriously.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri P.T. Thomas associated himself with the matter raised by Shri E.T. Mohammed Basheer.

[Translation]

SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE (Latur): Madam Speaker, now-a-days we have been constantly watching in the media a surge in advertisements related to various courses in the field of education. There is a apprehension that out of them a number of educational institutions are also fake. Very attractive words are used in these advertisements and the future of the thousands of youths of the country is put at stake who get impressed by these advertisements. Despite the Government having the identification of such fake institutions, strict action is not being taken against them. This is unfortunate. Madam, these fake institutions have got an old method of keeping the names similar to the courses of a number of reputed and recognized institutions. There are almost 205 such fake technical educational institutions in the country. These figures is of the Ministry of Human Resource Development itself. Despite this, a proper check is not being put in place on these fake institutions. This is a very serious issue. These fake institutions are cheating the youth in most of the places across the country. I demand the Government to get them closed and take most strict action against them.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you that you gave me an opportunity to put forth my point on this extremely serious issue. I would like to draw the attention of the House towards an important scheme of the Union Government *i.e.* 'Mid Day Meal' scheme under which children of the other category are boycotting the food made by the dalit cooks in schools. In April, 2010 provision of reservation for the Scheduled Castes and backward castes was made through the norms fixed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh in terms of the appointment of cooks for making 'mid day meal' and under the same they are appointed as well. When the dalit cooks food, the other category people opposed it and discontinued sending their children to school. Such incidents have been reported from a number of schools of Mahoba, Bundelkhand to Kanpur, Ramabai Nagar, Oraiyya, Etawah, Kannauj and Farrukhabad districts. Without paying attention to any other alternative and recognizing this crime, the Government of

Uttar Pradesh issued an order on 22.7.2010 in this regard to abolish the provision of reservation itself. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): It is not true ...*(Interruptions)* It will further encourage those who are trying to spread hatred. It is a very serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)* The incidents occurred in the schools of Uttar Pradesh is a proof that the problem of untouchability, which we all have tried to remove, has again cropped up. After all, what is the use of imparting such education to the children? Can we help the country or the society to progress with this kind of culture and education? In such a situation, when we are dividing the people on the basis of caste and religion, our dream of making the country a world power would remain a dream. Hon'ble Madam Speaker, through you, I demand that a campaign should be launched to remove untouchability in education system, to provide information regarding movements based on casteism and maintain equality in the society. Besides, stringent action should be taken against those who are encouraging casteism and if necessary a separate law should be enacted in future.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, I thank you for giving me time to speak. Through this House, I would like to bring to your notice a very important issue. During previous session, views were expressed by the hon'ble members of both the ruling and the opposition parties in regard to the census and in my opinion around 99% of members said that in entire India census should be conducted on the basis of caste and they had placed several good suggestions also.

In India, caste based census was not conducted since 1931. Hon'ble Madam Speaker, when India became independent at that time population might have been 37-38 crore but today the population is 1 billion 18 crore and the number of various communities and sections has increased. Whether it is Scheduled Castes Commission, Scheduled Tribes Commission, Minority Commission or backward class Commission, the Government has constituted various commissions through this House as per the population. The Planning Commission prepares the list of BPL families and even the funds are allocated on the basis of caste. However, today when population has increased, it is necessary to conduct caste based census. Therefore, through you, I would just like to say that the census which is being conducted should be stopped immediately because a written statement had been given in the House on behalf of the Government that it is considering over this issue and the census will

be conducted on caste basis. Through you, my request to the Government is that census should be conducted on caste basis. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Madam Speaker, it has been decided in the House and the Government had stated that it is going to conduct census on caste basis and only the formalities have to be fulfilled. ...*(Interruptions)* This is a serious issue, the Government should come out with its reply. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Through you, I want the Government to give reply as to whether it will conduct caste based census or not.. Hon'ble Minister should reply to this question, it is a very serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you please sit down as 'Zero Hour' is taking place. Shri Jagdambika Pal.

13.00 hrs.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You have expressed your viewpoint, now let Shri Jagdambika Palji express his views.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please let other hon'ble members speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam Speaker, this is not an ordinary question. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright, let the hon'ble member speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: We will raise this issue tomorrow. Right now, I'm boycotting the House.

13.01 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav and some other hon. Members left the House.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): I am also boycotting the House as we have not received any reply from the Government on the issue of census.

13.01¹/₂ hrs.

At this stage, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh and some other hon. Members left the House.

MADAM SPEAKER: All right.

Shri Jagdambika Pal.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Madam Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of this august House towards this very important incident. My predecessor Shri Ram Kishunji has also raised a question before this House about the deteriorating law and order condition. Generally, it has been noticed that people have died in police custody but the incident I am mentioning here is regarding the people who are perhaps responsible to maintain the law and order and who are considered responsible for saving humanity and harmony among people but today they are doing just the opposite of their duty due to which such circumstances are prevailing in Uttar Pradesh that let alone the matter of police custody, even in the court of collector and Deputy Collector. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Madam, Hon'ble Member is not looking into the law and order condition in Delhi. Twelve murders have taken place in Delhi in one week. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I have not mentioned any such fact yet. I am making my point here. Shri *... who is Deputy Collector in Basti, he is PCS, Deputy-Collector ...(*Interruptions*)* he had beaten up someone to death in his court. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Do not take the name. That will be expunged.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: His only fault was that the SDM had/relative in his village and that man was having some dispute with his relative. Due to this dispute he harassed that man through police and get his motor cycle, vehicles seized by the police, he had come to his Court to get his vehicles released and he was pressurizing for

compromise. He was asking to release his vehicles. He held him by his hair and banged his head into the wall of his own Court room. It caused him brain haemorrhage. Even after all this he has not satisfied and he beat him up so badly that he died. It is a major incident. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You are made your point. Now you may please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Madam, this is a major incident. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: What do you want from the Union Government?

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Even the Minister of the State Government is not safe in Uttar Pradesh. Nandi Guptaji was fiercely attacked in Allahabad. If the Minister of the Government in Uttar Pradesh is not safe, then how come common man can be safe. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

13.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Three Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

14.03¹/₄ hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members are requested to send slips immediately as per practice.

*Not recorded.

*Treated as laid on the Table.

(i) Need to purchase the agricultural produce of farmers through National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) particularly in Andhra Pradesh

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR (Karimnagar): There is an urgent need to improve the functioning of NAFED all over the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh to benefit the farmers as well as consumers.

Andhra Pradesh is called as the 'Rice Bowl of India'. Farmers in Andhra Pradesh are toiling very hard in the agriculture production activities of various items. But it seems the farmers are not getting remuneration properly even for their day-to-day livelihood. They are not even able to sell their production in the market. Many middlemen are taking away the genuine profits of farmers and such situation is leading the farmers to leave their profession. This problem exists not only in Andhra Pradesh but also in all over the country.

I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture, to intervene in the matter and take immediate steps to purchase the produce of farmers through NAFED and provide benefit to the farmers and the consumers by restructuring and revamping the NAFED to improve its activities in the remaining XI plan period (2007-12), particularly for Andhra Pradesh.

(ii) Need to provide adequate funds for setting up 'Model Schools' in Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): The present Union Government have passed a legislation in Lok Sabha to bear the expenses of compulsory and free education of the children from six years to fourteen years in the country. With this measure even the poor children living in villages have been provided with their legal right to education. It has been provided that a model school should be opened in all the development blocks of all the States in first phase. It would provide quality education to the children. For this Union Government have decided to bear the expenses of implementing right to education between the Union and State Governments in the ratio 68:32. Union Finance Ministry has already given its approval on this subject. The Union Government have also annexed Rs. 24 thousand crores to be provided to the States from Finance Commission. The expenditure and finance committee (EPF) of Ministry of Finance has already given its approval regarding the sharing of

expenditure between the Union and state Governments to implement the Right to Education Act. But the Government of Uttar Pradesh is not willing to implement the Right to Education Act while giving the pretext of lack of resources, which is badly affecting the Right to Education. Therefore, I would like to have a statement regarding this important issue of public interest.

(iii) Need to write off the outstanding dues against Khadi & Village Industries Commission

[English]

SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN (Chalaky): Rebate on retail sale of Khadi was discontinued from 1.4.2009. Rebate is the single most important policy support by Government at National level. Orders pertaining to extension of rebate after 01-04-2010 is yet to be issued and an urgent action in the matter may be initiated.

The financial assistance had always been received to the KVIC from 1957 to 1995. The amount so received have been spent on production side. Due to various reasons, it did not make any profits and instead suffered huge losses. These institutions are now at the verge of closure as the amount is irrecoverable.

The total financial assistance given by the Government is in the tune of Rs. 1608/- crores. Considering that KVIC employees are all from weaker sections and the KVIC is a social work institution, writing off the said amount is requested.

(iv) Need to construct a bridge over the creek between Bhadeli and Bhagal in Valsad Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

[Translation]

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL (Valsad): There is an urgent need to construct a bridge over the creek to connect both the villages under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana between Bhadeli Jagalala Hingraj village and Bhagal in Balsad tehsil of my parliamentary constituency area Valsad. There is populace of around 50,000 on both the sides. A large number of people of Bhagal and its adjacent village Dandi, Kakwari, Danti etc. are compelled to travel for more than 25 k.m. to reach the main city Valsad of Valsad tehsil. If a bridge is constructed over this creek, which is just about 100 metre long, then this large populace will be benefitted by

this. These villages are situated in coastal areas, they are already facing many problems like sea erosion, shortage of water for drinking and irrigation etc. Most of the people of these villages are engaged in making salt, Fishing and small cultivation in small Fields. This bridge would provide many facilities to the people of this area and this coastal area will be developed.

Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister of Rural Development towards this issue, through you, that arrangements should be made to construct a bridge over the creek between Bhadeli Jagalala Hingraj village and Bhagal under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.

(v) Need to facilitate the process of getting Kisan Credit Cards to the farmers of Barmer and Jaisalmer regions in Rajasthan so as to enable them to get loans from Banks

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY (Barmer): The Government of India has started to provide the facility of Kisan Credit Card to the farmers to give them financial assistance, liberate them from the exploitation of the money lenders and to help them in gathering the necessary inputs on time to increase their production of grains. Farmers of Barmer and Jaisalmer district under my parliamentary constituency area Barmer are getting the financial facility from this arrangement but, there is no system for this purpose and farmers are forced to visit again and again to get the loan through Kisan Credit Cards and they have to fulfill many complicated formalities. Kisan Credit Card have not been provided to the marginal and small farmers and even if they have obtained the same, they are not getting the loan facility from banks. In addition to this the farmers are not getting the premium received from the agriculture produce insurance scheme on time and they are facing many difficulties in mobilizing the required seeds, fertilizers and other inputs necessary for cultivation on time.

I am requesting the Government through this House that the activities regarding Kisan Credit Card and the loans provided by these cards in Barmer and Jaisalmer districts under my parliamentary constituency area should be reviewed and a system should be evolved for this in a positive manner so that the farmers can be benefitted.

(vi) Need to take measures to improve the socio-economic conditions of SCs & STs in the country

[English]

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL (Vijayawada): In India SCs and STs have been depressed and suppressed classes for

thousands of years. They did not have even a piece of land of their own. When our country became Independent, there were only two classes — landlords and landless. Dr. Ambedkar, under Constitution, abolished untouchability and discrimination and introduced reservations for SCs/STs. In 70's Indira Gandhi ushered in land reforms/land distribution to bring depressed and suppressed classes at par with others. In spite of several social security schemes, SCs/STs are still living in poverty and even today are not treated as equals in society.

This shows that Central and State Governments, banks, financial institutions have to show some more magnanimity and extend helping hand to SC/ST, so that they can come up in life and become independent. So, I would like to suggest following measures for serious consideration of Government:

- (1) At least 25% of loan has to be mandatorily disbursed to those companies/units owned by SCs/STs.
- (2) Government purchases various items for consumption of its own Ministries and departments, etc. At least, 20% of such purchases have to be made from companies/units owned by SC/ST.
- (3) Since SC/ST are economically weak and not able to compete with others in getting Government contracts, at least, 20% of Government contracts should be awarded to SCs/STs.
- (4) A Committee may be set up to monitor strict implementation of above measures.

The above measures, I am sure, would help to ameliorate the present condition of SCs/STs and also help to make them economically independent and stand as equals in society.

(vii) Need to check the spread of mysterious viral disease in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE (Raver): A mysterious viral disease has affected over 700 students in the age group of 10 to 17 years at school level in Northern Maharashtra specifically in Jalgaon district. For the last 15 days schools have declared holidays. The Students have complained of vomiting, headache, suffocation and giddiness. This was observed when some of the students during school's prayer, suddenly collapsed and started complaining. Due

to lack of proper facilities at the Primary Health Centre and Gramin Hospitals of the villages, the students were brought to the nearby town hospitals.

The symptoms of illness observed were sudden collapse with heavy vomiting sensation, highly suffocating with high fever. The parents of the students are in the frightened state and not sending their children to school. All the school education in the district had been hampered. The National Institute of Virology, Pune has given NIL Report by examining the samples taken from the affected students of different schools.

The Government Health Department should work had for the detection of so called mysterious Viral Infections, might be spreading through air. I through this august House request the Government to please detect the problems and take necessary steps urgently to trace & locate the cause for this Viral disease, as the infection is spreading very rapidly in the area of Northern Maharashtra and has now started in Marathwada.

(viii) Need to grant early clearance/N.O.C. from M/o Environment & Forests for the development works being carried out in Himachal Pradesh, J&K and Uttarakhand

[Translation]

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT (Kangra): Since the Ministry of Environment and Forests is either not issuing no objection certificate on making too much delays in this regard to hilly states including Himachal Pradesh, J&K and Uttarakhand all developmental works in these states, be it construction of roads or buildings, of Mahila Mandal buildings or sports ground, educational institutions or health institutions social institution or religious institutions irrigation schemes or water supply schemes, are on the verge of be coming stand still; so much so that new definition of forest *viz.* "All the waste land is forest land, will not let my developmental work take place. To provide relief particularly to the people of hilly states from this grave situation Government of India is requested to take appropriate action with immediate effect.

(ix) Need to conduct an inquiry into the construction of road on Gwalior-Etawah section on National Highway No. 92

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL (Bhind): Crores of rupees have been spent during last three financial years on national highway No. 92 Gwalior-Etawah, still it is in a very bad condition and people face problems in transportation.

I request the Central Government that irregularities in construction of the said road should be investigated and action be taken accordingly.

(x) Need to accord sanction for ethanol to the Sugar Mills of Bihar Particularly Warsliganj Sugar Mill in Nawada

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): A Sugar Mills of British era in Warsliganj district Nawada in Bihar state is on the verge of closure, Machines are in good condition but they are not in operation due to lack of permission of ethanol. 38 sugar mills are closed in Bihar for the same reason resulting in lakhs of families rendered unemployed. Therefore the Government is requested to accord sanction to the proposal of Bihar Government for ethanol to sugar mill of Warsliganj and other sugar mills for industrialization of Bihar and to keep backwardness away. I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards it.

(xi) Need for stoppage of Rajdhani Express and other passenger trains at Mirzapur Railway Station in Uttar Pradesh and also start a new Inter-city train between Mirzapur and Lucknow.

SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL (Mirzapur): Due to lack of new trains to link Mirzapur the headquarter of Vindhyachal Zone, from national capital Delhi and State capital Lucknow; and not providing any stoppage to existing trains, the situation has become grave. Vindhyachal is place of holy faith for the people living in the county and abroad. These pilgrims and tourists have to go to Mugalsarai 70 kms away or Allahabad 90 km away to catch train. The withdrawal of sole passenger trains for the poor people of Mugalsarai-Mirzapur—Mugalsarai-Bareilly train for last 30 years has made it very difficult to go to Lucknow. For the sake of public feeling and necessity, the important trains including Rajdhani Express should be given stoppage at Mirzapur station, Mugalsaria-Barreilly passenger train should be restored new Intercity Express train between Mirzapur and Lucknow should be introduced.

(xii) Need for central assistance to drought affected areas of Bihar particularly to Nalanda

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): There is drought this years too in Bihar like last year. Paddy crops is not being sown. Due to poor economic financial condition of farmers this year they are unable to sow by running pumpsets with no paddy sown farmers have no rice. Even in grain market rice not coming from other

states. There is official ban on it. People are facing acute shortage of foodgrains. Starving small children are not going to school. Women, old men able-bodied men all are starving. Coarse grain in grain market is sold at not below twenty rupees per kilogram. People are unable to buy. In it bad economic condition the State Government can not provide help. In such condition I would like the Government to make available rice to all at the cost of rupees Eight per kilo and Hon'ble Minister of Food and Public Distribution should announce for a notification in this session, then only the people of Bihar can be saved. All the districts including Nalanda should be identified which are drought affected and paddy has not been sown there. A Central team should be sent to carryout studies there and the Government should be apprised of the report.

(xiii) Need to declare Minimum Support Price for Jute at Rs. 2500 per quintal and increase the number of jute procurement centres in West Bengal.

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Nearly 40 lakhs farmers in the country grow jute of which 75 per cent is produced in West Bengal alone. Nearly 2.5 lakh other people are attached with the raw jute handing and some cottage industry, besides the jute industry.

But due to non-remunerative prices in the markets, particularly in view of the high increase in the cost of inputs, the jute growers are facing problems.

The prevailing market price for Grade V jute per quintal is much less than the cost of growing. They are also facing the problem of water due to irregular and scanty rainfall in jute growing areas. Therefore, to save the jute growers, one of the backbone of jute industry, the Minimum Support Price of raw jute should be declared at Rs. 2500/- per quintal.

Besides, it special steps should be taken by the Central Government so that the JCI starts procurement of jute with right earnest from August to November directly from the jute-growers. The JCI procurement centres must also be raised from present 101 centres to facilitate the procurement in West Bengal.

(xiv) Need to implement Minority Welfare Programmes including the proposal put forward by Ranganath Misra Commission

SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER (Ponnani): Implementation of the Minority development programmes

are in a dead slow manner. Inadequacies of fund, lack of monitoring setup, non accountability of the channelizing agencies are the root cause of the same. Sachar Committee had identified the issues to be addressed. Ranganath Misra Commission has specifically suggested the program of action to be made for the implementation in the light of Sachar Committee report. Government has just tabled Ranganath Misra Commission report in the house without even an action taken report, that too after two years. It is still uncertain as to what further action the Government is going to take in this regard. It is extremely sorry to note that the Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC) as recommended by the Sachar Committee has not yet been constituted. National Commission on Minority is still weak as there in no statutory Power. Though a bill (103rd constitution amendment bill) for giving Constitutional power to the commission has been introduced in Parliament and referred to Standing Committee, no further steps have been taken in this respect. I urge upon the Government to take expeditious actions on the implementation of Minority Welfare Programmes including the proposals put forward by the Ranganath Misra Commission.

(xv) Need to release due share of water to Rajasthan from Punjab

[Translation]

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA (Dausa): Rajasthan gets the Ravi-Beas water from Ranjeet Sagar Dam, pong dam and Bhakhra dam. Ranjeet Sagar dam is under control of Panjab State and other two are under control of Bhakhra Baes Management Board. Punjab is not releasing approximately 72000 quasec water to Rajasthan's share presently. Therefore, there is no sufficient water supply in the Indira Gandhi canal even for drinking purpose water. 1100 quesecc water is being received against minimum requirement of 2200 quesecc. That's why drinking water is not reaching the farthest ends of canals. So, there is vast public anguish. On the other hand, standing crops are dying due to lack of water. If there is no immediate solution, the situation will become grave and there may be law and order problem.

Section 79 of Punjab reorganization Act 1966 provides that it is Bhakhra Beas Management Board's responsibility to make available water of the concerned states, share to those States. But Bhakhra Beas Management Board has expressed its helplessness in this case.

Therefore, it is essential that Ministry of Power of Central Government should issue immediate instructions to Bhakhra Board to release water of Rajasthan's share to that State. If Punjab does not release water from Ranjeet Sagar, then water from Pong and Bhakhra dams as Rajasthan's share be released. It will not adversely affect 'Punjab's' interests. Demand of water by Rajasthan is in accordance to its fixed share, so Bhakhra Beas Management Board should not have any objection. The Central Government should ensure the release of water of Rajasthan's share to it.

14.04 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:
DISAPPROVAL OF SECURITIES AND
INSURANCE LAWS (AMENDMENT AND
VALIDATION) ORDINANCE, 2010
AND
SECURITIES AND INSURANCE LAWS
(AMENDMENT AND VALIDATION) BILL,
2010

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up item no. 15, Statutory Resolution.

Shri Basu Deb Acharia — not present; Shri Lalji Tandon — not present; Shri Radha Mohan Singh — not present.

Shri Prabodh Panda.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): I beg to move:

"That this House disapproves of the Securities and Insurance Laws (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 2010 (No.3 of 2010) promulgated by the President on 18 June, 2010."

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Insurance Act, 1938, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, be taken into consideration."

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the very outset I must register my serious objection for promulgation of the ordinance. Now-a-days, it has become a practice of the Government of the day to promulgate ordinances on different issues.

There are three issues.

Sir there are three issues (a) Parliament was in session till May 7th, almost a month after the SEBI order was issued. The Government has not explained why it did not make the necessary legislative changes by introducing a Bill in Parliament at that time. (b) While the original order prohibited insurers from raising further funds under existing schemes (which could have created uncertainty for investors, thus requiring quick action), SEBI subsequently clarified that its earlier order applied only to new schemes, leaving existing products untouched. This would have gone some way towards mitigating the 'uncertainties' referred to by the Government in its statement. (c) On May 4, more than three weeks after the SEBI order, the hon. Minister of State for Finance told in the Rajya Sabha that the Government itself had asked the two regulators to get a legal opinion on the issue, following which the dispute was referred to the Supreme Court. While the matter was before the Supreme Court, the Ordinance was promulgated. So, it is quite unfair. When the issue is already before the Supreme Court, what was the urgency from the Government to promulgate such an Ordinance? Thus, the circumstances which made it necessary for the President to take 'immediate action' may not have existed.

Sir, not only that, it has appeared in different newspapers that the Governor of the Reserve Bank has expressed his strong reservation in this regard and he requested the hon. Minister of Finance not to bring it before the Parliament and it should be lapsed. Not only that, it is the question of diluting the autonomy of the SEBI. So, this is not an ordinary issue. I think this is not proper to promulgate any Ordinance. As there are strong reservations from different corners, even from the Reserve Bank itself, the Government should not press it for consideration and passing.

Sir, with these words, I move the Statutory Resolution for adoption.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir normally in the opening observations of the Minister, while requesting the House for a Bill to be taken into consideration, there is no need of making any detailed

observations, but this time I would like to do so because, firstly, I would like to explain why it was necessary to have the Ordinance. That will be the issue which the mover of the Statutory Resolution and other Members are going to raise. Secondly, what were the reasons when all these facts, which the hon. Member moving the Statutory Resolution has mentioned, were known to the Government, then why the Government had to take this particular action and surely after that, I will respond to the other points which the hon. Members will raise during the course of discussion.

The Financial Sector Regulation in India has become stronger with the emergence of Statutory, Autonomous and Independent Regulators. Presently there are four regulatory authorities. (i) the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), (ii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), (iii) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) and (iv) the Interim Pension Fund Regulatory Development Authority (PFRDA). The former three are statutory regulatory authorities and the fourth one PFRDA is created by an Executive order by issuing a resolution by the Executive.

With the rising complications and expansions of the financial market, it was considered necessary that there should be independent regulatory institutions to deal with the issues in their respective jurisdiction. Unfortunately, what happened there? The question is that when one statutory authority enters or is alleged to enter into the jurisdiction of the other statutory authority, what should the Government do? There is one course, of course, left — a prolonged litigation, going to the competent High Court or going to the Supreme Court. But we shall have to keep in mind that in the financial market, if actions are not taken promptly to have a remedial measure, then, that will harm the interests of the prospective investors. Had it been an ordinary matter, there would have been no need of it.

The hon. Members are fully aware of what happened. The SEBI issued some instructions in the month of January, 2010. Jurisdictional disputes arose between the SEBI and the IRDA in January 2010. The SEBI issued notices to show cause to some of the life insurance companies on the ground that the Unit-Linked Insurance Products are akin to the mutual fund schemes and consequently can be sold only by the entities which are registered with the SEBI and whose products meet with their approval. Further, on 9th April, 2010, the SEBI issued an order against 14 insurance companies prohibiting them from issuing new ULIPs or raising money from the existing

ULIPs till they obtain the requisite certificate of registration from the SEBI.

On this issue, another statutory regulatory authority, the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority, was of the opinion that the order of the SEBI issued without offering the 14 insurance companies any opportunity of hearing was bad in law and exercised without the necessary jurisdiction and would adversely affect the interests of the insurers and the investors in the market and put the policyholders to great loss. So, what did the IRDA do? The IRDA, in exercise of powers vested in the Authority under Section 34 (1) (a) and (b) of the Insurance Act, 1938, and after consultation with the members of the Consultative Committee issued an order dated 10th April, 2010 directing all the 14 insurance companies mentioned in the order of SEBI to carry out insurance and insurance business as usual. In other words, the SEBI is saying “do not carry on business.” The IRDA is saying: “You carry on business.” That was the position on that day.

Before that position came, I instructed the Finance Secretary to look into the matter. From January onwards, it is going on. The Finance Secretary took a meeting on 10th February, 2010 in which both the regulators also participated and it was agreed that both the regulators would discuss the issue and sort it out between themselves. That is on 10th of February. The regulators then met at Hyderabad on 12th of March, 2010 but the mutual discussions between the two regulators also could not resolve the issue. The High-Level Coordination Committee on Financial Markets also deliberated on the issue on 26th March, 2010.

In the meeting it was resolved that the issue of jurisdiction on ULIPs between the two regulators may be resolved by them bilaterally and the item was taken off from the agenda of the High Level Coordination Committee on Financial Markets. However, SEBI went ahead and issued its order on 9th April, 2010. Then I myself intervened. I held a meeting with the regulators on 12th April, 2010 in which the two regulators agreed to seek a binding legal mandate from a court of competent jurisdiction to settle the question of jurisdiction on ULIPs. The two regulators failed to file a joint petition in the court of appropriate jurisdiction.

Then SEBI issued a Press Release dated 13th April, 2010 to bring to the notice of investors that SEBI had decided to keep in abeyance the enforcement of the directions with respect to the ULIP schemes/products

existing on the date of the order, *i.e.* 9.4.10. However, with respect to any new ULIP schemes or products launched after 9.4.10, SEBI's permission/registration was required.

SEBI's order dated 9th April, 2010 affected a large number of persons holding ULIPs and also the fate and future of these schemes. This created a feeling of tentativeness in the financial market and was not conducive to their smooth functioning.

Thereafter, I consulted the Law Ministry as to whether the Government has the power to issue directions to both the regulators under the SEBI Act and under the IRDA Act. The opinion of the Law Ministry was that when a statutory order is passed by a statutory body, it can be nullified only by the verdict of a competent court and it cannot be nullified by the Executive by issuing a directive which is vested in the Executive by the Act of Parliament. Therefore, the advice was that we should issue an ordinance nullifying that and create an institutional mechanism which will look into this case so that in future the regulators do not quarrel among themselves in the area of jurisdiction.

I would not like to discuss the merits of the ordinance at this stage because I would like to hear the views of hon. Members. Thereafter I will respond to them and that was the reason why this ordinance was issued. For the benefit of hon. Members, when I laid the papers on the Table of the House after the opening of the Parliament, I also laid on the Table of the House a statement explaining as to why the ordinance was necessitated. The Parliament was not in Session at that time, *i.e.* on 18th June, 2010. The Parliament Session was called much after that, in the month of July. Keeping all these aspects in mind, we cannot allow the uncertainty and tentativeness in the financial markets to continue when the two regulators would go on quarrelling among themselves. I would like to repeat that I told them and I am not going to interfere in this matter. I told them that both of them agreed that they would go and file a joint application before a competent court — and in this case the competent court is the High Court — and they have to only say that they would accept the judgement of the court and it would be binding on them. That would have provided stability in the financial market. But if one authority issues an order saying, 'don't do this' and another authority issues an order saying 'do this', then the Government cannot remain a mute spectator.

That is the reason why this Ordinance was issued.

I will explain, while replying to the debate after listening to the hon. Members, on the merits of the Ordinance and certain amendments which I have brought in.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motions moved:

"That this House disapproves of the Securities and Insurance Laws (Amendment and Validation Ordinance, 2010 (No. 3 of 2010) promulgated by the President on 18 June, 2010."

"That the Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Insurance Act, 1938, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, be taken into consideration."

[*Translation*]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Sir, I have grown up listening to the same things which the hon. Finance Minister has right now put forth in so beautiful words here. Listening to his points, I recall a mantra of Rigved: Agyanah Timirandhasya Gyananjalah Shalakyah, Yatha Unnati Chakshu Tathyah Nityah Namoh Namah. I am ignorant, you may make an effort to get our eyes open. The way efforts are being made to set up a super regulator, he has been made to intervene in this regard, this is a very unfortunate incident for this country. Hon. Finance Minister! If you go into the depth of this concept, you will find that the regulatory system has been growing day by day as during the past 10-15 years, whichever government has been in power, it has acted to create regulators in order to give jobs to the bureaucrats. This is the biggest reason in this regard. I can tell that at one time there used to be a single regulator for the RBI, financial department, thereafter SEBI was set up, separate regulators each for pension, insurance, telecom TRAI, power, petroleum were set up and the super regulator in the form of Competition Commission of India was set up. Now, a pollution regulator for pollution and a regulator for broadcasting, real state, health is also being contemplated to be set up. It is possible that after some time, a regulator for the common man may also be envisaged. Was the country not being run smoothly earlier before this regulatory system? If the country was being run smoothly, why the need to set up so many regulators arise? Was the RBI not regulating these things earlier? It is true that it was not empowered that much. However,

unofficially, it was regulating capital markets, banking sector, financial institutions, insurance, pension by holding weekly meetings. The Chairman of the RBI had been given such powers unofficially by the Governments. If you observe what is happening the world over, the G-8 in its meetings, talks about setting up of an international regulator. What is our government's view in this regard and what will be the role of India if there is an international regulator? The countries belonging to the G-8 or the developed economies of the world, be it UK, the US, Australia, Korea, Japan, regulators are everywhere and the central bank is executing this task very well everywhere. What sort of need arose in front of a person like the Finance Minister under whose hands although the country is quite safe, yet supposing that another person replaces him who may be having business interest or financial interest then whom will he be supposed to turn to in order to steer clear any tussle between the regulators and ask for extricating himself from the tussle. Being the highest authority as the Finance Minister of the country, how come he felt the need to throw his hat into it. He has the maximum power to exert control over the entire financial system. All the departments are in one way or the other being controlled by the Finance Ministry. All the Ministries are also under his control in one way or the other. There is an excellent system with the government of India. The Additional Secretary and the F.A. directly report to the Finance Minister. The Finance Ministry has budgetary control over all the ministries. When the RBI has been supervising this work, why the Finance Minister is being made its chairman or why did he give his assent for the same as the system of supervision by the central bank is prevalent across the world. This is my first question.

Sir, the second question is—how far the Government of India is in a position to implement the report of the Raghuram Rajan Committee. It has to be seen that this Committee, the Chairman of which has been the Chief Economist of the IMF, has envisaged what sort of role for the Finance Minister or the Finance Ministry. I have some doubts and apprehensions in this regard and the country wants to know it. It would be good if you clarify in this regard.

It appears to me that there is a need for a regulator here. If there is a liquidity crisis in a mutual fund, the RBI needs to resolve it. This is a fact. However, the mutual fund, first of all, is referred to the SEBI, in case liquidity crisis looms over it. There is a pattern for the working of all concerned in this regard, however, the question is why the need arose to take such a major drastic step?

They have pointed out some points regarding the court order. The order of the Delhi High court has come in this regard.

[English]

“The said contention has no merit. Life insurance policy serves a different purpose and object. Life insurance policies form a separate class and cannot be clubbed with mutual funds. SEBI does not control and regulate life insurance policy. It is well known that rate of return in LIC policy is substantially lower. The primary object of a life insurance policy is to secure and benefit beneficiaries on death of the insured, the rate of return on mutual funds is market driven.”

[Translation]

If his Ministry is unable to regulate the court order and the Department of Financial Institution is also failing to do so, resulting in the case being fought by his department going upto the Supreme Court and a wrong message is spreading across the country leading the people to feel an apprehension that the fund being invested in the mutual fund is likely to become unrecoverable. People are apprehensive that they may be making mistake by investing in mutual funds. Has any action been taken to punish the officers guilty in this regard? What is the thinking of the Finance Ministry in this regard?

Sir, my next question is regarding the fight which led to the setting up of a super regulator, so far as I know, I say this as I expect that my ignorance in this regard would be corrected. Both the Sections 11 of SEBI Act, 1992 and Section 14 of the IRDA Act, 1999 are clear for ULIP. The jurisdiction of both is clear. If both the points have been clearly mentioned, can we not take any action against any regulator? What the RBI continued to do in this regard? What continued to happen in the meetings of the high level committee in this regard?

[English]

“Investment component in a ULIP is an integral part of the insurance contract and its existence does not change the nature of the concept.”

[Translation]

This has been clearly mentioned.

[English]

“But the investment component helps the insurer transact in the securities market for which the insurer needs to abide by all the norms that Govern the securities market.”

[Translation]

The second one states that:

[English]

“IRDA will regulate the ULIPs as insurance contracts and SEBI will regulate the fund management done by the portfolio managers for insurers. This solution will work out best for the policy holders as they would get the best of both the worlds, IRDA will protect the interest as a policy holder and SEBI will protect their interest as an investor.”

[Translation]

Both these things had been clear. The Government has fixed the jurisdiction of all the regulators as to what the SEBI, the IRDA, the Pension Fund Regulator and the Ministry each has to do. The state of confusion prevailed for the last five-sixth months due to which the Government was forced to bring an Ordinance, as the Parliament was not in Session at that time. Now he is being made to accept the chairmanship of the same. The Governor of the RBI will become the Vice-chairman. Would the person replacing him (the Finance Minister) not have business interest in this regard? If he has got some business interest, what will be his authority? How will he go for an appeal? When the common man will have problem in this regard and the Finance Minister would be involved, what will happen at that time? My only submission is that it would be good for all, if he informs the country and the Parliament about all these things keeping in view all these points.

[English]

SHRI MANISH TEWARI (Ludhiana): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is invariably very difficult to find a unique selling proposition for his presentation after the very learned Leader of the House, who incidentally in this case is also the Finance Minister, has articulated the *raison d'être* for bringing forth a particular Bill.

But after hearing my distinguished colleague from the other side, Shri Nishikant Dubey, allow me to try and

find a method of expanding upon what the hon. Finance Minister has already articulated as the reason for bringing this particular Bill. Before I set forth to do that, allow me to very clearly and unambiguously state that I stand in support of the Securities and Insurance Laws (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2010.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in many ways this legislation really celebrates the complexity and the maturity of the Indian economy, the evolution of our capital markets, and the robustness and vigour of our regulatory institutions. I remember that in the year 1991 when we started opening up the Indian economy, I was just a young student of a law school, and I do recall the very fascinating debates which took place both in this House and also in the public domain when the nascent Indian capital market structure was hit by what came to be known as the ‘Harshad Mehta affair’. The Securities and Exchange Board of India was brought into existence in 1992. It was then at a very nascent stage. It was also trying to find its feet in a very complex and a liberalizing world. When in 1993, the *L'affaire Harshad Mehta* happened you had to further strengthen the Securities and Exchange Board of India. From 1993 to 2010 India had come a long way. India had come a long way because today when the entire world was buffeted by the economic meltdown, the one country which held out, the one country which was applauded across the world for its very robust regulatory mechanisms was the country in whose sovereign Parliament I have the respectful occasion of speaking.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to take you back to 2008 when the arbitrage, derivatives and leverage-driven economic meltdown — it is nothing else but a *simono lono qu'on* for human greed — completely devastated the global economic order. You had banks and financial institutions around the world which went under and institutions which had a history going back almost a century. You had banks which had established global reputations shutting shop overnight. Here, in India — thanks to the multi-partisanship and that is a compliment to the Indian democratic system; it is a compliment to the manner that notwithstanding our political differences we are able to function collectively when required in the interest of this country — over a period of 18 years you built such a sound regulatory system that not a single Indian financial institution collapsed; not a single Indian bank went under, whether it was in the private sector or it was in the public sector. This was at a point in time when, for the first time around the world, the economy contracted by 1.3 per cent. After the Second

World War, it was the first such occasion when the global economy ever contracted; when 62 million people in Asia alone, as a result of the economic meltdown, went below the poverty line, India, in terms of its regulation, stood out as the bcome of something which needs to be emulated even by the developed economies of the world.

Now, allow me to come to the genesis of this Bill, which, of course, has been explained very succinctly by our hon. Finance Minister and demystify the legalese which surrounds it.

As the Finance Minister very rightly pointed out, they are for regulators in the financial sector. You have the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), which looks at capital market; you have the Insurance Regulation and Development Authority of India (IRDA), which looks at the insurance sector; you have the PFRBA, which has been constituted by the Executive action, which looks at the development of pension funds; and you have the Reserve Bank of India, which looks at the banking sector as a whole.

Mr. Nishikant Dubey had actually raised a very relevant question with regard to what should be the role of a Central Bank in a liberalised economy. I would just like to take my hon. colleague back to a speech, which the Finance Minister had delivered after he presented his first Budget to the Board of Governors of the RBI; and he said that 'possibly, there is a need to reform the function of the Central Bank.' But because that is not the subject of the debate today, I would not dwell into it at length.

What has happened, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir is that over the last 18 years, the complexity of financial products has increased. You have financial products, which in part have a certain mutual fund component to it; you have financial products, which have a certain insurance component to it. Now, when you have a financial product, which is a hybrid, which has an insurance component, which has a financial component to it, at that point in time, which is the regulator, which should be exercising jurisdiction? If for example, I was to extend the proposition, which my friend, Mr. Nishikant Dubey made that the SEBI should exercise regulation with regard to the mutual fund aspect of it and the IRDA should exercise jurisdiction with regard to the insurance component to it; well, it is all right; theoretically you can do this hair-splitting but practically when you come into the market to have a split jurisdiction over a single product, it is going to very badly impact on (1) the efficacy of that product and (2)

more importantly, the confidence, which the investing public has in that particular product. Therefore, there is a need to work out a mechanism that you need to reconcile as to how different jurisdictions, which come on to bear on to a particular product can be reconciled, can be harmonised so that the investing public has the confidence; and regulation continues to remain robust so that the confidence in the Indian security market does not deteriorate.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Finance Minister explained as to what triggered off this particular legislation. On the 9th April, you had the Securities and Exchange Board of India come out with an order, which said that 14 insurance companies would not be allowed in prospective to sell the unit linked productivity products. On the 10th of April, the Insurance Regulator come out with another order, which says that the directions of SEBI should not be followed and these 14 insurance companies can go on functioning and selling these products as if it is business in usual. Now, where does that leave the investing public? If somebody approaches a common man and says that 'this is a unit linked scheme' and says that 'the IRDA has given the permission to sell it', the person will turn around and say: "But the SEBI has not allowed you to sell it." Here, it is not a question of regulators competing with each other. It, as I earlier pointed out, reflects the maturity of the Indian market that both the regulators — 'whether it is the IRDA, whether it is the SEBI — want to exercise jurisdiction to protect the investing public.

But if there is a conflict of interest, how is that going to be harmonised? Now, Mr. Nishikant Dubey raised a very interesting point. He said there is a court order and if the Government was to follow the court order, the matter would be reconciled and there would possibly be no need to come out with this legislation.

Allow me to respectfully point out just two things. The first is that all court orders are appealable and in a dynamic security market where decisions, as the Finance Minister pointed out, have not only to be taken promptly but have to be taken more than promptly. At times, intervention is required on the spot in order to ensure that the markets do not start tumbling and people do not lose money. This prolonged litigation is not in the health or does not suit the health of the economy.

The second more important thing is, if I recall correctly—because the books have come in just now and I have not had a chance to look at them—but from the

top of my head, there is a Supreme Court order, which goes back to 1997 or 1998, and the Supreme Court order very clearly lays down a mechanism that in case there is a conflict between the Public Sector Undertakings, rather than coming to court, the Public Sector Undertakings should first go to a committee of the Government, which to the best of my knowledge, consists of the Cabinet Secretary and has a couple of other Secretaries to the Government of India, try and resolve a dispute amongst themselves and then, if the dispute cannot be resolved, come to the Supreme Court of India. The Supreme Court itself has told the Public Sector Undertakings that do not become chronic litigants; do not come to the court on any smallest of occasion; first try and resolve yourself through an intra-committee mechanism and if it cannot be resolved, we are always there as the institution of last resort and you can always come to us.

But what do you do in the case of Regulators? Here are Regulators who are empowered by Acts of Parliament, which have been passed by this House, by this august Assembly. Regulators, whose independence has been guaranteed by legislation passed by this House, embody and embed that independence. Therefore, if you have to reconcile the dispute between Regulators, obviously you have to legislate and that is precisely what the Finance Minister has done today.

He has brought a Bill before this House, which provides for the mechanism that in case there is a conflict between Regulators—and as I earlier pointed out, Regulators are not fighting amongst themselves but cautiously trying to discharge their duty to the best interests of the investing public—how do we reconcile that dispute? That is why, a committee has been proposed in this legislation and since that goes to the heart of the entire matter, allow me to just read out that one provision which would make things clear itself.

“45Y (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 or any other law for the time being in force, if any difference of opinion arises...”

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that is the key word in this legislation. If any difference of opinion arises with regard to what is really the character of a financial instrument, then there is a committee which would consist of the Finance Minister, the Governor of the Reserve Bank, the Secretary in the Department of Economic Affairs, the Chairperson of IRDA, the Chairman of SEBI and the

Chairperson of PFRDA who would sit down and resolve that dispute. I do not understand as to where the whole conception of a super Regulator really comes in, you know as was articulated by my learned friend.

He also raised a very interesting question, a question which really goes to the heart of Indian democracy. It is the question of integrity. No legislation, and I repeat, no legislation howsoever robust it might be, howsoever sound it might be, how many ever loopholes it may plug, can never substitute for the integrity of the person who is charged with the responsibility of implementing it. If, unfortunately, you have a person in a seat of office who has a vested interest, well, then that is a democratic causality and for that the nation has to pay the price and the nation has to learn to put proper people in proper jobs so that the responsibility can be discharged with efficaciousness, with a certain sense of discretion which a job as sensitive as this entails.

The last point I wish to make is, because the whole question of the super regulator was brought up, though it does not pertain to this Bill, it does bring to bear all these aspects as this Bill has provided an occasion to raise this matter.

If you go back to the economic crisis of 2008, all the developed western economies which bore the onslaught or which were the victims of this domino effect of this financial crisis had very well regulated structures. They had very robust regulatory bodies in the financial sector, leave alone the other regulators which my friend referred to. Then, why did the economic meltdown take place? Why were the regulators not able to discharge their responsibilities? The answer very simply is that each regulator had a very vertical focus. He was looking at his very narrow domain of responsibility. There was nobody stepping back and looking at the macro economic picture and trying to plug the loopholes which existed between those regulatory mechanisms. I think the hon. Finance Minister, given the fact that he has chaired the economy of this country over the years, realises that there is a need for a body to look at the economy from a macro economic perspective. That is why he proposed the constitution of a Financial Development and Stability Council. My submission to you, Mr. Finance Minister, before I conclude would be so as to enable India to continue to maintain its regulatory reputation, please bring the Financial Development and Stability Council into existence.

Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the chance to speak on the discussion regarding the statutory resolution brought in the House by the hon. Members Shri Basudeb Acharya, Shri Lalji Tandon, Shri Radha Mohanji and Shri Prabodh Panda as well as the Security and Insurance law (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 2010.

Just now, I heard the speeches of hon. Member Sh. Nishikantji as well as the hon. Member Shri Manish Tewariji. So far as bringing this bill is concerned, it is quite evident that there seems to be a conflict between SEBI and IRDA and the hon. Finance Minister has constituted a committee under his chairmanship himself to resolve this dispute. As far as ULIP is concerned, this is an insurance product and IRDA will have control over it. Just now, I was going through this Bill. It has matters related to insurance policy. This Bill is being discussed here for protecting the interests of the Insurance Policy holders. We need to pay utmost attention in this regard. As to how many cases of dispute exist between these two controlling bodies of present, the hon. Finance Minister would tell in his reply. I think that we need to seriously consider the bad impact it is creating on the savings and insurance capital market and the hon. Finance Minister would highlight the Government's plan in this regard.

This Bill contains a provision that a new set of guidelines should be formulated with the purpose of making these insurance and investment based hybrid schemes more attractive for the investors. If we see and as has been pointed out by the hon. members right here that there are approximately 14 cases pending in Supreme Court on which the apex court have issued notices to the insurance companies and the Government should also need to pay attention as to by when these cases are likely to be disposed of. In this perspective, IRDA is not agreeing to the contention of SEBI TO BAN THE 14 Insurance companies. Since the Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Finance Minister to dispose of the same, the Government should pay utmost attention in this regard. As to how will the Government decide to settle the issue of SEBI's demand of banning 14 insurance companies, which IRDA is not acceding to?

Another point has been brought in this Bill that those agents who will not perform better will have their licenses

cancelled. This is quite a good provision that the licenses of the agents of the insurance companies will be cancelled, which are not performing better. You must have received the complaints about the relatives of the employees of the insurance companies working as agents and if the Government seriously consider to ban the appointment of such agents as has been pointed out in the Bill, its purpose and aim will be achieved.

I would like to say that IRDA has made a proposal and directly targeted the relatives of the employees also. Hon. Finance Minister pays particular attention in this regard, then all these problems will find solution and the aim of this Bill will be achieved. With these suggestions, I am concluding my speech.

[*English*]

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): Thank you Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, for giving me the time to speak on this Bill. I oppose this Bill at this moment. I feel that this should have been referred to the Standing Committee for a detailed discussion. The proposed mechanism of forming a joint mechanism is nothing but a knee-jerk reaction, not a product of a deep and serious study of existing arrangement for addressing intra contradictions of the regulatory authorities in the market economy.

My other question is this. Why such an emergent situation has arisen to issue the ordinance? The explanation given by the hon. Finance Minister is that the dispute began from January. On 10th February the Finance Secretary discussed it. On 12th March there was mutual discussion in Hyderabad. The High-Level Committee on Financial Market discussed it on 26th March. On 9th April, SEBI had given the order and on 10th April IRDA had given another order. All these things were going on. Hon. Finance Minister knows all these things. I am talking all these things because at that time Parliament Session was going on and up to 7th May the Parliament Session went on. At that time, why did the Government not bring this thing in Parliament itself instead of issuing an ordinance on 18th June? This should have been brought up at that time in Parliament because Parliament was in session up to 7th May.

My second point is that why have we not waited for the verdict of the hon. Supreme Court. In reply to Question No. 4202 in the Rajya Sabha put on 4th May, 2010 the hon. Minister of State for Finance said— "The Government had asked the two regulators to get a legal

opinion on the issue" — following which the dispute was referred to the hon. Supreme Court. When the matter was before the hon. Supreme Court and the apex body has not given any verdict till now, why was this ordinance promulgated? The legal verdict should also have been taken into account.

My next question is this. Why in the ordinance which is to be replaced by the Bill, the Government has not offered any reason as to why ULIPs are to be regulated by IRDA rather than SEBI?

What is the guideline of SEBI? On 9th April, SEBI directed 14 insurance companies, most of which are private life insurance companies belonging to ICICI and Reliance Ambani groups, to stop dealing in ULIPs. SEBI's explanation is that the amount received under ULIP is invested in two ways — one part is for insurance cover and other is investment in the securities' market. According to SEBI, in some ULIP products, premium to buy insurance is as low as two per cent of the total amount whereas the balance is being invested in securities' market. Our question is: In an insurance linked scheme, why should they invest a part of premium in the securities' market? What is your experience in the global scenario? The same thing had happened in America where investment in the stock market brought a big depression and created a global crisis. Such a kind of crisis may also come to our country, if we allow the insurance related schemes to invest in the stock markets. Rather it should have been invested in developing the social sector. That should be brought into account.

The RBI had constituted two committees. One was a Standing Technical Advisory Committee on Financial Regulation, which was constituted in 2003. The other was a Working Group on Conflict of Interest in the Indian Financial Services Sectors to identify the sources and nature of potential conflicts and suggest possible measures and actions to be taken for mitigating them. So, the RBI should have played an important role. Then, there is a High Level Committee on Capital and Financial Market (HLCC FM). They referred the matter on 26.3.10 to take a legal opinion. They should have played a more important role.

My next objection is on the inclusion of Provident Fund Regulatory and Development Authority, PFRDA. This PFRDA itself is constituted under an Executive Order. The PFRDA Bill is still pending and not passed in the Parliament. We have every objection to the formation of PFRDA also. So, when it is not at all a statutory body,

then why is PFRDA kept in the joint mechanism? Our strong objection is there not to keep PFRDA there in this manner.

In the Union Budget, hon. Finance Minister had proposed setting up of an apex level committee, that is, Financial Stability and Development Council. Now the Ministry of Finance has since attempted to provide concrete shape to the proposed Financial Stability and Development Council by circulating a Discussion Paper. It envisages the FSDC to operate through two committees—Financial Sector Regulatory Coordination Committee to be chaired by the RBI Governor and Financial Sector Stability Committee to be chaired by the Finance Secretary.

At this juncture, it would have been better that without placing the Bill here, the whole matter should have been referred to the Standing Committee on Finance so that it could go into the details of the issue and got to the root of this kind of a problem and conflict so that there is no recurrence of such things.

The interest of the investor must be looked into. We are very much concerned about the interest of the investor. At the same time, we are also very much concerned that the insurance related schemes must not invest funds in stock markets. All these things could lead to a crisis.

The Governor of the Reserve Bank of India himself, after meeting the hon. Finance Minister, expressed publicly that this proposed Bill was going to dilute the role of the RBI. That should not have been done.

At this juncture, when there is a difference of opinion, my concrete proposal is that the hon. Finance Minister should send this Bill to the Standing Committee to have a detailed discussion, and then bring a new legislation before Parliament because Parliament is the highest authority and Parliament should take a decision on this.

With these words, I thank you and conclude my speech.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I stand here before you in this House to deliberate on the Securities and Insurance Laws (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2010. This Bill will be amending the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934; the Insurance Act, 1938; the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956; and the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.

It is not a trivial issue. It is not only an issue concerning two regulatory institutions; it is an issue which has far-reaching affect. It has tremendous impact on the regulatory mechanism that is in place today in our country.

15.00 hrs.

The Government of India promulgated the Securities and Insurance Laws (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance precisely 54 days ago. It is said that it was triggered by jurisdictional dispute between the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) over the regulation of Unit-Linked Insurance Policies (ULIPs). Initially, they were advised to go to the court of law, but it was aborted by the direct intervention of the Finance Minister.

The question primarily is this. Was the Ordinance necessary to validate the procedure? Here, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that this Bill replaces the Ordinance, which clarifies that ULIP shall be regulated by IRDA and not by SEBI. The next point in this Bill is that a Joint Committee chaired by the Finance Minister has been established to resolve disputes over "hybrid instruments." Therefore, two key issues are to be dealt with in this House. Firstly, the law was issued as an Ordinance and not through a Bill. I have gone through the statement of the Finance Minister and I have also heard him today. It is not clear whether there was an urgent and emergent situation that necessitated an Ordinance. Secondly, the Government has offered no reason as to why ULIPs should be regulated by the IRDA rather than SEBI?

Firstly, I would like to deal with the question of the need for an Ordinance. Under the Constitution, the power to make laws rests with the Legislature. The Supreme Court has clarified that the legislative power to issue Ordinance is in the nature of an emergency powers given to the Executive only and "to meet the emergent situation." According to an explanatory statement, it is mentioned that "in order to clear uncertainties on the differences of opinion" between SEBI and IRDA, it had become necessary to clarify the ULIPs issue.

There are two issues involved here. Firstly, the Parliament was in Session till 7th May, almost a month after the SEBI order was issued. The Government has not explained as to why it did not make necessary legislative changes by introducing a Bill in the Parliament at that time. If it had come, then it could have gone to

the Standing Committee or we could have at least deliberated here if it was of emergent nature. Secondly, three weeks after the SEBI order, the Minister of State for Finance on 4th May to an Unstarred Question No. 4,202 in Rajya Sabha asked the two regulators to go for a legal opinion on the issue, following which the dispute was referred to the Court. It was while the matter was before the Court that the Ordinance was promulgated. Thus, the circumstances clearly demonstrate, which made it necessary for the President to take immediate action does not arise.

In that event, the greater issue is that it goes much beyond. It seems a new institutional mechanism is created to settle all future jurisdictional issues under the regulatory jurisdiction of RBI, SEBI, IRDA, PFRDA or the Central Government.

The purpose, scope and content of the Bill, the manner in which the Ordinance has been promulgated, and the Bill that is being rushed through today raise serious issues.

There is little basis for the presumption that there are or will be numerous jurisdictional disputes among regulators in the financial sector. Such disputes among them have been very rare. Very few have so far got out of hand. Ambiguities and grey areas have been handled quite well under existing mechanism, both formal and informal, for dealing with any disputes that arise.

There is already a high-level Coordination Committee comprising representatives of all regulatory bodies and Finance Ministry, and Finance Ministry gets ample opportunity to convey its view point and resolve issues through informal discussions.

There are also other avenues, particularly the frequent meetings of regulators with the Ministry for informal and continuing exchange of views on emerging issues relating to monetary policy and more generally regarding the health of the finance sector which are in the domain of the Reserve Bank of India in relation to Government's fiscal and exchange rate policies.

It is worth noting that deliberations in world forums such as Summits of G-8 and G-20 Countries and among academics in the wake of the recent world wide economic crisis, the financial meltdown, show near universal agreement on the need for stronger, stricter and more transparent mechanisms that are independent of the Government to regulate the financial sector and coordinate

among regulators. On-going regulatory reforms in most of the developed countries reflect this consensus.

This Bill not only goes against these trends, but also violates the fundamental pre-condition for effective regulation, namely, vesting it with autonomous bodies which function transparently and in professional manner insulated from external pressures.

There are and will be jurisdictional disputes and turf wars. In the case of electricity and telecom, the law specifically provides for resolution of disputes through independent Tribunals or the Court. In the case of the financial sector, these have been handled, by and large, smoothly through informal mechanisms. Any significant ambiguities or grey areas could have been taken care of by suitable amendments of the relevant statutes and by appropriately strengthening the existing institutions without compromising the autonomy of regulators.

The regulatory agencies do function within the framework of policies decided by elected Governments and laws enacted by Parliament. The existing law empowers the Government to give directions to the regulators. Therefore, there is no warrant to abandon the cardinal principle of separation of power between the different branches of Government of which regulatory agencies are a part.

Therefore, I am of the opinion that this Bill should be killed and allow the Ordinance to lapse.

There are two levels at which the RBI status is being diminished. One is the RBI's autonomy will be eroded. RBI is not independent, but should be autonomous and continue to be.

RBI should continue to be the financial market regulator. Why is it that the Finance Ministry is setting itself up as a super regulator? The existing mechanism of the High Level Coordination Committee on Financial Markets chaired by the Governor of RBI was evolved keeping in view the pre-eminent role and responsibility of the Central Bank in preserving the financial stability. However, this Bill empowers the Finance Minister to preside. The RBI Governor will be one of the ex-officio members or Vice Chairman along with others as its members. This raises a fundamental question on the role and responsibility of the RBI.

The question today is, whether the rift between the SEBI and the IRDA would have been settled without the

Ordinance. If there was any lacuna or limitation in the working of HLCC, would it not have been set right by an Executive Order? One may cite the Financial Stability Oversight Council presided over by the Treasury Secretary under the Financial Sector Reforms approved by the United States Congress. The FED Chairman is a member along with other functionaries. But the objectives of the Council are very different from those that are spelt out in our Bill. Let us not copy what United States has done. I am reminded of another instance of United Kingdom.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you kindly conclude now?

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Yes, Sir. The Chancellor of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom Mr. George Osborne — The Finance Minister is very much aware about it — has recently said that they would abolish the Financial Services Authority (FSA) and give most of its powers to the Bank of England which is the major financial regulator of the United Kingdom including the undoing of the regulatory system set up by Mr. Gordon Brown in 1997. What we are doing today is repeating what Mr. Gordon Brown had done in 1997. They are undoing it now. He blamed FSA for failing to prevent the financial crisis. I am not going into those details now. There are 15 regulators in India today. The Joint Mechanism as has been proposed in this Bill is proposed to be a mega body. But they will be duplicating the work of other regulators in terms of data collection, interpretation and dissemination. The Bill says that in the case of any difference of opinion among the regulators covered, the Joint Mechanism will have the final say. But we all know that if any party has a dispute with the Central Bank, the proper forum for its resolution is the court of law and not the Joint Mechanism. Firstly, I do not understand as to what was the unnecessary hurry for the Government to come out with an Ordinance on this issue? It was the Government which advised both the regulators to go to a court of law and settle the dispute between them. When they went to a court of law, the Government pre-empted the judgment of the court with an Ordinance and now the Bill is before us. The Government is keen to legislate without referring it to the Standing Committee on Finance. Why are they rushing it? I find it incomprehensible. Why would the Finance Minister preside or should head a Committee called Joint Mechanism as it is called, that would resolve disputes or differences of opinion among the regulators?

These are the three questions I would like to be educated upon. If the primacy of an instrument is security and insurance is incidental tell me what the Law Ministry's

view was on it. Did they not say that the regulatory jurisdiction should be with the SEBI? But what has come through in this Bill is something different. Is it not completely contrary to the view which the Law Ministry had given?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Can you tell me where you got this information from that the Law Ministry gave a different view? Can you give me any proof or your source of information?

SHRI B. MAHTAB: I would give it to you.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I would love to have it.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: This is the information which I have. If the Leader of the House insists, I would place it before the hon. Chair.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: You give it me. I am not saying that you should give it to the Chair.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: If you want it privately, I will give it.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have risen to support the Securities and Insurance Law (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2010. Various institutions of the country are controlling the bodies connected with various types of public investment. These include SEBI, RBI, IRDA, Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) A lot of conflict have started surfacing among themselves. The hon. Finance Minister has constituted a committee to resolve these disputes. I appreciate the decision of the Minister to constitute committee because their method of functioning is quite different. Being the head of the Finance Ministry the hon. Minister's approach would be of resolving these disputes.

Therefore, he has constituted the committee. These include RBI and other main institutions as well, so I support the same.

I want to say that ever since the hybrid product in the name of UCIP has been brought in India, there have been disputes in the UCIP, which are going unabated till now. In the beginning, the ULIP policy came up as a very good plan and attracted the customers. The private companies also did a lot of its marketing. But when the

agents of private companies started taking a hefty amount as commission and deducting the administrative cost from the first installment of the consumers and the percentage of commission and the expenditure remained at 51%, then the consumers gradually began to understand that there is a huge scam in ULIP plan. As a result, the growth in this business was contained and the truth was out before the public.

I would say that it is a fine bill but simultaneously I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to how the Government will protect the investment of the consumers in the wake of the ULIP fraud. I would like to say that in future the provision of life insurance should be removed from the stock market based ULIP plan. This should also be told as to what is the jurisdiction of this Bill. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that whether a retired person or a person in service becomes the member of the regulatory commission, betterment could take place only when their thinking will be positive. If it is not so, the disputes will continue to exist for years and years. We hope that the hon. Minister will resolve all these disputes through redressal committees. I would also request to have this tradition of setting the disputes in other commissions as well. Once again, I support this Bill.

[English]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in this regard, I have only two submissions to make. Firstly, kindly see that this is a composite formula — there is an Act known as the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Then, there is another Act, which is called the Insurance Act, 1938. Then, we have the Securities Contract Regulations Act, 1956 and the Securities and Exchange Board of India, 1992. These old Acts have lost their life. Their shell life has been finished. What I want to focus is that the time is very ripe and that the global economy and many matters are coming up. Why not the hon. Finance Minister with a mechanism should make a comprehensive Act covering all these matters? Otherwise we would be going for amendment after amendment which is like operation was successful but the patient died. In so many amendments, the real soul is lost. I would like to make a respectful suggestion that let us think on the line - draft an Act which caters to the latest economic needs and financial necessities.

Secondly, I totally agree that when Parliament was not in sessions, there is a catena of Supreme Court cases which says that they have a power to issue the Ordinance. Since the money matters are very sensitive,

the Government has taken this step. There is nothing wrong about it. The intention is good because we have a feeling that there were a lot of spurious insurance companies siphoning off the money from the poor people, etc. and there was no security as to whether they would be able to pay or not repay and the poor people were suffering. There is no doubt about it. But what I want to say is this. I just want to say only a line. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons which the hon. Minister of Finance has said that the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 was enacted *inter alia* to protect the interests of investors. Then, another Act, the Insurance Act says that it is to protect those who are insured. All these Acts are there to protect the depositors. I would read out hurriedly the persons in the Joint Mechanism, which is headed by the hon. Finance Minister, an ex-officio Chairman. At (a) the hon. Finance Minister, at (b) the Governor, Reserve Bank of India, at (c) the Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, at (d) the Secretary, Department of Financial Services, (e) the Chairperson, Insurance Regulatory Development Authority, etc. In these six, investor is missing. All those four Acts are focusing to protect the interests of investors and depositors. I would like to request the Government to have a thinking or to have a relook. Let some representatives or economists or anybody from a Forum of investors be part of this Joint Mechanism. Otherwise, we have an experience of wrong investment policy in the past during the NDA Government - UTI 1964. All the investors, about three crores, were in difficulty. So, I would like that in this Joint Mechanism, the investor, who is the real soul for which the entire exercise is going on, should be there.

By and large, I do not think that there is anything wrong in this matter. Only thing is that investor should be included. With this, I want to conclude my speech.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Thank you Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. The Securities and Insurance Laws (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2010 seeks to put an end to the un-seeming conflicts between IRDA and SEBI which started in April 2010. The recent quarrel between insurance regulator and capital market regulator is proposed to be resolved by an authority. A Joint Committee is proposed to be set up under the Chairmanship of Union Finance Minister. By bringing an amendment to the Insurance Act, 1938, Securities Contracts Act, 1956 and Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, the Unit Linked Insurance Policies shall be made part of the Life Insurance business.

I need not dwell upon the fact that the RBI Governor raised objection to the Bill in its earlier form as it robs away the independence of the banks. However, as the Governor RBI has been made as Vice Chairman of the Joint Committee, I think the autonomy of Reserve Bank of India will not be diluted. I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister the feeling that is there in certain quarters that the Bill takes away the independence of the regulator. I also fear that the Union Finance Minister heading the Joint Committee may dilute the regulator's autonomy. But one could draw some comfort from the fact that the status of the Reserve Bank of India Governor is proposed to be elevated as the Vice Chairman. I am sure the Government will not act in an overbearing manner in resolving disputes. I am sure that the Chairperson will not refer too many cases to the Joint Committee for resolution of disputes.

Finally, I would say that investors' confidence will not be shaken and the capital market will function effectively. As many Members are aware, it is not the first time that the dispute or the conflict between the two regulators has arisen. In the past also there were disputes and they were resolved through relevant appellate tribunal or by the judiciary. So, I would like to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister the doubts expressed by some of the Members that the Bill takes away the independence of the regulator. I think this should not happen and hope that the Finance Minister will take care of this.

*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Hon. Chairman Sir, we all know that our country has a system of parliamentary democracy. Though in the Indian constitution there is a provision for ordinance, yet it is not proper to bring and pass such ordinances which bypass or overlook the legislature altogether. This practice is anti-democratic. Therefore I rise to oppose this Securities & Insurance laws (Amendment & Validation) Ordinance, 2010 and want to assert that it should be referred back to the parliamentary standing committee for its well thought and well considered opinions. The economy and welfare of the people of the nation are involved in this Bill. So it should be re-introduced in this august House after due deliberations. If need be, Hon. Finance Minister may bring another ordinance and pass it at that point of time.

Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) controls the entire share and debenture market of the country. On the other hand IRDA regulates the insurance

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

sector. Pension Regulatory Authority deals with the pension issues. Reserve Bank of India looks after the monetary policies. Suddenly what happened that compelled Hon. Minister to say that he had no option but to bring this ordinance at such a short notice? The fact is that, the banks have floated such shares in the market which will extend the facilities like insurance, pension and share to the people who purchase those. As a result, there has been conflict of interests between the two regulatory organizations. Both SEBI and IRDA along with the pension authority actually are trying to claim supremacy over the monetary and fiscal sectors of the country. They are trying to exercise more and more power.

Now the question is, which body is going to have control over the hybrid system? Therein lies the real problem. All the regulatory bodies have become 'Larger than life'. Their business have expanded to such an extent that now what is prevalent is merely ego clash. This is my view. So the Government should adopt a strong measure and refer this Bill back to the standing committee, as I had said before. After much debate and discussion and proper in-depth analysis, it should be returned to this House. Hon. Minister must not rush through and pass this Bill immediately in a hurry.

Another point is that the matter is still sub judice and thus we should have waited for the verdict of the Supreme Court in this regard.

The Reserve Bank can evolve an appropriate mechanism and formulate policies to tackle this issue. RBI could bring all the regulatory bodies under one umbrella to hold discussions under the leadership of Hon. Finance Minister to tide over this crisis. Some more time could have been devoted to this Bill since it is going to ultimately have a bearing on the ordinary people. The Government must not act only in the interest of the big regulators who have flourished like anything in the last few years. With these few words, I reiterate my demand of referring the Bill to the standing committee and once again oppose this Bill.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government has just now claimed that India is a growing economy which is competing with America, China and Brazil. This Bill has been brought in such a backdrop. This Bill was preceded by an ordinance in which it has been claimed that the ordinance has

been brought by making amendments in four laws namely Reserve Bank of India, Act, 1934, Insurance Act, 1938, Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992. You must have seen that these acts quite outdated and the amendment has also been brought in the form of ordinance. The common man asks that an ordinance is brought in unavoidable situations but this ordinance was brought to make amendments in haste. What is the need and the aim behind bringing this ordinance? How was the earlier ordinance before this one brought about? By implementing the ordinance in haste, giving it the shape of a law and without taking the House into confidence.

You have seen that the insurance has been comprehensively highlighted. Earlier, the capitalists and the rich people as well as the poor people even with no means available, were getting themselves insured. The poor man was also getting himself insured under the Janshree Bima Yojana. Today, the insurance policy is reaching the common man. There is a stiff competition among insurance companies throughout the world. Today, there is a situation of conflict between IRDA and SEBI. The matter is subjudice. There is a conflict regarding ULIP *i.e.* United Link Insurance Policy. SEBI says that it won't allow it to be implemented till their approval is taken. In this way, 3-4 institutions are confronting each other. The Government has claimed that the disputes among all these institutions will be resolved by a committee constituted under the chairmanship of the Finance Minister. And all these four institutions will have their members in the committee so as to resolve the dispute. It includes Reserve Bank of India also. The Reserve Bank of India has expressed its concern before the Finance Minister. All these are autonomous organizations but these are in conflict with each other. They all will have a joint committee headed by the Finance Minister. When the Finance Minister will be its chairman, what will happen to their autonomy. This question remains there. Although the Finance Minister has given assurance that there will be no infighting and if someone refers the matter to him, he will look into it. Is this assurance enough to amend the law? I am raising this question as to whether merely the assurance will result in some addition or deletion in the law. The law exists permanently. What will be the Court's reaction in case of dispute? The Finance Minister had given assurance that the Government will not intervene.

Sir, this big question is being raised. This question pertaining to insurance is a recent one. If a poor man gets himself medically insured he rests assured that he

will get the reimbursement for the expenditure on medicines and treatment from the insurance company in case of his illness. It is pointed out that the company will make the reimbursement after cash expenditure on the treatment by the insured patient. If a poor man has money and he can spend it on his treatment, then what is the benefit of having the insurance. A lot of hue and cry is there, since it is only eight — ten days old development, it has been put on hold and the poor man will not get the reimbursement now. If there is any fraud and bunglins, let it be investigated. The Hon. Finance Minister had announced in the employment guarantee scheme that each beneficiary of the said scheme will have mandatory health insurance. Now, such a welfare measure has been taken for the treatment of poor people. It, has been pointed out that first get your treatment done. If someone has money, how can he come in poor category. One who has money and is capable of spending on his treatment, why will he not do so? Earlier, the poor man had the helpful provision in his favour that the company would spend in his treatment and he would not have to spend any money. Now, the insurers say first you spend yourself on your treatment and then the reimbursement will follow afterwards. A huge fraud is taking place and no one is paying attention to it. These four institutions are at loggerheads with each other.

Sir, where ever you go, you will find that in the insurance sector the officers and the agents are the relatives among themselves. Everyone is getting the commission smoothly. Will IRDA or SEBI or someone else look into. You would have seen as to how the money is invested in share market by divesting the poor man of it. Our country has a long history. UTI is such a big institution. Will these institutions have some regulation or not. The Hon. Finance Minister will head a committee to resolve the disputes among these institutions and decide in this regard. This law has raised our apprehensions. SEBI, IRDA and another institution namely Pension Fund Regulation and Development authority have some collusion in this regard.

Sir, I want to particularly point out regarding the poor man as to whether the Government is looking into this infavable provision of stopping the cash less medictaim under health insurance. This is the concern of the House and it should be explained. This is giving rise to an alarming situation. We have to be concerned about the poor people. There are members sitting over here who have concern for the poor and we won't leave this issue at any cost. Where ever, we will get the opportunity to raise our voices on the issue concerning the poor, we

will do so. The members representing the village people are sitting in the House and they are watching that the issue regarding poor are being discussed or not. Until the poor peoples concern is being raised, this House has no relevance. The influential person can approach the courts and seek justice but what will be the poor man's fate who cannot go to courts at all. He has no knowledge of any office or courts as he is living in village, therefore his issues should be discussed in this House. This law seems to be quite complicated and we are really concerned about it. The Hon. Finance Minister should clear the air on these issues. Until the welfare of poor man is not taken care of, all there institutions, GDP etc. has no meaning.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Mr. Chairman Sir, first of all, I would like to express my gratitude and appreciation to all the hon. Members who have made their contributions by participating in this debate.

Sir, while introducing the Motion for Consideration, I had stated in little detail the reasons for promulgating an Ordinance and why it was felt necessary that a joint mechanism should be created. Some hon. Members have supported it. Quite a few of them have given some suggestions. First of all, I would like to deal with the parliamentary propriety and procedure whether it could have been brought through regular legislation during the parliament session. The Parliament's Budget Session was adjourned on 7th May. I brought this Ordinance on 18th June. First of all, let us not deceive ourselves. We could not pass a regular slated legislation of the Winter Session in the Budget Session. Therefore, to say that that it would have been easier for us to get it done through a regular legislation is an argument for argument sake.

Secondly, look at the chronology of events. The SEBI issued the order on 9th April and the IRDA issued another order. The SEBI says, "Oblige me and comply with my instructions." The IRDA says, "Do not comply with the SEBI's instructions, but comply with my instructions." Then, I took a meeting of both of them on 12th. In that meeting — for the information of Shri Mahtab I would like to say this — both of them agreed to my suggestion. What was my suggestion? I suggested to them, as per the provision in the Civil Procedure Code, both of them approach the competent court and the judgement of the competent court will be binding on all. That decision was taken on 12th

in my presence. Both of them agreed to it. But unfortunately it was not complied with. Therefore, the whole argument which is attempted to be built on as to why we did not give a chance to the judiciary to look into it, is not correct. This is exactly what I suggested. I suggested to them that both of them can approach the competent court — in this case the competent court is the High Court — to decide the jurisdictional issue whether it belongs to the SEBI or the IRDA and whatever the High Court will say we will accept it.

Had they done it, there was no need for this Ordinance. But they did not do it. Then, what should I do? I had to consult the Ministry of Law. The Ministry of Law had given a detailed opinion. I have that copy with me. I am not going to read the whole thing. I will be reading out only paragraph 21 on the basis of which I issued this Ordinance, not on my whims and caprice. The Ministry of Law's opinion say:

"It emerges from the aforesaid discussion that ULIPs offered by these fourteen entities are primarily a life insurance product. However, incidentally it also contains an investment component. ULIPs are in operation since the last more than ten years. But the SEBI has now come out with the proposition that entities offering ULIPs should get registered with the SEBI in respect of the investment component."

Shut your eyes and imagine what chaos that would have created in the market. They have been offering these products for the last ten years and now you start *de novo* having a registration! Therefore, there was no scope of introducing it in the later part of the Budget Session and I had to wait for this Session. Yes, had it been a normal legislation, I would have no problem of sending it to the Standing Committee though I know it very well as Leader of the House and many of you are fully aware because you are all Members of the Standing Committees that how many Bills having recommendations of the Standing Committees are pending for years, not for one, two or three years. But that is a different issue and I am not going into that aspect. Therefore, by merely asking it to be sent to the Standing Committee, one need not come to the conclusion that legislation will be hastened. It is not happening whatever be the reason. I am not going into that.

I have made certain amendments. It is true that there were a lot of apprehensions whether we are going to dilute the autonomy of the regulator or not. I have no such intention. I have expressed my intention in public

and I have also made the institutional arrangement. Therefore, I am limiting the activities that it will be only in the case of jurisdictional issue and not on other matters. If two regulators claim jurisdiction over the same product and if they are unable to resolve it, it will not come to the joint mechanism automatically. The first effort will be to resolve it bilaterally. In fact, the Reserve Bank tried this. It was in the agenda. I have stated it in the High-level Committee chaired by the RBI. They discussed it and after discussing it, they advised both the regulators to settle it; sort it out bilaterally. Thereafter, they said that this is now off the agenda. We have advised them to settle it bilaterally. It was not complied with. Therefore, what we are proposing in the new scheme is that efforts will be made to persuade them to resolve it bilaterally; if not then it will be referred to the High-level Committee chaired by the Governor of the RBI. If it fails then any of these members, but not the Government members, may feel that the matter should be referred to the Joint Committee. It was in the Ordinance but we have improved it in the Bill. You must have noticed it with regard to any of the four institutional members — RBI, SEBI, IRDA, PFRDA — any one of them, may feel that the matter should be referred. Normally, the common sense says that disputes between the two, who will have disputes, either of them will refer and others will not have any interest in it.

Sir it is not a super regulatory body. The Parliament is creating it. Please remember that we are the creation of the Constitution. All the regulators are the creation of Parliament by enactment. If Parliament considers that it is necessary to amend it, to regulate it, to restrict it, to limit it, it is the Parliament which is doing that. The Executive *suo motu* cannot do it. The Executive will have to do it with your consent, with the approval of the House. But if the regulator starts thinking that nobody will have any accountability and they can do whatever they like, that is not possible. Here, it is not a dispute between the Government and the regulator. It is a case of dispute between the two regulators in respect of the jurisdiction.

Another minor amendment we have made in the Ordinance was about the Finance Secretary. Actually the subject comes under the Capital Market Division of the Ministry of Economic Affairs. Now, our practice in the Ministry of Finance is that the senior-most Secretary becomes the Finance Secretary. It may happen that the Banking Secretary may be the Finance Secretary because of his seniority. The Revenue Secretary, may be the Finance Secretary; the Expenditure Secretary may be the Finance Secretary because of the seniority. That is why,

we are specifically mentioning that in this Committee, the Secretary who is in charge of Economic Affairs will be the Secretary, who is in charge of the financial services — that means, the banking, he will be there and four regulators will also be there. As the Reserve Bank of India enjoys the autonomy, what is the role of the Reserve Bank of India? Please remember that there are two roles. One role is about the monetary authority. Nowhere are we interfering with the monetary authority of the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank is supreme in respect of the monetary authority. It decides the monetary authority, monetary policy and advises the Government on the monetary policy. Nowhere are we interfering with the authority to determine the monetary policy. But they have another role — they are the regulator. As the IRDA is regulating the insurance companies, as the SEBI is regulating the markets, as the PFRDA is regulating the Pension Fund, the RBI is regulating the banks; branch expansion policy, new licensing policy for the banks. The Reserve Bank will be disciplined only to that aspect of its authority, the joint mechanism in respect of the regulatory functioning, not the monetary functioning. Like any other regulator will be subjected to the discipline of this joint mechanism, the RBI will also be like that. Otherwise, who will be the Chairman? Naturally, the Chairman should have been the RBI. But if the RBI, in its regulatory capacity in banking comes to dispute with the other regulator, would you like to give the authority to chair the joint mechanism to the RBI? It is not possible. That is why, it has been decided that the Finance Minister would be the Chairman. Definitely, to recognise the fact that the RBI Governor is not equivalent to the Departmental Secretary, his status has been raised by indicating that he would be the Vice-Chairman of the joint mechanism.

An issue has been raised in respect of the multiplicity of the regulators. A large number of regulators are coming into being nowadays. If there be a contradiction about the jurisdiction which affects the larger interests of the economy, only then will the Government have to come and interfere with it. Who is responsible to Parliament? No regulator comes to Parliament and explains his or her business to you. It is the Minister who is accountable to Parliament. Therefore, there must be a place where the buck stops. It is the Minister where the buck stops. He is accountable to you. He is accountable to the people of this country through the Parliament. But there is no question of interfering with the autonomy in respect of exercising the functions of the regulators.

My good friend Shri Nishikant always speaks well. Here too, he mentioned about one particular aspect: What are you going to do about the Raghuram Rajan Committee? Yes, I am aware of it. They have made as many as 35 recommendations which are under the active consideration. Some of the recommendations such as the constitution of UID Authority are there. We have already established the UID Authority.

16.00 hrs.

We have already accepted it and it is in place. Regarding relaxation of licences for bank branching network, the Reserve Bank of India has done it. With regard to delicensing of off-site ATMs and allowing more entities of the business correspondence in the financial inclusion model, these are already being implemented. As regard having a single regulator for the whole country, the Raghuram Rajan Committee has observed that it is premature to have a single regulator for the country due to the multiplicity of regulatory functions and, I think, it is appropriate.

Then, the third issue which emerged in the course of this discussion is this. Why has the PFRDA been made a part of the Bill when the PFRDA Bill has not yet been passed? I want the PFRDA Bill to be passed. But that does not mean that the PFRDA has not come to exist. From 2004, we are trying to get this Bill passed, but because of divergence of political views it has not been passed. But the Pension Fund has been created. It is in existence, huge amount of money is being invested and there must be an authority. So, the authority has been created by an executive order, by passing a Resolution and when the regulator has been created, should not that regulator be accountable if there is a divergence of views between two regulators in respect of jurisdiction?

I am not going to expand the scope of this discussion. The overall insurance policy, the coverage, addressing of social security issues through insurance, I am not going into all these aspects. The scope of this Bill is extremely limited in the sense that there will be a joint mechanism. The composition of the joint mechanism has been worked out in the Bill. There will be four regulators like now plus the Finance Minister and two Secretaries would be part of this joint mechanism.

A question was raised and it was discussed in the media also that if the Government wants to be inclusive and if the Finance Secretary or the Economic Affairs

Secretary want to raise the issue, what would happen? That is why we are stating very clearly that issues will not be raised by them and they will be raised only by the regulators whose jurisdictions are in question. For that, if it is not in the Bill, then some of these provisions will form part of the guidelines which will be issued and we want to restrict them. I myself stated it and there is no intention to expand it because I have not brought out a piece of legislation saying that I am withdrawing the SEBI Act, 1992 or the IRDA Act, 1999. I have not come for that. I have come before this House with a limited objective that these are the regulators, in their regulatory activities, if they try to encroach upon the jurisdiction of the other regulator — and that is not the assessment of the Government, that is the complaint of the regulator whose jurisdiction has been encroached — and if all other mechanisms have failed to resolve the issue, then only this joint mechanism will come into the picture.

Some points have been made about the withdrawal of the cashless medical insurance by public sector insurance companies. Now, the public sector general insurance companies have not — I am emphasizing 'have not' — revised or withdrawn the facility of cashless medical treatment. However, the companies have started rationalising of empanelment of the hospitals and standardisation of the rates and specified procedures followed by these hospitals. I think Raghuvansh Prasadji or somebody else has brought this matter to the attention of the House.

We have given a detailed reply to one of the questions in the Parliament.

In respect of the another point which Shri B. Mahtab has raised about the first suggestion, my suggestion to them was to have the legal solution to give the court to decide through joint application which will be binding. When it failed then this question came. It is not that I did not allow the courts to look into it, but they themselves did not want to have. They wanted to have when I find, as an aggrieved case, that I have a case in the law, I (Regulator) go to the court. But here the proposition was both of you go, whatever the court says you give the undertaking that it will be binding so that the time is not wasted. Time is a factor because for ten years ULIP is in operation. After ten years a new order comes and there are a lot of confusions. To avert those confusions, it was done, it was considered extremely necessary.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am extremely grateful to the hon. Members for making their valuable and significant

contributions. I would also like to take some of their suggestions which they have noted not in the context of this regulatory Bill alone, but also in respect of the other broad economic issues which will get the time of discussion and by responding to them in the course of time.

With these words, I thank them and I propose that the Bill be passed without any problem.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Hon. Chairman, Sir, in the course of my initiation on the disapproval motion, I raised several points. Hon. Finance Minister touched upon the points and he assured that some suitable amendments will be made and one guideline can be made to improve this legislation.

But one point has not been answered with regard to IRDA disputed SEBI's order and then the matter was referred to the Supreme Court. Before the case was decided why the Ordinance was issued? But even then, I will not stand in the way and I will not place it. So, I would beg to withdraw my resolution.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has said that ULIPs were there for the last ten years. ULIPs were there, but seldom it was invested on securities. This is my information. I may be wrong. Once it is invested on securities, SEBI has given in its order of April 7th or 8th, why it has transgressed its term and has encroached upon the IRDA terms? That is the grey area. That is why the hybrid mechanism has to be enforced where both the insurance sector will be investing in securities and securities aspect also will be investing in insurance. He had asked me to show him that order.

My question was, if the Law Ministry has come out with a proposal as he has quoted here and also he has mentioned in his statement that because these are insurance units and they have invested partly or marginally on securities that is why it should be and that is what the Bill is, if it is a securities unit and it has invested in insurance, should the Government say that it will be controlled by SEBI. This was my question. We would like to be enlightened on that.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I have stated that from the beginning in ULIP there is an investment component, but its overall business is insurance simply because a component is investment related to market, that is why the jurisdiction of SEBI should not come, the jurisdiction of IRDA should be there. That is the basis of the whole argument on which it has been there.

I have never denied that there is not an investment component. I have never denied that SEBI's major role is to control the market because SEBI was created seven years earlier than IRDA. But when IRDA was created, and it was looked into, why SEBI kept life insurance out of its jurisdiction? Life insurance has its investment component. Therefore, ULIP has its investment component from day one.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Nishikant Dubey ji, do you want to have some clarification?

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Finance Minister, Sir, you put an officer of the rank of Joint Secretary of the Ministry in the board of regulators. I would like to ask as to whether they had apprised you of any such disputes? If so, whether the Ministry had responded in this regard?

The second question being raised in the course of discussion is that when a regulator is formed, it is an independent body. It is away from the Government's control and takes decisions on its own. All the members feel that if the Hon. Finance Minister is at the helm of the affairs, then there will be no need for regulator. My basic query is that so many regulators should not be formed. When the Ministry has to do all the exercise and I have finally realized that it is compelled to do so, then what is the need of all the regulators. The Ministry does its work quite well. My suggestion is that if you get all the regulators abolished and stop appointing bureaucrats in them it will lead to the welfare of the country.

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I do not think so. The regulators are doing good job. In most of the areas, they are doing good job. There is no quarrel with the regulators. I do appreciate that they are making very valuable contributions. With the complexities of the economy, complexities of the market, complexities and expansions of the various products which are coming, experts and experienced persons handling of it are absolutely necessary. Keeping that in view, with due respect to my young friend, I would say that it would be too drastic. I do not have intention of interfering with it. That I have explained in details. It is not the question of individual; it is the question of the institutional mechanism. After all, the accountability is to the country through the Parliament; in these matters it is ultimately that of the Finance Minister.

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): Sir, I would like to seek a few clarifications from the hon. Finance Minister. Firstly, ULIP has two components — one is insurance cover and other is investment in the securities' market. According to SEBI, in some ULIP products, premium to buy insurance is as low as two per cent of the total amount. The insurance component is gradually being brought down to as low as two per cent in spite of it being an insurance product. What will happen, then?

The next clarification that I would like to seek from the hon. Minister is this. In the Union Budget, hon. Finance Minister had proposed setting up of a Financial Stability and Development Council. In his speech at the Reserve Bank of India's Platinum Jubilee Celebrations, hon. Finance Minister has stated:

"FSDC is not a super—regulator. It will achieve its mandate without undermining the autonomy of the regulators. FSDC will be doing only what is not currently been done in the existing set up."

What has the Minister of Finance done? He has attempted to provide a concrete shape to the proposed FSDC by circulating a discussion paper. This discussion paper emphasises FSDC to operate through two Committees: one on financial sector, a Regulator Coordination Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please seek only the clarification.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: You have already stated it; I am answering your question. All these points you have stated. While making intervention, you made all these points. We are not discussing today FSDC. I have circulated a discussion paper to get the opinion of the various stakeholders.

I adhere to what I have stated in my Budget speech and also what I have stated in RBI function. It is not going to be the super regulator. Every regulator will have its own function. I have repeated it several times in today's discussion also.

So far as FSDC is concerned, as and when FSDC will come to exist, then we will discuss. We are not going to waste the time of the House on discussing a Discussion Paper wherein all the inputs have not yet come to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that the Resolution moved by Shri Prabodh Panda be withdrawn?

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Insurance Act, 1938, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

“That clauses 2 to 7 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 7 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I beg to move:

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

16.17 hrs.

STATE BANK OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up item no. 17-State Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I beg to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the State Bank of India Act, 1955, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, while moving this Bill, I would not like to take much of the time of the House at this stage for consideration and passing of this Bill.

16.18 hrs.

[DR. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*]

The State Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 2006 (Bill No. 99 of 2006) was introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 18th December, 2006. The said Bill was referred to the Standing Committee of Parliament on Finance. The Committee had recommended certain modifications in the Bill. After incorporating the recommendations of the Standing Committee, it was decided to move the official amendments to the Bill. Further, consequent upon the transfer of ownership of the State Bank of India (SBI) from the Reserve Bank of India to the Central Government in 2007, it was also proposed to modify certain provisions in the State Bank of India Act, 1955 (the SBI Act) dealing with approval of or consultation with the Reserve Bank of India in the management and functions of the SBI. However, the official amendments and the Bill could not be taken up for consideration and passing and on the dissolution of 14th Lok Sabha, the Bill has lapsed.

The SBI Act was last amended in 1993 to enable the State Bank of India to access capital market. While State Bank of India can access capital market by issuing equity shares or bonds, or by both equity share and bonds, there is no express provision under the SBI Act to enable the SBI to issue preference shares and bonus shares.

The State Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 2010 seeks to provide for enhancement of the issued capital of the SBI by issue of preference shares, to enable it to raise resources from the market by public issue or rights issue or preferential allotment or private placement. The Bill also seeks to enable the SBI to issue bonus shares. In order to enable the SBI to further strengthen its capital raising capacity to meet with the regulatory requirements of the capital, the Bill proposes to enable reduction of Government shareholding requirement of 55 per cent to 51 per cent.

With this amendment, the public sector character of the SBI would not be diluted; rather, the public would be allowed to increase the participation in capital raising efforts of the SBI.

The Bill also aims to provide for flexibility in the management of the SBI.

This Bill also proposes various amendments to bring the SBI Act in line with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

I commend that the Bill may be considered and passed by this august House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

“That the Bill further to amend the State Bank of India Act, 1955, be taken into consideration.”

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Sir, I would like to thank the Hon. Finance Minister once again for bringing second bill in one day which perhaps would be passed also by this House.

The State Bank to discuss which we have risen today has had its history in this country. This is a 204 year old organisation having more than 17000 branches and 21000 ATM's 150 foreign offices, operating in 32 countries, having more than tow lakh employees and a balance sheet of over Rupees ten lakh crores and it has the largest share of 16.28% in the market. It had the largest core banking network and a customer base of 210 millions. It is the largest retail lender but what is its condition as on date? Last year, it was at 57th position among the banks of the world but today it has declined to 64th position and still we are patting our backs with the notion that it is the largest bank. How is it so? Several banks, which are its subsidiaries are being, merged into it. A question does arise that how can a bank which was at 57th position in the year 2008 declined to 64th position in the year 2009? What the Finance Ministry is doing to improve its condition? This is the biggest question which comes to the mind of a person like me before discussing this amendment.

The second question is that the State Bank of India, which is meant for social obligation, is officially communicating to the Government that it will not take up the responsibility of NREGA Accounts as it is causing us the loss of Rs. 140 per person per year. It has communicated the same in a presentation before the Parliamentary Committee of Finance and it appears to me that it has also told the same to the Finance Minister in a presentation before him. Its network expansion is on the cards. The Bank says that it has reached 88 thousand villages till now and by the year 2013, its reach will be extended to 1,80,000 villages. Is it possible?

A 204 year old State Bank of India, which has covered only 88000 villages till now, is claiming to more than double its reach in a span of three years. Is the Ministry concerned about such a presentation of the Bank or the target fixed to achieve such a higher goal? Secondly, the report of the Baisal committee? Which the Government wishes to implement also raises several questions. You came down to 51% from 55%. You want to introduce the Banking amendment Bill somehow. Is this some kind of back door entry to privatise this bank? I still believe that the State Bank of India has a large social obligation. Among the Central Bank or only State Bank of India is connected with common people. Is this exercise not somehow diluting the social obligation on part of the bank?

These two questions also come up before the standing committee of the Parliament and the Hon. Minister while replying to the discussion on SEBI Bill has stated that the issues that come up before the committee do not necessarily take the shape of law and that it takes time to implement them. This is correct. In his statement, he stated that this bill came up in the year 2006 and the standing committee gave its report in the year 2008 and now in the year 2010 after two years, we are discussing this bill to give it the shape of a law. This is correct. So far as the question of capital in this regard is concerned as pointed out by the Baisal Committee, in my opinion the capital up to the year 2007 was Rs. 46,934 crores. I think that now, the State Bank of India has a capital of Rupees 68-69,000 crore rupees. Now it has been stated to be pegged at Rs. 1,93,000 crores. So far as, the branches are concerned, I have just said that the Government will open up 88,000 to 1,80,000 branches so will it increase the capital from Rs. 69,000 crores to Rs. 1,93,000 crores? Will it be able to meet the target fixed as mentioned by the Baisal Committee?

We are talking about following the other countries in the world but if we look at the countries of the European Union, we will find that the banking structure is collapsing there. The economy of Germany and France is facing slump. Sweden is facing crisis and Barcelona is witnessing economic crunch and the countries which are not the member of European Union are basking in the fact that they are not the members of European Union. I went to Hungary sometime back. I asked the people there, why they were happy, they replied that not becoming the members of European Union turned out to be the best thing for them. Similarly, the subprime market is crashing. The economy of USA is also facing crisis. Despite all this, if we think that the Baisal Committees report or

recommendations are to be implemented, then why are we not doing it in toto and what is the use of implementing only a part of the same. It has given several recommendations. One of the recommendations is as follows:

[English]

“The Committee is also retaining key elements of the 1988 Capital Adequacy Framework including the general requirements for banks to hold total capital equivalent to at least eight per cent of their risk-weighted assets, the basic structure of the 1996 Market Risk Amendment regarding the treatment of market risks and the definition of eligible capital.”

[Translation]

Are we implementing it. I secondly, they say,

[English]

“Each supervisor will develop a set of review procedures for ensuring that banks’ systems and controls are adequate to serve as the basis for the capital calculations. Supervisor will need to exercise sound judgments when determining a bank’s state of readiness particularly during the implementation process.”

[Translation]

Are we implementing this recommendations? Further it says,

[English]

“The first part has the scope of application, details how the capital requirements are to be applied within a banking group. Calculation of the minimum capital requirements for credit risk and operational risk, as well as certain trading book issues are provided in part two.”

[Translation]

It means, that the Baisal Committee has included all these things in Part-II. Before bringing this amendment, when it was introduced in the year 2006, State Bank of India was under the control of RBI. After wards, in the year 2007, we decontrolled it and it came under the Government’s jurisdiction.

This regulator system should be done away with. Similarly, I want to submit that a bigger game is being played in the name of the committee. The Ministry had implemented the recommendation of Tarapur Committee in case of State Bank of India. Have we accepted all the recommendations of Tarapur Committee? When the report of Ganguli Committee came up, it constituted another Damodran Committee. As I have pointed out, new regulators are coming up every day and similarly committee’s game is on *i.e.* if it is not intended to help matters on an issue/problem then a committee is set up and things get stretched to such an extent that one committee tends to contradict another. As we see in the case of BPL, N.C. Saxena committee is saying one thing and Suresh Tendulkar Committee is saying something else and now a new committee for Urban-Poor has been constituted. I would request the Hon. Finance Minister to put an end to this game of Committees also. The process involved in this regard is problematic and when all these issues came up before the standing committee, it made certain observations and some of the Members namely Shri Rupchand Pal and Hussain Saheb gave their note of dissent. He (the Minister) may be aware of it. The committee says-

[English]

“The provisions seeking to enable the State Bank to raise capital by means of private placement of equity issue of preference shares etc., are in line with the amendments proposed/effectuated in banking status governing the private sector banks, public sector banks as well as the subsidiary banks of SBI. These were examined and reported upon by the committee in related reports.”

[Translation]

It has stated that either you club Public sector with the Private sector or in case you want to separate the Public sector and bring it under the social obligation, then bring a separate legislation for it because it has been stated in reply to the issue of insurance that the Public Sector insurance companies have not discontinued the cashless scheme but so far as insurance companies in Private sector are concerned, whatever reason is one may like to give for it have ceased to operate it but here just tell me that if I am getting myself insured for Rs. five lakhs, ten lakhs or even twenty lakhs, then why would I not prefer to get treatment in Apollo hospital. I have given you a guarantee of Rs. 20 lakhs to entitle me to go to any medical centre or clinic and spend on

my treatment. Therefore, the reply given is not proper, I want to say that when you bring legislation, then either you keep social obligation in mind and if business aspect is to be considered, then let all the banks do business. Today also, it is only the State Bank of India which is giving loans to the poor, scholarships to the poor people and credit cards to the farmers. I had pointed out in the Standing Committee that the District Collector of our area had openly issued the order in the newspaper that members of the public desist from depositing their money in any of the private bank. Because the Private Banks are not ready to fulfill their social responsibility of giving loans to farmers and poor people for their various needs. When they are not ready to take up their social responsibility, then he is constrained to forbid people from depositing money in any private bank. This is a good amendment which should have been brought earlier but which has come quite late and I would urge the Government to address all these problems related to the people. Lastly, I would like to quote one verse from Gita "Sarva Dharani Parityajya, Mamenkam Sharnam Vraj, Aham Tvam Sarva Papebhyo Mokshasyami Mam shuch". This Parliament knows and understands everything and full powers are vested in it and how will you make the people powerful, this Parliament gives you all rights for the same also. On behalf of my party, I would urge you to pay attention to my suggestions and we are ready to help you in implementing all the issues related to common man.

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS (Kalahandi): Sir, today I have risen to speak in support of the State Bank of India, Bill 2010. This is a progressive Bill. My colleague Shri Nishikant Dubeyji stated at the end of his speech that this Bill should have been brought much earlier. It is a historical moment that it is going to happen today. State Bank of India is a bank which makes the dreams of the poor villagers, farmers, soldiers and urban people come true. We had in our country three banks prior to formation of State Bank of India namely Bank of Bengal, Bank of Bombay and Bank of Madras. These three banks got merged into Imperial Bank in the year 1921. Afterwards, when the State Bank of India Act, 1955 was enacted the Imperial Bank was taken over. After that, 14 big banks were nationalized in the year 1969. Earlier also and even today, the State Bank of India has been resolving every problem of the people. During the leadership of our Hon. Finance Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjee, more than 600 branches have been opened in the last year 2009-10 and during this year 2010-11 more than 1000 branches are stated to be opened in

semi — rural and rural areas and work is going on for that purpose. Today, State Bank of India has more than 8 thousand branches in the country and it is striving to open as many branches as possible in more than six lakh villages in the country. My colleague Shri Nishikant was raising that apprehension as to how the bank will be able to reach more than one lakh villages when it has no such wherewithal. Today, the Nation is making a lot of progress. The Government of India has taken up the task of strengthening the people under NREGA and Building India Project. The Prime Minister has made a provision of funds for the same. It is necessary for State Bank of India to reach each and every village in order to make these schemes successful.

[English]

Sir, many amendments are brought in this Bill like the amendments to Sections 2, 4, 5, 10, 11, 13 and 16 and many more. Many more amendments have been proposed for approval by this House. The State Bank of India Act was last amended in 1993 to avail the SBI to access capital market by issuing equity shares or bonds or by issuing both equity shares and bonds.

The Indian banks including the SBI adopted the BASEL Capital Accord on the current international framework on capital adequacy in 1992. The RBI introduced a set of norms to put the financial accounting and prudential standard of Indian banks on a sound footing in line with current international practice. The BASEL Committee, again, on banking in 2004 released the new capital adequacy framework known as BASEL-II.

According to this framework, the banks, including the State Bank of India, are required to increase their capital base to meet the minimum requirement to achieve capital adequacy norms, to improve basic financial health of the banking system and, lastly, to improve its international credibility. Banks in many countries are trying to follow these standards.

The State Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 2006 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 18.12.2006, but it could not be passed because of the dissolution of the Lok Sabha. This Amendment Bill has, therefore, been presented now with the similar character and with the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Finance. This Bill seeks to increase the authorised capital of State Bank of India to Rs. 5,000 crore divided into shares of Rs. 10 each with the approval of the Reserve Bank of India and to enable

the Central Government to increase or reduce the authorised capital in consultation with the RBI. This Bill also provides for enhancement of the issued capital of the SBI by issue of preference shares, by public issue or rights issue or preferential allotment or private placement, with prior consultation with the RBI and Central Government according to the guideline. The Bill also seeks to enable the SBI to issue bonus shares to the existing equity shareholders on the direction of the Central Government, and reduction of shareholding of the Central Government from 55 per cent to 51 per cent.

Sir, this is the time when Government of India, especially the Finance Minister, has tried to design the State Bank of India to cater to the needs of the people, to develop the strength of the bank, to develop the infrastructure and administrative structure of the State Bank of India to facilitate more and more farmers to get loans.

If one analyses this Bill properly, he will find that this is a historic Bill and it is going to strengthen the financial system of the country at a time when the whole world is facing the financial crisis. My friend was asking how we are going to meet the challenges in the situation of a global meltdown. Sir, this is the difference that at a time when the developed countries are unable to sustain their growth, in India, because of the UPA Government's able Prime Minister and able Finance Minister, we are, in spite of adversity, able to sustain our growth. We are sure that the design in this Bill would facilitate financial system and strengthen the financial system of our nation.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the State Bank of India Amendment Bill, 2010 presented by the Hon. Finance Minister. Just now, our Hon. member Shri Nishikantji said that this Bill should have been brought much earlier. The Finance Minister has brought it quite later. It is a fact that so far as State Bank of India is concerned, it has a network of services being available from villages to cities and even abroad and it is fully committed to serving the common people. I would not like to discuss at length. I would not like to delve into the issue as to how many branches, how many ATM's, how many employees, how much capital it has, as it has been pointed out by the member who spoke prior to me but if the Hon. Minister has brought this Bill, he must be having some intention behind the same.

In my opinion, it would be quite appropriate if the State Bank of India is given status of Maharatna. I think, some scheme is in the offing under which some banks are to be given the status of Miniratna while others are to be given the status of Navratna. This Bill contains one provision that each bank will get the opportunity to devise its own salary structure and formulate its own service conditions. The Finance Minister and the Government should also see that such a monopoly should not emerge which may not be in conformity with the Government's intention. This Bill has been brought with the intention of generating more and more capital in the market through the bonus and shares of this Bank. This Bank has got the privilege to be called the largest Government Bank and the Government has added one more feather to its cap. State Bank of India is financially stronger as compared to other banks and it is good to fix a target of reaching 5000 crores as Bank's capital. I was going through the copy of the Bill in which the Government has formed a committee in which it is stated to abolish the post of Vice Chairman. I think, you have talked about giving the powers to the Board of Directors and perhaps you have kept their numbers at four. You have talked about reducing the Government's share from 55% to 51% to which Nishikantji was raising his apprehension and his concern is obvious it may be cunning move and it smacks of some kind of privatization strategy. You should clear the air in this regard in your reply. The Union Government has 59.41% of share in this Bank it will be good to have more Government's share. So far as the point of increasing the authorized capital of state Bank of India to Rupees 5000 crores is concerned, it is alright but under the scheme it has been targeted to be generating rupees 40000 crores in the next five years and we have to see in this regard as to what facilities will be provided to all the investors or the share holders. You should explain this point also.

It has also been mentioned that the State Bank of India will communicate with the Government for generating Rupees 20000 crores through the rights issue in the financial year. It is good to have talked about generating Rupees 40000 crores in five years and Rupees 20000 crores through the right's issue. We need to look into the issue of the reports regarding other associated banks because the former Chairman of Bank of Baroda Shri A.K. Khandelwal has said that by the year 2015, 107,958 employees and 7736 officers will retire in all the banks. Today, there is a need to consider the fact that all the banks under the regulation of the Government after the nationalization policy should have comprehensive regulation management strategy so that these banks can

make progress because these have to compete with various foreign banks which have come and are in the process of coming in the coming times. We should also have to ensure that the consumers should get better facilities. They should get better quality services. Today, we observe that SBI and other such banks are there, which opens up at 10'o' clock in the morning and are closed by 2'o' clock in the afternoon. But there are various other banks also which remain opens round the clock and that is why they provide better facilities. Hence, you should bring SBI into competition with other banks, so that it can also provide better customer services. I think, this should be our effort.

Sir, I conclude by fully supporting the bill presented by the Hon. Finance Minister.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Hon. Chairman Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the State Bank of India Amendment Bill, 2010 presented by the Hon. Finance Minister. The Banking Institutions are the most trusted institutions of the country. Common man, the poor living in rural areas, rich people living in urban areas, Big Businessmen and traders all are associated with the Banks. The Finance Minister has pointed out various provisions related to this institution in the Amendment Bill brought in the House. The country and the people at large will gain from this. It has provision to increase the capital base of the Bank to Rupees 5000 crores. It has been pointed out to abolish the post of Vice Chairman and increase the number of independent Directors. It will get the permission to issue preference and bonus shares in the market. The Government's equity will be reduced from 95% to 51%. Thus, this Bill contains a lot of such provisions which are in the interests of the country. This Bill will help SBI to mobilise funds and also the people of the country have faith on SBI. There is no doubt that the share holder will also feel secure by investing their capital in this bank. It will generate capital from the share market and the common man will also feel it convenient to invest in the same. Without doubt this faith will also increase in this regard.

Sir, this Bank has its network spread over rural areas. Its various branches are located in rural areas. The poor people living an ordinary life are also associated with it. Several Hon. Members have presented their viewpoint in the House in this regard. Several points have also been regarding capital investment in SBI its branches as well as its management. One Hon'ble member has just talked about giving it the status of Maharatna and status of

Navratna of other banks. I think that the services and the functioning of the banks are benefiting the country and also providing the facility of capital investment.

I would like to give one or two suggestions to the Hon. Finance Minister because the common man of this country live in the villages and mostly the families living below the poverty line exist there and it is also the intention of the Government to uplift them and improve their standard of living. They should be provided various benefits in such a way as to bring them above the poverty line. The banks have their importance in this task and they also need reforms. I would like to tell the Hon. Finance Minister that this process should benefit the rural areas also so that the people there can also ensure their participation in these banks as small shareholders and get benefit from the same.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, if a poor village shareholder who lives in jhuggi-jhopri gets this facility he would definitely be benefitted. Therefore my submission is that there is a need to lay more emphasis on common man.

With these works, I support the Bill.

SHRI MANGNI LAL MANDAL (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir there seems to be a consensus about the Bill introduced in the House. It is a good Bill. My party supports it so far as equity capital is concerned, but I have some apprehensions and those should be remedied.

Former Prime Minister, late Indira Gandhi nationalized the banks in 1969. At that time several banks were running in loss, their condition was bad. It included, Central Bank of India, Uco Bank and United Bank of India, which were not in a position to expand their business. These banks were entrusted with the task of poverty alleviation and bring down unemployment. Even today, some of the banks are not performing their duties or have failed to do so. No doubt, SBI is a large bank. I has an expanding business in India as well as abroad. One of my apprehension is that their stake in equity has been decreased form 55 percent to 51 percent. Even changes have been brought is administrative structures Hon. Members have expressed apprehensions about it whether the aim with which late Indira Gandhi had nationalized the banks has beent last sight of by the Government while moving towards their privatization? It is true that our economy is developing and the banks have major responsibility in maintaining its pace. Banks should be strengthened so that they can expand their business. We expect it from public sector banks and that is why this task has been assigned to them.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, hon. Minister of Finance while presenting this years budget had said that the Government would open more bank branches. For this purpose, India's population in the year 2000 would be a criteria. I would like to know whether all the banks are not capable of doing so? The banks have not succeeded in the task of alleviation of poverty and unemployment. It is right that when review or assessment of performance of centrally sponsored schemes is done, assessment of banks is also done. As per this review.

16.59 hrs.

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*]

A number of public sector banks have failed to meet the criteria. I want to know, will the government bring down its equity holding in the banks which are financially unsound and which were assigned certain task at the time of their nationalization. Will the Government move towards their privatization? It is my question. It may be right that the Government has abolished the post of chairman. But the Government has said that it will appoint four managing directors.

17.00 hrs.

But it will be done with the consent of RBI. I would like to know-what shall be the basis of obtaining RBI's consent? And what shall be the capacity of the Government in decision making and what power the Reserve Bank will have? It is one point.

Second point is that through the said Bill, the Reserve Bank has been empowered to appoint additional director. But no cap has been mentioned about the number of additional directors to be appointed by the RBI and whether the consent of the Government thereto shall be required to be taken or not. There is no mention of it in the Bill. The Government will appoint four additional directors with the consent of Reserve Bank. But conversely, if the RBI seeks to appoint Additional Directors the element of concurrence otherwise of the Government thereto finds no mention in the Bill. Simultaneously, it is also provided that under the banking policy, the Reserve Bank will treat the depositor's interest as a base. What do we treat the depositor's interest even after having faced scams like UTI's Harshad Mehta's. But depositors interest is nowhere defined. I would like to be enlightened on it, and as hon. Minister of Finance is a learned person, he can do so. All us hold him in high esteem. The apprehensions of our party is that the Government may

well be moving in the direction of the very purpose for which Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi had nationalized the banks.

[*English*]

SHRI A. SAMPATH (Attingal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Bill.

The sole intention behind bringing the Bill lies in Clause 5 which reads as follows:

"In section 10 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), for the words "fifty-five per cent of the issued capital", the words "fifty-one per cent of the issued capital consisting of equity shares," shall be substituted."

So, the sole purpose of the Bill is to reduce the Government holding from 55 per cent to 51 per cent. That means a dilution of Government share which ultimately leads to privatization.

State Bank of India is the pride of the nation. Even the common man in the country is now able to avail of the banking facility because of nationalization of the banks and because of the banking culture that has evolved in the past. But now I fear that the Government is going after the golden goose. The Government of India wants to retain only 51 per cent of the shares. That means the rest 49 per cent shares will go into the hands of private individuals, the *nouveau riche*. The shares are not anyway going to be owned by the working class, the common folk, or the employee class of the nation.

When the whole world is going in for nationalization or increased control over banking and insurance sectors, our nation turns the other way and moves in the other direction. Economic sovereignty of several countries in the world has been threatened in the past due to global economic melt down. We were lucky just not to have got into that situation because of our public sector undertakings and the nationalized banks.

I would like to invite your attention to an incident of some two, three years back. The country was very much in favour of the new generation banks.

They give round the clock service, and other services in the form of deposits, etc. What happened? In this nation, it was the SBI which was asked to save a particular new generation bank from peril. I do not want to name that bank in this august House but only because SBI was there, the banking sector could be saved.

In this regard, I would invite your attention to page numbers 15 and 22. In page No. 22 in 31(1) of the principal Act - the meetings of the Central Board - it has been specifically stated. If we are going by the amendment, what happens is that the Board of Directors can meet and if for any reason, neither the Chairman nor the Vice-Chairman is able to be present at the meeting of the Central Board, any Director authorised by the Chairman in writing and in the absence of such authorisation, any Director elected by the Directors present from amongst themselves, shall preside at the meeting and in the event of equality of votes, shall have a second or casting vote. So, the private interests are coming up. If my fear is wrong, I would be most happy. This is the beginning of the end of bank nationalisation. It is a cruel thing that we are doing to the people of this country.

Here, what will happen is this. The Chairman will be a person of the private interests and he will not be a person who is to protect the interests of this nation and the people. I am going to conclude.

It is a very important Bill because all the MPs might have attended the District level Bankers Committee meeting. Everybody, all of us, all the Members of Parliament experienced a particular situation in that Committee. When we review the performance of the bank, it is always the nationalised banks which have performed well. At the same time, the private banks and their social obligations have not been met.

I would like to invite your attention that even after repeated requests regarding recruitments, it is still lagging behind; outsourcing is being done; contract labour is being taken; and vacancies are still there for clerical jobs. But at the same time, educational loans are not looked upon by the private sector banks, and even some of our nationalised banks are not catering to the needs of the educational sector, to the agricultural sector and to the needs of the small and medium industries. So, in this matter, I would like to invite your attention and through you, I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister that this Bill needs a thorough revamping and this should be again sent back to the Standing Committee on Finance, and all the players, their voices and all their interests should be heard. Only after that, a Bill should be reintroduced in this august House.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): I stand here to deliberate on the very important and significant amendment which is being put forth today for discussion. Thus, the State Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 2010, as the Finance

Minister has very categorically stated, was introduced in this House, and was referred to the Standing Committee on Finance. The Committee has also given its recommendations, through this House, to the Government. In this new Bill, certain suggestions have been included. That is the best part of it.

The SBI (Amendment) Bill is a legislative measure by the Government to further push forward reform in the banking, especially in the public sector, by giving State-owned banks flexibility to raise funds from market for enhancing their capital base. The Bill seeks to reduce share holding of the Central Government from 55 per cent to 51 per cent. With the amendment, the SBI would comply with the Basel Capital Accord, the current international framework on capital adequacy adopted in 1988 and Basel Committee on Banking.

The UPA-I, as it is often called, had first brought the Bill in Lok Sabha in December 2006 and it was referred to a Parliamentary Standing Committee but the Bill lapsed due to the dissolution of the House. The Finance Minister did not tell as to why it lapsed. What prevented the Government to bring the Bill to the House? The Standing Committee on Finance had submitted its report much before the dissolution of the House. Why could the Minister not bring it to the House? Who puts spokes in it? One can explain while deliberating on this issue.

The Government holds 59.41 per cent stake in the bank today which it acquired from Reserve Bank of India in 2007 and with this amendment, the State Bank of India will be at par with the other public sector banks. Once this Bill is passed the Government will be empowered to appoint not more than four Managing Directors, abolish the Vice Chairman and enable shareholders with at least Rs. 5000 worth of shares to contest the election for Directorship of the bank. What is the position of SBI today? The bank has a market capitalisation of Rs. 1,31,436 crore and it is the eighth largest in the Market Cap Ranking. The State Bank of India Chairman had said some time back that the bank was planning to raise Rs. 20,000 crore through right issue in the next 12 to 18 months. I am told the amount is part of Rs. 40,000 crore capital raising plan the lender is planning over the next five years. The SBI may acquire Rs. 40,000 crore to Rs. 50,000 crore. But does the bank need immediately this much of capital? My information is, Shri Sampat can help me out, SBI is fairly capitalised with capital adequacy ratio of 14 per cent. If this is the position today, what is the urgency?

Urgency, of course, is not to raise capital. One can understand urgency is to bring in flexibility. You never know how the market behaves. Tell us that. You are not saying that. The basic issue before us today is that after this Bill is passed the SBI would refer to raise capital through a rights issue of equity shares rather than dilution of Government holding. But I would insist that the Government should continue to be the major stake-holder in SBI. Flexibility is being provided today to SBI but it should not become so flexible that the bank will lose its character.

The long delay between the time the Bill was first introduced in this House and now tells the story about the kind of time lags that plague key decisions on public sector undertakings. SBI will be given more autonomy but what about competition? Where do we figure in the world arena? It was asked by Shri Nishikant Babu. The autonomy should also extend to PSB boards rather than Finance Ministry officials taking decisions on whether to merge or acquire other public sector banks. That should also help improve efficiency in the largest segment of Indian banking industry. Private and foreign banks are still minor players today.

There is a need to have more branches of banks and RBI should give more licences. The total institutional lending that is being done in our country today is much below 50 per cent and that is why, there is a need to open more branches of different banks. That is probably the best way to spur SBI and other large PSBs to improve their efficiency and performance.

There is another possibility. It is not an apprehension but this could be that this Bill could be a trial balloon to test how greater reductions in its ownership of banks are likely to be received. I would conclude by reminding this House when SBI hired the Brabourne Cricket Stadium in Mumbai to show case its technology prowess — I think many of us have seen that or you must have read about it — the bank came of age. That evening whoever had witnessed that event which the SBI had organised must have seen that. The bank had bought all its 13,000 branches under what is known as core banking solutions making it one of the largest banks in Asia to have a single CBS platform. One can say that the elephant has learnt to dance. But I would also add here that it will dance to a tune only when the middle class, high net-worth customer and the poor of this country believe in its functioning and have faith in it.

I think the Bill that is being passed today invariably has the support of cross-section of the House. This is a forward looking Bill and our Party also supports this Bill. You are testing a balloon and I would request that make it more efficient.

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL (Amravati): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my Party, Shiv Sena, I support the State Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 2010. So many practical amendments have been suggested. One of the important objectives is to achieve the capital adequacy norms for the sake of improving the basic financial health of the banking system and thus improve its international credibility as our State Bank is spread in more than 50 countries. Like this, there are so many amendments which I welcome. The SBI can issue equity shares or bonds. There is no express provision in the principal Act which allow SBI to issue preference shares and also the bonus shares. The Bill seeks to provide for enhancement of the capital SBI by issuing the preference shares to enable it to raise resources from the market by public issue, by preference allotment or private placement. There is a need to raise capital adequacy norms as the growth of overall business of the SBI would require an increase in the capital base. The Bill proposes to reduce the shareholding of the Central Government from 55 per cent to 51 per cent. The reason for this is best known to the Government. But there are doubts in our minds as to the reason for which this is being done.

Secondly, there is a suggestion that the capital of the SBI should be to the tune of Rs. 5,000 crore divided in the shares of Rs. 10. It is a welcome amendment. Also, the SBI will now be allowed to issue bonus shares to the existing equity shareholders as per the directions of the Reserve Bank of India and the approval of the Central Government. The Bill also seeks to provide for nomination facilities in respect of shareholding by individuals or joint shareholders. There is also a provision for appointment of four Managing Directors but I do not know the reason as to why it has been proposed to abolish the post of the Vice Chairman.

There is another suggestion for restricting the tenure of the workmen and employees to 3 years. Previously, the provision was that they would be allowed to continue till a substitute was found. I would like to thank the hon. Finance Minister for having taken into consideration the change in the names of the metro cities, namely, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai. I would also like to appreciate the fact that this Bill seeks to set qualification standards for all the Directors which was very much essential and the

Bill also suggests that they should be from the any one of the fields of Agriculture and Rural economy, Banking, Co-operation, Finance, Law or Small Scale Industries. I welcome this step.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill. The State Bank of India (Amendment) Bill introduced by our hon. Finance Minister aims at increasing its capital base. The State Bank of India controls one-fifth of the country's banking system in terms of assets. The bank to meet its requirements requires Rs. 35,000 crore over the next five years to maintain the capital adequacy ratio of 12 per cent. I think, this is the reason as to why this amendment to the Act has been brought forward.

The Government is the largest shareholder with 59.41 per cent stake. But the proposed amendment will reduce the ownership by around 8 per cent. The amendment will allow the State Bank of India to raise capital from the market. We believe that this move will not pay the way to privatisation of the public sector banks.

Sir, I would like to say a few words on the amendments that have been proposed to the State Bank of India Act, 1955. Section 19 (b) sub-section (1) of the proposed amendment empowers the Reserve Bank of India to appoint one or more persons as Additional Directors of the State Bank. I feel that this Section may be made clear. Such Additional Directors so appointed, in case of need should be from one of the various disciplines mentioned in Section 19(A).

This should be looked into. The Government of India is vested with powers to supersede the Central Board in case the action of the Board is detrimental to the State Bank's interest. In this place, the Central Government may appoint an administrator to run the affairs of the Bank. What I want to say at this juncture is that the Central Board may get superseded for a period of twelve months. I feel that this time frame of 12 months is extremely long. I wish that Section 24A of the proposed amendment be recast that the period of supersession does not exceed more than six months. It is because the Bank should not function without the Central Board for not more than six months.

There is yet another issue on which I wish to say a few words. Section 38A (1) of the amendment provides for depositing unclaimed dividend and dividend which has not been paid to a shareholder to the 'unpaid dividend amount'.

I would like to know why the dividend due to a shareholder remains not paid. What necessitates the dividend due to the shareholder not be paid? This point has to be clarified.

With these words, Sir, I conclude by comments.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Sir, while speaking on this important legislation, I register my serious objections and observations on this sort of a Bill.

In the course of initiation of this Bill, the hon. Finance Minister rightly said that UPA-I had first brought the Bill in the Lok Sabha in December, 2006 and it was referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee. But it was not that all the Members of the Standing Committee agreed on all the points in the Bill. Some Members of the Standing Committee have given their notes of dissent.

Sir, my objection is mainly based on two points. Firstly, it is already mentioned by several Members, particularly the Members of the Opposition, that it is going to reduce the share of the Government from 55 per cent to 51 per cent. Secondly, if the Bill is passed, the Central Government will be empowered to appoint not more than four Managing Directors, abolish the post of Vice-Chairman and enable the shareholders with at least Rs. 5000 worth of shares to contest the election for the Directorship of the Bank. These two steps are a clear indication of privatization.

Sir, we are proud of our banking system. We are proud of the State Bank of India. Indian banks are not like the banks in Europe and USA. In the global melting scenario, our bank system can perform well not following the lines of privatization and globalization. The SBI would comply with the Basel Capital Accord, the current international framework on capital adequacy adopted in 1988, and Basel Committee on Banking Supervisions, the new framework called Basel-II. So, what is the explanation given? It is mentioned by several hon. Members that nationalized banks should be augmented.

More branches should be there at the village level. It should not be under the pressure of private owners and private stakeholders. This sort of legislation would pave the way for privatisation and globalisation. It will harm us. If we move in such a way, the reason which led to global melt-down, will happen in our country also. So, it is unwanted. Hence, my appeal to the hon. Finance Minister is to have a relook, and revisit the issue. It should be recast. I know what would be the fate of this

Bill. Not only the Government or the Treasury Benches but also the principal Opposition Party is supporting the Bill. In spite of bitter criticism, they are lending their support. In the Standing Committee some notes of dissent have been given by some hon. Members from the Left.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Only by the Members belonging to the Left.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: I do know the fate of this Bill. But even then we have the right to register our objections and reservations.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the instant Bill has been pending for long. It lapsed during the time of 14th Lok Sabha and now has resurfaced. Our leftist friends are apprehensive that if the equity stake of the Government is lowered from 55 per cent to 51 per cent i.e. less by 4 per cent, means a step towards nationalization. If it is lowered from 55 per cent to 51 per cent than would not take much time in its further reduction to becomes less than 50 percent. If it is towards privatization, than it is quite dangerous. Our party is against it as privatization of banks is going to result in enormously harming the interests of the poor. This apprehensions should be removed that after lowering the equity from 55 per cent to 51 per cent means the Government will still have majority shareholding.

Secondly, the Government has said that it envisages infusion of Rs. 5,000 crore in its equity base and expanding its business. Nishikant Dubey Ji has said that SBI operates in 32 countries. After expansion of its equity capital it will have its network in 36 countries. State Banks of India is highly reputed public sector bank. We expect from a public sector bank to perform well. The Bill provides for abolition of post of a Vice Chairman and instead creation of four posts of managing directors. I find a lacuna in it. What is the meaning of not more than four as it provides for appointment of not more than 4 managing directors with the consultation of RBI. One is not more than four similarly two or even three is not more than four. Legally speaking the Government will have the option of appointing or not appointing or appointing one, two or three, as three, too is not more than four. What law is it? If it does not appoint, then is it as per the law. Not more than four, mean zero or one, both are not more than one. The Government will act

arbitrarily. If the Government does not get a person of its choice, it won't appoint and if it gets, it may appoint four persons.

It will appoint one or two. Is it fit to be called a law? In case of unavailability of a Chairman, Dy-Chairman was alright, then what is the logic of abolition of this post. I could not understand it so far. If four persons are appointed there will be more involvement, more experts and more learned persons. But, what shall be their qualification. It should include expert of rural agri- economy and also banking expert. It should also include experts in cooperation, economics, finance, law, small scale industries and any other field, experiences in which, in the opinion of RBI, will be useful for SBI. Also people representing the interests of depositors, farmers, workers and artisans.

Sir, I want an assurance in this regard from the Minister of Finance. There has been world's largest financial inclusion, maximum involvement in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employments Guarantee Act with the involvement of more than eight crore people. Poor people have been provided access to banks. There are self-help, self-employment programmes, poverty can't be alleviated without the help of banks.

The Poverty can not be removed until the unemployment is removed. The employment can not be removed till we give priority to productive employment and self employment. Self help group movement is there. If they don't have their representative in the bank, where are they supposed to have one. In villages we observe that the self-help groups have women. Not only the members of self-help groups fail to get loans even there is some bungling or delay therein and they face a lot of trouble. All the Hon. Members might be well aware that there are a lot of problems in the rural banking. The poor man submits application but it lies pending throughout the year and he does not get the loan. The women members of self-help groups point out this problem. If the Government claims that we are enhancing the capacity of banks then it should also tell whether the banks are working for poor or not? They are facing a lot of problems due to this. The members of self-help groups are poor people, farmers and those who want to avail loan for education but do they get loan? They do not. They are turned away and put to trouble. Therefore, if you are enhancing their capacity, then we also expect them to show their poor people oriented functioning. The Hon. Finance Minister should assure the House that the problems being faced by the people in the branches of the banks do not get repeated. How much area is covered

by rural banking? How many blocks are there in the country where no banks exists so far. There are no banks and several blocks are devoid of the same. And you are talking about the banks that several new branches will be opened up in the villages. Where are the banks in the villages? You are removing them from there. A number of blocks don't have any banks. By when, the banks are proposed to be set up there. What suggestions have been given by the various committees for abolishing the practice of money lending? Has the money lending practice ended? The farmers commit suicide. What does it prove? The loans were waived off but what about the private loans? It is evident that the private loans operate as money lending system. It is due to the lack of capacity of banks, lack of much responsibility towards society and accountability towards the poor farmers and continuance of money lending system in another form that the farmers have to commit suicide. That is why, we are raising this issue. The Khandelwal committee, which is a high-powered committee on human resources in the PSU banks is suggesting to accord the Maharatna status to the State Bank of India. Secondly, they are recommending to make appointments of rural persons mandatory in the recruitments process. If recruitment takes place, appointments should be made out of persons from rural background. A High-Powered Committee is in place in the regard.

Sir, IDBI is a bank of Government of India. Recently, an information has come that IDBI has held up the appointment of 58 candidates who have passed the competitive examination and they have passed out honours with first class. They say that those who have passed out honours with first class from University need to have simply passing marks in other subjects. This will also be considered as first class. But the Bank says that the first class division should include the total marks obtained in other subjects also. The Bank of India raised the same objection. The case had gone to High Court and it ruled that in case of those who have passed out honours with full first division, the pass course marks should not be added. The High Court has recently ruled but IDBI is holding up the appointment of 58 candidates. High Court has stated that first class honours are the first class graduates. IDBI people are working in this manner. You are talking about the mandatory requirement of rural appointment but these people will make them keep waiting, what the Government has to say about that? What is the Government's reaction on the recommendation of High Powered Khandelwal Committee. Besides, is also recommended to give ESOP to the

employees and those will perform better has to give the stock option. What is the Government's reacting in this regard? Why the Government has not brought any law in this regard? Again they say that the posts of Chairman and Managing Director should separately exist. They are abolishing the post of Vice Chairman and they will get the bill passed through us. Their High Powered Committee says that the posts of Chairman and Managing Director should be separated. At present, there is provision of the post of Chairman-cum-Managing Director and one person holds both the posts. What do you have to say about separating these posts? When will you bring the law in this regard? Will you bring it at all or not? The High-Powered Committee has recommended to give right to the banks to devise their own salary structure. They have expressed their concern that 1,07,000 employees will retire by 2015. These posts should not be outsourced but people should be appointed against these. We naturally have expectations from the State Bank of India as it is the largest bank of the country. It is like the Lead Bank of the country, so how many branches are likely to be opened up in the villages? And by when? What will happen to self-help groups? The poor people and the farmers are not getting the education loan and they are facing difficulties. The practice of taking commission exists. All these questions persist. We expect that the banks will come forward to work for eradicating poverty and unemployment and generating productive self-employment. If they fall sick and their capital base declines they will not be able to attract funds from within and abroad. Therefore, all these apprehensions should be addressed.

[English]

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the State Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

Sir, I rise to speak on the State Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 2010. At the very outset, I would like to say that the State Bank of India (Amendment) Bill is very timely and it is a positive step taken by our Government. The Bill aims at reduction of shareholding of the Central Government from fifty-five per cent to fifty-one per cent consisting of the equity shares of the issued capital. This is a positive feature to provide the SBI with the option to raise capital in case of requirements by accessing the capital market and by going for public issue.

I thank our able Finance Minister for his brilliant initiative of bringing this Bill here. The positive feature of this Bill is that it aims at providing flexibility in the

management of banks. It aims to increase the authorised capital of the State Bank of India to Rs. 5,000 crore and also to enable the Central Government to increase or reduce the authorised capital. For the benefit of the shareholders, the bank can also issue bonus shares.

When we see the global financial system, when a problem arises in the world financial system, our financial system is not affected because it is very firm and strong. We have to thank Indiraji because she has nationalised all the 14 commercial banks. After the nationalisation of banks, our economy has developed very much. At the same time, monetary policy is very important and our able Finance Minister is managing the economy very efficiently. Our apex bank, the Reserve Bank of India, is controlling all the nationalised banks and one of the very important nationalised banks is the State Bank of India.

State Bank of India plays a very vital role in the monetary sector of our country. It is lending various advances to the people especially in priority sectors like agriculture and small scale industries. The corporate sector is also getting more advances from the State Bank of India. But the State Bank of India has to be strengthened. That is very important. This is the aim of this Bill. The main aim of this Bill is to make the State Bank of India a very strong one because we have to compete with various foreign banks now.

Then, there is inflationary pressure on the economy now. We have to reduce inflation and at the same time, we have to develop the financial system and also improve lending. For that purpose, strengthening of the State Bank of India is very important. So, timely action is taken through this Bill.

Sir, once upon a time, the bank job was lucrative and the employees of the banking sector were used to be called 'white-collar' employees. Now they are called 'blue-collar' employees because most of the employees of the Government and other sectors are getting more salary than bank staff. Now, our Finance Minister has raised the salary of banking sector employees by 17 per cent. This is very much worth appreciating. Pension also is raised in Banking Sector. But they are requesting that it has to be given with retrospective effect, that is, from the date of the agreement. I would request our hon. Finance Minister to help these employees.

We have to protect our banking sector and this Bill is a very timely Bill to achieve this objective. So, I, once again, appreciate our hon. Finance Minister and the

Government for bringing this Bill. Our Communist Party Member Shri Sampath said that this would lead to privatisation. How can he say that it would lead to privatisation? Through this Bill, it is aimed to reduce the Government shareholding from 55 per cent to 51 per cent. Even then, it is not a measure of privatisation. It is done for strengthening of the banking system and that is very important.

The banking system is very important for the development of our country. We have to improve our lending system by giving more and more loans to the needy people. We have to insist the banks to give more loans for education. In rural areas, people are expecting nationalised banks to give more and more education loans.

It is a very important investment for the human resource development. The hon. Finance Minister should take care to give more importance to education loans. We have also to give loans for agricultural purposes, for the village people. The State Bank of India will have to open more branches in villages and have to give more loans for agricultural purposes because we have to produce more food products and have to reduce the prices of the commodities. So, the banking sector will have to help them.

With these words, I welcome this Bill.

*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Hon. Chairman Sir, banks are an inseparable part of the Indian society and economy. In the villages, rural areas, cities and towns, banks are found every where. They are with the farmers, agriculturists, small entrepreneurs, people of SC/ST communities, backward communities, minority muslims helping in education, agriculture, industry and various other sectors. Thus the network of banks should be extended more and more to the remote, far-flung, rural areas. More branches should be opened in every place. Hon. Finance minister must be aware that in many villages, only State Bank of India is found. But branches of other banks are nowhere to be seen. In those areas, SBI does not take the responsibility of implementing NREGA schemes. So the people have to travel to far-off places to deposit money in post office and thus are deprived of jobs under the Government schemes.

Besides, the local people of the villages should be given opportunities to work in the State Banks; they should

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

be recruited as employees in their local branches and encouraged to perform their jobs sincerely. This would be my humble request to Hon. Finance Minister. However I am unable to support this State Bank of India (Amendment) Bill 2010 for one reason. Previously the NDA Government and now the UPA Government have accepted the tenets of privatization, liberalization and disinvestment. Today the Government share in SBI has come down to 51% from the existing 55%. The moment it touches 49% the bank will become a private bank.

If any big bank or organization starts purchasing more and more shares and securities and begins to control 25% or 30% of the market, then it will have an adverse effect on the State Bank of India which in turn will be controlled by the master organization. Thus indirectly there will be privatization in another form. The interests of the wealthy and rich people will be taken care of while the poor common people of the country will continue to suffer. So here is a word of caution from my side on the floor of this august House. Be careful in treading the path. For this reason, I am not in favour of passing this Bill..

Another issue is of removing the Vice-President of SBI. What is the use of doing so? When you have already decided to appoint four new managing directors, what is the need of doing away with the post of Vice-President? It will serve no purpose.

Once again I would request Hon. Minister to make SBI responsible for implementing NREGA programmes which would help the poor people of our country.

Due to paucity of time, I don't want to make a lengthy speech and thus with these words, conclude.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to express my deep appreciation to all the hon. Members who have made their contribution and given suggestions by participating in the discussion on the amendment to the SBI Act.

In my introductory observations, I have stated the background. There is no doubt that it has been delayed from 2006 to date, that is, 2010. It has been scrutinized by the Standing Committee. Certain amendments and recommendations were made by the Standing Committee and those amendments are approved by the Cabinet.

When it was about to be placed before the House, the Fourteenth Lok Sabha completed its term.

Thereafter, the exercises had to start de novo. There is no doubt as all the Members have expressed satisfaction over the performance of Indian public sector banks particularly in the context of the global meltdown. When most of the powerful banks in different parts of the world, particularly in Europe and in North America have collapsed or have been substantially and adversely impacted by the financial meltdown and international crisis, Indian banking system remained substantially unaffected. One of the reasons was that our regulatory system was solid and another, of course was that our exposure to this type of volatile situation was minimum and that too speaks of our professional approach. Somebody may consider it a bit conservative but I appreciate it. It is correct. That is the reason why our banking system withstood the adverse impact which has substantially affected the banking industry all over the world.

Before I go to some of the important issues, I would just like to give a broad parameter under which the State Bank of India is functioning. The State Bank of India's deposit is Rs. 8,04,116 crore; these figures relate to 31st March, 2010. Its advances are Rs. 6,41,480 crore; priority sector advances are Rs. 1,89,420 crore; agricultural advances are Rs. 78,250 crore; advances to weaker sections are Rs. 56,805 crore; and its net profit is Rs. 9166 crore. Its Capital to Risk weighted Assets Ratio is 13.39 per cent, of which, Tier I capital is 9.4 per cent. Its number of branches is 12,496: branches under the core banking solution. The State Bank of India is one of the banks which has achieved hundred per cent core banking solution. Its number of ATMs is 16,369; its number of employees is more than two lakh; and business per employee is Rs. 636 lakh. These are the broad figures in respect of the State Bank of India's performance.

Basel Committee's recommendation has been referred to. I am glad to inform that Tier-I capital of S.B.I. is 9.4 per cent and Tier-II capital is 4 per cent. Our public sector banks have minimum 12 per cent of total CRAR; so it is well above the Basel-II Committee's recommendations.

Nishikant ji referred to about the two committees: Tarapore Committee and Damodaran Committee. Tarapore Committees I and II have laid out a road map of the capital account convertibility. Damodaran Committee is to examine, among other things, as to how the complaints are being dealt with by the banks. As and when their examination will be completed, it will be executed.

Questions have been raised that why the banks are not permitting, particularly the SBI, in NREGA. I do not know of any particular branch whether they have done it or not but the macro figure which I have, as of late, banks are making NREGA payments to over five crore beneficiaries. These include the State Bank of India also. The State Bank of India has been meeting the target of 18 per cent agricultural advances.

18.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Finance Minister, please wait for a minute.

Hon. Members, now it is six o' clock. The time of the House may be extended till the passing of this Bill. I think, the House will agree with me.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, the time of the House is extended till the passing of this Bill.

Hon. Minister, please continue.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I will not take much time of the House. I will just complete my speech by sharing some information.

Sir, I deeply appreciate the way the Members are cooperating to complete two important legislative business in one afternoon session. This speaks of one thing that if we want to do something, we can set an example how quickly and how effectively we can do that.

The State Bank has been meeting its target of 18 per cent agricultural advances each year in the last three years. Some hon. Members including Shri Nishikant ji and a couple of others have asked whether the State Bank is going to have an overambitious target or not. It is true that SBI has already covered - I am telling this in the context of their performance - one lakh villages under the financial inclusions by 31st March, 2010. In the next two years, they want to cover another one lakh village, 50,000 villages each every year, by 31st March, 2012. This will include the target of 12,000 villages which are having 2000 population given by the Government. Here, I would just like to explain a little. If we expect that these villages will be covered by brick and mortar branch, it will not be possible.

In 1969 when we nationalized 14 scheduled commercial banks, the total number of the bank branches all over India, on the day of nationalization, was a little more than 6,800. Today, we are having more than 87,000

bank branches of the public sector banks. If we compare where we started 41 years ago and where we are today, the figure may be substantially impressive. But we shall have to keep in mind that there are 600,000 villages. Therefore, keeping that in mind, it would not be possible to provide a brick and mortar branch to a large number of villages within the stipulated period. But we shall have to provide the banking services. How to do that? There comes the questions of taking new technology; the questions of business correspondent; the questions of innovative schemes including the mobile banks. A large number of banks are doing this.

So, when we are talking of providing the banking facilities, it includes all. Of course, the branch expansion is there. The Reserve Bank has liberalized the bank branch expansion. For the rural branches, the Reserve Bank has decided that there would be no need of permit. Therefore, branch expansions can take place, and each bank is having a branch expansion programme.

During the reply to the debate on the General Budget, I mentioned that I would undertake an exercise of going to the States' Headquarters and have an interaction with the Chief Ministers and the Finance Ministers in the presence of the Chief Executive of the banks to identify the problems of the States and to expose the Chief Executive of the bankers operating in those States to respond and to give their suggestions, and an action plan as to how they are going to address the issues raised by the State Chief Ministers and the Finance Ministers. I am happy to inform that I had started this exercise from the middle of June and I had been able to complete it. I had met the Chief Ministers and the Finance Ministers of the Eastern Zone at Patna; I had met the Chief Ministers and the Finance Ministers of the Northern Zone - North and North-Western - at Chandigarh; I had met the Chief Ministers and the Finance Ministers of the Western and the Central Zones in Maharashtra, Mumbai and of the Southern Zone at Hyderabad. I had completed this exercise and I myself had been benefited.

The Chief Executives of the banks have also been able to provide the necessary clarifications and also have taken note that where action plan is required. After sometime, we would again evaluate it and decide what steps we can take.

Banks have also been advised to develop the human resource development. Somebody had mentioned about it. We have a system of the Bipartite Wage Negotiations covering all the public sector banks. Most of the private sector banks have also joined that. Indian Banks' Association (IBA) represent the Banks recognised

employees' union, which are about five to six in numbers. They sit in the bipartite arrangements, and after they settle, that Wage Negotiation goes on. In the banking sector, recently it has been concluded to the satisfaction of the employees and also to the satisfaction of the all concerned.

Now, questions have been raised that why have we proposed to abolish the post of the Vice-Chairman and bring four Managing Directors. In fact, the post of the Vice-Chairman in the State Bank of India has not been filled in for quite sometime. Experiences show that the absence of a Vice-Chairman has not affected the functioning of the bank. Dr. Raghuvansh Prasadji is a great mathematician; naturally, he would like to dwell on this from his mathematical point of view that it can be zero, it can be one, and it can be up to four. But that is the legal language. Even when we pass an Act prescribing the punishment, we use the words, 'imprisonment not less than, say one year, not less than six months.' 'Not less than...' means from zero to the maximum point. But that is the legal terminology, which is being used in the Acts. We have just done the same thing. So far as the four Managing Directors are concerned, it would be done in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India.

In this case, a question has been raised as to why we are giving that the RBI would be in a position to appoint the Additional Directors. Here, please remember that the State Bank of India Act was passed in 1955; the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of undertakings) Act was passed in two phases - first, in 1970 to cover 14 nationalised banks; and second, in 1980 to cover another six banks. But about the nationalisation of the State Bank of India, it was enacted long ago. Now, we are having these provisions in those two Nationalisation Acts. We are wanting to bring it at par as far as possible. Though we are not changing the Act, we are not saying that the SBI Act would be scrapped and it would be covered by the Acts on Nationalisation of the Banks No. The SBI will continue to stay as a separate independent statute but at the same time, efforts are being made to see, as far as possible, that it comes nearer to that.

The SBI has grown substantially. For the last three years, the growth of advances of SBI has been like this. In March, 2008, it was Rs. 4,23,071 crore; in March, 2009, it was Rs. 5,48,540 crore; in March, 2010, it was Rs. 6,41,480 crore; and in March, 2011, we are expecting it to be Rs. 7,82,650 crore.

Somebody had asked about the Education Loans. I have got some figures in this regard. In March, 2008, the number of education loan accounts was 12,46,870 and the amount was Rs. 19,816 crore.

As on March, 2009, the number of accounts was 16,03,385 and the amount was Rs. 27,645 crore. As on March 2010, the number of education loan accounts was 18.51 lakh and the amount was Rs. 34,192 crore. You will notice that within three years, it has almost been doubled from Rs. 19,000 crore to Rs. 34,000 crore. In terms of number of accounts, there has been almost 50 per cent increase from 12 lakhs to 18 lakhs. The share of the State Bank, in terms of number of accounts is 4.34 lakhs and the amount is about Rs. 8700 crore.

In this connection, certain other aspects have also been raised and because the names of some banks have been mentioned, I would like to clarify that the health of those banks is not bad because banks depend on credibility. If a Member of Parliament says on the floor of the House that this bank is going to be weak or this bank is going to do poor performance, that will have adverse impact in the minds of the people and it will be pernicious for the performance of the bank's profit. Therefore, I would like to clarify the position. The names of four banks, namely, Allahabad Bank, UCO Bank, United Bank and Central Bank have been mentioned.

Now, the gross advances they have made in the last three years are as follows. As on March, 2008, the Allahabad Bank's advance was Rs. 50,312 crore and their net profit ending on March, 2008 was Rs. 975 crore. The UCO Bank's advances were Rs. 55,627 crore. The net profit was Rs. 412 crore. The United Bank's advances were Rs. 28,152 crore and the profit was Rs. 319 crore. The Central Bank's advances were Rs. 74,287 crore and the profit was Rs. 550 crore. This was the position three years ago.

Coming to the latest figure, Allahabad bank's profit is Rs. 1,206 crore. It has gone from Rs. 975 crore to Rs. 1,206 crore. The UCO Bank's profit has gone from Rs. 412 crore to Rs. 1,012 crore. The United Bank has come down a little less but nonetheless there is a profit. It has gone from Rs. 319 crore to Rs. 322 crore. The Central Bank has increased to almost double the profit from Rs. 550 crore to Rs. 1,058 crore. I quoted these figures only to say that they are not weak....*(Interruptions)* I am not going to give you all these details because these papers are made available for Parliament. As these names were mentioned, I gave the background that if the position is not clarified, people will feel that these banks are going to be weak. That is why, these positions were required to be clarified.

Another issue has also been raised about the dividend payments. Most of the public sector banks have been regularly paying dividends to the shareholders. The aggregate amount of dividend has also been increased substantially. Now, question has been raised sometimes

that whether in order to have better health, we permitted some of the banks to pay less dividend. It is not because of that. As I mentioned, our banks were least affected because of the impact of the adverse financial melt-down. But some of the banks have found it otherwise. So, I told them that if anybody wants to give reduced quantum of dividend, they will be permitted to do so. But they are using the balance of their profits to enhance the capital.

The hon. Members have identified and have supported the real reason of bringing this Bill to expand the capital base of the State Bank of India. The figures, which I have quoted, may sound that it is very substantial like Rs. 4 lakh crore advances, etc., but compared to the other giants in rest of the world, our bank's position should improve. As Mr. Nishikant Dubey said that it was 57th position and now, it has come to 64th position. We do not want to have that.

We would like that our position should improve. That is why we are adopting two ways of our functioning. We are urging and encouraging them to merge the subsidiary banks so that the same brand name can be used and they can be consolidated to have larger access to the assets, larger access to the infrastructural facilities already available in the main bank and in the subsidiaries. The process of consolidation will strengthen the bank. That is one aspect.

The second aspect is, of course, the capital base. Now an apprehension has been expressed that when I am going to have 51 per cent capital, reducing from 55 per cent, whether it is an indication that a day may come when 51 per cent would be 49 per cent. My clear assurance to this House - it is not just an assurance, it has been enacted in this Act, it has been enacted in the other Acts - is that under no circumstances - I repeat, under no circumstances - the Government shareholding in these banks will be below 51 per cent.

I would not like to bother or waste the time of the House. All the 20 banks where the Government shareholding is there, it is quite satisfactory. It varies between 75 per cent, 72 per cent and 76 per cent. In some banks, of course we have, for raising the capital, expanding their activities, brought it down to 62-63 per cent from 100 per cent. But, no bank will be permitted to bring it below 51 per cent. The Government shareholding should continue to be a minimum of 51 per cent, in all banks including the SBI.

The present provisions in the SBI Act are an enabling provision. It will enable the State Bank to do it if they

want. Certain other facilities which were available to other banks and other similar organisations, including issue of bonus shares, preference shares have been given. It is because in the 1955 Act these were not very relevant. The Indian capital market had hardly developed in those days. Think of 1950, 1951, 1952, or 1953. What were the resources we raised from the capital market? Even in the early 1980s, it was a very paltry sum. But there has been a sea-change. Therefore, this should get reflected in amending the Act. Exactly that has been done.

Again, I express my gratitude for the overwhelming support which this piece of legislation has received.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the State Bank of India Act, 1955, 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 clauses 2 to 33 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 33 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 a.m.

18.20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 3, 2010/Sravana 12, 1932 (Saka).

ANNEXURE I

Member-wise Index to Starred Questions

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri Amlabe, Narayan Singh	104
2.	Shri Anant Kumar, Hegde	109
3.	Shri Azad Kirti	119
4.	Shri Banerjee, Ambica	110
5.	Shri C., Sivasami	116
6.	Shri Choudhary Harish	113
7.	Shri Hussain Syed Shahnawaz	112
8.	Dr. Jaiswal Sanjay	108
9.	Shri Karunakaran, P.	105
10.	Shri Kowase Marotrao Sainuji	108
11.	Shri Laguri Yashbant	113
12.	Shri Mahato, Baidyanath Prasad	106
13.	Shri Meghwal Arjun Ram	111
14.	Natrajan Kum. Meenakshi	104
15.	Shri Panda, Baijayant	120
16.	Shri Pandey, Gorakhnath	114
17.	Shri Rathwa Ramsinh	102
18.	Shri Reddy, M. Raja Mohan	101
19.	Shri Reddy, K.J.S.P.	118
20.	Shri S. Semmalai	106
21.	Smt. Singh Meena	117
22.	Shri Singh Rakesh	107
23.	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan <i>Alias</i> Lalan Singh	109
24.	Singh, Rajkumari Ratna	114
25.	Shri Singh, Umashankar	115
26.	Dr. Tharoor, Shashi	119

1	2	3
27.	Shri Vasava, Mansukhbhai D.	120
28.	Shri Verma Sajjan	107
29.	Shri Viswanathan P.	117
30.	Shri Wakchaure, Bhausahab Rajaram	102
31.	Shri Yadav, Hukmadeo Narayan	103

Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri Abdul Rahman	1228, 1255
2.	Shri Acharia, Basu Deb	1220, 1355
3.	Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivaji	1229, 1365
4.	Shri Adhi Sankar	1254
5.	Shri Adhikari, Suvendu	1286
6.	Shri Adsul Anandrao	1222, 1249, 1272, 1358
7.	Shri Agarwal Jai Prakash	1276, 1301
8.	Shri Ahir Hansraj G.	1173, 1313
9.	Shri Ajmal Badruddin	1193, 1351
10.	Shri Anandan M.	1253, 1280
11.	Shri Anant Kumar, Hegde	1320
12.	Shri Angadi, Suresh	1285
13.	Shri Anuragi, Ghanshyam	1199
14.	Shri Azad Kirti	1233, 1349
15.	Shri Babar Gajanan D.	1222, 1249, 1272, 1358
16.	Smt. Badal Harsimrat Kaur	1288, 1364
17.	Shri Bais, Ramesh	1298
18.	Shri Bajwa Pratap Singh	1172
19.	Shri Basheer Mohammed E.T.	1299
20.	Shri Bhagat Sudarshan	1183.1363

1	2	3	1	2	3
21.	Shri Bhujbal Sameer	1159, 1346	48.	Shri Gandhi, Varun	1194, 1270
22.	Shri Biju P.K.	1169, 1266, 1322	49.	Shri Gandhi, Dilipkumar Mansukhlal	1310
23.	Smt. Botcha, Jhansi Lakshmi	1280	50.	Shri Ganeshamurthi, A.	1253
24.	Shri Bundela Jitendra Singh	1378	51.	Shri Gopal, L. Raja	1184
25.	Shri Bwiswmuthiary, Sansuma Khunggur	1213, 1348	52.	Shri Gowda, D.V. Sadananda	1236, 1275
26.	Shri C., Sivasami	1335	53.	Shri Gowda Chandre D.B.	1255
27.	Shri Choudhary Harish	1309, 1326	54.	Smt. Gulshan, Paramjit Kaur	1236
28.	Shri Chaudhary, Arvind Kumar	1273	55.	Haque, Sk. Saidul	1220
29.	Shri Chauhan Mahendrasinh P.	1165, 1258, 1308, 1337	56.	Shri Hazari Maheshwar	1265
30.	Shri Chauhan Sanjay Singh	1273	57.	Shri Hussain Syed Shahnawaz	1317, 1354
31.	Shri Chavan, Harishchandra	1161, 1321	58.	Dr. Jaiswal Sanjay	1332
32.	Shri Chitthan N.S.V.	1295	59.	Shri Jaiswal, Gorakh Prasad	1244, 1300, 1377
33.	Shri Choudhary Bhudeo	1224, 1361	60.	Smt. Jayaprada	1223
34.	Smt. Choudhry Shruti	1160, 1305	61.	Shri Jindal, Naveen	1208
35.	Shri Chowdhury, Adhir	1326, 1370	62.	Shri Joshi, Mahesh	1296
36.	Shri Das Bhakta Charan	1290	63.	Dr. Joshi, Murli Manohar	1362
37.	Shri Das, Ram Sundar	1236, 1277	64.	Shri Joshi, Pralhad	1198, 1239
38.	Shri Dasgupta, Gurudas	1238, 1373	65.	Shri Shivkumar K. <i>Alias</i> J.K. Ritheesh	1365
39.	Smt. Dasmunsi, Deepa	1197, 1213	66.	Shri K.C. Singh 'Baba'	1263, 1283
40.	Smt. Devi Rama	1359	67.	Smt. Kaiser Jahan	1170, 1310
41.	Shri Dhotre Sanjay	1242, 1376	68.	Shri Karunakaran, P.	1329
42.	Shri R. Dhruvanarayana	1225, 1329, 1362	69.	Shri Khaire Chandrakant	1267
43.	Shri Dubey Nishikant	1274, 1362	70.	Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena	1176, 1314
44.	Smt. Dutt Priya	1248	71.	Shri Kamal Kishor, "Commando"	1167
45.	Shri Gadhvi Mukesh Bhairavdanji	1226	72.	Shri Kowase Marotrao Sainuji	1254, 1316, 1345
46.	Shri Gaikwad Eknath Mahadeo	1251	73.	Shri Kumar Vishwa Mohan	1274
47.	Shri Gajender Singh Rajukhedi	1379	74.	Shri Kumar, P.	1151, 1304, 1327, 1354

1	2	3
75.	Shri Kumar, Shailendra	1158
76.	Smt. Kumari Chandresh	1214
77.	Shri Kurup Peethambara	1153, 1311
78.	Shri Laguri yashbant	1307
79.	Shri Lingam P.	1203, 1238, 1362, 1373
80.	Shri Madam Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	1297
81.	Smt. Mahajan, Sumitra	1200, 1241, 1356, 1375
82.	Shri Mahato, Baidyanath Prasad	1330
83.	Shri Mahato, Narahari	1227, 1279, 1348, 1364
84.	Shri Mahtab B.	1246
85.	Shri Majhi Pradeep	1232, 1262
86.	Shri Majumdar, Prasanta Kumar	1168
87.	Shri Malik, Sakti Mohan	1220
88.	Shri Mandal Mangani Lal	1133, 1369
89.	Shri Mani Jose K.	1270
90.	Shri Meghe, Datta	1269
91.	Shri Meghwal Arjun Ram	1332, 1333, 1378
92.	Shri Mishra, Mahabal	1197, 1213, 1236, 1291
93.	Shri Mitra, Somen	1245
94.	Shri Munda Arjun	1196, 1234
95.	Shri Muttemvar Vilas	1191, 1323
96.	Dr. Naik, Sanjeev Ganesh	1235, 1261, 1372
97.	Shri Nama, Nageswara Rao	1257
98.	Shri Kachhadia Naranbhai,	1186, 1236, 1267
99.	Kum. Natrajan Meenakshi	1200, 1331, 1354
100.	Shri Owaisi Asaduddin	1189
101.	Shri P.R. Natarajan	1210, 1344

1	2	3
102.	Shri Pal Jagdambika	1231, 1364
103.	Shri Panda, Baijayant	1202, 1213
104.	Shri Panda, Prabodh	1282, 1362
105.	Shri Pandey Ravindra Kumar	1264
106.	Kum. Pandey Saroj	1339, 1354
107.	Shri Paranjpe Anand Prakash	1259
108.	Shri Patel C.R.	1192
109.	Shri Patel R.K. Singh	1278, 1326, 1354
110.	Shri Patel, Bal Kumar	1266
111.	Shri Patil Sanjay Dina	1241, 1247
112.	Shri Patil A.T. Nana	1171, 1319, 1337, 1341
113.	Shri Khatgaonkar, Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil	1251
114.	Shri Prabhakar, Ponnam	1263
115.	Shri Pradhan Nityananda	1213
116.	Shri Premchand Guddu	1243
117.	Shri Radadiya Vitthalbhai Hansrajbhai	1294
118.	Shri Raghavan M.K.	1240
119.	Shri Rajendran, C.	1216, 1350
120.	Shri Ram Purnmasi	1292, 1375
121.	Prof. Ramshankar	1300
122.	Shri Rane, Nilesh Narayan	1261, 1350
123.	Dr. Rao, K.S.	1248
124.	Shri Rao, Sambasiva Rayapati	1261, 1350
125.	Shri Rathod, Ramesh	1201, 1359
126.	Shri Rathwa Ramsinh	1327
127.	Dr. Ratna, De	1221, 1252, 1348
128.	Shri Rawat, Ashok Kumar	1207, 1330, 1337, 1340, 1373

1	2	3
129.	Shri Roy Arjun	1271, 1362
130.	Shri Ray, Rudramadhab	1190, 1213, 1325, 1359
131.	Shri Reddy K.R.G.	1181, 1380
132.	Shri Reddy M. Raja Mohan	1326
133.	Shri Reddy M. Sreenivasulu	1152, 1303
134.	Shri Reddy, Anantha Venkatarami	1232, 1276
135.	Shri Reddy, K.J.S.P.	1302
136.	Shri Roy Nripendra Nath	1204, 1227, 1279, 1348, 1368
137.	Shri Roy, Mahendra Kumar	1220
138.	Shri S. Alagiri	1258, 1343, 1377
139.	Shri S. Semmalai	1200
140.	Shri S., Pakkirappa	1177, 1337, 1368
141.	Shri S.R. Jeyadurai	1227, 1228
142.	Shri S.S. Ramasubbu	1179, 1211, 1354
143.	Shri Sahu, Chandu Lal	1279
144.	Shri Sanjoy Takam	1205
145.	Shri Sardinha Francisco Cosme	1166
146.	Smt. Saroj, Sushila	1174, 1212, 1234
147.	Shri Satpathy, Tathagata	1362
148.	Shri Shanavas M.I.	1221, 1356
149.	Smt. Shantha, J.	1188, 1388
150.	Shri Sharma, Jagdish	1330
151.	Shri Shekhar, Neeraj	1273
152.	Shri Shetkar, Suresh Kumar	1163, 1263
153.	Shri Shetti Raju	1209, 1342
154.	Shri Shri, Anto antony	1260
155.	Shri Siddeshwara, G.M.	1154, 1213, 1306
156.	Dr. Singh Bhola	1206, 1333, 1339
157.	Shri Singh Ganesh	1198, 1239

1	2	3
158.	Shri Singh Ijyaraj	1309, 1326
159.	Shri Singh Jagdanand	1256
160.	Smt. Singh Meena	1337
161.	Shri Singh Pashupati Nath	1157
162.	Shri Singh Radha Mohan	1212, 1298, 1347
163.	Dr. Singh Raghuvansh Prasad	1268
164.	Shri Singh Rakesh	1312, 1333
165.	Shri Singh Ravneet	1234, 1371
166.	Shri Singh Sushil Kumar	1217, 1352, 1359
167.	Shri Singh Uday	1237, 1323
168.	Singh, Lal Chaudhary	1230, 1366
169.	Shri Singh, Dhananjay	1218, 1344, 1353
170.	Shri Singh, Rewati Raman	1281
171.	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan <i>Alias</i> Lalan Singh	1195, 1320, 1359
172.	Singh, Rajkumari Ratna	1357
173.	Shri Singh, Umashankar	1334
174.	Dr. Singh, Sanjay	1271, 1289, 1300
175.	Shri Siricilla Rajaiah	1163, 1178, 1241, 1315
176.	Dr. Solanki Kirit Premjibhai	1250, 1368
177.	Shri Sudhakaran K.	1198, 1374
178.	Shri Sugavanam E.G.	1187
179.	Smt. Sule, Supriya	1235, 1372
180.	Shri Suresh Kodikkunnil	1236, 1267, 1293
181.	Shri Swamy N. Cheluvarayya	1200, 1232, 1295, 1367
182.	Shri Tagore Manicka	1253
183.	Shri Tarai Bibhu Prasad	1282
184.	Shri Tewari Manish	1223, 1360
185.	Shri Thakor Jagdish	1182, 1318

1	2	3
186.	Shri Thakur Anurag Singh	1155, 1362
187.	Shri Thamaraiselvan R.	1175, 1336
188.	Dr. Thambidurai, M.	1254
189.	Dr. Tharoor, Shashi	1341
190.	Shri Thomas P.T.	1284
191.	Shri Tirkey, Manohar	1168
192.	Shri Tiwari, Bhisma Shankar <i>Alias</i> Kushal	1236, 1277
193.	Shri Vardhan, Harsh	1287, 1362
194.	Shri Vasava, Mansukh Bhai D.	1156, 1337, 1343
195.	Shri Venugopal K.C.	1185, 1223
196.	Shri Verma Sajjan	1331

1	2	3
197.	Shri Viswanathan P.	1180, 1324
198.	Shri Wakchaure, Bhausahab Rajaram	1254, 1354
199.	Shri Wankhede Subhas Bapurao	1162, 1200, 1324
200.	Shri Yadav Anjankumar M.	1156, 1164, 1357, 1362
201.	Shri Yadav Dharmendra	1222, 1358
202.	Shri Yadav Om Prakash	1211, 1345
203.	Shri Yadav, Hukumadeo Narayan	1328
204.	Shri Yaskhi Madhu Goud	1251
205.	Yogi, Aditya Nath	1219, 1326, 1354

ANNEXURE II

Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions

<i>Commerce and Industry</i>	:	102, 106, 111, 112
<i>Communications and Information Technology</i>	:	107, 109, 117
<i>Defence</i>	:	119
<i>Labour and Employment</i>	:	105, 110, 113, 118
<i>Panchayati Raj</i>	:	
<i>Rural Development</i>	:	101, 104, 114
<i>Shipping</i>	:	103, 120
<i>Social Justice and Empowerment</i>	:	108, 115, 116

Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

<i>Commerce and Industry</i>	:	1151, 1153, 1162, 1166, 1170, 1178, 1184, 1187, 1195, 1198, 1203, 1220, 1122, 1227, 1230, 1247, 1254, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1263, 1279, 1284, 1294, 1304, 1311, 1321, 1330, 1331, 1345, 1348, 1358, 1360, 1364, 1366
<i>Communications and Information Technology</i>	:	1156, 1157, 1163, 1164, 1168, 1175, 1183, 1186, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1201, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1217, 1223, 1224, 1226, 1238, 1243, 1245, 1268, 1270, 1280, 1303, 1310, 1313, 1319, 1325, 1332, 1337, 1339, 1340, 1343, 1346, 1352, 1353, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1368, 1380
<i>Defence</i>	:	1159, 1165, 1172, 1176, 1179, 1181, 1182, 1185, 1205, 1214, 1216, 1219, 1225, 1242, 1246, 1252, 1253, 1278, 1281, 1287, 1298, 1302, 1312, 1315, 1317, 1333, 1335, 1336, 1356, 1363, 1369, 1373, 1374
<i>Labour and Employment</i>	:	1155, 1158, 1167, 1173, 1189, 1194, 1204, 1211, 1213, 1218, 1240, 1244, 1250, 1255, 1271, 1273, 1282, 1285, 1295, 1306, 1314, 1316, 1320, 1329, 1344, 1349, 1351, 1355, 1371, 1376, 1377
<i>Panchayati Raj</i>	:	1161, 1174, 1180, 1228, 1234, 1241, 1274,
<i>Rural Development</i>	:	1152, 1160, 1199, 1200, 1207, 1209, 1212, 1215, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1239, 1249, 1251, 1261, 1262, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1269, 1272, 1275, 1276, 1283, 1289, 1290, 1292, 1293, 1296, 1297, 1300, 1301, 1305, 1307, 13609, 1323, 1326, 1329, 1334, 1341, 1347, 1350, 1354, 1362, 1365, 1367, 1370, 1372, 1375, 1378
<i>Shipping</i>	:	1169, 1171, 1177, 1221, 1267, 1308, 1328
<i>Social Justice and Empowerment</i>	:	1154, 1188, 1196, 1197, 1202, 1232, 1236, 1237, 1248, 1277, 1286, 1288, 1291, 1299, 1318, 1322, 1324, 1338, 1342, 1379

INTERNET

The Original version of Lok Sabha proceedings is available on Parliament of India Website at the following address:

<http://www.parliamentofindia.nic.in>

LIVE TELECAST OF PROCEEDINGS OF LOK SABHA

Lok Sabha proceedings are being telecast live on Lok Sabha T.V. Channel. Live telecast begins at 11 A.M. everyday the Lok Sabha sits, till the adjournment of the House.

LOK SABHA DEBATES ON SALE

Printed copies of Lok Sabha Debates of Original version, English version, Hindi version and indices thereto, DRSCs reports and other Parliamentary Publications and Souvenir items with logo of Parliament are available for sale at the Sales Counter, Reception, Parliament House, (Tel. Nos. 23034726, 23034495, 23034496) New Delhi-110001. The information about all these publications and items is also available on the website mentioned above.

© 2010 By LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha
(Thirteenth Edition) and printed by M/s. Anupam Art Printers, New Delhi.
